

Souvenir Cook Book. See the Independent's Great Offer, Page 4.

The Independent

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VOL. XXXIV—NO. 357.

HELENA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

500,000 CIGARS

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

Prices Lower Than Manufacturers' Quotations.

We offer the following cigars at prices quoted for CASH ONLY.

Per 1,000	
Seed Cigar "Conchas".....	\$15.00
The Right Center.....	17.00
Gossip.....	22.50
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Vida Mia.....	25.00
Flor de Comercio.....	27.50
Speckled Leopards.....	29.00
Speckled Cubans.....	32.00
Pride of the West.....	35.00
Spanish Crown, Havana filled.....	45.00
The Broadwater, Havana filled.....	44.00
Hoffman House "Elegantes".....	58.00
Hoffman House "Rothschild".....	67.00
Belle of Helena "Perfectos".....	63.00
Montana "Perfectos".....	63.00
H. Uppmann "Perfectos".....	70.00
La Rosa Adelaide, Key West El Telegraf Adelaide, Key West.....	65.00
Bouquet "Forget Me Not".....	65.00
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Garcia, "Conchas Esp." Key West.....	68.00

In lots of 1,000 cigars delivered free to any part of the state. Money must accompany all orders and when sent C. O. D. a remittance to cover express charges must accompany same.

Not less than 500 cigars of one brand or assorted sold at above prices.

I. L. ISRAEL & CO.

Helena, Montana.

Telephone No. 123.

Thistlewaite's

GLEARING UP SALE.

Spring is Coming! Winter is Going. Here are Starting Bargains for you!

- 25c will buy a pair of Child's second quality Arctics, worth 50c
- 60c will buy a pair of Child's first quality Arctics, worth 90c.
- 45c will buy a pair of Ladies' fine black Overgaiters, worth 75c.
- 95c will buy a pair of Ladies' extra high waterproof Overgaiters, worth \$1.25.
- \$1.95 will buy a pair of Ladies' extra high Jersey Leggings, worth \$3.00.
- 50c will buy a pair of Ladies' felt Slips, worth \$1.00.
- \$1.00 will buy a pair of Ladies' felt Shoes, worth \$1.75.
- \$1.95 will buy a pair of Ladies' fine cloth top kid button Boots, worth \$3.00.
- \$1.65 will buy a pair of Ladies' fine kid button Boots, patent tip, worth \$2.75.
- 95c will buy a pair of Men's Over-shoes, third quality, as good as others sold for \$1.25.
- 55c will buy a pair of Men's German Sox, worth \$1.00.
- 55c will buy a pair of Men's Canvas Leggings, worth \$1.25.
- \$3.00 will buy a pair of Men's Call or Kangaroo hand-welt Shoes; only a few pairs left, worth \$3.50 to \$5.00.

BUY YOUR SHOES AT

123 North Main Street

AND SAVE MONEY.

THISTLEWAITE,

THE CASH SHOE MAN.

OLD KEARSARGE WRECKED

Famous Old American Warship Lost Off the Coast of Central America.

Admiral Stanton and Crew of Over 200 Saved From Watery Graves.

Meager Details of the Disaster—The Kearsarge's Famous Victory Over the Alabama in 1864.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The navy department has a dispatch from Colon, sent by Lieut. Brainerd, saying that the United States warship Kearsarge was wrecked on Recorder reef, Feb. 2. The officers and crew were saved. The Kearsarge, by last report, sailed from Hayti for Bluefields, Nicaragua, to look after American interests in connection with the trouble between Nicaragua and Honduras. It is supposed that the vessel is a total wreck. She was one of the oldest vessels in the navy and had a splendid history.

Recorder reef is about 200 miles from the Mosquito coast of Central America and well known to mariners as a dangerous impediment to navigation, being surrounded by swift and treacherous tides. It is not known how Lieut. Brainerd reached Colon, but it is presumed the shipwrecked crew may have reached Old Providence island, some seventy-five miles to leeward of the reef. A cablegram was at once sent to Brainerd to charter a steamer and proceed to the relief of the crew. Some time ago officers of the Nicaragua Canal company were wrecked on the same reef.

Admiral Stanton was on the Kearsarge. When the cruisers New York and Detroit were sent to Rio de Janeiro was made the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, and Admiral Stanton, after making his peace with Secretary Herbert over the incident of Washington, the flag at Rio, was ordered to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, with the Kearsarge as his flagship.

It is conjectured that the Kearsarge went aground during the night on the reef and foundered. Lieut. Brainerd seems to have got aboard a small boat and succeeded in reaching Colon in six days. Relief can reach the ship in less time than that.

The officers on board were Admiral O. F. Stanton, Commanding Officer; F. Hyerman, Lieut. C. A. Ford, C. M. Lyman and R. T. Walling, Chief Engineer; R. C. Gowing, First Lieut. of Marines; C. L. A. Engate. The crew was composed of 200 sailors and marines.

The wreck adds another to the misfortunes that have befallen Rear Admiral Stanton. He was summarily relieved from command of the South Atlantic station for assisting Meilo, the insurgent admiral, and ordered to Washington. His explanation of this action caused Secretary Herbert to detach him from command of the South Atlantic squadron by placing him in command of the home station. He sailed from New York Jan. 10, and joined the Kearsarge at Port au Prince the latter part of the month. As soon as the ship's company has been transported to a place of safety and the fate of the Kearsarge is definitely known, a court of inquiry will be appointed to investigate the circumstances and fix the responsibility. Officials say the ship's company is in no danger. They will be able to get along all right until the arrival of relief.

The navigation of a naval vessel route entirely with the commander and his assistants, and the admiral never interferes in the matter. He directs the general movements of the fleet, but leaves the details of routes and the management of the ship entirely to the commanding officer. Therefore it would appear that Commander Hyerman will be held responsible for the loss of the vessel, and on him will devolve the task of showing that the accident was unavoidable. He will look to the officers on deck at the time of the wreck for a complete explanation of the circumstances. Exactly who was at fault will not be known here until further details have been received.

A WORTHY FRIGATE.

How the Kearsarge Sunk the Alabama Off Cherbourg.

The Kearsarge was one of the old wooden navy, but in her class and in her time she was a vessel that no country need have been ashamed of. Her greatest service was in running down the Confederate privateer Alabama, which had been preying upon the commerce of the country. The Kearsarge was sent in 1863-64 to pursue the Alabama. The privateer was found in the harbor of Cherbourg, France, June 14, 1864, and Capt. John A. Winslow, the commander of the Kearsarge, instituted a blockade on the object of his pursuit. The Alabama made great evolutions for eight, and her commander, Capt. Raphael Semmes, sent word of his intentions through the United States consul. On Monday, June 10, the Kearsarge was lying three miles off the northern entrance of the harbor when the Alabama came out, escorted by a French iron clad and the English yacht Desboud. Capt. Winslow steamed off seven miles the shore so as to be beyond mental waters, and then turned the stern of the Kearsarge toward the Alabama. The armament of the Kearsarge was seven guns, and that of the Alabama eight guns, including a 100-pounder Blinn's rifle. The Kearsarge was slightly faster and had 163 men, while the Alabama had 145. As Winslow turned to approach the Alabama opened fire from a raking position while a mile off. The Kearsarge kept on at full speed, receiving a second broadside and part of a third, when Winslow steered off and returned the fire from his starboard battery. Both vessels aimed around a common center, bearing each other until within 500 yards, and each pouring broadsides after broadsides into the other. The sides of the Alabama were torn by the shells from the Kearsarge, and after the fight had raged for an hour the privateer headed for the shore to get into neutral waters, five miles away. This exposed her port side, and she could only bring two guns to bear. The Alabama was sinking and her flag came down. Winslow was uncertain whether it had been hoisted down or shot away, so he kept on firing until a white flag was shown. The Alabama, however, again opened fire, and did Winslow. It was kept up until the Alabama announced a surrender. Soon after the Alabama sank. The English yacht Desboud picked up thirty-nine persons, including Semmes and fourteen of his officers, and immediately steamed away for Southampton. Winslow's officers wanted him to throw a shell at the Desboud, but the gallant captain refused. Forty of the Alabama's men were killed and seventy made prisoners. Only three men were wounded on the Kearsarge, one of whom died. Only twenty-eight projectiles struck the Kearsarge out of 370 that were fired. The Kearsarge fired 173 projectiles and few failed to do some injury. It was the only important victory of the war between vessels of near equal size and armament. It was a most important victory, as the Alabama had

during her privateer career captured sixty-two American merchantmen. Though the Kearsarge had long since ceased to be looked upon as a formidable vessel alongside even the smallest of those of the navy, yet in her day she did most excellent service, and her loss removes another link connecting the present generation with the stirring scenes of the rebellion.

THE MONTANA STATE FAIR.

Helena Selects Its Dates for It From Aug 25 to Sept. 1.

The directors of the Montana state fair, at a recent meeting, fully decided upon holding their annual state fair at the usual time in August. Efforts will be made by the directors to have the fair a success in every particular. It has been hard, in some of the previous years, to get exhibitors to do all they could or perhaps ought to do, so an extra effort will be made to get them out this year and have a fine showing on the occasion of the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the association.

The circuit race meeting will begin at Anaconda July 12 and run fifteen days, until the 26th. It will commence Aug. 1 and continue twenty days, ending Aug. 23. Helena will open Aug. 25 and run to Sept. 1, and will have a three days' race meeting beginning July 4. The programme will be arranged shortly and the meeting will be equal to those of previous years. The directors of the state state fair regret very much that they allowed the annual meeting to go by last year and will try this year to atone for it.

Besides the Montana horses that are sure to be here, a larger attendance than in any previous year is promised by California and Oregon horsemen.

Another dog show to the other attractions this year. The last one, about four years ago, proved one of the most popular features of the fair.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Claims That Oakes and His Friends Made Money.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Col. Pettib led the attention of the court in the Northern Pacific case to-day. He assailed the administration of Receiver Oakes while the latter was president of the road. He said the syndicate which acquired the Northern Pacific and Manitoba line and sold it to the Northern Pacific cleared \$1,000,000. He also said \$9,000,000 was squandered in the terminals at Seattle. In the Northern Pacific case to-day, Col. Pettib said only a mile and a half of the line was lost, the rest consisting of rusty iron and rotten ties.

WANT THE SAME.

English Ship Owners Warmly Commend Benham's Action.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Bertie, of the foreign office, received a deputation of British ship owners to-day who urged that the British commander at Rio de Janeiro be instructed to see that all British vessels are enabled to discharge cargo at the wharves without molestation. The deputation spoke in the warmest manner possible of the spirited action of Admiral Benham who, they said, set an example to the naval commanders of all foreign nations in freeing American ships at Rio from the obnoxious restrictions imposed by the insurgents. Secretary Bertie said the secretary of state for foreign affairs would see, and, if possible, would instruct the British commander as requested by the deputation.

Another Drop in Silver.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The silver market is completely demoralized. The price of bar silver took another drop to-day of 7-16 pence to 29½ pence. The market is flat. Kupfer paper declined below the lowest price on record.

France Complains of Her Ally.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says the Russo-German treaty of commerce has caused a profound impression in France. The French public thought Russia would quarrel with the dreadnought and would be an irreconcilable enemy of every nation hostile to France. Some of the Paris papers, the Times says, are already accusing Russia of betraying France.

No Intention of Resigning.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Patrie publishes an interview with Gladstone at Harritz. Gladstone stated that he had no intention of resigning. He had decided to fight the house of lords to the bitter end, and was ready to offer for foreign affairs would see, and, if possible, would instruct the British commander as requested by the deputation.

American Trotters for Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Col. Barney J. Tracey, of Island Park farm, will make a campaign of the Continental circuit this year with American trotters. He has engaged several colts and fillies in the Grand Prix de Paris, Italy, and will race his youngsters in Germany, France and other countries. The circuit will be inaugurated this spring, embracing the largest cities in those countries.

Will Entertain Their Offer.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 8.—A Pioneer Press special from West Superior, Wis., says that W. B. Hennessy has received a letter from Parson Davies, manager for Peter Jackson, in which the parson says he will entertain a proposition from that city, if accompanied by an agreement to insure protection from the authorities. A company will be formed to offer a purse and secure the Corbett-Jackson fight.

TELEGRAPHIC GRIEVANCES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Godley Publishing company, publishers of Godley's Magazine and other works, failed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The bill for the annexation of Brooklyn and other neighboring towns to the city of New York passed the assembly, 136 to 56.

TORONTO, Kan., Feb. 8.—The supreme court to-day decided that Gov. Lewelling had no authority to remove to Mrs. Mary E. Lease from the state board of charities.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The attentive committee of the National Editorial association has decided to call the annual meeting at Astor Park, N. J., for the first week in July.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Tribuna announces the reconstruction of the Credito Mobiliare, which has been arranged by a German syndicate. The plan includes the Italian Credit.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Pallino, the new submarine torpedo vessel has been given a trial and proved an entire success. With Admiral Labranco aboard the vessel traversed the entire length of the gulf under water.

SWANSEA, Feb. 8.—Ten manufacturers of tin plate here, who employed 3,000 hands, have decided to oppose the passage of the Wilson bill in the American congress, because of the depression in the tin plate industry seems to increase.

COINAGE BILL COMES UP

Republicans and a Few Democrats Filibuster Against It in Vain.

Modifications of the Measure Suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senators Still Declaring Bonds Can Not Be Issued—Captious Argument Against the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The deadlock on Blinn's silver coinage bill was broken after four hours of continuous filibustering to-day, when, by a vote of 176 to four, the house carried Blinn's motion, going into committee of the whole for consideration of the bill. Some eastern democrats and the great mass of republicans made determined opposition, but Blinn was victorious. On the floor sixteen republicans and all the populists voted with him, while twenty-two democrats joined with the remainder of the republicans in refusing to vote. It is thoroughly understood that quite a number of democrats who voted with Blinn were not in favor of certain modifications of the bill, although they would not carry their opposition to the extent of voting against consideration. It is also well-known that Secretary Carlisle and the administration are generally opposed to the bill in its present form.

After consideration of the bill began Carlisle arrived at the capitol and had a conference with several leading democrats of the house, as well as those democrats who were managing the filibustering, and just before adjournment announced that he would not attempt to filibuster against consideration of the bill would be made. This is taken to mean that a compromise has been agreed upon and certain concessions will be made in line with the suggestions of Carlisle, who, while represented as not being against the coinage of the silver coinage, yet insists that discretionary power ought to be lodged with the secretary of the treasury about issuing silver coins, either in the form of certificates or coin, so it would not be injected in a lump into the circulating medium of the country.

He maintains that it would be an injurious to put out \$5,000,000 suddenly as it would be to withdraw that amount from the circulating medium. He is also opposed, it is understood, to the second section of the bill which makes mandatory the coinage of the rest of the bullion in the treasury and the redemption of outstanding treasury notes under the act of 1890 as fast as coined takes place.

After the adoption of the motion to go into committee of the whole, Hatch took the chair and Blinn took the floor in advocacy of the bill. He entered at once upon the explanation of the provisions of the bill, but without concluding his speech Blinn yielded to a motion that the committee rise, arrangements having been made that filibustering was to cease. With this exception the resolution passed last night as directed the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees, was revoked.

THE BOND QUESTION.

Discussed by the Senate, but no Conclusion Reached.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The right of the secretary of the treasury to issue United States bonds at this time was again the subject of controversy in the senate to-day. The resolution of Stewart came up under the rules, and a motion made by Butler to refer to the committee on judiciary proved the only opposition. Quay took a decided stand in favor of disposing of the matter in the open senate, instead of giving it a secret trial "by referring to the committee from which it would never emerge," and intimated that Sherman gave to the country an apparent justification of Secretary Carlisle's action when the Ohio senator had said it would be illegal to direct the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees, was revoked.

OF HEART FAILURE.

Sudden Death of W. H. Landis at Great Falls.

GRAND FALLS, Feb. 8.—W. H. Landis, a well known rancher and saloon man of Old field this morning of heart failure at the Union house, where he had been staying some two weeks past. He is an old man, having been engaged in stock raising and mining, and at one time owned and operated a large stage line in the Judith basin. He was 45 years of age and unmarried, but had brothers and sisters in Greenacres, Ind. The mayor of that town was notified this morning and the body will be cared for by friends awaiting an answer from that place.

Overdose of Laudanum.

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Fare to the Coast.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Western Passenger association to-day took up the matter of the \$45 rate from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, not in effect by the Union Pacific a few days ago. A resolution establishing all rates on \$45 basis was voted down after a hard struggle. The Alton and St. Paul at once gave notice that they would accept a \$45 rate from their transcontinental connections beginning Feb. 12. The Northern route gave notice of its intention to put in the same rates, beginning tomorrow morning. The Atchison gave no notice, but will doubtless lose no time in putting in the same rates.

Struck by a Cyclone.

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 8.—A cyclone struck Fort Hudson this morning, demolishing a number of houses, uprooting trees and leveling fences. On the Delambere place and the Chambers plantation much damage was done. The dwelling was unroofed and destroyed and several cabins wrecked, one child was killed and four others wounded.

Boycott on Certain Breweries.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The beer delivery drivers' war against the "syndicate" breweries has been put into the hands of T. R. Motz, of the Knights of Labor. He says a national boycott will be placed on the breweries involved, all of which are owned by foreign capital. The knights will also urge congress to tax foreign capital invested here.

FEW OF THEM, ANYHOW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The possible attitude of the silver republicans with reference to the tariff bill has been the theme of considerable talk about the senate since the Wilson bill reached that body. Inquiry

develops the fact that they will without exception oppose the bill for two reasons. They are categorical in principle, and some of them think that if the tariff bill could be allowed to remain as at present it would be in the interest of silver. They argue that if the tariff is changed and the hard times continue, many will be disposed to find in this change the cause of the depression, whereas, if the tariff is allowed to remain as it is and times do not improve it will at once become apparent that the tariff had not caused the falling of trade, and the people may be led to believe that it was due to the scarcity of money.

While, however, the silver republican senators will oppose the bill, will vote against it as will make special efforts to defeat the clauses bearing upon special interests in their respective states, it is probable some of them will not aid their republican colleagues in securing delay upon the passage of the bill.

WILL REPORT MONDAY.

Changes in the Tariff Bill Will Soon Be Known.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The democratic sub-committee of the committee on finance, in charge of the tariff bill, will make reports to the full democratic committee next Monday, and the democratic members to the entire committee on the following day. If the present plans do not miscarry. The sub-committee was engaged on the bill all the afternoon, and it is understood the adjournment of the senate until Monday was taken for the purpose of giving them their entire time for the presentation of their report. The committee sat until after six o'clock to-night.

It has been engaged almost exclusively upon the question of revenue, and every day makes it plainer that the bill will be developed largely as possible to the question of raising revenue. The committee is a unit upon this proposition and is working harmoniously in this direction. It has accumulated a mass of figures giving the present receipts of the government and showing estimates of future revenues on the present basis, and making calculations upon the effect of the changes made in the Wilson bill.

BOND BUYERS.

Names of Those Who Bought the Largest Amounts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Responding to a resolution which passed the senate, the secretary of the treasury to-day sent to the senate a statement showing the names of bond subscribers offering 117,223, whose subscriptions were accepted, together with the amount subscribed for and the amount allotted at that price. The statement also gives a list of those offering to purchase at a higher price, and a list of those not considered on account of insufficient reasons.

Among the allotments on the 117,223 bids are the following: Hanover National bank, of New York, \$1,420,000; Kahn, Leeb & Co., of New York, \$1,420,000; United States Trust company, of New York, \$2,600,000; Farmers Loan & Trust company, of New York, \$1,800,000; Union Trust company, of New York, \$2,000,000; New York Life Insurance company, of New York, \$2,840,000.

The above allotments were the result of selling the original bids to the extent of \$3,311 per cent. The amount in the aggregate of this class is \$40,704,700. All bids at \$100 per \$100 amount in the aggregate to \$69,255,300.

HARDLY HOLD GOOD.

No Such Reason for Opposing the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The federal constitution provides that the compensation of justices of the supreme court shall not be diminished during their term of office and that the president's compensation shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In view of this, a question has arisen as to the power of congress to make the income tax applicable to these officers.

The income tax law was passed in 1893, Chief Justice Taney wrote a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Chase, declaring that in his opinion the law was unconstitutional, as it impaired the independence of the judiciary. After the war Secretary of the Treasury Richardson referred to the justices the money withheld under the tax.

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N. P. TROUBLE IS OVER.

Receivers Will Ask the Court to Grant Demands of the Trainmen.

A Full Understanding of Judge Jenkins' Order Will Soften Its Effect.

The Gentlemen Who Participated in the Conference—No Reduction on the Union Pacific.

Special to The Independent.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 8.—A Pioneer Press special from Milwaukee says: "Your correspondent has it to-night from the best authority that the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad will accede to virtually all the demands made by the employees of the road relative to the new schedule of wages recently put in force. The conference now in session in this city between the receivers and the representatives of the different classes of employes will be concluded to-morrow, and the receivers will then ask Judge Jenkins for authority to so modify the wages schedule as to meet the request made by the men. This settlement of what has proved a very complicated problem will give general satisfaction, owing to the interest in the question which the discussion of Judge Jenkins' order in regard to strikes engendered.

"It has been maintained from the first by the receivers that Judge Jenkins' restriction upon the employes of the Northern Pacific actually laid the foundation for an amicable settlement of the wage question, which question the receivership brought to the front. The purpose and scope of Judge Jenkins' order, for the making of which he has been brought into disreputable prominence, has been so misrepresented and misunderstood that now when the settlement of the wage question shall make its character clear, surprise will be general that it was, after all, a comparatively harmless ruling.

"The following are the people who are participating in the conference: Receiver Oakes, House and Payne; General Manager Kendrick, General Superintendent Kimberly, and the superintendent of motive power, Mr. Hickey, of the Northern Pacific company. For the employes of the road: P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; F. Nargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Firemen; E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; S. E. Wilkinson, grand master of the Order of Trainmen; J. Wilson, grand master of the Order of Switchmen; Lee Johnson, president of the Boiler-makers' association; J. B. Johnson, chairman of a committee of conductors of the Northern Pacific system; M. Vostak, chairman, and M. L. Porter, secretary, of the committee of engineers of the same road; F. H. Campbell, chairman, and M. O. Gwyn, secretary, of the committee of the trainmen's association of the same; Harry Ripley, chairman of the committee of the switchmen's association; S. E. Garrett, chairman of a committee of the mechanics' association; D. Melanic, chairman of the committee of the carmen's association; I. C. Mann and Paul