Historical Society X

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DYNAMITE AND DEVILTRY.

Socilaists Conspire to Create a Reign of Terror.

THE PLOT FOILED.

The Leader Out on Bail—O'Donnell Denounced at a Mass Meeting —Comments, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—One of the most sensational and startling plots for the wholesale assassination of the most prominent men of the city came to light here last night. Some time ago the police obtained information of the existence of an organization called the

"SOCALISTIC REVOLUTIONARY ASSOCIATION,"

which, it was asserted, was composed of ultra Socialistic members. A close watch was kept on their movements, and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings held November 23d. From these the fact was discovered that it was the intention of the association to put out of the way about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, General W. H. Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, United States Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Stoneman, the principal police officials, and several others. These names were placed on a prospective list and placed in the hands of the executive committee to carry out the orders of the association. The committee were to devise the mode of accomplishing the ends of their base plot, and were thus engaged, when their work was brought to a sudden termination by the discovery of the association headquarters at 900 Montgomery avenue by the police and the arrest of four men found therein—Julius C. Cooper, Henry Weisman, Charles Milletstadt and Oscar Eggers. In the room was also found a complete labratory for manufacturing infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison where they boldly asserted they were dynamiters and proposed to get rid of the citizens named and then raid Chinatown. The prisoners also belong to the German branch of the anti-Coolie League.

The leader of the band is Henry Weisman. He is a Canadian by birth and a theoretical chemist by profession. He was induced to join

CORONER O'DONNELL'S ANTI-COOLIE LEAGUE,

and finally became President of the German Anti-Coolie League.

"My intention," he said, "was merely to aid in enforcing what O'Donnell told us was the law against the Chinese. He told us that the State Constitution prohibited the Chinese from living within the limits of any incorporated town or city in the State. He showed me the law and I read it for myself. He never told me that the Supreme Court had declared the law unconstitutional, and I believed that that was the law, although I have since been told that it was not. Well, we had a meeting on the sand-lots on Thanksgiving day, and resolved that we would call on the municipal authorities to enforce the law or resign their offices. O'Donnell told us we had a right to do this and as he always boasted that he was the second highest officer in this city, I supposed he knew and I believed the municipal authorities would be compelled to order them to leave the city. The only thing that troubled me was that O'Donnell was always letting on that the Chinese were supplied with superior arms; that they had

ARMORIES IN CHINATOWN

and were drilling every night with Winchester rifles supplied to them by Colonel Bee, the Chinese Consul. Most of our people were working men, and had no arms. He was afraid that when the Chinese were ordered to go they would resist and attack our people. We must have something with which to meet them, and I resolved to experiment and see if I could not invent a superior weapon. I commenced my experiments abount twelve days ago, and bought some dynamite. My idea was to make something that could be thrown like a hand grenade. We experimented at different times under rocks near the Cliff House, but the results were not satisfactory. O'Donnell knew who were experimenting."

He had often talked of dynamite and he called his newspaper "Anti-Coolie Dynamite." One of his pals, the man who gave his name as Koocher when arrested, is also known as Kowalski. He is a Prussian and speaks six languages. According to his story he was ruined by the frequent assaults made on the Jews, of which race he is a member. His customers were so abused by the Russians that he was unable to maintain his business, and he left his native place to go to Paris. After remaining there a short time he came to the United States and settled down in New York City. He was appointed an agent by the Jewish Relief Society and visited Oregon and Washington Territories to take up land for his people. He was to receive $600 for every family for whom he procured a government settlement.

AIDED BY VILLARD.

He claims that Henry Villard, the railroad magnate, assisted him materially in his labors, but that he did not receive payment for his services, as the funds of the society were exhausted. He recently came to this city and identified himself with the Anti-Coolie league.

The house in which the dynamite was found was occupied by him. He paid a monthly rental of $10. The other, Charles Mittlestadt, is president of the third ward Anti-Coolie club and vice president of the German branch of the same organization. In his room the detectives found about 300 badges bearing the letters "D. A. C. L."

Oscar Eggers is a peddler by occupation, a native of Germany. He is about 35 years of age. He speaks very little English.

The prisoners have been charged with a misdemeanor for unlawfully storing giant powder. The highest penalty is six months imprisonment or $1,000 fine.

GENERAL COMMENT.

Many of the most prominent citizens have been seen to-day concerning the dynamite plot discovered last night. Most of them view it in a serious light. Mayor Bartlett says: "Some days ago Chief of Police Crowley informed me of the existence of such a plot, but I did not apprehend any danger. I was inclined to believe it was simply a movement for discouraging Chinese immigration. They are hair-brained fellows, who would probably not hesitate to inaugurate a reign of terror in the Chinese quarter, and if once started they might be impelled to go farther than they expected."

A COMMENT OF THE "BULLETIN"

this evening, in reference to this affair, is worthy of attention. It says: "Disorder of any kind would be welcomed by those who favor a continuance of coolie immigration. It is about the only condition at this time that can save them from discomfiture. The best investment that the Chinese Six Companies could make is in starting dynamite melodramas. If the anti-Chinese movement should become associated with disorder the Chinese Six Companies would stand a chance to win."

Further charges of misdemeanor have been entered against the prisoners, the object being to have the matter thoroughly investigated. Efforts were made this afternoon to release the prisoners on bail bonds fixed at $1,000 each.

Henry Weisman, one of the four dynamiters arrested last night, was liberated this evening in $2,000 bail. Following on this a meeting of the German branch of the Anti-Coolie League was held in Irish-American Hall. Over 2,000 were in attendance. Weisman was one of the principal speakers. He denounced Coroner O'Donnell. On the call for a show of hands, O'Donnell was deposed as President of the Anti-Coolie League. Matters are quiet and no trouble is expected.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Brown, of Indiana, offered a resolution changing the rules so as to provide that leave to print in the *Record* shall be allowed only when the question is under consideration. Referred.

On motion of Norwood, of Georgia, the Senate bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia.

The discussion of the proposed revision of the rules was resumed, and Herbert of Alabama took the floor with an argument in favor of the general feature of the revision, but in opposition to the plan of distributing the work of the Appropriation Committee; that the Committee should retain charge of money bills, but all power should be taken away from it to incorporate general legislation.

Hiscock, a member of the Committe on Rules, presented the reasons which had impelled him to agree to the report of the majority. The gentlemen who opposed the distribution feature did so on the theory that the majority of the House could not be trusted with a chance to get at the public treasury. They sought to disguise this argument by declaring that the Committee when organized would attempt to aggrandize its power, and, in illustration, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) had prepared a table, showing the large increase of appropriation carried by the River and Harbor Bills since the measure had been taken away from the Appropriation Committee. This was hardly ingenious, for, in point of fact, the bill had practically never been under the jurisdiction of the Appropriation Committee, as it was always prepared by the Commerce Committee. He (Hiscock) was in favor of as many members of the House as possible sharing in its responsibility, sharing in its labors and its hardships; he was opposed to the building up of a system of rules that would crown any man or any set of men as kings of this legislative body. He went on to argue that if the Appropriation Bills were distributed they could all be reported within thirty days of the organization of the committees.

Hiscock spoke with much earnestness, and at the conclusion of his speech was applauded and congratulated by his party colleagues.

He was followed by Holman, of Indiana, with an argument in opposition to the abolition clause of the rule known as the "Holman amendment," which enables legislation to be engrafted on Appropriation Bills, if it is in the interest of economy. He maintained that before the adoption of this amendment, general legislation was placed in nearly every Appropriation Bill, and generally in the direction of extravagance. He quoted from debate on the point of order raised by him in the Forty-second Congress, when the proposition was made to increase the President's salary, to show the point was overruled, though the rule was then identical with that recommended by the Committee on Rules to-day.

Burrows, of Michigan, suggested that if the gentleman would read further on, he would find that the House had sustained an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Holman admitted that was true, but called attention to the fact that when it was proposed to increase a great body of salaries, the proposition was ruled out of order and legislation had been framed, which had been condemned by the whole country. He went on to urge that the "Holman amendment," instead of being an evil, as has been conceded by its enemies, had saved to the people who paid taxes many millions of dollars. After warning the Democratic party not to exchange a rule which prohibited legislation, except in the interest of economy, for one which would allow legislation which would increase expenditures, he passed on to the question, which he considered only of secondary importance, of whether Appropriation Bills should be distributed. While he admitted that the River and Harbor, Fortification, and District of Columbia Appropriation Bills might appropriately be given to committees having jurisdiction on these subjects, he argued that other bills could not be distributed without causing great confusion and disorder in the methods of appropriations. Referring to a remark made by Hiscock, that he was opposed to any system of rules which build up a man or set of men into kings. Holman commented on the fact that when the gentleman from New York was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he had not attempted to distribute the appropriation bills, and inquired why he had not done so.

Hiscock was not in the House, but Cannon, of Illinois, replied that it had been a Republican Congress, and that the Republicans had not proposed to do any such foolish thing.

Holman thought the gentleman from New York would hardly have given that answer, though he could not find any attempt made by that gentleman to dethrone himself from control.

After speeches by Wellborn, of Texas, and Blount, of Georgia, the House, without continuing a general debate, adjourned until to-morrow.

Senate.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Teller. To provide for full and unlimited coinage of silver dollars.

By Ingalls. To provide for determining the existence and removal of the inability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office.

The resolution heretofore offered by Beck was laid before the Senate, requesting the President to cause an inquiry to be made and inform the Senate whether any consular officer of the United States had since 1868 had any interest or received benefit from any notarial, consular or commercial office of foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution was offered by Butler directing the Committee on Territories to inquire and report by what authority the so-called Legislature had been organized in the Territory of Dakota, and whether such organization was not calculated to bring about a conflict of authority prejudicial to good order in that Territory. Butler asked immediate consideration of the resolution.

Ingalls objected, and under the rules the resolution lies over one day.

A resolution offered by Hale was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate a list of the claims against the Government disallowed since January 1st last, with the reasons for the disallowance in each case and copies of all opinions delivered in each case by officials of the Government.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Interior, calling the attention of the same to the condition of the Cheyenne Indians and requesting legislative authority for the use of certain funds for their relief.

The Senate then proceeded to take up the calendar, the first bill in order being Hoar's Presidential succession bill.

The debate was participated in by Maxey, Edmunds, Beck, Morgan, Hoar and Teller. The principal feature was a lively tilt between Edmunds and Beck. The latter had said he would not help the Republicans of the Senate form a quorum to elect a *pro tempore* President, when on the same day he could stand still and see the House of Representatives elect a Democratic Speaker. Such a proceeding, Edmunds declared, would be a "moral treason."

In the course of subsequent discussion, Morgan made a speech strongly opposing the idea that the President of the Senate was a proper person to be vested with Presidential functions in the case of a vacancy. "Suppose," said he, "that the Senator from Illinois (Logan), who has been a distinguished soldier, should be President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and should succeed to the presidental functions, and war with any foreign power should arise, and he saw fit to take command of the armies in the field, could he keep his place as President *pro tem.* of the Senate?" Certainly not. The Senate would have to elect another President *pro tem.*, and if it did, he might take the command of the armies away from the Senator from Illinois."

Evarts arose to address the Senate, but gave way to the motion of Hoar, that the Senate go into executive session. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

Virginia's Senator Elected.

RICHMOND, December 16.—Jon W. Daniel was to-day elected Senator to represent Virginia in the United States Senate for six years, beginning March 4, 1887.

DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

Murder and Arson Committed Near Detroit.

A SILVER MEETING.

Dollin Out on Bail—White Cigar Makers to Take the Place of Coolies—General News.

DETROIT, December 16.—At an early hour this morning the village of Woodmore, a suburb of this city, was the scene of a horrible fire. Some men returning home at 2:30 o'clock discovered a small frame house, owned by Frank Knoch, on fire. Help was summoned, but before it arrived the house was totally destroyed. After daylight search was begun for the bodies of the family who were thought to have been in the building. Knoch was found on the floor in the front room with his wife in his arms,

BOTH BEING BURNED TO A CRISP.

A few feet away was an unrecognizable mass, supposed to be the remains of the oldest child, a boy three years old. Of the baby (nine months old) there was no trace, and it is supposed the body was completely consumed. From the positions of the bodies it is thought Mrs. Knoch, who was an invalid, had overturned the lamp and was overcome by the flames before help could reach her.

ARSON ADDED TO MURDER.

Frank Knoch was known to have money in the house which he had been saving to make some payments. Searchers in the ruins found a revolver, and it is known Knoch never owned one. These two facts lead to the suspicion that murder was committed for the sake of robbery, and the building then fired to cover up the crime.

Washington Waifs.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The delegates to the Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, now in session in this city, this morning proceeded in a body to the White House, where they had an appointment to meet the President. They were received in his private office, and each delegate was introduced to the President by Colonel Bridges, who was formerly on Mr. Cleveland's staff when Governor of New York State. The delegates were received very cordially and an informal talk followed in regard to the bill which is proposed to be brought to the attention of Congress. The President said he was much interested in State militia, and from his experience while Governor, he could appreciate the importance and necessity for such an organization in every State. He had not given the subject the attention which he felt it demanded, but thought it was a matter well worthy of the consideration of Congress and hoped the Association would be successful in the objects for which they had convened in this city. The delegates then called on General Sheridan, General Benet, and the Secretary of War, and had informal talks with these officers on the purposes and scope of the bill which they had prepared.

The delegates also visited the Capitol and conferred with a number of Senators and Representatives in regard to the bill they propose to have introduced in Congress. On their return from the Capitol a short session was held at which a motion to fix the minimum of men under the bill at 100 to each Congressional district was adopted. The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The Postmaster-General to-day appointed fourth class postmasters as follows: Two in Arizona, one in California, one in Idaho and three in Washington Territory.

THE SILVER MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring the Free Coinage of Silver.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The main parlor of the Metropolitan Hotel was occupied by gentlemen to-night, who had assembled to hear the silver question discussed. Probably sixty or seventy persons were present. The meeting was under the auspices of the anti-Monopoly League. Hon. E. Pierrepont presided. He and A. J. Warner made addresses asserting the equal stability of silver with gold in value. General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, had been expected, but sent word he could not come. Resolutions offered by Mr Warner were adopted, declaring in favor of free coinage of silver and protesting against increasing the amount of silver in standard dollars. Several other addresses were made and the meeting adjourned.

SALT LAKE ITEMS.

Collin Out on Bail—Brig Hampton's Trial Postponed.

SALT LAKE, December 16.—To day Deputy Marshal Collin, who shot Joseph E. McMurrin, and which started the recent excitement, appealed to the court to be admitted to bail. McMurrin will recover. His statement, made when he supposed he would die in a few hours, was read in court, for the purpose of grading the offense and fixing the bail. The statement shows McMurrin made an assault on Collin without warning or even a word spoken, in an alleyway leading to Collin's house, makes no mention of accomplices and gives no reason why he was there. Collin was admitted in $1,500 bail.

The conspiracy trial of Brigham Hamp ton was posponed until Tuesday next.

Another Victory for Dempsey.

PORTLAND, December 16.—Jack Dempsey, last night, easily defeated Tom Barry, of San Francisco, in a glove fight for scientific points. In the sixth round Dempsey knocked Barry down, and could have knocked him out if necessary, but Bary gave up the fight. This afternoon Dempsey left for New York over the Northern Pacific, accompanied by Dave Campbell, the Oregon champion, whom he defeated last month. Dempsey goes to meet Lablanch, the marine, in a fight for $10,000 a side.

Beaten to Death with Clubs.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, December 16.—Near Pekin, Putnam county, recently, Thomas Robinson (colored) outraged Mrs. Joseph Brown, after which he stoned her to death. Robinson was arrested, tried and convicted, and while *en route* to jail to-day, was taken from the guard by a mob and beaten to death with clubs.

Bulgaria has accepted the proposal of the Powers for an international commission to demarcate the Bulgarian-Servian frontier under certain reservations. She wishes the commission to consider the facts of the recent victories of the Bulgarian army.

B. J. Shay Succumbs.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—B. J. Shay, the real estate dealer, died to-day.

Killed by a Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—J. M. Todd, a well-known capitalist, residing in Oakland, was accidentally killed to-day, while boarding a local train.

Bismarck Severely Injured.

BERLIN, December 15.—Prince Bismarck was painfully injured to-day by the stumbling of his horse. The muscles of the Prince's legs were so severely strained as to interfere with walking, and he is now confined to his residence.

General Toombs Dead.

WASHINGTON, Georgia, December 15.—General Robert Toombs died here this evening at 6 o'clock.

General Toombs' funeral will take place at Washington, Georgia, Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

ADDITIONAL LAND OFFICE RULES

Revised Rules of Practice to Take Effect September 1, 1885.

Rule 83.—In proceedings before the Commissioner in which he shall formally declare that a party has no right of appeal to the Secretary, the party against whom such decision is rendered may apply to the Secretary for an order directing the Commissioner to certify said proceeding to the Secretary and to suspend further action until the Secretary shall pass upon the same.

Rule 100.—*Ex parte* cases, and cases in which the adverse party does not appear, will be governed by the foregoing rules as to notices of decisions, time for appeal, and filing of exceptions and arguments, as far as applicable. In such cases, however, the right to file additional evidence at any stage of the proceedings, to cure defects in the proof or record will be allowed.

Rule 101.—No person hereafter appearing as an Attorney in any case shall be entitled to a notice of the proceedings who does not at the time of his appearance file in the office in which the case is pending a statement in writing, giving his name and postoffice address, and the name of the party whom he represents; nor shall any person who has heretofore appeared in a case be entitled to a notice unless within fifteen days after being requested to file such statement he shall comply with said requirements.

Rule 102.—No person not a party to the record shall intervene in a case without first disclosing on oath the nature of his interest.

Rule 103.—When the Commissioner makes an order or decision affecting the merits of a case or the regular order of proceedings therein, he will cause notice to be given to each party in interest whose address is known.

Rule 104.—In all cases, contested or *ex parte*, where the parties in interest are represented by attorneys, such attorneys will be recognized as fully controlling the cases of their respective clients.

Rule 105.—All notices will be served upon the attorneys of record.

Rule 106.—Notice to one attorney in a case shall constitute notice to all counsel appearing for the party represented by him, and notice to the attorney will be deemed notice to the party in interest.

Rule 107.—All attorneys practicing before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior must first file the oath of office prescribed by Section 3478, United States Revised Statutes.

Rule 108.—In an examination of any case, whether contested or *ex parte*, and for the preparation of arguments, the attorneys employed, when in good standing in the department will be allowed full opportunity to consult the records of the case and examine the abstracts, plats, field-notes, and tract-books, and the correspondence of the General Land Office of the department relative thereto, and to make verbal inquiries of the various chiefs of divisions at their respective desks in respect to the papers or the status of said case; but such personal inquiries will be made of no other clerk in the division except in the presence or with the consent of the head thereof, and will be restricted to the hours between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Rule 109.—Any attorney detected in any abuse of the above privileges or of gross misconduct, upon satisfactory proof thereof, after due notice and hearing, shall be prohibited from further practicing before the Department.

Rule 110—Should either party desire to discuss a case orally before the Secretary, opportunity will be afforded at the discretion of the Department, but only at a time specified by the Secretary or fixed by stipulation of the parties, with the consent of the Secretary, and in the absence of such stipulation, or written notice to opposing counsel, with like consent, specifying the time when argument will be heard.

Rule 111.—The examination of cases on appeal to the Commissioner or Secretary, will be facilitated by filing in printed form such arguments as it is desired to have considered.

Rule 112.—Decisions of the Commissioner not appealed from within the period prescribed, become final, and the case will be regularly closed.

Rule 113.—The decision of the Secretary, so far as respects the action of the Executive, is final.

Rule 114.—Motions for review before the Secretary of the Interior and applications under rules 83 and 84, shall be filed with the Commissioner of the Land Office, who will thereupon suspend action under the decision sought to be reviewed, and forward to the Secretary such motion or application.

None of the foregoing rules shall be construed to deprive the Secretary of the Interior of the exercise of the directory and supervisory powers conferred upon him by law.

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

Approved August 13, 1885.

A Big Blaze.

WILMINGTON, Del., December 15.—The Arlington Cotton Mills were burned here to-day, entailing a loss of $75,000.

A New Senator Nominated.

RICHMOND, Va., December 15.—Both branches of the General Assembly met in separate session to-day and nominated John W. Daniel for United States Senator. The joint session takes place to-morrow.

A Smart Move.

OTTAWA, December 15.—A report is current here that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is urging the British Government to buy large quantities of Canadian Pacific Railway stock in order to secure control of a trans-Atlantic route to the sea.

Compelled to Return the Abstract.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 15.—The Supreme Court this morning, on application of the Attorney General, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Clerk Dalton, of Hamilton county, to make a return of the election abstract. A special messenger was appointed by the Court to serve the writ this evening.

Scarlet Fever in a Children's Home.

PITTSBURG, December 16.—Scarlet fever of a malignant type has broken out at the Protestant Episcopal Home for Children, in this city. There are eighty-five children in the Home, and the situation is alarming. Four deaths have occurred, and ten children are now lying ill with the dreaded disease. Everything is being done to check the progress of the contagion.

White Cigar Makers for San Francisco.

CHICAGO, December 16.—The Secretary of the Chicago branch of the International Union was seen in regard to taking cigar makers to San Francisco to compete with coolies this morning. He said about eighty Chicago men had signified their wishes to go to San Francisco and arrangements had been made with the New York Central and Union Pacific Roads to take the men there at the rate of $39 each, no matter where they take the train. Union members are guaranteed from $8 up for mold and $12 up for hand-work. The rates which prevail here are $7 and and $8. The necessary funds will be advanced by the Union to any member wishing to go and unable to pay his fare, the money so advanced to be repaid by installments of 15 per cent. of their earnings weekly.

McCann Wins Another Type-Setting Race.

NEW YORK, December 15.—In the type-setting contest between Joseph McCann, of the *Herald*, and W. C. Barnes, of the *World*, for the championship of the city and State, took place here to-day, in the presence of a large number of printers. The amount contended for was $1,000, and the trial lasted four hours, beginning at 11 o'clock. The type was minion, without paragraphs. Barnes finished his first 1,000 ems in 29 minutes, 30 seconds, and McCann completed his first 1,000 two minutes later. At 3 o'clock time was called, and McCann had set 8,062 1-7 ems, and Barnes 7,951. Then each man was obliged to correct his own proof. When the corrections had been made, and the number of lines deducted which each had lost through mistakes, it was found that McCann had 7,662½ ems to his credit and Barnes 6,376. McCann was declared the winner.

MURDEROUS INDIANS.

They Court Death, and Are Suited, at Arlee.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

The Home Rule Problem—A Negro Gets His Deserts—Foreign and Domestic News.

Special to THE MINER.

MISSOULA, Montana, December 17.—Great excitement has prevailed in town to-day over news received of a Flathead outbreak over the killing of an Indian by Vallentine Coombs at Arlee early this morning. In response to a call for troops, made by Sheriff Lane, from Arlee this afternoon, Major Jordan, of Fort Missoula, started with three companies. The soldiers arrived at the depot at 5:30 this evening, but on receipt of a dispatch from Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Agency, stating everything was quiet, the troops were not required. They have all returned to the post.

LATER DETAILS.

MISSOULA, Montana, December 18—4:30 a. m.—A MINER reporter talked with V. H. Coombs this afternoon, who had charge of Eddy, Hammond & Co.'s store at Arlee, who stated that the store is located on the right side of the way of the Northern Pacific, within twelve feet of the track and twenty-seven miles west of Missoula. This morning two Indians came to Arlee on the east-bound train, which arrived there at 11 p. m. P. Bader and wife keep a boarding house next to the store, which are about three feet apart. The Indians first went to Bader's and asked Mrs. Bader

WHERE HER MAN WAS.

She said: "He is in bed." Big Jim, one of the Indians, asked her to go and wake him up, but she told them to do it themselves. They then came to the store door, kicking pounding and hollowing, and she stood in the door and watched. The other Indian, name unknown, had been drinking. During all this time Mr. Bader was in the back room in bed. They then went back of Bader's, but she shut and locked the door.

COOMBS' STATEMENT.

"They came to my bedroom window, and Big Jim, calling me by name, told me to get up. I told them to go away, that it was too late and the store was all locked up. They replied that they were going to get in, any way, and went round to the front door. I got up and went to the front door and told them to go away. They said no; they wanted flannel. I then let them in. Big Jim bought four yards of flannel and put it under his blanket. He had a needle gun and left it at the door with the scabbord off. I then told them to go, but Big Jim said no;

'YOU HAVE GOT MY GUN

here; I want it and I am going to have it.' I said no, you can't have it; get out! When I told him this he stepped in the door and put his hand on the gun. At this time the strange Indian said he would have my gun and walked back of me to the stove. Up to this time I had neither gun nor pistol, but walked around to the desk and took out my pistol. The strange Indian then came up saying: 'You white man,

ARE YOU GOING TO SHOOT ME?'

I said, 'no, but I want you to get out.' He grabbed the candlestick and also grabbed the candle out and dropped it on the floor. As I had as good a show in the dark as they, I then went to the door, pushed by Big Jim and went to Bader's. I called him. He came to the door, whereupon I sent him back for his gun. When he came out Big Jim was on the track, sitting on a rail; the other redskin was by the door; had just come out. He had a pistol in one hand and a knife in the other. Bader passed me and grabbed the Indian's revolver, who then raised the knife to strike Bader. I made a

GOOD INJUN

of him. He didn't strike Bader. While we were fooling with this one, Big Jim started to run, but as he was going around the store he fired at Bader, but missed. Bader then fired at him with his shot gun and killed him with a charge. It didn't kill him. I found his gun and blanket this morning. While I was loading two guns we had in the store Bader went to the telegraph office and told W. H. Noll to telegraph Mr. Hammond, at Missoula. At this time we could hear a large party of Indians less than half a mile up the track, howling. Bader, his wife and two children and the rest of us got into the depot and waited developments. Everything was all right and quiet till Sheriff Knee, Messrs. Hammond, McLeod, Keyes and Carter came down from Missoula. We then sent for Agent Ronan at the Agency, who came at once, and I came to Missoula."

SHERIFF LANE'S ACCOUNT.

Sheriff Lane informed your correspondent that he received a message at 12 o'clock last night from Coombs, at Arlee, stating he had killed an Indian and to come over at once, as trouble was expected. He took the 3 o'clock train west this morning with A. B. Hammond C. H. McLeod, Joseph Carter and William Keyes, and arrived at Arlee at 4:30 and found the operator, his wife, Bader and his family and Coombs in the depot building. He immediately sent for Major Ronan, the Agent for the Flatheads, who arrived with a boy at day break. We found

THE DEAD INDIAN

lying near the steps in front of the store lying on his back; his crothing was on fire from the explosion of a revolver. He was shot through the heart. Both the Indians were Flatheads. Major Ronan sent for Alexander Matte, the Chief of the Indian police, who brought Chief Arlee, an Indian judge, and two others. They did not recognize the dead Indian, who was in war paint, which, when washed off, was found to be the son of one the chiefs. The Indians kept coming in all day, up to the time we left on the freight train, at 2 this afternoon, and were peaceable in outward appearance. They refused to touch the deceased, demanding that the whites take care of him. The remains were placed in a barn and afterwards taken to the Agency for burial. About 9 this morning two Indian police brought in

BIG JIM WOUNDED,

having his hip filled with fine shot. The squaws meanwhile were singing the death song for the dead Indian. The Indians, the agent and the Sheriff had a three hours' talk, and agreed to let the Sheriff take Big Jim to Missoula, and he was to return Monday with Coombs, that the entire tribe may have a complete understanding of the whole matter. This was the understanding after Major Ronan left for the Agency, five miles distant. At 12 o'clock the Indian judge commenced kicking about the Sheriff taking the prisoner to Missoula, claiming he had no right to do so, and kept that talk up all the time until the Sheriff left. All the rest of the Sheriff's party but himself and Keyes had returned early this morning. When the freight came along this afternoon, while Lane and Keyes were taking Big Jim, they were surrounded by twenty-two full-blood Indians armed and took the officers' Winchesters and the prisoner away. One Indian, Big Sam,

MADE THE SHERIFF LOOK DOWN HIS GUN.

The Indians then left and the whites boarded the freight and came home. The operator came to Evano, and the Bader family to Missoula. The Sheriff telegraphed from Arlee to Hammond to send soldiers out, as the way things looked he thought it advisable. The half-breeds openly stated there would be trouble, while train men stated Indians were making toward the Agency and not to the Mission. The father of the buck killed had a hard name, and has many sympathizers, while Big Jim boasts of having

KILLED SEVEN PEOPLE

during his life time. Chief Arlee did not actively take part, but encouraged those who took the prisoner away from the Sheriff. Big Jim tells the same story as Coombs, but adds that he tried to get the other Indian to go away, but could not. He saw Bader's head around the corner of the house, and thinking he was going to fire, he fired the first shot, which was immediately returned by Bader. He left his gun about 100 yards from the store and returned to the Agency. The Sheriff further said he would take no further steps at present, and applied to the commanding officer at Missoula for assistance in executing the law, but the troops went no further than the Missoula depot. Your correspondent does not know what Agent Ronan telegraphed, but heard that the telegram stated that he had the prisoner and that troops were not wanted. The Northern Pacific promptly placed a special train at the disposal of the troops, and everything was ready to pull out, when the following telegram was received:

FLATHEAD AGENCY, VIA EVANO, December 17.

Indians peaceful; excitement died out; no cause for action on part military at present. (Signed) PETER RONAN.

IRISH REFORM.

The Liberals and Parnellites Liable to Defeat the Conservatives.

LONDON, December 17.—The following dispatch from Gladstone was received today by the *News* association:

"MAWARDEN, December 17.

The scheme for home rule in Ireland, published in the *Standard* this morning and purporting to be my plan for a settlement of the Irish question, is an inaccurate representation of my views. I presume it is speculation upon them. It was published without my knowledge or authority."

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon announces that despite the partial denial of Gladstone this morning, a Liberal scheme for home rule in Ireland has been decided upon. This scheme provides for the creation of an Irish Parliament at Dublin, the acts of which, the crown will reserve the right to veto, upon the advice of the Irish ministry. Irish members will continue to sit in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster and take part in the Imperial Legislation. The scheme further provides that Ireland shall have control of local politics and requires Parnell to furnish guarantees that the rights of the minority and the interests of landlords shall be protected.

A PARTIAL APPROVAL.

DUBLIN, December 17.—A special dispatch from London to the *Freeman's Journal* says: "Earl Spencer and Earl Granville approve Gladstone's scheme of home rule for Ireland. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke and Marquis of Hartington are wavering in their objections to its scheme."

GLADSTONE'S AMENDMENT.

A dispatch to the Irish *Times* says: Should the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament not allude to a local government for Ireland, Gladstone will move an amendment to the address, stating that such a measure for Ireland is necessary, and the Parnellites will support the motion. Gladstone will then take office and introduce the bill granting home rule to Ireland.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The London correspondent of the *Express* telegraphs as follows: "There is no longer any doubt that Gladstone has approached members of the royal family regarding Irish reform and is seeking to enlist the Prince of Wales' help in removing obstacles thereto.

Editorials in *Freemans Journal* and *United Ireland*, regarding the situation, agree in the statement that if Salisbury should offer only a worthless scheme of home rule for Ireland, the Conservative Government will inevitably be defeated by the combined efforts of Liberals and Parnellites.

LONDON, December 2.—A London correspondent of the *Mercury* says: "In event of the passage of home rule measures for Ireland no Irish member of Parliament will be allowed to take part in the legislation respecting English and Scotch affairs." Sir William Vernon Harcourt and George J. Goschen support Gladstone's Irish scheme.

PRO AND CON.

LONDON, December 17.—The opinions of various leaders have been sought on the subject of Irish home rule. These proposals have caused a great sensation in political circles. The *Pall Mall Gazette* having alleged that Earl Spencer had acquiesced in the scheme, he telegraphed as follows: "No scheme of Home Rule has received my approval." Mr. Childers telegraphs he has no knowledge whatever of Gladstone's alleged proposals. Sir Charles Dilke says it is premature to discuss the subject. Mr. Healey says he cannot express an opinion on the subject before his party meets. Mr. O'Connor declares Ireland will not be satisfied with less than Canada enjoys, and will not contribute to the British Exchequer. Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, says: "I cannot understand how any assembly can save what landlords call their interests. They will perish by the inexorable law of nature. The minorities' creed of politics is as safe in Ireland as England. A large home rule will be more certain to work satisfactorily to both parties." Chamberlain says if Parnell should approach the Liberal party in a reasonable and considerate spirit, they would fairly and impartially examine any proposals he might make, if they agreed with Gladstone's principles.

The following additional telegram was received from Gladstone at a late hour last night: "My reply in regard to the *Standard's* statements applies also to those of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily News*, although those statements were unauthorized. Only an Irish Parliament will meet the case. Local councils, etc., would be useless. The right to veto acts of the Irish Ministry would be an illusion. I propose, instead, the exercise of sovereign power on the advice of the Minister responsible to the Imperial Parliament. The suggestion of an Irish Privy Council is not worthy of attention. The Privy Council survives only as a relic and the substitue is the Cabinet. The questions of commerce and police are different ones, but with limitations, I believe home rule may safely be granted and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members."

The Press Association says Gladstone, foreseeing an increase in the strength of the Parnell party, defeated a scheme four months ago for the

SELF GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND,

according to which the power of veto by the Crown could be exercised and only on the advice of the Grevy Council, convened especially to discuss the subject in question. The other points in the scheme were the same as already published. The project was submitted to a few political friends of Gladstone. Since the elections there have been no formal consultations on the subject, and it is not known whether or not the details of the scheme have since been modified. It is supposed Goshen, who is almost certain to be Chancelor of the Exchequer in the next Gladstone Cabinet, will support the scheme. Parnell was at Chester on Wednesday, but had no interview with Gladstone, or any one connected with the ex-Premier.

PARNELL'S INSPIRATION.

DUBLIN, December 18.—The *Freemans' Journal* says: "It is reasonable for England to require a guarantee for the protection of the landlords' legitimate interest. The most hopeful scheme is for an Irish Parliament to purchase the land, repaying England by annuity, England to apportion the purchase money and Ireland to deal with the tenants. A failure to pay the annuity to the Imperial Exchequer would virtually imperil Ireland's independence. It is, however, thought imperative to encourage Irish industries, which English legislation and unfair competition by English capitalists have destroyed, but we are willing to restrict the power of protection, in order to assure England. Our purpose is not a hostile one. We wish Mr. Gladstone Godspeed. We beseach Irishmen to remember his difficulties, and be prepared to accept a reasonable compromise on our rights, if the sacrifice of our principal rights be not involved."

The foregoing article was inspired by Parnell.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The Presidential Succession Bill Passes the Senate.

RANDALL'S IDEA.

A Wrangle Over Dakota's Admission —A Senator's Passion.—Full Congressional Report.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Randall has prepared a bill for introduction in the House, providing that presidential electors shall hold office for four years and elect within a month a successor to the President and Vice-President. Whenever vacancies exist, an election of President would be necessary only in the case a vacancy should occur simultaneously with the vacancy in the office of Vice-President. The Secretary of State and other Cabinet officers in regular order have the right of succession during the interim.

SAN MATEO COUNTY VS. THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

A motion was made and submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States today to dismiss the case of the County of San Mateo, plaintiff in error, vs. the Southern Pacific Railway Company. John W. Ross appeared in support of the motion and I. L. Rhodes in opposition thereto.

ESTIMATES FOR COAST GEODETIC SURVEY.

The estimates of the Superintedent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the next fisc