

ANACONDA NEWS.

HE WAS UNABLE TO MOVE

Henderson Was Too Excited to Get Out of the Way.

TEMPORARILY PARALYZED

Coroner's Jury Decides that the Man's Death Was Due to an Unavoidable Accident—No One Held Responsible.

Excitement and temporary paralysis was the primary cause of David Henderson's death on the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific line Thursday morning.

The jury inquiring into the cause of death was composed of J. J. Walsh, W. C. Haynes, D. G. Brownell, R. J. Downing, C. H. Johnston and A. J. Kennedy.

S. T. Tierney was the first witness. He is a brakeman. He said that he was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, when his attention was called to the handcar and men on the track.

Dr. T. J. McKenzie was the next witness. He is the physician who examined Henderson when he was brought to Anaconda. He said that he saw several bones broken and the right leg was broken below the knee.

J. J. Speer said he was one of the men on the car. They had gone there to help lay sleepers below Gregson Springs. A section man named Pappo was sent ahead to warn the men of the approach of any train.

James Lucy, one of the section men, corroborated the evidence of Speer. Martin Moran testified that he was one of the men who came to the scene to see the train coming, and he put the brake on the handcar.

C. MacDonald, fireman, testified that he put on the emergency brake, but he did not see Henderson move. The train could not be stopped in time to avoid the accident.

COOK WHO BECAME A JUDGE.

Interesting Experience in the Career of the Late Judge Erskine of Georgia. The late Judge John Erskine of Georgia did not read law until he was 45 years old, but he soon made his way to the front, and was appointed to the post of the war, President Johnson appointed him to the judgeship of the United States court for the northern and

BABY'S SORE HAND

Raw Sore From Finger to Palm. Physicians and Medicines No Avail. Cured by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was two years of age, dry spots commenced to appear on different parts of his body. Last winter it seemed to go to his hands, and I was obliged to keep his first three fingers done up all the time, as it was a raw sore, beginning to extend down to the palm of the hand. We consulted three different physicians, each a certain length of time, to see a benefit of their medicines. I think now, after using CUTICURA, that some of the salves that I used did more injury than good. A gentleman (who sat next to me in church) asked me the matter with my boy's hand. I took off one of the cloths and showed him, he told me he had been in a hospital in Boston, where for all skin diseases they used CUTICURA REMEDIES. I immediately purchased CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, put aside what I had been using, and began with them. Well! they cured that hand. I was afraid that this winter it would break out again, but no, it is all cured, and I have not had to have a cloth on it this winter. Mrs. DIAMOND, Jan. 25, '98. 161 Bronson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Cuticura advertisement with logo and text: "REMEDIES daily perform more great cures of torturing, disfiguring, humbling skin, scalp, and blood disorders than all other blood and skin remedies combined. In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective for distressing skin humors of infants and children as CUTICURA, greatest of skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies."

THE MILITARY COURTS

Oberlin M. Carter's Sensational Trial.

ONE OF A LARGE NUMBER

The Case of Lieutenant Whittaker Who Raised a Howl by Criticizing the Little Big Horn Disaster.

With the fate of Oberlin M. Carter, late captain of engineers in the United States now in the hands of President McKinley—the court of final resort—the mind of the public naturally turns to other trials of military tribunals where officers of rank have been charged and convicted of various military offenses.

Carter's trial ranks easily with the most sensational ever held in this or any other country. The convicted officer finished his academic career with the highest grade ever bestowed upon a cadet lieutenant. He is of excellent family, highly accomplished and considered one of the most expert engineers in the service or out of it for that matter.

The trial lasted two months and was most ably conducted on both sides. It is not denied that the judge advocate was severely handicapped by political influence too strong for the administration to ignore. But in spite of all this verdict of guilty on the charges of diverting the public funds, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and practical embezzlement, was found against him Judge Advocate General Lieber reviewed the case fully.

Then Secretary Alger was besieged, but he too, in the light of the facts proved, was unable to interpose. He sent the papers to the president, who was the friend of Carter, before giving the final decision. It is in his power to modify the sentence, disapprove the findings and remand or pardon the convict—for that is what he is—his sentence involving a term in prison. It is not likely, however, that he will succeed in his efforts. But for the war with Spain the case would have filled the public eye. The scandals uncovered have never had their equal or counterpart in the history of army or navy.

But Carter's case is but one of a large number which were sensational and exciting to the public in their day. One major general, one brigadier, one commodore in the navy, several majors and a number of captains were faced with martial law since the beginning of the revolutionary war. One civilian, resigned from the army, was under trial by a court of inquiry in Chicago for serious charges alleged an officer of the army. The civilian substantially won his case, but the matter resulted in findings which practically sustained his position. Frederick Whittaker, a former lieutenant of cavalry and an author, was the man who stirred up the army and whose trials were heard upon here.

Whittaker had been in the service as lieutenant of cavalry in the civil war. He had the opportunity to remain, but devoted himself to a literary life. It was his criticism on the conduct of the campaign at Gettysburg, resulting in the Little Big Horn disaster and the death of Gen. Geo. A. Custer that excited the country. Whittaker boldly condemned the dashing cavalryman, was harshly criticized for his writings, a memorial to Congress was sent in and approved and a court of inquiry ordered to assemble in this city in 1879 to investigate. As has been said, the court substantially sustained Whittaker. But the matter caused a woe howl all over the land.

Almost the first military court ever held under the flag of the United States was that which tried Maj. Gen. Charles Lee of revolutionary fame. If that court had possessed all the private papers of this officer, with his proposals to the Howe brothers while a prisoner of war, he would have joined Andre at the end of a rope. But it was nearly 90 years afterward that the true facts came out. Lee was a soldier and not a politician, a man who became an officer of rank in the American army while holding the commission of lieutenant colonel under King George.

He was a truculent, insubordinate and aggressive man, who was anxious to succeed Washington in supreme command. He was second in his grade when he began his services and in the campaign about Princeton and Trenton disobeyed orders, acted independently and mutinied. He was captured, but it was at Monmouth that he met his Waterloo. He was second in rank to Washington then. He was ordered to attack Clinton, but refused, and Lafayette was placed in command. He asked for a court of inquiry, but was refused. He was ordered to obey orders, withdrew his division in disorderly retreat. Washington rushed on the field, reprimanded him severely and relieved him. He was ordered on charges of disobedience of orders, misbehavior in the field, and the enemy and disrespect to his superior officer, found guilty on all three and suspended from rank and pay for one year. The sentence was pronounced on June 28, 1778. The case was a noted one at the time.

Benedict Arnold held the rank of brigadier general when he was tried by court martial on trivial charges. He had made a brilliant record in the revolutionary war, conducted a Canadian raid with skill and fortitude, but was accused by a captain of extreme cruelty to his men. A committee of congress investigated and exonerated him. He was restored to his rank, but left junior to men he had commanded. He was badly wounded near West Point a year later. But his enemies pursued him and he was tried by court martial on the same old charges and sentenced to a reprimand. Washington made the reprimand light and offered Arnold a fine command, but the compact with the British had been made and on the arrest of An-

dre de Red, sentence in the court was pronounced on Jan. 23, 1780. Major John Andre of the British army was the go-between in the deal with Arnold. He had an interview with the traitor near West Point, started to return to West Point, was arrested, tried as a spy and condemned. He was condemned Sept. 20, 1780, and hanged a couple of days later. His arrest reached the ears of Arnold and the archplotter escaped, while the man sent on a perilous mission was taken and lost his life while in the performance of what he believed to be his duty. But for his disguise he would have been held simply as a prisoner of war, being inside the enemy's lines in disguise in a capital offense in war times.

Commodore James Barron of the United States navy figured in one of the most noted courts martial—if it can be so called—that ever was held in this country. Unfortunately for this officer, the alleged offense occurred at a time of intense national excitement. A victim was needed, and Barron would serve as well as another. He had been a sailor, and a good one, but he had been in the navy and rose until he was commodore in 1807, when war with France was imminent. Great Britain also was causing much trouble by boarding American vessels and arbitrarily impressing seamen, alleging they were deserters from her navy. Barron commanded the Chesapeake and was sent out of Hampton roads to cruise in search of French privateers. He encountered the British frigate Leopard, of 50 guns. The captain of the latter sent an officer aboard and demanded three seamen as deserters. Barron refused to comply with the demand and the Leopard opened fire upon the Chesapeake. His ship was crippled and was compelled to give up the men. The action of the commander of the Leopard was repudiated, but Barron was hailed before a court, tried for failure to do his duty, conviction and sentence of five years suspension from rank and pay. His trial was as much due to popular clamor as anything else, as he acted really in accordance with the timid policy of the administration. Later, in 1830, he was restored to his rank and quarrel with Deatur; they fought, Deatur was killed and Barron seriously wounded. He recovered, but was never afterward placed in command.

Major Marcus A. Reno, 7th cavalry, faced military courts in his career in the army. Once he was exonerated from the most serious charge which can be brought against an officer—cowardice; the second time he was dismissed from the service. Reno was in command in the person of a quarrel with Deatur; they fought, Deatur was killed and Barron seriously wounded. He recovered, but was never afterward placed in command.

Romeyn's daughter, Miss Nina, Mrs. O'Brien and Lieut. Frank M. Bamford were all involved in a post sensation. Bamford and the two were subjects of much gossip. Miss Romeyn was neglected and the father forced the breaking of the engagement. O'Brien was charged with making derogatory remarks about the daughter and was slapped on the parade. Captain Romeyn defended himself and did it well. He showed the wrongs of the daughter, the conduct of Bam-

ford and in the eyes of many of his associates justified a blow much harder than the one given. But the offense was flagrant and he was condemned. His regiment is the one General Miles commanded in the Santiago campaign as a correspondent. The circumstances of the case induced the reviewing authorities to make the sentence a mild reprimand. Romeyn retired and was in the Santiago campaign as a correspondent. The reprimand read one evening by Adj. George E. Duncan. Lovingly redeemed himself in the eyes of the public and his men in the fierce charge before Santiago, where he displayed fine soldierly qualities, not only in leading his men, but in caring for the wounded while under hot fire.

Samuel Fague, also of the 15th, fired a shot at Colonel Crofton, his regimental commander, probably while under the influence of liquor. He was tried, found guilty and dismissed. Last summer while Captain Romeyn was defending himself Capt. Leonard A. Lovering of the 4th infantry was tried on the charge of brutal treatment of Private Hammond. The court presided over by Gen. James F. Wade, now a Cuban commissioner, resulted in a finding of guilty and a sentence of public reprimand. The reprimand read one evening by Adj. George E. Duncan. Lovingly redeemed himself in the eyes of the public and his men in the fierce charge before Santiago, where he displayed fine soldierly qualities, not only in leading his men, but in caring for the wounded while under hot fire.

Two cases heard at Fort Sheridan during the tenancy of the 15th infantry and one since the 4th came, are of local interest. The first was the trial of Lieut. James Maney, charged with shooting Captain Hedburg. Maney was acquitted both by the military and civil courts. He was restored to duty and is now with his regiment. Lieut. Samuel Fague, also of the 15th, fired a shot at Colonel Crofton, his regimental commander, probably while under the influence of liquor. He was tried, found guilty and dismissed.

One of the most sensational cases in the history of the army was that of Cadet Whittaker, the colored man who was tried while a member of the cadet corps at West Point some 16 years ago. Whittaker was a negro, and this fact, combined with the serious charges of brutal hazing on the part of white cadets, gave the case national notoriety. The trial also occupied more than any other yet conducted. It commenced as a court to investigate the charges preferred by Whittaker and continued, if possible, the men who had committed the alleged outrage; it ended in the dismissal of the colored man.

The case came up at a time when the negro question occupied a large amount of the politician's time. The rights of the colored race were eligible to any office or rank and many politicians, especially among the republicans, were loudly proclaiming that the colored race was being deprived of its rights. Whittaker was named in the trial by the republicans and the nation's attention was attracted to the case. Whittaker was named in the trial by the republicans and the nation's attention was attracted to the case.

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For Sale advertisement: "Choice corner and inside lots; also improved property in Eastern addition. ON TERMS. \$1,000, 4-room house, Chestnut street, near school. \$650, Lot on Maple street. \$2,250, Nice house and two lots, East Park. \$600, Lots on East Third street. \$1,450, Nice House and Lot, Maple Street. \$2,650, New Modern House, 6 rooms, corner lot, Maple street. \$350, Lodging House, East Park. \$1,000, Saloon, Main street: Furnished for Housekeeping, 3 Rooms, close in. House for Rent. Money to Loan."

SMITH & MAHONEY

Opposite Montana Hotel. 209 Main St., Anaconda.

J. V. COLLINS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 521 East Park Ave., Anaconda.

We carry the largest and best assorted stock of Domestic and Imported Wines, Brandies and Whiskeys in the city. Family Trade Solicited. Agents for Pabst Brewing Co.

Fire, Water and Smoke Sale

Unparalleled Success. 211 E. Commercial Ave. ANACONDA. The success of our Fire Sale surpassed all our expectations. For 10 days steady crowds of people visited our store, buying goods at the Fire Sale Prices, which means just about half for what other stores sell the same goods for. The secret of our success lies in Doing Just As We Advertise, regardless of what the goods cost. We are after your future business, and the little loss we have on some goods will well be repaid to us by getting your confidence and count you among our new customers.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Are positively the last 3 days of this Great Fire Sale. While some of the Snaps are sold out, we have a new list of even greater bargains than at the beginning of the sale, which we present to you below. Come quick, as they will not last long.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY BARGAINS

40c Boys' Sweaters for 19c. 60c Men's Sweaters for 39c. \$1.50 Men's Woolen Sweaters for 85c. \$3.00 Klondike Sweaters for \$1.50. 50c Men's Flannellette Over-shirts for 25c. \$1.50 Men's California Over-shirts for 95c. 60c Men's Fleece Lined Under-shirts for 39c. \$1.50 Men's California Flannel Undershirts for 85c. 50c Unlaundered Shirts for 25c.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY BARGAINS

20c Children's Woolen Mitts for 10c. 20c Crash Towels, per pair 5c. 50c Men's Silk Ties for 10c. 20c Boys' Suspenders for 10c. 50c Men's Suspenders for 10c. 75c Double Blankets for 40c. 40c Men's Wool Gloves for 19c. 50c Men's Leather Faced Mitts and Gloves for 25c. 50c Boys' Leather Faced Mitts and Gloves for 19c.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY BARGAINS

\$1.25 Children's Riveted Shoes, 5 to 8, for 75c. \$1.50 Children's Riveted Shoes, 12 to 2, for 95c. \$1.00 Men's Overshoes for 60c. \$1.50 Men's Grain Shoes for \$1.00. \$2.25 Men's Fine Calf Shoes for \$1.45. \$4.00 and \$4.50 Fine Vici Kid Shoes for \$2.75. 25c Men's Wool Sox for 10c. \$1.50 Good Quilts for 95c.

Monday, Tuesday and Friday Bargains

60c Children's Knee Pants for 25c. \$1.00 Children's Corduroy Knee Pants for 65c. \$1.75 Men's Woolen Pants, 85c. \$2.25 Men's Woolen Pants, \$1.25. \$3.50 Men's Corduroy Pants for \$1.75. \$4.50 Men's Very Fine Pants for \$2.75.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Bargains

\$7.00 Men's Ulster Overcoats for \$2.95. \$11.00 Men's Ulster Overcoats for \$6.50. \$18.00 Men's Irish Frieze Overcoats for \$10.00. \$11.00 Men's Beaver Overcoats for \$6.50. \$20.00 Men's Fine Beaver Overcoats for \$10.00.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Bargains

\$5.00 Boys' Overcoats for \$2.75. \$7.00 Boys' Overcoats for \$3.50. \$2.00 Children's Suits for \$1.00. \$4.50 Children's Suits for \$2.00. \$7.00 Men's Woolen Suits for \$4.50. \$10.00 Men's Fine Woolen Suits for \$6.50. \$18.00 Men's Very Fine Suits for \$12.00.