The Helena Independent.

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Gans & ...Klein

TO-DAY the proposed secret conclave of anarchists occurs in Chicago. Among those who are to take part are Herr Most, Emma Goldman, Fielden, Mrs. Lucy Parsons and perhaps Elisee Reclus, the celebrated French government engineer. What they will do no one can tell, but it is understood that a reception will be arranged to the visiting French anarchists. The police have endeavored to prevent the meeting, but without success.

Only A Few Days...

To Christmas and we've got lots of goods to show you before you buy your Christmas gifts. Mostly useful things we have to show—but useful things are best. These are merely guides—each item runs into endless variety.

Dressing cases.
Collar and Cuff Boxes.
Necktie Boxes.
Silk Embroidered Suspenders.
Silk Handkerchiefs.
Mufflers.
Gloves.
Umbrellas.
Canes.

May be something in the stock of Bathing Robes, Bathing Mitts, Bath Towels, etc., that may make a suitable and appropriate gift for some one you know. No other Montana concern carries the complete stock that we do in all lines.

In this stock everything desirable in Clothing is to be found. The line of Men's suits in any kind, of coat you want, single or double breasted Sacks, Piccadillys, Cutaways, Oxfords, Long Regent Cutaways, Prince Alberts, at prices from $7.50 to $30 demands the careful attention of every careful dresser.

You'll Buy Something.....

For the boy for Christmas. You know by rumor if not by actual experience that our stock of Boys' Clothing is best in cut, quality, finish and style. Why not a Suit or Overcoat for him—$1.50 to $5.00.

Can't put off buying that Overcoat much longer—winter is bound to come—and you'd better buy while assortment and stock are complete.

Gans & ...Klein

WHY HE'S CONFIDENT

Gambler Hayward, Accused of Conspiracy to Murder Miss Ging, Holds Trump Cards.

MEN OF HIGH STANDING INVOLVED.

They Advanced Money on Worthless Insurance Policies on the Life of the Pretty Dressmaker.

St. Paul, Dec. 16.—An officer of the law who has been very close to Harry Hayward since his arrest, and who is as much in the confidence of that very secretive young man as an one on earth, consented to say something to a Pioneer Press reporter which fully accounted for the air of confidence that Hayward wears at all times. He made it a condition in making the statement that his name should not be used for the present. He has been with the accused man very frequently since his arrest and has talked with him and there is, in his mind, no question but that he knows exactly what Harry intends to use in his defense. The Pioneer Press informant said:

"That Harry feels very safe there can be no question, and he does not assume the appearance of indifference through bravado but because he is aware that in making his defense he will drag into the case men of the highest standing in Minneapolis who are so far implicated with him that they share with him the profits arising from the death of Kate Ging. No. I do not mean that they were concerned in the murder, but that they hold policies on her life.

"They are not struggling to get to the front to make their claims under the policies, and neither are the insurance companies clamoring to have the world know that there are more policies extant than those held by Harry Hayward. The companies may be assuming that the other policies will never be presented for payment, and the men who hold the policies do not intend that they shall be made to partake of the odium that involves young Hayward. Hence they are keeping quiet in the hope that no one knows that they hold these policies and that their names will not be brought out.

"I have been watching Harry closely and listening intently to what he has to say, and I am quite certain that his strength lies in the knowledge of just what policies there were on Kate Ging's life and who the assignees of those policies are. And what is stronger than anything else is the fact that he knows the circumstances under which they obtained these policies. He will probably not talk about the matter until he comes up for trial. Then he expects to arrange a few startling surprises and call to the witness stand Mr. So-and-So and So-and-So, and startle them out of their with by asking if on such a date they did not get from Kate Ging a life policy for such a sum, for which they paid so much money, and won't they tell the jury the circumstances under which they loaned money on life policies of no actual face value? That is his line, I would bet my last cent, and it looks like a winner to him.

"And it doesn't look bad to me. I don't believe that Blixt has told the whole truth, nor does anyone concerned in the investigation. I don't believe that Adry has told more than half the truth, or if he has, that it has yet been made public. Harry is accused principally by the man who admits that he killed Kate Ging. We all know that Blixt is trying to conceal something, but just what it is I don't know, although I have some well grounded suspicions. In order to make Blixt's confession go as against Harry it must be corroborated by the strongest kind of evidence, for it is going to be very easy for the defense to prove that the murderer is telling some very bald lies in material matters. Then about Adry, his yarn will not 'go' on the witness stand unless he tells the whole truth, and it is unlikely that he will do that.

"Then comes in Harry. The evidence against him is not very well sustained, and consists very largely in showing that he had the principal motive in getting the woman out of the way. He may be able to throw discredit on the testimony of Blixt and Adry about his attempts to get them to take a part in the murder, and, if I am right in my idea of what he is planning, he depends on the truths that he will present to do the rest.

"Hayward's connection with Miss Ging was peculiar. They were in partnership in schemes for making money by gambling, he admits, and he has dropped some remarks which go to show that there was also a complete understanding between them about making money by other plans. I do not mean to cast any reflections on the dead girl, and, when one considers what influence Harry had over her, there is no injury done her memory by the statement now of what Hayward will tell when the time comes. The two were frequently in want of money, and it has shown that Miss Ging frequently got money for Harry to gamble with. Sometimes it was difficult to get money, and Harry one day found that Miss Ging had a life insurance policy for $5,000. It was no good for business collateral, but it struck Harry that there were lots of men who had money, and who would not object to accommodate a young and attractive woman who needed money to go into business. Men are plenty enough, and men of money and standing, who would not object to loaning money, even on worthless collateral, where the borrower was Kate Ging. And he told the girl to borrow. With his intimate knowledge of the monied men of Minneapolis and their weaknesses he could readily enough pick out the most likely capitalist, and the loan was effected. Under the circumstances it might not be difficult for Miss Ging to get $1,000 or $1,200 on a $5,000 policy from a man of wealth, especially when she had for her director a Harry Hayward, and when it was seen how easily the thing was done another policy, or two and a few more loans would be arranged. Then the culmination with the transfer of policies to himself and the plan to get a large amount of money at one turn by sacrificing the woman with whom he was on such terms of friendship might follow naturally enough.

"His hints about extensive operations in insurance, and certain absolute knowledge that I have, beside the general tone of his conversation, have convinced me that he has his defense ready, and that it is on the lines indicated. And he feels safe in the knowledge that he not only can show that others had very strong motives for securing the death of Kate Ging, but that he has possession of facts that will perhaps shatter the social fabric of the other twin. He has memoranda of the policies transferred, the dates upon which the transfers were made and all the other data for a most sensational disclosure, and it is coming as sure as he is put on trial. And he makes the statement boldly that when he gets around to confess there will be a whole lot of people in Minneapolis who will want to get off the earth."

FAMOUS WRITER DEAD.

Robert Louis Stevenson Expires Suddenly of Apoplexy.

Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 16.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, of Dec. 8, are to the effect that the well-known novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, had died suddenly from apoplexy. His remains were interred on the summit of Pala mountain, 1,300 feet high. At the time of his death, Mr. Stevenson had just completed the writing of a new novel. He was born in Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1850; was educated at the private schools and at the University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish bar, but traveled and devoted himself to literature. One of his earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the work which established his reputation as a writer of fiction was Treasure Island, published in 1883. Among the most popular of his works is Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, which was dramatized and played at the Lyceum in London in 1888, and subsequently in the United States. Among his other works are Kidnaped, The New Arabian Knights, The Black Arrow.

Some time ago Mr. Stevenson, who was suffering from lung trouble, went to the south Pacific for his health. He became enraptured with the Samoan islands and decided to take up his residence and spend the rest of his days there. He took close interest in Samoan affairs, and has written many letters in the newspapers in favor of the natives as against the treaty powers under whose direction the government of the islands is conducted.

A PIONEER GONE.

Mrs. Christiana Duncan Died at Virginia City, Thursday.

The old-timers are rapidly passing away. One by one they go, and the long list of the honored dead steadily increases. On Thursday one of Montana's pioneers to depart this life was Mrs. Christiana Duncan, of Sheridan. She was the widow of Rev. Hugh Duncan, and her age was 68 years, 8 months and 17 days, being born in Edinburg, Scotland, Mar. 20, 1826. She was married to Rev. H. Duncan in 1846; a few years after they emigrated to the United States. Coming westward, they arrived in Virginia City in July, 1864, since which time they have been residents of that valley. The deceased could be truly called a mother in Israel, having lived an exemplary Christian life from her youth, such being the testimony of those who knew her best. She passed over the dark river, following her husband and children, who have gone before. She leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn her. Their loss is her eternal gain. Laying down life's burden at a ripe old age, having finished the work of life given her to do. Her welcome will be, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter into the joys of the Lord." Rev. George Comfort preached from Hebrews 14 and 9th verse, "There is, therefore, a rest for people of God," after which the remains were followed to the Sheridan cemetery, where they were placed by the side of her husband, a large concourse of sorrowing friends attending.

A GOOD SHOWING.

The Report of the Northern Pacific Beneficial Association.

The annual report of the Northern Pacific Benevolent association has been sent to the printer, and will be issued in about a week, says the Western Democrat. It shows the association to be, considering general depressions, in an excellent condition with several hundreds of dollars in the treasury. No improvements of any account were undertaken during the past year, ending June 30.

No addition of any consequence was made to the hospital buildings or their furniture. In regard to medical work the report shows that there were treated at the Brainerd hospital 1,074 cases, and at the Missoula hospital 1,041; by line surgeons on the eastern division 8,907, and on the western division 5,473, making a grand total of 16,495. Out of all cases treated at Brainerd and Missoula only six at each place died, and out of all cases treated by line surgeons only eleven died on the eastern division and an equal number on the western division.

There are now forty-five local surgeons on the eastern division and forty-two on the western division. There are three oculists on the staff. In Brainerd there are three chief surgeons and in Missoula there are two besides the local surgeons.

UNITED VERDE FINISHED

Millionaire W. A. Clark Talks of Mines and Railroads.

W. A. Clark, who left Butte a short time ago for Arizona, where he has great mining interests, stopped a few days in San Francisco. The Examiner noted his arrival as follows:

"W. A. Clark, the millionaire mine owner of Montana, arrived yesterday on his way to Jerome, Arizona, to inspect the United Verde copper mines. Mr. Clark says there is unusual activity in the gold mines of Montana and that the year's product will probably reach between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. In reference to the United Verde mines, Mr. Clarke says he has just finished the twenty-six miles of railroad from Clear Springs, on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix road to Jerome, where the mines are. This affords an easy way of getting out and in the sending of the products of the mines as well as bringing in supplies.

"Mr. Clark is the owner of many valuable mining interests in Montana, notably several at Butte, Anaconda and elsewhere. He also owns the Bank of Butte and the Butte Daily Miner. After examining the United Verde mines and mill he will go to New York and Europe. The United Verde mines, he says, are producing about 2,000,000 pounds of copper a month."

Ships Go Down in the Sea.

San Fancisco, Dec. 15.—Up to a late hour to-night no report had been received of the steam colliers Montserrat and Kenawa, the former from Nanaimo and the latter from Comox, B. C., and both five days overdue at this port. In marine circles it is generally believed both vessels have been lost. Advices daily coming to hand substantiate the earliest reports which stated that the recent gale was one of the most severe ever experinced on the northern coast.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 15.—Much apprehension is felt in shipping circles for the safety of several old coasting vessels which went to sea a few days previous to the recent storms. Fresh lumber strewn along the beach below Cape Flattery for the last ten days is subject to much speculation.

WHAT THEY MAY DO

The Senators May Dispose of the Nicaragua Canal Bill Before the Holiday Recess.

ADJOURNMENT PROBABLE SATURDAY

The House May Dispose of the Banking and Currency Bill, But This Is Doubtful.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Nicaragua canal bill holds its place as the unfinished business on the senate calendar, and the general understanding appears to be that it will continue to occupy the attention of the senate with few interruptions, and those by consent, until a vote is reached. The bill only comes up on each day after the disposal of morning business, and it will surrender its place temporarily on Thursday to permit ceremonies in commemoration of Webster and Starke, of the unveiling of their statues, which ave been placed in the capitol. There is also a possibility that the committee on appropriations may ask consideration for the urgent deficiency bill toward the last of the week. It is understood that Senator Cockrell, chairman of this committee, will lay stress upon the chance of getting this bill through before the holidays, and that he will ask the senate to pass it on Monday or Tuesday. There is little probability, however, that any of the other appropriation bills will receive the attention of the senate during the week.

The disposition among senators is favorable to adjournment on Thursday until after Christmas holidays, but it is probable the house will not consent to this arrangement, and adjournment will be delayed until Saturday. The programme there with reference to adjournment so far as one has been arranged, is to adjourn on Saturday, the 22d inst., until Thursday, Jan. 3.

Some senators predict that the final vote on the Nicaragua canal bill will be reached this week, but friends of the bill scarcely hope for this result. They realize that the precedents of the senate are all against action so speedy on a measure of such importance and presenting so many points for debate and set speeches, and they are also prepared to encounter opposition, which has not yet taken definite shape. Senator Caffery's objection to an agreement for a vote on the bill on Wednesday next is understood to have been made upon constitutional grounds, and it is quite probable that he, with several other senators, including Vest, Teller, George and Vilas, will desire to be heard in opposition to the measure before it shall be disposed of. Senator Cullom will to-morrow open the speaking for the week with a speech on this question.

This week, the last before the holiday recess, promises to be an exciting one in the house. The banking and currency committee has arranged to bring forward the Carlisle banking bill and will to-morrow proffer a request to the committee on rules for a special order which will set aside the remainder of the week, beginning on Tuesday, for debate on the Carlisle bill, with a provision for final vote on Friday next. The banking committee desires to prolong the sessions, to begin at 11 a. m. and continue until 10 at night, with recess from 5 until 8 p. m. The terms of the special order will be submitted to the committee on rules to-morrow. There is considerable opposition among the democrats of the house to the short limit it is proposed to set upon debate. Many of them feel that a measure involving such gigantic interests, contemplating, as it does, a revolution in the entire banking system of the country, should not be crowded through in haste. This feeling is shared by some of the most prominent leaders of the house, and it seems a large possibility that the banking and currency committee will be overruled and the special order will give this week to debate with a provision for final vote after the holiday recess.

To-morrow the house will take up and dispose of the army appropriation bill. Adjournment for the holiday recess will probably occur on Saturday. Talk of continuing the session without the customary recess seems to be based on very slight foundation.

WAITING PATIENTLY.

But Soon the Time Will Come for Active Retaliation.

Washington, Dec. 16.—In view of the disinclination of congress to take up the sugar schedule of the tariff act and the consequent improbability of any action such as was recommended by the president looking to the repeal of the duty of one-tenth of 1 per cent on sugar produced under the bounty system, the future action of the German government is being awaited with some apprehension here. The speech of the German chancellor in the reichstag, in which he made a strong point of the discrimination imposed by the United States towards German sugar, is believed to indicate the strengthening of the policy which that government has adopted, directed to the exclusion or severe restriction upon American products sought to be imported into Germany. At present Mr. Runyon, American minister to Berlin, is working hard to secure an amelioration of the stringent order of exclusion in the case of American cattle, and Secretary Gresham is in almost daily consultation with the German ministers here upon the same subject.

Up to this time no appreciable degree of success attended these efforts of our government, the character of the negotiations appearing to indicate the purpose on the part of the German government to procrastination until congress decisively announces its intention in the matter of sugar duty.

As long as these conditions remain our government is likely to wait patiently, but should there be any fresh attacks by Germans upon American interests, there is good reason to believe the administration will have recourse to the retaliation act of 1890, and single out some German article the importation of which into the United States about equals in volume the normal American cattle and meat trade with Germany, and forbid its importation.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

Information Gathered by the Bureau at Washington.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Bureau of American Republics has received in full the inaugural address of President Prudente de Moraes, of Brazil, delivered Nov. 15.—The new president is the first to be elected to that high office by the voice of the people of Brazil, his two prdecessors, Da Fonseca and Peixoto, having been elected by vote of the national congress. The address speaks of the dissention and strife through which the republic has passed since its inception, Nov. 15, 1889, and closes with a patriotic appeal to the loyalty and confidence of his countrymen.

It is learned by the bureau that the long pending boundary question between Paraguay and Bolivia has at last been settled. By treaty agreement between the two countries, Bolivia acquires territory which gives her an outlet along the right bank of the Paraguay river for a distance of about twenty leagues.

The bureau is notified that the republic of Honduras has adopted the gold dollar of the United Staes as its standard coin.

SNAP FOR HEELERS.

Hundreds of Them Hired to Do Political Duty in Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 16.—The most unique, most disorderly and generally accepted as the most disgraceful period of politics in the history of this city, has come to a breathing pause. Two factional democratic candidates are in the field for the mayoralty, the election taking place in January. Under the first use of the Australian ballot system here no one can vote who has not paid all taxes, including those of this year, and registered. This provision led to a wild scramble at first, and then to pitched battles daily between large forces for choice positions in line at the tax collector's offices. The collector could only issue about 200 receipts a day, and as registration closed Saturday it was inevitable that many citizens would be shut out from voting.

The two factions hired two gangs of toughs, each numbering about 100, and including the most desperate whites and negroes in the city. These men were paid from $5 to $10 a day. Each was given a list of six names, the largest number the collector would accept taxes for from one person, and money to pay their taxes. Each morning for ten days past gangs have slugged each other in front of and inside of the court house, hundreds of citizens gathering from all parts of the city daily to witness the big mills.

For two weeks at least no citizen paid taxes for himself, all intrusting their names and money to hired heelers. At times nearly the entire police force of the city had to be called to establish order, and for over a week the presence of about forty policemen has been constantly required at the tax collector's office. Armies of heelers were fed at rival headquarters, where many of them remained all night, going out early each morning to resume the battle, and at the court house, where beer, whisky, coffee and sandwiches were given them. Two or three times a day a number of the workers skipped with their lists and money, disenfranchising many citizens. It is calculated that the cost of keeping up the two armies, which in the last few days has been increased to about 300, to fight for polltax receipts, was over $10,000. They were disbanded early this morning. The next legislature will be appealed to to amend the law so as to prevent a repetition of these scenes.

DEPUTIES PROROGUED.

A Sensational Move by King Humbert, of Italy.

Rome, Dec. 16.—A royal decree proroguing the session of the chamber of deputies was published to-day in the official Gazette.

The Massafeur reports that Ex-Prime Minister Gioletti and others, said to be implicated in the bank scandals, will be arrested. The paper says that troops have been hurriedly summoned and are already arriving to reinforce the garrison in Rome.

A meeting attended by 150 opposition members of the chamber of deputies was held this afternoon, Marquis Di Rudini, ex-prime minister, presiding. He was supported by Signors Imbrien, Cavolitti and Zarnardelli. The meeting was convened for the purpose of discussing the advisability of charging the opposition members to get up a protest against prorogation. The marquis declared it was his intention to address a protest to his constituents. The result of the meeting is not known, but it is stated that great indignation was expressed because of the government's action, and that the speakers insisted upon an appeal to the country as judge between Signor Crispi and the opposition. As a parliamentary prorogation is the inevitable prelude of dissolution, King Humbert has summoned various leaders to confer with him on the situation.

A decree has been issued suspending indefinitely police officials who were implication in the abstraction of documents connected with the Banca Romana trial.

Another Big Monopoly.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—W. W. Gibbs, president of the Electric Storage Battery company, of this city, stated tonight that the company has consummated in New York the purchase of all patents and patent rights concerning the manufacture and use of electric storage batteries, securing to the Electric Storage Battery company the sole right to supply in this country electric storage batteries of all the various types heretofore developed, as well as the protection of every decision thus far rendered by the federal courts in the interpretation of patents of this kind.

American Cattle for Mexico.

City of Mexico, Dec. 16.—It is announced here officially that the government will grant a concession to T. R. Jones and O. H. Nelson, cattlemen, of Pueblo, Col., and Kansas City, respectively, for the establishment of extensive stock yards in this city. It is the intention of the originators of the enterprise to bring large quantities of fine American cattle into the country, place them on exhibition in some locality, especially designed for the purpose, and dispose of them to Mexican breeders and dairymen.

A State Funeral.

Paris, Dec. 16.—President Casimer-Perier, the ministers, diplomats, senators and members of the chamber of deputies, assembled in the court of honor of the Palais Bourbon to-day to pay the last token of respect to M. Auguste Burdeau, president of the chamber of deputies, who died on Wednesday last. There were no religious services. All high officials, with the exception of President Casimer-Perier, went to the cemetery. The route was lind with a silent and respectful crowd.

Takes a Vacation.

Washington, Dec. 16.—President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, Capt. R. D. Evans and Charles Jefferson, left Washington this evening on an Atlantic coast train for a hunting trip on the coast of South Carolina. The party will return in about a week. Georgetown is the destination of the presidential party. Fine duck hunting is there afforded, and a few deer are occasionally shot.

PISTOLS FOR THREE

One of Them Did All the Shooting, and He Is the Only One Yet Dead.

OTHER TWO VERY LIKELY TO DIE.

Desperate Act of a Bank Bookkeeper Considered Honest But Inclined to Extravagance.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Dec. 16.—At 11 o'clock to-day a tragedy was enacted in the private office of the Citizens' bank, of Council Bluffs, which may result fatally for three persons. John Huntington, assistant bookkeeper and collection clerk, shot C. A. Cromwell, of Minneapolis, and F. N. Hayden, of Chicago, representatives of the Fidelity and Casualty company, of New York, and then emptied his revolver into his own brain, inflicting a wound from which he died two hours later. Cromwell and Hayden, it is thought, will recover.

Huntington was one of the best known men in Council Bluffs and numbered his friends by hundreds. So far as can be learned he had no bad habits, and this is what makes his act harder to explain. On the 20th of last July a check for $500 was turned over to him by Ira F. Hendricks, one of the employes of the bank, in the regular routine of business. Huntington charged up the check to the Union Stock National bank, of South Omaha, and from that day to this nothing whatever has been seen or heard of it. The day following Huntington left for a vacation trip of several weeks to New York. The bank officials kept thinking the check would turn up sooner or later, and deferred any action.

As time passed on and it became evident that the bank was out $500, they sent a message to the Fidelity and Casualty company, notifying it of the fact, and suggesting that inspectors come on and make an investigation. The bank officials claim that at the time they had no charges to make against Huntington or any employe of the bank in particular. All of their employes were bonded in the Fidelity and they preferred that the Fidelity company should make the investigation rather than make it themselves. Messrs. Cromwell and Hayden arrived in the city last Friday and took rooms at the Grand hotel. They cross-examined each of the bank employes through whose hands the missing check had passed, and among the rest Huntington. They claimed to have discovered that he had been spending more money than the salary of $45 a month which he was receiving would warrant, and on this fact, together with the fact that the check had last been seen in his hands, they based their suspicions.

Huntington and representatives of the Fidelity company met Saturday night and made arrangements for another meeting at the bank Sunday morning, when the investigation was to be resumed. At the hour appointed they were together, and Cromwell and Hayden commenced to put the young man through a running cross fire of questions. President J. D. Edmondson and Cashier C. R. Hannan, of the bank, were present during most of the interview. The conference had not been in progress more than five minutes, when Hunting rose from his chair, pulled a gun and commenced firing at the representatives of the Fidelity company. The revolver he used was a 44 caliber that belonged to the bank, and had been kept in the desk of the paying teller. The first three shots were fired at Cromwell, who had taken the lead in the interrogation, and all three took effect. The fourth struck Hayden and then Huntington raised the weapon to his own head and fired. He fell to the floor unconscious and remained so until his death, at 1:10 p. m. The two wounded men ran out of the bank down Fifth avenue and into the Grand hotel, blood dripping from them at every step. They were taken to their rooms and Dr. Donald McRae, jr., was summoned. He found that one of the bullets had taken effect in Cromwell's back, just to the right of the spine, about the waist line. It was found about four inches below the surface and extricated. The second bullet struck in the left side of his cheek, ploughed its way around the right side of his neck and came to a stop, just missing the carotid artery. The third struck him in the right wrist, he having thrown up his hand to strike the revolver out of Huntington's hands. It broke one of the bones of the forearm clear in two and imbedded itself in the other bone, almost severing it. Cromwell will probably lose the use of his right hand on account of stiffening of the wrist joint as a result of the fracture of the bone.

Hayden fared better. The bullet struck him in the neck and, after passing around a quarter of the way, emerged and imbedded itself in a panel of the door, where it was afterwards found. His wound is not considered of a serious nature, but a variation of half an inch would have killed him.

The bullet that took Huntington's life entered the skull just behind the ear and lodged back of the right eye, where its presence was shown by a discoloration of the lid. He having the weapon in his possession showed that he had planned it all out beforehand, and his coolness in the face of the terrible deed he was meditating is surprising, all of the men present at the interview testifying they had not the slightest idea that anything out of the ordinary run of things was thought of by the young man.

J. D. Emondston, president of the bank, was seen and asked for his version of the affair. He said: "Huntington, Cromwell, Hayden and I were sitting in the private office. Hayden and Cromwell had been questioning the young man very closely about his mode of living. On one occasion he had deposited $70 in the bank and Cromwell asked him where he got it. Huntington said he borrowed it, but when asked of whom he borrowed it, he could not remember, and said it was none of their business, anyway. Up to that time I had the most implicit confidence in Huntington's honesty, but I must confess that his evasive answers made me doubt it. I saw something unpleasant was about to occur and got up to leave the room. Just as I got up Huntington did likewise. He passed behind Hayden, and I supposed he was going to get a drink at the water tank. There was nothing in his actions that indicated nervousness or excitement. I was about half way between my chair and the door when I heard a pistol shot and, looking around, I saw Huntington standing between Cromwell and Hayden and a little behind both, with his gun still pointed at the former. I hurried out of the private office, and as I went out I heard several more shots fired. I ran out and gave the alarm, and when several of us went into the private office we found Huntington lying on the floor with blood streaming from a wound in the back of the head, and the two other men suffering from the effects of his deadly aim.

"We have always considered John an honest young man, and if there was any weak point in his character it was a little tendency to extravagance."

IRRIGATION IN MONTANA.

How It Appears to a Chicago Newspaper Man.

The Inter Ocean of a recent date contains a long and well written illustrated article on "Irrigation in Montana." The writer of the article is Lee W. Buseby, a member of the Inter Ocean editorial staff, who stopped in Helena a short time ago. Mr. Buseby confines his remarks chiefly to the work done in Custer, Yellowstone and Gallatin counties and on the Crow reservation. It is claimed that there are now 460,000 acres under irrigation in the Yellowstone valley, while on the Tongue river, in Custer county, 25,000 acres have been placed under irrigation in the past four years. Of the work done on the Crow reservation he says:

"One of the most interesting experiments in Montana is that in the Crow Indian reservation, about thirty miles southeast of Billings, near the battle ground where Gen. Custer and his men were massacred. The United States government has made an appropriation for this work, and Walter Groves, an experienced irrigation engineer, has up to date constructed five ditches at a cost of about $80,000 and put a large part of the Crow lands under these. This is, I believe, the first actual work of this kind that has been done by the government. Other appropriations have been made and other irrigation schemes have been worked out on paper, but Mr. Groves put his ditches in the ground and tapped Prior creek, Rotten Grass creek, the Big and the Little Horn, and the Crow Indians are now selling hay and alfalfa to the government for the horses at Fort Custer, which is on the reservation. The Crows hold their lands in severalty, 160 acres to each head of a family and 160 for each child, and some of them have not only big families, but big farms and growing rich by selling hay to Uncle Sam. There are 2,800 of these Indians in the reservation, and they are making a very good showing in their farming.

"Under the act giving them lands in severalty they cannot sell it, but must remain on it or release it to the government. With Mr. Groves' irrigation ditches and the encouragement of the government buying much of their hay and paying them the cash, there is a fair prospect for making self-supporting farmers of the Crow Indians."

DENIED, OF COURSE.

Japanese Officials Say No Atrocities Were Committed at Port Arthur.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A telegram has been received by the Japanese legation in relation to the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Japanese at the capture of Port Arthur. The government at Tokio is not yet in possession of the full details of the affair, but information already at hand shows conclusively that some of the reports which have been circulated concerning the conduct of the Japanese troops are exaggerated and misleading. If there was unnecessary bloodshed the Japanese government cannot but believe there must have been some inciting cause for the behavior of the Japanese troops, as hitherto it had been most exemplary, at times under circumstances calculated to excite feelings of the deepest resentment and animosity.

It is known to be a fact that the great majority of those Chinese who were killed at Port Arthur were not peaceable inhabitants, but Chinese soldiers disguised in civilian dress. Most of the inhabitants fled from the place several days before its capture, and at the present time have returned, and are without molestation or restraint. The Japanese government and its representatives have no disposition to conceal any of the facts, but, on the contrary, have caused the strictest investigation, the results of which will promptly be made public.

Hiroshima, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from the front states that reinforcements were sent to the Japanese detachment which, on Dec. 12, was compelled by a superior Chinese force to retire from Saibashu. On Dec. 14 the strengthened Japanese force made another attack on the Chinese, who were advancing from Saibashu. The latter fought with vigor, but were completely routed, fleeing in disorder. The Japanese pursued the enemy as far as Chokinshu, and captured four guns and several prisoners. The Japanese loss was three officers wounded and seventy privates killed or wounded. The Chinese are still confronting the Japanese division commanded by Gen. Tatsumi, and fighting is expected shortly.

AT THE SAME TIME.

Lavingne's Funeral and the Grand Jury Investigation Simultaneous.

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—James Barry left for home this morning and much disappointed. He says he will pay no attention to Connors.

Lavigne is detained by the police. As soon as he can get away he will go home and rest for three months. He will not retire from the ring, but will try for a match with Johnson, of Minneapolis.

Bowen's funeral will take place in the morning. The grand jury will begin its investigation at the same time and fix the blame for his death.

Governor Foster said this evening: "I have always been very positive and emphatic in my opposition to glove contests as carried on in New Orleans by professional prize fighters. I regard it as a brutal exhibition, tending to demoralize public sentiment, and in no wise calculated to elevate the tone of public morals in the community.

"When an effort was made to have the Corbett-Mitchell fight take place in New Orleans, I determined to exhaust all the power of this state to prevent it, and so declared at that time. The unfortunate termination of the Lavigne-Bowen contest accentuates the importance of prohibiting any such further exhibitions."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 16.—Chief Justice Gilfillan died this morning.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 16.—Governor Culbertson to-night announced his appointment of railroad commissioners, as follows: John H. Reagan, Ex-Governor L. S. Ross and L. H. Storey.

Kansas City, Dec. 16.—Davis Tuckhorn, buyer for Nelson, Morris & Co., shot himself through the head in his room this evening. The cause of the suicide has not been learned.

Oscalosa, Ia., Dec. 16.—Complete paralysis of the right side prostrated Judge Severs last night. He was a member of the Iowa supreme court for fourteen years, and prominent in Iowa since early days.