

THE BOSTON

IN EVERY STYLE.

Pants. Pantaloon.

Trousers.

IN EVERY GRADE.

We are Sole Agents for the

...KING... TROUSERS.

Elegant in Style.

Thoroughness in Work.

Perfection in Fit.

The line is comprehensive and is composed of every grade, every size and every style at

MODERATE PRICES.

The Boston Clothing Co

23-25 SOUTH MAIN.

All we ask is a comparison.—Schreiner's.

Schreiner's Great Store.

The success of the past month in our Department Store has been phenomenal. The citizens of Helena and vicinity are tired of "high tariff" in Groceries and Hardware. They are also very tired of getting 1 1/2 ounces for a pound. The best goods, full weight, and the goods delivered that you buy is what has sent them to our store. We will have something of interest for you each and every time you come to see us. Just now it is

PICKLES.

We are just in receipt of some of the best Sour Pickles we have ever had. Our Sweet Pickles are meeting with a great deal of favor. All our Pickles in bulk. You can examine them before you purchase. Be sure and ask to see our new Bacon. Remember we will meet all competitors.

Schreiner's Great Store.

REED'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Ex-Czar Once Bitterly Fought a Rule to Count a Quo.

By R. M.

Later He Had the Nerve to Claim to Be the Author of the Idea.

John Randolph Tucker Entitled to That Credit—Seigniorage and Three Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—After a call of committees for reports, the house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, in the chair, on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. Grov, of Pennsylvania, took the floor and vigorously arraigned the Hawaiian policy of the administration. Mr. McCree, democrat, from Kentucky, stated that inasmuch as the house had discussed the Hawaiian matter, and had adopted resolutions expressing the sense of the house, he regarded it as adjudicated. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, followed with a defense of the president's Hawaiian policy.

"Is it still the purpose of the president to restore the queen?" asked Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York.

Mr. Hooker said that had been left to be decided by congress.

Mr. Milliken, of Maine, replied to some of Mr. Hooker's strictures on Ex-Minister Stevens, in the course of which he predicted it would not be many years before the American flag would be raised over Hawaii, and under auspices that would insure its remaining there.

Mr. Quigg, in the course of remarks criticizing the Van Allen appointment, got into a verbal duel with Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee. He had, in reply to a question from Mr. Enloe, asserted that he was elected to congress last January because a change had been afforded the Fourteenth New York congressional district, with its 10,000 democratic majority, to record an aye and nay vote on the Wilson bill.

"Did you accomplish what you came here for?" asked Mr. Enloe. "Did you kill the Wilson bill, as you said you would in your campaign?"

"I did not say a word," replied Mr. Quigg. "I said the election of a republican in a democratic district would do much toward defeating the Wilson bill and I think it is settled."

"Perhaps you are the author of the speech against the Wilson bill delivered the other day by Senator Hill," suggested Mr. Enloe, sarcastically.

"I have not that honor," replied Mr. Quigg. "We republicans know he is able to take care of himself. He has done so frequently on our dissent and discomfort and I thought the American people by Mr. Meade, of Virginia, and Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, took a hand in the discussion of the Van Allen incident, using the Harrison appointment of Wamsmaker to make a point."

"Certain facts have been developed by this debate," interrupted Mr. Reed. "First, that Whitney is a good man; second, that Cleveland is a good man, and third, that the Wilson bill is not a good bill. The case has contributed \$50,000 to the democratic campaign fund. Now, why was he appointed?"

"If he had been appointed because of his contributions," said Enloe, "that would be the best and strongest reason for his appointment from a republican standpoint. I know nothing of the facts, but I will say this in his defense, he at least had the decency not to insult the people by accepting office, as did John Wamsmaker."

Mr. Reed delivered a speech in which he challenged Mr. Reed's claim of credit for the idea of counting members to make a quorum. "The only person," he said, "who was John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, who, fourteen years ago, proposed a modification of the rules designed to take into account the presence of members in making a quorum. This was done, but on that occasion Mr. Reed had with great vehemence, denounced the proposition. He had urged that it was not the physical presence of a majority of members which the constitution had contemplated as a quorum, but a majority present and participating. 'A thing,' said Reed, 'was done as a matter of course in 1880, and it is not done for a month.'"

"The proposition was withdrawn," replied Mr. Reed.

"I am glad to see you strip the leader of the false colors under which he has been sailing."

"We don't claim that the adoption of the quorum counting rule of yesterday was a triumph for the democrats," said Mr. Reed. "We only claim that it was not a triumph for Mr. Reed and republicanism. The attempt on your side to falsify history, and the claim of your own Mr. Reed, of having made the change, is the sign of his former declarations, ridiculous."

HE IS IN LINE.

Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, for the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Arising to a question of privilege, Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, denied that he was an obstructionist and not in harmony with his party. He should, he said, actively support and vote for the tariff bill as amended by the senate finance committee.

Senator Caffrey's resolution for a select committee to receive petitions from Coxey went over for the day. The venerable senator, of Vermont, who recently celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, and the pastor of the senate, was recognized, and was accorded a more respectful attention than has fallen to the lot of most senators on the tariff question. In spite of his advanced age he spoke clearly, though evidently suffering somewhat from a cold.

Senator Turpie spoke in support of the tariff bill. He discussed the effect of high tariff on the agricultural interests, introducing a monopoly for America, owing to the cheapness of land, and it was from the benches that the demand for repeal was the loudest. After Senator Turpie concluded, Senator Cameron took the floor in opposition to the bill. Following Senator Cameron, his colleague, Senator Quay, continued his speech, but was interrupted by the production of an article. At five o'clock Senator Quay suspended the second installment of his speech, to be continued at a later date.

SEIGNIORAGE AND BONDS.

The Two Included in a Bill Before the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The coinage committee met today for the first time since the seigniorage silver struggle, and was treated to a genuine stir, rise. Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, was present and urged his bill for coining the seigniorage and for low interest bonds, and

in doing so he stated that the measure had the approval and was in part suggested by Secretary Carlisle, and in the judgment of the secretary will be signed by the president. To this the bill is regarded as an administration one, and as satisfactory in overcoming the objections of Cleveland to the Bland bill.

Meyer explained that the bill provided for coining the seigniorage, and so amended the resumption act that three per cent bonds would, in the future, be issued in lieu of four and a half and five per cent bonds.

MONTANA APPOINTMENTS.

Six Sent to the Senate by the President Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Registrars of land offices: Charles S. Wright, at Miles City, Mont.; David Hilger, at Lawtown, Mont.; W. E. Cox, at Helena, Mont. Receivers of public money: James G. Ramsay, at Miles City; John P. Barnes, at Lawtown; Jeremiah Collins, at Helena.

Commandors: Sherrett to be rear admiral; Capt. Joseph N. Miller to be commodore.

Delays to Mail Overcome.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The serious delays to Canadian mail, caused by the Great Northern strike, have been practically overcome. The deputy postmaster general has sent the following communications to the senate: Registrars of land offices: Charles S. Wright, at Miles City, Mont.; David Hilger, at Lawtown, Mont.; W. E. Cox, at Helena, Mont. Receivers of public money: James G. Ramsay, at Miles City; John P. Barnes, at Lawtown; Jeremiah Collins, at Helena.

Commandors: Sherrett to be rear admiral; Capt. Joseph N. Miller to be commodore.

Attended at Republican Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In addition to the quorum counting rule the house will soon have a system which will absolutely compel attendance. All absentees not having leave of absence will lose pay.

RIOT, BLOODSHED AND DEATH.

The Results of Trouble With Striking Poles at Detroit.

DETROIT, April 18.—Trouble between Polish strikers and city water commissioners culminated in a riot, bloodshed and death. Shortly after noon the attitude of the Poles was so threatening that Engineer Williams attempted to withdraw his workmen peacefully. Men suddenly rushed upon Foreman Joe Catheroy and assailed him with picks, Sheriff Collins stated addressing a section of the mob while Deputy Stelakato addressed another section.

Suddenly there was a rush with uplifted picks and shovels, and a second later revolvers began popping. Everything was in the wildest confusion. About fifteen men were lying prone and the crowd rushed upon them. They left the trench, fleeing for their lives. Sheriff Collins emptied his revolver at the advancing rioters and the six deputies present followed suit. The dead are an unknown Poles and Andrew Karotaki. The injured are: Sheriff Collins, on the head, right leg, and a number of severe body bruises; George Collins, on the eye and brain; an unknown Poles shot in the back; Quadrupski, shot in the breast; Lucrea Kaul-wicki, shot in the hip; Tony Krawski, shot in the thigh; Torakay Streyakal, W. E. Erik, Andrew Bawel, and John H. Fieber, an Evening News reporter.

During the afternoon twenty Poles were arrested, which intensified the bitterness, and the situation is being vindictively discussed by crowds of Poles in various parts of the city. It was rumored that they will attack the jail to-night. Many more arrests are expected. Of the fourteen Poles wounded three will probably die.

Robbed a Street Car.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Two armed men held up car No. 4 on the Oakland Consolidated line, on Shattuck avenue, Berkeley, early this morning, and robbed the conductor, motorist and a dozen passengers of about \$20 and various trinkets of jewelry. The passengers were obliged to stand up and while one desperado covered them with his revolver the other rifled their pockets. The third street car held up in this neighborhood within four days.

Advised for Publication of Sentences.

District court form No. 4003, price by mail prepaid 40 cents per dozen, \$9 per 100, from Craig- Davidson Publishing Co., of T. H. Clewell, Helena, Mont.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

J. W. Beahm has located the Spokane lode, in Colorado gulch.

The Higgins Cadet band will give a dance this evening at East Helena.

On Saturday next Beach, Cary & Co. will give to the Flynn benefit fund 10 per cent of their cash receipts.

Passover service will be held at Temple Emanuel, on Monday, April 23, at seven o'clock p. m. and Saturday, April 21, at 10 o'clock a. m.

S. J. Panches has transferred to Nellie E. Panches lot 12, block 6, East Helena; \$1, etc. Herbert Holloway has sold to John A. Smith lot 12, block 4, East Helena; \$1, etc.

Mails for Glanor, Jefferson City, Wickes, Boulder, Basin and other points south of Helena will be sent hereafter by the Northern Pacific, the postoffice authorities having made arrangements to that effect.

Adjutant General Ruggles has notified Gov. Rickards that by direction of the secretary of war Capt. Chas. L. Hodges, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry will come to Helena and report for duty pertaining to the National Guard of Montana for a period of six months.

A dispatch from E. V. Smiley, of the Northwest Magazine, at St. Paul, says: "A party of agricultural newspaper editors will spend Monday in Helena. They will arrive at Helena on Friday morning and may possibly reach Helena Saturday on a freight from Manhattan."

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, near the Broadwater, will donate a fine blooming plant for the entertainment to be given for the benefit of Mr. Flynn, the same to be sold at the close of the entertainment and the proceeds to be given her. If the committee will accept the offer and designate when and where the article is to be sent they will be delivered.

The American Order of Home Protection will give a sociable, together with a musical and literary program, concluding with a banquet and a joint service of the National Council No. 1, at Monroe Washington Co. 2, at their hall over Parthen's store, this Thursday evening. Members of the order, candidates proposed for membership and others interested in knowing the objects of the order are invited to be present.

Everyone Invited.

To call and see a complete line of china glassware, lamps, silverware, etc. Prices suit all purses. Best goods, lowest prices. Dr. C. A. Ferris. Has changed his residence to the Grand Central hotel. Telephone No. 119.

TAKEN INTO THE COURTS.

Injunction Against the Strikers Issued by the Federal Judge at St. Paul.

To Prevent Interference With the Business or Property of the Road.

The Men Say They Do Not Expect to Violate Any Law—General Strike News.

The most important news received yesterday in regard to the strike on the Great Northern system came from the east. It was to the effect that an injunction had been obtained by the road in the United States circuit court for Minnesota and North Dakota, to prevent the strikers interfering with the business or property of the company. It is stated that similar injunctions will be asked in all states traversed by the lines of the Great Northern. No such application had been made to Judge Knowles up to the close of business in the United States court yesterday. As the Great Northern is not a government road, and not in the hands of receivers appointed by the federal courts, it is not known what action Judge Knowles will take in case application is made to him for an injunction. Speaking of the injunction last night, T. F. Richardson, who is representing Organizer Hogan here, said: "We don't expect to violate any law in any case, and restraining orders under those circumstances are useless. There is no occasion to enjoin a man from breaking a law. We know that when we violate a law we are liable to arrest and prosecution, but until we do that there is no occasion for a court to take any action. We mean to go right on with the strike, injunction or no injunction, until we get what we want."

Another piece of information of interest to the men who are out in the chief of brotherhoods, at a conference with the Great Northern officials in St. Paul yesterday, gave President Hill to understand that they would give him no assistance in his fight with the American Railway union, but would preserve a neutral attitude. This is what the members of the brotherhoods who are now acting with the union desire. A dispatch from St. Paul last night said that the men who are out in the chief of brotherhoods, at a conference with the Great Northern officials in St. Paul yesterday, gave President Hill to understand that they would give him no assistance in his fight with the American Railway union, but would preserve a neutral attitude. This is what the members of the brotherhoods who are now acting with the union desire. A dispatch from St. Paul last night said that the men who are out in the chief of brotherhoods, at a conference with the Great Northern officials in St. Paul yesterday, gave President Hill to understand that they would give him no assistance in his fight with the American Railway union, but would preserve a neutral attitude. This is what the members of the brotherhoods who are now acting with the union desire.

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ATTEMPT TO ROB CARS AT GLASGOW.

It is Frustrated by the Strikers and One Man Wounded.

Special to The Independent.

GLASGOW, April 18.—There was a shooting affray between the strikers and some thieves attempting to break into a car of merchandise early this morning. The strikers had a guard watching the cars. About two o'clock this morning they heard some noise at the door of one of the cars in the west end of the yard. The bright moonlight revealed the forms of three men attempting to break into the cars. The men tried to break into the car, but were stopped by a guard, who gave the alarm which led to the men escape. Bill Wright, one of the guard for the strikers, emptied his six-shooter at the thieves. After a short struggle the thieves escaped.

One of them was captured to-day. He was wounded in the left arm, below the elbow. When lodged in jail he gave the name of James McFadden. He is a stranger in the county. McFadden refused to say anything that may lead to the arrest of any of those implicated in the theft with him. Dr. Hoyd eased the injured arm.

The strikers held a meeting this evening to take action on the message they were making their lack to work on the schedule, and they unanimously declined to accept anything unless every man on the road was given all asked for by the American Railway union.

A RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED.

Judge Sanborn Enjoins the Strikers From Interfering.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—Judge Sanborn today issued an order in the United States court for Minnesota and North Dakota, enjoining the strikers and all others from interfering with the business or property of the Great Northern railway. The writ is returnable April 25. The company will ask similar injunctions against the strikers in all the United States courts along its line, to restrain them from interfering with any men who want to continue work, or who may be brought in to take the place of those who have quit. The Great Northern to-day sent out two trains, one being the regular coast line. They were accompanied by deputy United States marshals armed with the restraining order of the federal court. The trains had four locomotives, one being placed at either end of each train. The trains were especially equipped with the modern device for pulling cattle, and the engine and air hose were securely wired, and a supply of spikes, nails, cross-bars and other track repair equipment was taken along.

The Situation at Great Falls.

Special to The Independent.

GREAT FALLS, April 18.—This morning at four o'clock the mail car was out of the train yard here and set out with an engine attached, in readiness to move on when the railway gives the order. A meeting of the board of trade was advertised for four p. m., and it was understood resolutions would be presented and discussed calling upon the postmaster general and the governor of the state to take steps looking to the moving of the mails. At the

hour of meeting a number of members presented themselves and found the door locked. T. E. Brown and others interested in passing the resolutions claimed it was a deliberate means to stop the meeting. Notice was served on delayed passengers to-day that the railway would not pay hotel expenses after breakfast. The merchants of the city have united in asking the Great Northern to stop the practice of "hooking" for through rates from St. Paul to this point. The report that Capt. Currier was arrested for detention of United States mail, is a serious case. He stated that he has not the least idea of the possibility of such an occurrence. The report evidently reached St. Paul, as he received an inquiry on the subject from General Manager Case.

Ordered Out at Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—An order for the Great Northern employees to strike at Minneapolis had been issued for one o'clock Thursday morning. That will mean that the entire system will be tied up, unless the restraining order of the court can get it running at once.

Substantial Support.

Special to The Independent.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—The Little Miners' union to-day contributed \$1,000 to the Great Northern strikers' cause.

THE INDUSTRIALS.

Indignation Over Their Treatment by Iowa's Republican Governor.

OMAHA, April 18.—Kelly's army camped in the Chautauque grounds to-night. Kelly remarked that the silver lining to his cloud had come. There was a decided revision of feeling among the people this morning. Indignation supplanted indifference, and citizens of Omaha, Council Bluffs and Norfolk joined in a substantial support to annul the condition of the unfortunate. An indignation meeting was called in Council Bluffs, and a committee was appointed to call on Gov. Jackson to remove the military force from the Chautauque grounds. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the governor for calling out the militia and censuring the men who were responsible for the lawless conduct of the army in the Chautauque grounds during the strike. The governor soon afterwards withdrew the troops.

During the day the army was visited by the friends of strikers. Food, money, clothing, medicine, bedding, pipe, tobacco and everything needed for the comfort of the army was furnished in abundance. When night fell Kelly was in possession of \$1 in cash and had provisions to last a week.

During the evening meetings were held in the three cities. In Omaha the large hall provided was inadequate and an overflowed crowd of strikers gathered in the upper part of 8,000 people gathered at the latter meeting and were addressed by the leaders of the army. It is the plan now to march the men out to-morrow. Terms have been reached to have the army's camp moved to the Chautauque grounds. The march here to capture a train before going very far. Kelly said to-night there had been arranged a plan by which he would lead his troops in Chicago soon.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Coxey's movement reached its first recognition at the hands of the senate to-day. The question was brought up in executive session upon the suggestion that as there were several organizations of men approaching Washington and the streets of the city were filled with a mob of strikers, it behooved congress to decide what it would do in case of the arrival of a large number of men, with the purpose of Mr. Coxey's followers in view.

Senator Harris, speaking for the committee on rules, replied by saying the committee had reached the conclusion that the law on the subject of strikes made ample provision for the protection of buildings. The impression seemed general that the regularly organized police would be capable of the execution of laws during the presence of the army, and that it would not be necessary to make a special show of armed force.

HANCOCK, Md., April 18.—Coxey's army sailed into barren seas when it reached Hancock to-day. The flotilla drew up under the Hancock bridge for a late supper, but the supper had to come out of the commissary wagons. "Lacknow" Smith, who had for the army, had gone and paved the way for the army, had done so with a vengeance. He said a young man who had been the army's advance agent, had come to town the previous day, and holding a public meeting had raised a sum of money. Brown and Coxey at once published a letter denouncing the man as an impostor, and their real for obtaining money under false pretenses. But the fathers had done for Williamsport, the next stopping place of the army, and messages were sent ahead asking for their detention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 18.—Workingmen held a meeting this afternoon and completed an organization for an industrial army. T. H. Carter was elected "general." About 200 members are now on the march, and a large increase is expected by Saturday. A subscription is being taken for provision, blankets and other necessities.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—One hundred and fifty Coxeyites boarded two box cars in the morning and a Union Pacific freight train, but the train men dropped the cars. John Brown, of Windsor, Col., was hurt, and the commission claim he was assaulted, but the trainmen claim Brown fell from the train.

Firemen Killed.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Responding to an alarm two firemen became entangled in wires which were melted by the heat of the flames, had parted and fallen to the ground. The men slipped on them while directing a stream. Wm. Cannon was killed and Tom Dolan probably fatally hurt. Ben Shively was badly burned.

Three Victims of an Explosion.

KNOX, Iowa, April 18.—By the explosion of a boiler to-day at the Hutchinson electric light plant three men were injured. The boiler was exploded by a man who was killed. The dead are James Skeritt, Patrick Keefe, John Lohan; injured, Charles Johns.

The City and Suburban.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—This was the last day of the Episcop spring meeting. The principal event was the City and Suburban handicap. The Duke of Westminster's Grey Leg won. Mr. Hollis' Fairy second, Baron de Rothschild's Lucechuan third.

Brewery Pool Broken.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The brewery pool has been broken by the withdrawal of the Anheuser-Busch and Lamp breweries. The National Brewery Workers' union was instrumental in bringing about the result.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

BOSTON, April 18.—Rev. Frank S. Hinman, a celebrated divine of this city, died of cholera.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer Majestic took out to-day 300,000 ounces of silver and 25,000 Mexican dollars, and the steamer New York 50,000 ounces of silver.

ANNVILLE, N. C., April 18.—Senator Vance's remains were followed to the grave to-day by a concourse of 10,000 people. Friday will be observed as memorial day throughout the state.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Samuel J. Clemens (Mark Twain) and Frederick J. Hall, being business under the name of Charles J. Webster & Co., bookbinders and publishers, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors.

TO EXTERMINATE WOLVES

Plan Adopted by the Stockgrowers' Association in Session at Miles City.

A Wolf-Poisoner Is to Go Along With Each Roundup Outfit.

The Expenses to Be Pro-rated Among the Owners—Officers Elected for the Year.

Special to The Independent.

MILES CITY, April 18.—For the first time the stockmen of this state have agreed upon a plan of concerted action by which they hope to rid the range of the state of the wolf pest. The entire morning session of the Stockgrowers' association was devoted to the problem coming up on the report submitted yesterday. This report, after stating that little additional help could be expected by stockmen from the state in the shape of bounty, recommended that cattlemen in various districts of the state form an association and make up a sum sufficient to pay a bounty for wolves in addition to that paid by the state. Some favored action of that kind, but a majority were opposed to it. J. J. Hersford, of Yellowstone, referred to the fact that bounty certificates were only worth 25 cents on the dollar, and they operated to a great extent in keeping men from engaging in wolf hunting as a business. He suggested that as all Montana warrants would be eventually paid in full stockmen might arrange to buy these warrants at par, and thus the wolf hunters would be encouraged.

Con Kohrs, of Deer Lodge, suggested that the county commissioners of various counties should be authorized to make a levy to pay bounty for gray wolves, and he was in favor of getting the legislature to pass a law authorizing the commissioners to do this in any county where the demand was such as to justify it.

C. H. Loud, of Custer, while he agreed to some extent with the suggestion of Kohrs, they would not avail now, as even if the plan outlined were carried out it would be a year before it could be put into operation. Kohrs objected to the plan of voluntary assessment to pay bounties for the reason that in the stock business it was, as in everything else, that a few men in the state would pay their share and a large majority would refuse or neglect to join, hoping to receive the benefit for which others would pay.

Loud said it was absolutely necessary that the stockmen take some action and work together. The question now was whether the stockmen would destroy the wolves or the wolves destroy them. He also suggested that as a considerable portion of the stray fowl had been used last year to hunt down cattle and horse thieves, by resolution of the association, it might this year be directed to hunting wolves.

M. C. Connor, of Custer, made a earnest plea for immediate and concerted action. He says his loss, and the loss of every other grower in the communities afflicted with wolves, was 25 per cent annually. He favored an assessment on every grower of five or 10 per cent, to be used as a bounty for wolf hunters.

"Let us," he said, "give the hunters the state bounty, the hides, and then an additional bounty aggregating \$12 or \$13, thus making it an object for them to hunt these stock destroyers, and then we will get rid of them. It will pay us to pay an assessment of 10 per cent for this purpose."

Secretary G. C. of the North Dakota Stockgrowers' association, told of the plan followed in that state for destroying wolves. It was to have a man go with each outfit on the roundup as poisoner, who did nothing else. He said that whatever action the Montana growers would take North Dakota stockmen would follow.

J. F. Brown, a cattlegrower who has made a business of killing wolves in this section, said he had tried successfully the plan described by Green, and he believed that was the best way to do it. He offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the members of the Montana Stockgrowers' association pledge themselves individually and collectively to employ a man in each roundup during the months of June, July, August, September, October and November, as wolf poisoner; that these men be employed exclusively to poison wolves and that they