Historical Association Y Helena Herald Y

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ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE MASONIC BRETHREN MEET IN DEER LODGE THIS WEEK.

A Large Attendance From all Over Montana—Election of Officers—A Reception, Banquet and Ball—Handsomely Entertained—To Meet in Helena Next.

The annual convocation of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Montana, was held in this city this week, closing with a banquet and ball Thursday evening. The meeting as a whole was one of the most successful ever held in the state, and a larger number of delegates were in attendance than on any similar occasion, fully three hundred attending.

The banquet and ball were features of no small consequence and proved to the visiting Masons that Deer Lodge is in every way competent to entertain. John O'Neill had charge of the spread and demonstrated that he was capable of looking after the wants of a multitude in this line.

The Grand Chapter.

On Monday, September 19, at 10 a. m. M. E. G. H. P. Joseph A. Hyde of Deer Lodge, convened the third annual communication of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Montana, at Masonic Hall. The officers elected and appointed for the ensuing year are as follows:

M. E. G. H. P., A. H. Barrett, Butte.

R. E. Dep. G. H. P., P. H. Poindexter, Dillon.

H. E. Grand King, F. W. Wright, Livingston.

R. E. Grand Scribe, W. B. Coombs, Helena.

R. E. Grand Secretary, Cornelius Hedges, Helena.

R. E. Grand Treasurer, J. C. Majors, Helena.

E. Grand Captain of H., C. A. Dewar, Billings.

E. Grand Pr. S., M. C. Riley, Butte.

E. G. R. A. Captain, W. B. Norton, Glendive.

Grand M. 3d Veil, F. C. Webster, Missoula.

Grand M. 2d Veil, Alfred Whitworth, Deer Lodge.

Grand M. 1st Veil, Robt. Vickers, Virginia City.

Grand Sentinel, Jas. Hansen, Philipsburg.

Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Little, Butte.

The Knights Templar.

The Fifth Annual Conclave Knights Templar of Montana, was held on Tuesday, September 20, with the Right Eminent Sir Carl T. Peterson, Grand Commander, presiding. The officer for the ensuing Templar year, officers-elect and appointive, are as follows:

R. E. Grand Commander, E. D. Aikin, Butte.

V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, A. L. Babcock, Billings.

E. Generalissimo, M. C. Riley, Butte.

E. Grand Captain General, S. A. Norton, Glendive.

E. Grand Prelate, F. T. Webb, Helena.

E. Grand S. W., W. B. Coombs, Great Falls.

E. G. J. W., R. H. Poindexter, Dillon.

E. Grand Treasurer, R. O. Hickman, Helena.

E. Grand Recorder, C. Hedges, Helena.

E. Grand Stand. Bearer, C. A. Dewar, Billings.

E. Grand Sword Bearer, J. G. Ramsay, Glendive.

Warder, W. H. McCann, Helena.

Sentinel, Isaac Baker, Livingston.

The Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Montana convened at Lodge & Beaumont's hall in Deer Lodge, at 11 a. m. Wednesday, September 21, Grand Master R. O. Hickman presiding. Thirty-three constituent lodges were represented. The several required committees being appointed recess was taken until 1:30 p. m.

On reassembling the Grand Master read his annual address, which was referred to a special committee for appropriate distribution, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

M. W. G. M., Moses Morris, Helena.

R. W. D. G. M., F. C. Webster, Missoula.

R. W. G. S. M., J. H. Monteith, Butte.

R. W. G. J. W., H. S. Reed, Deer Lodge.

R. W. G. Treas., H. M. Parchen, Helena.

R. W. G. Sec., Cornelius Hedges, Helena.

At the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, adjournment was taken and the next convocation will be held in Helena.

On Friday the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star will convene and the ladies of the local lodge will give a reception and entertain in the evening.

CAMPBELL IS GRAND SIRE.

Odd Fellows in Session at Portland—Election of Officers.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Sept. 20.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day elected the following officers: Grand sire, C. F. Campbell, of London, Ontario; deputy, J. W. Stebbens, of Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Theodore A. Ross, of Columbus, O.; treasurer, Isaac A. Sheppard, of Philadelphia.

The grand sire's annual report shows that the net increase in the active lodge membership from 1891 to 1892 was 48,807. This is the largest increase ever made in a single year in the history of the order.

The remainder of the day was spent in receptions, etc. There will be no session to-morrow, as the representatives will go on an excursion through the Willamette valley.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Full Investigation Concerning the Death of Wm. W. Beaumont.

As the death of William W. Beaumont occurred in an unusual manner, it was thought best by all concerned, and in the interest of justice, that an inquest over the remains should be held. Accordingly, a jury composed of the following gentlemen was summoned: Theodore Brantly, E. S. Stackpole, H. B. Davis, Joseph A. Hyde, S. E. Larabie and J. N. Fox. The inquiry was conducted before Justice J. M. Hartwell, acting coroner, and the following verdict, after examining the witnesses, rendered:

Dr. S. W. Minshall testified as follows:

"On Saturday Mr. Beaumont came in and told me that he had several teeth he wanted extracted, and that he could not have them extracted without an anæsthetic; that he had talked to Dr. Miller and the doctor had told him that he could not extract them under gas without three or four, and possibly a half dozen, sittings. He asked me if I would give him chloroform, and after taking him in my private office and examining him very carefully, and finding nothing to lead me to believe that he could not take it as well as anybody else, I told him that I would give him the chloroform this morning at half past 10 o'clock. I began giving it to him at 15 minutes to 11 this morning, and he had not taken quite an ounce, perhaps, when I noticed unfavorable symptoms and immediately withdrew the chloroform and began the process of resuscitation. After a second attempt I asked Dr. Miller to step in to Dr. Cranson's office and see if he was there, and Dr. Cranson immediately came in and we threw water for perhaps five minutes, and then I sent for Dr. Douglas and he came; then Mr. Josephs and other citizens. I don't remember just who else came.

"We applied electricity at once, even before Dr. Douglas came. We did everything possible that either of the three of us knew, and later Dr. Owings came in. I do not know how long it was after we began working with Mr. Beaumont that Dr. Owings came, but he came in later. There was no special sign of returning life after we began working with him till between half past 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. I do not know just what time it was, but all signs of life were extinct. I asked Mr. Beaumont Saturday when I examined him if he had been drinking recently, and he said he had not drunk at all for six or eight weeks, and that he had not been in an intoxicated condition since early in the spring. I examined him for the express purpose of ascertaining whether or not he could stand an administration of chloroform, and considered him a fit subject for the administration of the chloroform. I have heard since that he had recently taken the Keeley cure. I do not know who effect the Keeley cure has on the system. It is very seldom that anæsthesia will occur with less than four to eight ounces of chloroform.

"Mr. Beaumont was conscious when the unfavorable symptoms showed themselves. He was talking rationally to Dr. Miller and myself. What I mean by unfavorable symptoms is the dilation of the pupils, and I immediately observed the weakened pulse, stopped the administration of the chloroform and began the work of resuscitation. He went off into a state of unconsciousness and had had perhaps not an ounce, certainly not more than an ounce, of chloroform administered. I administered it through an inhaler invented by Professor Esmark. The Esmark inhaler, I think, is the name of it. The inhaler permits one drop at a time to fall on a thin gauze that is stretched over a wire. I did not know until after Mr. Beaumont was dead that he had taken the Keeley cure, and know nothing of any instructions that are given by those men who administer the Keeley cure as to taking chloroform or any other medicine, nor do I know what effect the two would have together, as the Keeley is a secret remedy and I have never seen any statement whatever regarding it; therefore I do not know whether or not it is a powerful remedy. Professionally I know nothing of the Keeley cure and I have not taken any professional notice of anyone taking the Keeley treatment, but if I had known of Mr. Beaumont's having been under this treatment I would have refused to administer the chloroform, for it would have been the experimenting upon him, as I would not know its effect or what effect to expect."

Dr. Douglas was called and testified as follows:

"About 11 o'clock this morning I was sent for to come up to the dentist's office. I went up into Dr. Minshall's office and there found Mr. Beaumont on the floor. Dr. Minshall and Dr. Miller were applying electricity and artificial respiration to the patient. I was told that he was suffering from chloroform narcosis. I stayed there and helped to work with him for about three hours trying to resuscitate him. I believe that it was two o'clock when we gave him up and thought it was of no use to prolong our efforts to revive him. There was a slight circulation maintained by forced respiration. The appearance of the skin and members were the only signs that existed to give us hope that there was life. We applied forced respiration, electricity, and injected hot water in the bowels, and injected hypodermically brandy and ammonia, keeping the head in a dependent position. These are the remedies in such a case, and everything was done that could be done that would bring any hope of success.

"When I was called by Drs. Minshall and Miller it was about 11 o'clock. If I recollect rightly, they commenced putting him under the influence of chloroform about a quarter to that time, so I must have been called immediately after that. I do not know the quantity taken. An average dose depends altogether on how it has been administered. If it is administered in a concentrated form, so that there is but little of the vapor allowed to escape, it would require a smaller dose, but if administered so as to allow 99-100 of the vapor to escape, as on a loose napkin, it would require a larger dose.

"I am not acquainted with the apparatus used. I suppose it is a dropper to drop the chloroform on a napkin. I know nothing at all about the effect of the Keely cure. It is not recognized by the profession. From the fact that it is a secret remedy we know nothing about it. The most eminent men in the profession are opposed to it. I do not know that there is any authority as to the after effect of it.

"Necessarily a person suffering from chloroform narcosis would be in the same condition William Beaumont was in. I had no doubt of it at all. I don't think there was even an ounce of chloroform taken. I think that the instrument is a very convenient arrangement. In applying chloroform I observe the symptoms of the patient more than the quantity.

"Accidents have occurred to the most eminent physicians in the world in the application of chloroform. It is dangerous. At the present time a large part of the medical profession is opposed to its use, as accidents are liable to occur. It is considered justifiable by the profession to use it. It is customary to examine a man's heart before administering chloroform, and this is the only way of judging a man's capacity for chloroform."

Dr. C. S. Cranson testified as follows:

"About 11 o'clock today I was in my office waiting on a patient, when Dr. Miller came rushing in and asked me to come into the office as quickly as I could. I went into the office and found Mr. Beaumont insensible. I found him on the floor and Dr. Miller and Dr. Minshall trying to resuscitate him. I immediately started to help and we used every means known to the profession, but he did not show any signs of life after I got there except the color of his lips and face. I didn't discovery any pulse that indicated that the man was alive, and the only hopes we had was that the color of his lips was fair. We used every means we knew of artificial respiration, electricity, the injection of hot water and other means.

"I would have known that he was suffering from either ether or chloroform narcosis, I would have used the same remedies that were used. I do not know how much chloroform was used. There was some taken out of that bottle since by Dr. Minshall, illustrating to me how he had given it. I think not one ounce had been taken from the bottle.

"In order to determine whether or not it was proper to administer chloroform, I would examine the action of the heart with a stethoscope, and if I was doubtful about it I would not give it. If I found a patient's heart action all right, I would consider it a proper case. I prefer chloroform to any other anæsthetic, notwithstanding that ether is considered the safer of the two. It acts fully as gentle, and I consider chloroform as safe as ether. Either cannot be administered in all cases where chloroform is used. The difference is, in a case of weak lungs I should hesitate to give ether, provided the operation was pronounced. If the heart action was not up to tone I would then examine the lungs. If the lungs are in good order I should prefer ether. Everything being equal, I should prefer chloroform. Accidents are likely to occur in the hand of operators. I have administered chloroform in a good many cases. Sometimes a small quantity will produce narcosis and sometimes it takes a large quantity. The average dose is six or eight ounces. We determine when patient has enough by observing the pupils and the relaxation of the muscles. Alcoholic liquors have a tendency to effect the nervous system and the heart action. If I was called upon to perform an operation on a man who had been addicted to the use of alcohol, but who had not used for a month, other things being equal, I would consider him a proper subject for the administration of chloroform, but if he had used alcohol recently, and the case would permit, I would put it off sufficient to clear the system. But if the operation was one that had to be performed, I would go ahead. There are no other symptoms that I know of to determine a man's capacity to take chloroform other than the heart. Accidents are likely to occur sometimes when there is no accounting for them."

Dr. J. H. Owings was called, also, and corroborated Drs. Douglas and Cranson as to the use and effect of chloroform and as to the unknown effects of the Keeley cure.

After the testimony was given the jury rendered the following verdict:

An inquisition holden at Deer Lodge, in the county of Deer Lodge, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1892, before me, J. M. Hartwell, J. P., acting as a coroner of said county, upon the body of William Beaumont, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, the jurors upon their oaths do say that William Beaumont died from the effects of chloroform taken by inhalation and administered as an anæsthetic by Dr. S. W. Minshall to aid in the operation of extracting diseased teeth. That said chloroform was administered with the use of every precaution known to the medical profession, and that we exonerate the said Minshall from blame.

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands, the day and year aforesaid.

PURD. BRANTLY, Foreman.

A MURDERER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

The Slayer of Maurice Higgins Tries to Cheat the Gallows.

MISSOULA, Sept. 18.—At 8 a. m. this morning the jailor at the county jail was informed by one of the prisoners that there was something wrong with Burns, the convicted murderer of Maurice Higgins. His cell was immediately opened and he was found in a comatose condition from the effects of some narcotic poison. Dr. C. E. Crain was immediately telephoned for and arrived in about three minutes. He pronounced it a case of morphine poison, and antidotes were immediately applied. In two hours Burns was restored to consciousness and by noon was pronounced out of danger from the effects of the poison.

Will Hang, November 11.

MISSOULA, September 21.—John Burns, convicted of the murder of Maurice Higgins, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Marshall to hang on November 11. When asked if he had anything to say he arose and said he was not the man who killed Higgins, but it was a man by the name of Brown. This man Brown is supposed to be a myth.

A Husband Wanted.

I am a brunette; age 26 years. My early life was spent in Ohio, where I taught school. I am neat, cheerful and loving. I want to marry a ranchman from 26 to 50 years of age; one who is not wealthy preferred. He must be honest and fond of home. I will give best of references. Letters strictly confidential. Address Jessie Crosby, Livingston, Montana. 11-pd

As a general rule, it is best not to correct costiveness by the use of saline or drastic medicines. When a purgative is needed, the most prompt, effective and beneficial is Ayer's Pills. Their tendency is to restore, and not weaken, the normal action of the bowels. It

NEWS OF THE STATE.

A WEEK'S RESUME OF MONTANA'S MOST NOTABLE EVENTS.

News, Notes and Gossip Concerning Matters of General Interest—The Doings of People and the Record of Affairs Condensed for Our Readers.

Building operations in Butte will foot up nearly $2,000,000 this year.

A crazy man attempted to hang himself in Great Falls, Monday. He took a piece of wire and a tree box as his instruments of self-destruction. He came from Butte.

The safe of the Montana Lumber and Commission company, of Bozeman, was blown open and badly mutilated by burglars, Friday night. They got very little for their pains, the haul amounting to about $6.

Owing to the fact that Messrs. Farrell and Madgeon, of the Parrot, have not arrived at Butte, the smoke committee had no progress and no meeting was held last Friday. In the meantime the smoke nuisance is growing worse daily.

William Knox, the murderer of George Searles, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree in the district court of Missoula county, last Wednesday, was sentenced to ten years in the state penitentiary at Deer Lodge, Saturday.

John L. Burns, of Red Lodge, was in Glendive Sunday to meet a government attorney who is here to take testimony in the case of Mr. Burns against the government for horses stolen by the Indians ten years ago. It will be remembered by old-timers that the loss at the time nearly broke Mr. Burns.

A proposition to bond Park county in a sum not to exceed $75,000 will be submitted to a vote of the people this fall. The money is to be used in constructing a county court house. The board of Park county commissioners decided upon this course at the urgent request of a large number of taxpayers of each political persuasion.

We learn from the Castle Reporter that P. S. Smith, formerly a merchant at Lavina, is now languishing behind the bars of the Lewistown jail for holding up the Ubet and Billings coach. Mr. Smith had negotiated for J. W. Cory's store at Castle, having sold out at Lavina, giving his note for the same, but since the arrest Mr. Cory has recovered his property and returned the notes.

Dr. Warmsley, of Choteau, Montana is the possessor of a rare relic of old times in this state. It is a section of a buffalo's spine pierced squarely through the center by an iron arrow head, which he picked up on the range near the line of the Great Northern road. The arrow head is of Indian manufacture, and is imbedded in the bone, piercing through the center and the point coming out on the other side. The Indian who shot it must have been "a heap big warrior" and drew a powerful bow.

John Schwartz and Joseph Park were arrested in Miles City, Tuesday, on complaint of a deputy United States Marshal from Wyoming, as cattle rustlers from that state accused of murder and of stealing cattle. The men denied that they were the parties wanted, but the officer was quite sure of their identity. The accused, when arrested, were just in the act of saddling their horses and going out to Montana City, where they had a band of 800 head of cattle. The Wyoming officer went out there, and to make sure he was right, wired the brands to Wyoming parties. It is understood that there are two more men connected with the affair, who are supposed to be in the vicinity of Helena. Schwartz and Park have since been released on habeas corpus.

Capt. Joseph H. Clarke, the son of the famous explorer, Capt. William H. Clarke, after whom this county derived part of its name, is a visitor in Helena, accompanied by his wife, the guests of ex-Governor and Mrs. Samuel T. Hauser. Captain Clarke is 80 years old, but despite this he is a robust looking man, who to all appearances has many more years to live yet. At his home on the Big Muddy at St. Louis he has all the correspondence that passed between his father and President Jefferson and Madison during the former's explorations of the great West, and among the many letters are some of a very interesting character. One especially he values very highly is a letter of credit issued by President Jefferson, authorizing the treasurer of the United States and all other officers, as well as foreign governments, to extend to Captain Clarke unlimited credit, and assures them that the United States will stand good for all his financial engagements. Captain and Mrs. Clarke will remain in this city several days, taking in the sights of the city and the surrounding country.—Helena Herald.

Deacon Pardoned.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—It is reported that President Carnot has pardoned Deacon, who killed his wife's betrayer.

WRECKED BY TRAIN ROBBERS.

A Devilish Deed Ends in Terrible Results on the Topeka & Santa Fe Road.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21.—Passenger train No. 8, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, east bound, was wrecked early this morning three miles west of Osage City, by train robbers, who hoped to plunder the express car of a million dollars which was being transported from the City of Mexico to Boston for the Mexican Central railroad. A wrecked train, four men killed and 35 men, women and children injured are the only results of the attempted robbery. The robbers stole tools from the section house at Barclay, three miles west of the scene of the wreck, and removed the fish-plate which joined the rails together. The robbers selected the top of a grade, going up which the train would be likely to slow down, lessening the chances of so badly wrecking the train as to bury beneath the debris the treasure they were seeking. Their precautions were unavailing, as everything they sought to avoid occurred. When the train reached the spot the engine left the track and most of the cars followed it, piling up one on another and making an awful wreck. The express car was buried so that it required two hours of digging to get at it. Fortunately, although the engine was at the bottom of the pile of debris, it didn't catch fire, and thus an awful horror was averted, as the many injured would, in that event, have perished before rescuers could reach them.

General Manager Robinson, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of each of the men implicated in wrecking the train. Major Leelly, live stock agent of the road, was on the wrecked train, and says he secured the treasure box from deep under the wreckage and delivered it to the Topeka agent of the Wells-Fargo Express.

BERGMANN, THE ANARCHIST.

He is Found Guilty of Attempted Murder and Given Twenty-two Years.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—Alexander Bergman, the anarchist, who tried to kill H. C. Frick, was placed on trial in the criminal court this morning. Bergmann conducted his own case and plead not guilty. Frick took the stand and testified to the facts of the attempted assassination, as already told in the dispatches. This evidence was corroborated by Vice-Chairman Leishman, the only witness of the assault, and Dr. Litchfield described the nature of Frick's wounds. Bergmann was perfectly cool during the progress of the trial.

At the conclusion of the testimony for the state Bergmann refused to be sworn, but read a long statement in his own defense, declaring his act the outgrowth of the oppression of labor by capital, asserting that the end of the struggle between them was near with the result of the freedom of labor. His reason for shooting Frick was to rid the earth of an oppressor of workmen. The judge had finally to limit him as to time and cut off his discourse. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. When sentenced, Bergmann said he did not expect justice and did not get it.

Bergmann was found guilty, and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary and one year in the workhouse.

BEARMOUTH NEWS LETTER.

Our Democratic friends, Messrs. Pat Birmingham and Edward Lannen, represented this precinct in the county convention. Mr. Birmingham was accompanied by Mrs. B.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Guinnie took in the county's metropolis this week.

Mr. Ed. C. Lehson, of Bear Gulch, left on Monday for Deer Lodge, where he will enter college. We wish you success, Ed.

Our lumberman, Mr. J. P. Catching, made a flying trip to Butte last week.

Mr. Frank Goudy, wife and two children, of Orville, Ohio, who have been visiting relatives in the gulch, left on Monday for Helena, where Mr. Goudy has accepted a position with a mining company.

Mrs. A. J. Whiteside, returned Friday after a two weeks visit with friends in Butte.

Mr. A. J. Whiteside, made a business trip to the county capital this week.

Mr. H. P. Heacock, of Missoula, was with us one day last week. ***

Bearmouth, Sept. 22, 1892.

THE MONTANA BUILDING.

Finished and Accepted by World's Fair Commissioner, Dr. Mitchell.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 18.—Dr. A. H. Mitchell, of Deer Lodge, World's fair commissioner of Montana, is at the Merchants. Dr. Mitchell was appointed state agent to superintend the construction of Montana building at the World's fair, and is now returning from Chicago, where he formally accepted the Montana building from the contractors. The building, he says, will cost the state $15,000. It is not as large as many of the state buildings, but Dr. Mitchell expresses himself as well pleased with it. He was also delighted with the institute building and pronounced it one of the best among the state buildings.