

Saloon Men Read Carefully.

WHISKIES

Under the new tariff bill will be higher, but owing to the large stock on hand we will make the following low prices on our entire stock until October 1st.

Wholesale Per Gallon	Retail Per Gallon
M. V. Monarch, spring 1889	\$5.00
Nelson, spring 1880	4.25
Old Crow, spring 1883	4.25
Hermatage, spring 1883	4.25
Guckenheimer Rye, spring 1886	4.00
W. H. McBrayer, spring 1887	3.50
Bond & Lillard, spring 1887	3.50
M. V. Monarch, spring 1887	3.50
J. E. Pepper, spring 1887	3.50
Old McBrayer, spring 1880	2.25
Woodford Bourbon, spring 1892	2.00

We also have in Louisville Ky., free warehouse 50 bbls Old Taylor, spring 1891, which we will sell in 5 bbl. lots, certificate all free from any storage and taxes, at \$2.00 per proof gallon. Also 50 bbls. J. H. McBrayer, spring 1892 in U. S. bonded warehouse, in 5 bbl. lots 60c per gallon.

WINES.

The following wines, in bulk, at quotations as follows:

Wholesale Per Gallon	Retail Per Gallon
Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscat	\$1.25
California Claret	.75
California Zinfandel, 6 years old	1.00
Holland Gin	2.00
California Brandy	2.00
Cognac	2.50
Jamaica Rum	2.25
New England Rum	2.25
Blackberry Brandy	1.50

I. L. Israel & Co.

TELEPHONE 122.

HELENA. - - MONTANA.



"Our Simple Last."

What You Want

In footwear are five very desirable requisites—a shoe that has some of them may be good—a shoe that has all is GOOD. Here they are:

- WEAR, COMFORT, SATISFACTION, STYLE, PRICE.

Thistlewaite's Shoes combine all these qualities—a trial proves its truth. Then at our store you find the greatest variety of good shoes—light sleep—greater than elsewhere.

We have just received a Complete Line of

CORK SOLE SHOES,

In all the latest styles. They are what you need for fall and winter.

W. E. THISTLEWAITE



123 North Main Street.

ANXIOUS FOR HIS HEALTH

Condition of the Czar is the Leading Subject of Interest at Berlin.

The Autocrat of All the Russias Going About in Search of Health.

Regency That Will Be in Charge While He is Out of the Country—Berlin Gossip.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The czar's health is the topic uppermost in the public mind, and the possibility of the demise of the Russian emperor is widely discussed. Alarming reports received here, although not entirely credible, cause the liveliest interest, as it is known the czar's condition is extremely grave. The cautious Cologne Gazette published a telegram from St. Petersburg to the effect that the regency, which will be appointed during the absence of the czar from Russia, will consist of the czarowitz, Grand Duke Nicol and Grand Duke Vladimir, who will be assisted by a specially appointed council of ministers. Nothing, however, according to the Cologne Gazette correspondent, has transpired at St. Petersburg which would tend to confirm the reports in circulation regarding changes for the worse in the condition of the czar. Much depends upon the weather prevailing at Livadia during the czar's stay there. If conditions are favorable his sojourn there may be prolonged. If the weather turns out bad, his majesty will proceed to Corfu, where the czar of the king of Greece has been placed at the czar's disposal.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with Prof. Leydner, the distinguished German physician, who, with Prof. Zschornig, a noted Russian physician, has been in attendance upon the czar. The professor was asked, in view of the important political bearing of the question, to give the Associated Press a definite statement as to the real nature of the czar's illness, in order that the actual state of affairs might be clearly understood. In reply the professor said: "His majesty is suffering from Bright's disease." He added, however, "But the disease is yet in mild form, complicated with diabetes. The latter is causing difficulty in breathing."

News that the German ambassador at Washington has entered a protest against the sugar duty clause of the Wilson bill has excited general attention here. Councillor Haseman, of the foreign office, explains the German view of the matter, saying: "Germany pays outright export premiums to sugar producers. France, Austria and Russia pay higher premiums, but they do not pay them out right. The German principle is, nevertheless, that the Wilson bill clause, however, discriminates against Germany to her serious injury, as the margin is close to one-tenth of a cent per pound makes a great difference. This discrimination certainly is not in accord with existing trade between Germany and America, since we are entitled to the 'most favored nation' treatment."

"Besides, while the McKinley law was in force, our residents at Washington and the resident minister made an agreement that the treatment of sugar imports from Germany should not be changed. We therefore contend the clause imposes an extra burden upon Germany which infringes upon the existing agreement."

Councillor H men continues: "The government still has hopes to come to an amicable entente, and the only thing menacing in our minister's protest, but, naturally, we may adopt measures, in the event of the protest being unheeded. Such retaliation would especially please our big American party, as it would rid them of American competition in breadstuffs and meat."

On Oct. 18 the emperor will attend the ceremony of dedicating the 132 flags destined for the recently organized Fourth Battalion's each regiment of infantry. The ceremony will be performed with great pomp, in front of Friedrich's Great monument on Unter den Linden.

The suicide of Albrecht von Hofen, a captain in a regiment of the guard, was due to the fact that his financial ruin was accomplished within a few years by a well known miser, who will face a court trial. The captain's family have directly applied to the emperor for justice.

Messrs. Abbey and Grant have engaged Jois Kerschke Lopez, the young and plumed cantador, for five performances for entertainment at a court trial. The cantador, as an outcome of the enormous decrease in German emigration, the North German Lloyd Steamship company has declared no dividend this fall, and the price for steamer passage to the United States has been considerably lower.

Under the auspices of the Empress Frederick the first club house for ladies has just been opened in Berlin. The name of the new organization is the Victoria club, and it is a well patterned after the Alexandra club in London. Members of the club are to have the privilege, under certain restrictions, of entertaining in the club house.

"THE LAST LEAF" FALLS.

Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Famous as Physician, Poet and Author.

His Last Hours Passed Quietly With His Family by His Bedside.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Also Joins the Silent Majority, Aged 77 Years.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, famous as a poet and author, died at his residence on Beacon street at 12:15 to-day from a complication of diseases. Dr. Holmes has been in feeble health for a long time, and although an iron constitution has long baffled disease, it was at last shattered.

The last hours of Dr. Holmes were passed quietly with his family by his bedside. Dr. Holmes returned from his Beverly farm about ten days ago, and the removal greatly fatigued him, and it is thought hastened the end. The family residence was darkened and apparently deserted and few knew Dr. Holmes was in Boston. News of his death was kept quiet until a late hour to-night.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born at Amherst, Mass., Aug. 23, 1809. He graduated at Harvard college in 1832, and began the study of law, which he abandoned for that of medicine. Having attended the hospitals of Paris and other European cities, he began practice in Boston in 1836; in 1838 was elected professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth college, and in 1847 was appointed to a similar professorship in the Massachusetts medical school, from which he retired in 1882.

As early as 1839 his contributions in verse appeared in various periodicals, and his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay, entitled "Poetry," which was followed by others in rapid succession. As a writer of songs, lyrics, and poems for festive occasions, he excelled his first place. He was for many years a popular lecturer.

In 1857 he began, in the Atlantic Monthly, a series of articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which were collected in 1859 by the Professor at the Breakfast Table," and in 1865 by "The New Portfolio." In addition he has published "Humorous Poems" (1865), "The Guardian Angel" (1874), "The Post at the Breakfast Table," and in 1886 by "The Iron Gate and Other Poems" (1886), "Elphinstone Emerson" (1884), "A Moral Antipathy" (1885), and numerous poems recited at various reunions and dinners. In 1886 he visited England, where he was received with great cordiality.

Editions of his collected poems have appeared from time to time, the first in 1836, the last in 1881. He was distinguished for his researches in microscopy and auscultation, and has contributed largely to current medical literature, as well as to the literary journals and reviews.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 7.—Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin died at his home in Bellefonte, aged seventy-seven years. His last hours were peaceful, the end coming from the exhaustion of nature by old age. It has been decided on the urgent request of Gov. Pattison to bury him with military honors. It will consist of a regiment of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and is the escort accorded by military etiquette to a commander-in-chief.

Andrew Gregg Curtin was born at Bellefonte, Pa., April 27, 1816. He was admitted to the bar in 1839 and practiced at Bellefonte. From 1855 to 1858 he was secretary of state and superintendent of common schools, and in 1860 was elected governor of Pennsylvania. During the war he was conspicuous in organizing troops, and in 1862 was re-elected governor. He was appointed by President Grant to be minister to Russia in 1869; was a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Funeral services of the late Prof. David Swing were held this afternoon in Central Music Hall, where he had preached so many years. The services were attended by fully 3,000 people, and fully as many more were unable to obtain admission.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Though the Aftay May Turn Out to Be a Double Murder.

MIDDLETOWN, Ky., Oct. 7.—A mysterious murder and suicide occurred in this city this morning. John Tierney was found with a bullet hole in his temple. His wife was lying near him with a bullet hole in her right breast, while a pistol lay a few feet away. The affair occurred in the cafe owned and conducted by Mrs. Tierney. An aged uncle, Robert F. Tierney, awoke at six o'clock this morning and went down stairs to the kitchen in the basement and built the fire. While thus engaged he heard a report which did not seem to him, he said, like that of a pistol, and the fall of a body. A moment later it was followed by another report. He sent a young man, who had just come into the back of the cafe, to ascertain the cause of the noise. He returned, reporting nothing. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Tierney's son Thomas, who was sitting at the table on a sofa in the kitchen, went up and found two dead bodies.

What at first appeared to be suicide and murder, now looks to the authorities like a double murder. Tierney married Mrs. McGuire, a widow with a son, five weeks ago. Thomas was very angry at the marriage and left the house for two weeks. About the time of the marriage he took a 4-caliber British Bulldog revolver and threw it behind a bunk in the closet in his bedroom. He claims no one knew it was there but himself. Young Tierney gives it as his opinion that his mother was murdered by her husband, who, he asserts, committed suicide.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Largent, of Great Falls, is in the city on a brief leave of absence.

A. M. Scott, of Great Falls, is at the Helena.

Mrs. Wm. J. Harbour is the secretary of the women's capital committee, instead of Mrs. Henry Harbour.

Ex-Officer S. S. Lynch, now a guard in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge, is in the city on a brief leave of absence.

Gen. W. H. Penrose, who has command of the troops stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mrs. Penrose, and Dr. Geo. H. Penrose of Fort Assiniboine, are at the Helena.

AT ST. PAUL'S.

Rev. R. L. Bruce Preached to His First Helena Congregation Yesterday.

At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church the newly arrived pastor, Rev. R. L. Bruce, preached in the evening from Matt. 27:22, "What shall I do with Jesus?"

The speaker introduced his theme by picturing the perplexity of Pilate, the Roman procurator, uncertain as to the exact character of Jesus, and halting between conscience and policy in a vacillating reluctance to deliver an innocent man to the cry of the howling mob. But Pilate was neither the first nor the last who has been perplexed by this momentous question. The doctors in the temple, the officers who were sent to take him, even his own mother and his brethren failed utterly to comprehend him. He was a man of boundless love in the midst of a sensual and brutal age. When we see how the best of men are frequently misunderstood and maligned, we need not wonder that Jesus was a mystery to the men of his time.

The preacher then proceeded to show that the question of the text has been the burning question of all human history, both individual and collective, and that the destinies of both nations and individuals have been determined by the way in which they have answered it. "Some, like Pilate, would gladly do nothing with him but, like the Roman governor, they find it expedient thus to form with him, whom would condemn him, but their condemnation rests on their own heads. Voltaire would uphold his kingdom but only shows his own impotency. Ingersoll will succeed in some cases, but he is willing to call him teacher or even lord, but he will accept no such half way titles. Only Thomas, prostrate in adoring worship and crying 'My Lord and my God' can satisfy his just demands."

The question of the text presses on each one present. What will you do with Jesus? Welcome him to your heart, to your home, to your business, to your politics. In a word, make him King of your heart and mind. Do not say 'Yes' to him now, he will say 'No' to you then. But if you really bid him depart, he will sadly say 'Depart' to you when the word will be full of the blackness of everlasting despair."

The new quartette, consisting of Miss L. Adams, Miss Adams, A. J. Hoover and C. E. Gage, with Mrs. R. B. Nellis as organist, were heard for the first time yesterday morning, and gave much satisfaction.

PLEASURES OF THE CHASE.

Plenty of Good Sport to Be Found in the Belt Range Country.

Many hunting parties have gone out into the mountains from Helena this fall in search of game that would afford sport and recreation. So far as reported none have been disappointed in their expectations. Game was found plentiful and in prime condition, and many a brace of grouse, partridge chickens and saddle of venison have been secured in Helena as a result of a successful hunt. The latest party to return from a pleasant outing of six weeks came in yesterday. It consisted of the following well known young men of this city: Arthur Kleinschmidt, Rommie Hogan, Silas Seifert, Sam Goodman, Frank Logan, Matt Monroe, Tony Lass and Theo. Minda. They crossed the Missouri trail and went up Cascade gulch to Casper gulch, which is near the top of the Belt range. Plenty of grouse were found there and one fine blacktail deer was bagged. The party then passed on to Hann creek, where feathered game was found in abundance. The trip proved to be one of pleasure from start to finish, and the young men in the party are enthusiastic in describing the delights to be enjoyed camping out in the mountains. On the following day they got another deer, and the only thing annoying during the whole time happened at Great Falls, where several of the party went after fresh supplies of ammunition. While in that city Arthur Kleinschmidt had the misfortune to lose his gloves and overcoat, which were stolen from the wagon. They were valued at \$50. Mr. Kleinschmidt took the matter philosophically, considering the loss of his apparel as an accident of the trip that was liable to happen; but on top of this an Ancondo boomer tried to induce him to vote for that piece for the capital. Then he became mad and disoriented, but joining his companions in the mountains soon forgot his troubles in the pleasures of the chase.

CARRIED OFF THE BEER.

Experience of Some Helena Hunters With a Goose.

A hunting party, among whom were Justice W. H. DeWitt, of the supreme court, and Perry Kenneth, returned home yesterday from a trip to the vicinity of Cascade. While there Judge DeWitt shot and slightly wounded a goose. Having captured the bird and not wishing to finish it just then, Judge DeWitt anchored the goose to the only bottle of beer there was left in the party. He tied the bottle to the goose's leg, and sent the bird to the water in the river. They had not gone far before they heard a "whir-r-r," and looking up saw the supposed disabled goose sailing through the air with the beer bottle hanging to its leg. Judge DeWitt didn't think the bird had hit the bottle, and shot and shattered it, and the goose went off with the fragments hanging to its leg. So the judge lost his goose and the others of the party lost their beer.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Established by a Judge of a Court in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Oct. 7.—Judge Cunningham R. Scott, of the criminal branch of the district court and a leading A. P. A. man, Saturday cited E. Howwater, editor of the Bea, to appear before him Tuesday and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court. Scott has undertaken to establish a severe press censorship with reference to reports of the routine work of his court.

Prof. Phelps of the Bea printed a local item reciting the manner in which Judge Scott questioned applicants for citizenship appearing before him with reference to their religious opinions, and particularly as to the relative superiority of church and state laws. If the answers were obscure or tended to indicate preference for serving the church, certificates were refused. For this item the editor was called to times.

AN ENCOURAGING OPENING

Second Year of the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Over Ninety Students Are Now Enrolled in the Several Departments.

Conditions of the Establishment of the College and the Courses of Study Followed.

Special Correspondence of The Independent.

BOZEMAN, Oct. 7.—The Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has entered upon its second year under very favorable auspices. It has enrolled up to the present time over ninety students in all departments. The act of 1890 providing for the more complete endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, has called the attention of the public more directly to those institutions for the agricultural and industrial education of our youth. The success of these institutions has in the last few years called forth a recognition to which they are justly entitled when we consider their breadth of purpose and the efficiency of their organization.

The first Morrill act was passed in 1862, donating public lands to the several states and territories to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Until recently, with a few exceptions, these colleges did not fulfill the hopes entertained by their founders. This was due to lack of information on the part of the public in regard to the work they were at living to do. These days of ignorance have passed away in great measure, and the people are beginning to realize that our agricultural and mechanic colleges form a very important part of our educational system. Sixty of these institutions are in active operation throughout the various states. There are various reasons why the people should regard them with favor. They are giving just that kind of education which is most needed to give both permanence and stability to our social system and they are state as well as national institutions. It is only by the consent of the several states that they exist, and while largely endowed by the general government, it is only through the fostering care and the generous policy of state legislatures that they can prosper.

The college established in Bozeman is already well organized and is carrying into effect the policy which was intended as nearly as possible. It is giving liberal courses of instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction.

The preparatory course is intended for those not sufficiently advanced to enter the courses in agriculture, domestic economy, the course in applied science or the business course. The work in each is made as practical as possible.

Each department is in charge of a specialist.

Prof. Foster has charge of the agriculture department. In this field the student takes up in the first year a study of the most prominent trends of animals introduced into the United States. The work is supplemented by lectures and illustrated as far as practicable by the animals themselves. A thorough course is taken in the feeding of stock. This includes a scientific study of the requirements of animals, the chemical composition of foods, their chemical action and value, the laws of animal nutrition, having reference to the object in view. Practical experiments will be made in those lines at the experiment station in connection with the college.

One term is given to the study of soils and fertilizer, the history and entitivation of crops, the value of rotation, farm economy, the structure, use, selection and care of farm tools and machinery.

Mr. Lundy will give instruction in the horticulture department largely by practical operations in the nursery, garden and orchard. The work includes forestry and landscape gardening.

A practical course in botany is given by Prof. Foster, who has in the herbarium more than one thousand specimens of the flora of Montana. One term will be devoted to economic botany, devoted to the study of forest products, which are destructive to agriculture. Students are provided with microscopes and are taught to use them in botanical work.

The subjects of zoology and biology are in charge of Dr. Williams, V. B. They are taught as far as possible by laboratory methods, the microscope being used for several hours each week.

Dr. Traubman, with D. M. Cobleigh as assistant, has charge of chemistry, and in addition to the lectures, the students are present in the laboratory. The work has reference to the requirements of the students in the various departments.

Prof. Chandler has charge of the mathematical department, and the student may take a thorough course in advanced mathematics in connection with the course in applied science.

In mechanical engineering and shop work the afternoon are spent in the shops, taught as far as possible by the students in the agricultural course. The object is to make the student familiar with the use of tools and their proper care.

A well lighted room, 47x41 feet, is fitted up with benches and machinery for wood and iron work. The machinery consists of boiler and engine, one planer, one dill press, three wood turning and three iron turning lathes, and a complete outfit of hand tools for both iron and wood working.

Mrs. F. E. Marshall has charge of the drawing and wood carving department, and gives a thorough course in freehand drawing, which is followed by a term in wood carving.

Prof. F. B. Malden has the department of English and history in charge. It consists of rhetoric and composition carried throughout the various courses. Literature and history are also brought up to the senior year.

Prof. Ryan and Prof. Chandler have charge of the engineering department, which includes civil, sanitary, mining, irrigation and mechanical engineering.

Prof. Phelps has the management of the business department, which consists of a thorough course in practical business bookkeeping, penmanship, business law, stenography and typewriting.

Miss Catlin has charge of the musical department, and is prepared to give a thorough course in instrumental music at reasonable rates.

This very hasty review of the work will give some idea of the breadth and scope. Any one desiring a more detailed statement may find it in the catalogue. Students may be admitted at any time.

Tuition is \$10 per year, and board may