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Forget Co. A's Military Ball on March 17 (St. Patrick's Day).

The Boston



STAG DINNER.

Boom is Coming

There is nothing that will create an impression among strangers better than to give them a glimpse of the prosperity of our country than a well-dressed population. You expect visitors to be in the property of the country you look as if you had not been buying a new coat for the past 10 years. Remember "the apparel oft proclaims the man," and the day of the broadcloth is past. It is among your coming visitors to attain to wealth to expend considerable money on personal ornament, and to wear neat, well-fitted garments, and it is largely by their first impressions and of the people they chance to see. Eastern people listen attentively to whatever is told them by dress, gentlemanly looking and view with suspicion the looks of seedy-looking individuals. Do you when you go into country, and exactly as you do in Chicago or New York. Your visitors when away from you would scarcely walk Broadway with a hard-looking man if he did want to sell you a suit. The only way to guard against this is THE BOSTON, where you provided with the latest styles of clothing, hats, gloves, and shoes and all articles of dress, at a nominal cost. A better investment on you than any other. The superior tailor made suits, made from selected materials, and chevrons in 4-cent ways and sack styles are to be had in many instances better than "made to order" suits. At any price, including the man's 400 pounds. The gentle furnishing goods department are now prepared to supply an assortment of every article that line. Our stock of Negligees, shirts, imported Flannels, and all silks are beautiful, and a complete line of the celebrated Wilson Bros. shirts and Underwear.

Department is complete in detail. We are agents in Great Falls for the Celebrated Knox suit, of which we will, in course of time, show the new spring elegant line of imported half solid blacks and colors. Our Summer and Neckwear is constantly in stock and show up when needed by drop in and look at what we have to offer, not only you, but a little time, undoubtedly will save you some when you come to buy. We intend to let people in this vicinity out of town for goods, if they want what they want at lowest prices.

THE BOSTON,
Clothing and Shoe House,
Door to First National Bank

ONE LIFE FOR THIRTEEN.

Richard R. Hawes Hanged at Birmingham for the Most Atrocious of Crimes.

He Murdered Wife and Two Children, and Married Again Within Twenty-four Hours.

The Terrible Birmingham Tragedy, in Which Ten Lives Were Lost, Recalled by the Event.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—Richard R. Hawes was hanged at 1:30 p. m., and in twenty-one minutes the body was cut down and delivered over to his brother.

HAWES' HORRIBLE CRIMES.
He Paid the Penalty for the Murder of His Wife and Two Children.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—The crimes for which Richard R. Hawes paid the penalty with his life was the murder of his wife and two children, May and Irene.

Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, 1888, the body of May was found floating in an artificial lake at East Lake, a pleasure resort, six miles from this city, but it was not identified until the next day. The discovery led to still further investigation, and the residence of Hawes was visited by several persons, who found the place deserted and evidence that a horrible crime had been committed.

There were blood splices on the floor and walls, and in a corner of one of the rooms a bloody club was found. On the same day it was learned that Hawes had been married to Miss May Steacy at Columbia, Miss. He was arrested the same night while passing through Birmingham on his way to Georgia to spend his honeymoon. He identified the body of his child, but stated that he had been divorced from his wife and had married one away. The children, he said, had been placed in a convent at Mobile, and he was at a loss to understand how her body came to be found where it was.

The palpable improbability of such a story convinced those who heard his statement that he had

murdered the head of the family. By the direction of the coroner the lake was drained and the bodies of Mrs. Hawes and little Irene, heavily weighted with railroad iron, were found on the bottom. The finding of Mrs. Hawes' corpse infuriated the public mind into a state of frenzy. All the efforts of the press, city and county authorities to allay the excitement were futile.

Death of Ten Persons.
The death of ten persons. The spirit of the mob was broken by the turn, and it never returned to the streets. Contrary to the expectation of the authorities, who had in the meantime telegraphed the governor for military assistance, Hawes' trial commenced on April 28 and lasted eleven days. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with the death penalty, after two hours' deliberation.

Saddled a Monopoly Cate Baltimore.
ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3.—The bill granting a monopoly to the Consolidated Gas company in Baltimore for fifteen years, was passed in the house. The bill grants to the gas company an exclusive right to manufacture gas in Baltimore for fifteen years, the company to pay the city \$10,000 a year. The bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas and 10 nays.

Innocents on the Police Force.
NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The grand jury submitted its final report to Judge Baker. It deals principally with the gambling now in progress, and states that the captains, sergeants and corporals of the third precinct are totally unfit for their positions, as they do not seem to know what gambling is or what is gambling paraphernalia.

CAR LOAD OF MAIL BURNED.
Tall Coach and Its Contents Consumed on a Central Pacific Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—One hundred and fifty-eight sacks of through mail were almost totally consumed by the burning of the car on the Central Pacific road near Blue Creek. The fire was first discovered when six miles from a water tank. The engineer put on all possible speed to reach the tank, but the mails were burned before they got there.

Will Shorten the Wisconsin Central.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—Unquestionably the proposed line of the Chicago, Lake Geneva and Pacific, says The Sentinel, will eventually become a part of the Wisconsin Central system. At present that company's line continues only longer between Chicago and St. Paul than the line of its chief competitors, the Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul. By the building of this line and its further extension in a northwesterly direction to a junction with the Furberg branch of the Central the through line can be shortened from city to city almost 100 miles.

LA CROIXE, March 3.—The affairs of J. S. Smith & Co., crockery dealers, who made an assignment last fall, after a few attachment proceedings had been commenced, are being laid before the special term of the circuit court on a motion to set aside the attachment. They disclose a business and a substantial amount of misappropriation and a few other facts for the purpose of keeping a falling business afloat. Of eleven notes in the La Croix National bank, endorsed by different parties, the endorsement was forged to swap, and in nearly every case there had been a series of renewals, the surety being forged every time.

FOUGHT WITH PILLOWS.

One Hundred-round Draw Indulged in by Neesham and Kerrigan at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Danny Neesham, of St. Paul, and Patsy Kerrigan, of Boston, fought here for a purse of \$1,000, of which \$350 went to the loser. The Boston lad stripped at 145 pounds, his opponent weighing six pounds less, but having an inch and a half the advantage in height. A crowd of about 3,000 witnessed the tilt. Frank Glover and George La Branche acted as seconds for Kerrigan, Martin Murphy and Professor Anderson performing similar duty for the St. Paul boy. The betting was 10 to 9 on the latter. Neesham won the ton, and after the men had donned five-ounce gloves, time was called at 8:35. Some hard fighting was done in the first fifteen rounds with honors evenly divided.

From the sixteenth to the thirty-fifth it was little more than a walk-around. "Cries of "hippodrome" were frequent. In the thirty-seventh Neesham began to rough his man, but was liberally repaid with two vicious jabs in the face.

In the thirty-eighth both men rushed to their work like tornadoes. In-fighting ensued and when they broke away both were bleeding from cuts about the eyes. From the twenty-ninth to the forty-ninth round the fighting was about even. In the fifty-fifth round Kerrigan knocked his man down three times, and sent him to the floor four times in the seventh round. Neesham fought his during these rounds, however, and was not severely punished.

There was no fighting to speak of up to the one hundredth round, when the referee declared the fight off, saying the hands of the men were not in proper condition for further fighting. The men were still sweating hard, and the crowd hours. Both men were exhausted from their apparent efforts to prolong the agony without doing any real work. Not long after the fight the amount of the purse to be awarded the man would be fixed later.

Sealing Questions Not Settled.
LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the house of commons, Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, denied that the Behring sea question had been settled. The negotiations to that end, he said, were still proceeding. Lord Wolmer moved the second reading of the bill granting a responsible government to Western Australia, reserving the imperial power to sub-divide the colony.

Well Under Dago Disposition.
DALLAS, Tex., March 3.—An Italian named George Bardi, who recently arrived from New York, was found murdered in an Italian boarding house here. It is rumored that he had rendered himself obnoxious to a secret society of Italians and this may have led to another murder of the Fr. Cronin order.

Robert Garrett at Home.
BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Robert Garrett has returned home from Fort Monroe. His physicians will take him to Cuba next week.

PROBABLY YELLOW FEVER.
Several of a ship's crew just arrived at New York believed to have died of the disease.

New York, March 3.—The three-masted schooner, A. M. Brunel, of St. John N. F., sailed for that port thirty days ago from Barcelona, Venezuela. She has just come into port and is anchored at quarantine. It is said by the health authorities that she has yellow fever aboard. On the 1st of February, when the schooner was three days at sea, Jacob P. Smith, an able seaman, a native of St. John, fell ill and died after three days' sickness. On the following day Hayward Marshall, the mate, died. A fortnight later John Parsons, the steward, died. It is said that a man named who is in command of the vessel, with the aid of a seaman had to navigate the vessel during the last fortnight and when the schooner was hoisted Wednesday by a wind that two men were exhausted. Capt. Foster said his crew fell ill of typhoid fever when the schooner left Barcelona and that the disease was caused by weakness resulting from the disease and exposure.

The quarantine authorities believe that yellow fever attacked the men. The vessel will be detained at least until a thorough investigation is made.

Editorialist Is Ill.
NEW YORK, March 3.—It is reported that Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of The World, is seriously ill. There are multitudinous rumors about his condition, all of which have some basis in fact, but almost all are untrue. It is said that the oculists have not been successful in their treatment, and his present condition is much worse than was hoped.

THE MARYSAPPA DISASTER.
Latest Estimates Show the Loss of Life 150—Loss of Property Many Millions.

PASADENA, Ark., March 1.—In addition to the bodies already identified there were found, William Akers, Charles Brackett, M. Casson, Francisco Freiler Alexander, McMillan. The lowest estimate is that the loss of life is 150, and the number will probably go above that. The loss of property will be away up in the millions. Many of the bodies found are those of people unknown to the survivors.

E. B. Fries, of Pasadena, says the undoubted reason for the breaking of the dam was the leak which had been perceptible for some time in the masonry about fifty feet from the bottom. "The leak had been known to the engineer of the dam," said Mr. Fries, "and yet he made no effort to have it repaired. I don't see how it could be his responsibility. As to the number of lives lost, it must certainly exceed 100. There were scores of men working in the place when there was no one else there, and for all I know, they had no names. These men would have been swept away, and no one would have been the wiser. This is the time when the place mines are being worked to their utmost capacity and the rush is the greatest."

WORK IN WASHINGTON

Senate Will Discuss Ways for Eradicating Infectious Diseases of Live Stock.

A Bill Proposed Making It Obligatory for Each State to Co-operate in the Work.

Admission of Idaho Favorably Reported on—Urgency Deficiency Bill—Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Paddock introduced in the senate a bill to amend the act creating a bureau of animal industry. It provides for the appointment of a chief of the bureau at a salary of \$9,000 per annum, and for the employment of a sufficient force of assistants. The secretary of agriculture is to prepare a set of rules and regulations for the speedy and effective suppression and eradication of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases of domestic animals, and particularly pleuro-pneumonia. These rules are to provide the means and manner of investigating to determine the existence of these contagious diseases in any part of the United States, to ascertain, enter and search places where they are supposed to exist, for the establishment of quarantine and for the slaughtering of diseased cattle. He is to certify these rules and regulations to the executive of each of the states and territories, and to invite their cooperation. When the governor or any competent authority shall signify his intention to co-operate with the agricultural department or when the prevailing infectious disease can be eradicated by the purchase of the diseased animals with the permission of the owner, the secretary is authorized to expend as much of the money appropriated for that purpose as he may think best to suppress and eradicate the disease; provided that if the executive fails to co-operate or it is impossible to enforce the rules and regulations, the secretary may prohibit the transportation of cattle out of or into a particular state or states. The secretary is authorized to make necessary investigations along the line of any quarantine route for export and of the dividing line between the United States and the foreign countries to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to make such arrangements to prevent such transportation as are not inconsistent with the provisions of the act. Any officer of a railroad transporting cattle contrary to the quarantine order shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, and the animals transported shall be slaughtered. Violation of the quarantine order by any individual shall subject him to a fine of \$50 to \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 100 days or both.

URGENT DEFICIENCY.
The Various Items Which Go to Make Up the Bill, as Reported from Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The urgent deficiency bill was reported to the house by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, for appropriations \$28,650,813 to make up for deficiencies in the appropriations for this and previous years, to be available for services during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. Among the items in the bill are the following: For postoffice and court house at San Francisco, \$450,000 for extra internal revenue for army and navy pensions, \$1,500,000 for fees of witnesses and before United States courts, \$300,000 for payment of accounts for arrears of pay of two and three year volunteers, \$284,000 for payment of amounts for bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, \$500,000 for payment of amounts of bounty, under the act of July 25, 1862, \$28,000; for payment of amounts for commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and to soldiers on parole, \$81,000; for payment of amounts for horses and other property lost in the military service by officers and enlisted men during the late war, \$118,700; for artificial limbs, \$30,000.

TO ADMIT IDAHO.
The House Committee Presents a Favorable Report on the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The house committee on territories has authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Scrabble to provide for the admission of the state of Idaho. The bill contains the usual provision under which territories are admitted and appropriate \$20,000 for defraying the expenses of the convention held in July, 1889, for the purpose of forming a constitution.

FULLY 5,000 VICTIMS.
Swindled by a Fraudulent Insurance Concern of California—Others and Funds Are Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Bankers Mutual Relief association, one of the many corporation frauds established here recently, went to pieces Wednesday, the officers disappearing with all the assets of the concern, including even the office furniture. The association was started in the year 1887. It was organized to pay from \$5 to \$20 a week benefit, to pay \$50 burial expenses of members, and to insure members' lives. All this was to be done for a fee only \$10 a year. A careful estimate showed that with receipts of \$35,000, which the association claimed to have, the first year it incurred obligations of \$18,000, and with every week of its existence the obligations were increased. The president was F. W. Coppel, and the secretary M. Menton. Their victims will number fully 5,000.

Jay Gould, with his sons George and Edwin, will leave New York in a special car on Friday or Saturday for the annual tour of inspection over the Missouri Pacific and the general Southwest system.

CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

Reports of the Committee Favoring the Scheme Adopted by the Pan-American Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The report of the committee on railroads favoring the construction of a continental railroad, was adopted by the Pan-American congress. The report recommends:

That a railroad connecting all the cities of the nations represented in this conference will contribute greatly to the development of the moral relations and material interests of the said nations.

That the means best adapted to begin and carry out its execution is the appointment of an international commission of engineers to study the possible routes, determine their true length, and estimate their respective cost and compare their reciprocal advantages.

That the commission should be composed of three engineers appointed by each nation, with the privilege of dividing into sub-commissions and to appoint as many other engineers and employes as might be considered necessary for the more rapid execution of the work.

That the railroad, in so far as the common interests will permit, should unite the principal cities lying in the vicinity of its route.

That if the general direction of the line cannot be altered without great inconvenience, for the purpose mentioned in the preceding article, branch lines should be surveyed to connect these cities with the main line.

That such a railway shall be utilized as far as is possible and compatible with the route and conditions of the continental railroad.

That the construction, management and operation of the line should be at the expense of the concessionaires, or of the persons to whom they submit the work to whom they transfer their rights, with all due formalities, the consent of the respective governments first being obtained.

That all materials necessary for the construction of the railroad should be exempt from import duties.

That all personal and real property of the railroad in its construction and operation should be exempt from all taxation, national, state and municipal.

That the execution of a work of such magnitude deserves to be further encouraged by subsidies, concessions of land, or guarantees of a minimum of interest.

THE KANSAS WAR AGAIN.

Bad Blood Engendered by a County Seat Fight Causes Another Serious Conflict.

One Man Killed and Ten Wounded in an Affray Between Cimarron and Ingalls Factions.

WICHITA, Kan., March 1.—Gray county, in the western part of the state, is greatly excited over the revival of hostilities between Ingalls and Cimarron, two rival towns. The trouble arose over the location of a sugar mill for which \$25,000 worth of county bonds had been voted.

It was to be located at Ingalls and Cimarron served an injunction. When the case was to be tried C. T. Gregory, of Cimarron, appeared and was pounced upon by a mob and forced to withdraw the suit. He returned to Cimarron and

A Mob of Sixty Armed Men.
Joined him. The party at once returned to Ingalls and began a search for Tom Bold and Billy Allenworth, two men who led a mob against Gregory. The citizens of Ingalls rallied to protect them and

A Battle Fought.
After the firing ceased it was found that seven men were fatally shot, while Bold, five other Ingalls, and four Cimarrons were slightly wounded. The latter party all returned home, but more bloodshed is feared.

Questions for a St. Paul Millionaire.
ST. PAUL, March 1.—Eleanor Languevin, Thomas J. Flanagan and Achille Michon were appointed guardians of Edward Languevin, the aged millionaire. Mr. Languevin has been ill for nearly a year, and in consequence, his mind has become feeble. The guardians were appointed upon the petition of his wife, Eleanor Languevin.

NEWS BRIEVITIES.
The Rev. Alexander Van Wart, the only surviving son of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captives of Mackinac, died Wednesday at Pleasantville, Westchester county, New York.

Albert Roias Gallatin, son of Albert Gallatin, who was secretary of the treasury under the presidency of James Madison and one of the earliest and greatest of American financiers, died Wednesday in the 114th year of his age at New York. He was born in 1760. His mother was Hannah Nicholson, daughter of Commodore James Nicholson, the first commodore of the United States navy.

A True Likeness of George Washington.
A description of the personal appearance of Washington, written in 1790, is reprinted in The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

"Gen. Washington is now in the 47th year of his age. He is a tall, well made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, made rather long and marked with the smallpox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and his countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful; there is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness."

F. M. MORGAN,
ARCHITECT,
Office—Third floor of the Minto building, Great Falls, Mont.

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