



# FINE TAILOR MADE CLOTHING!



## We Are Now Displaying Some Very Pretty Novelties in Fine TAILOR MADE CLOTHING.

Park Hotel Block.

NATE WERTHEIM.

NO. 3625.

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF GREAT FALLS.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.

Paid-Up Capital, \$250,000.

#### OFFICERS:

E. COLLINS, President  
T. ARMINGTON, Vice-President  
A. E. DICKERMAN, Cashier  
H. H. MATTESON, Asst. Cashier

#### DIRECTORS:

A. A. BROADWATER, JOHN LEEFEY,  
PARKER GIBSON, J. A. NEVINS,  
ROBERT A. GIBSON, J. H. CHOWEN,  
J. STEWART FORD, E. H. BUCKFORD,  
J. H. BOWWATER, L. O. TRIBLES.

A general banking business transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal points in the United States and Europe. Prompt attention given to collections. Interest allowed on time deposits.

### THE CASCADE BANK

OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.

(Incorporated under the laws of Montana)

April 5, 1893.

Capital, \$75,000. Surplus, \$15,000.

#### OFFICERS:

S. E. ATKINSON, President  
JACOB SWITZLER, Vice-President  
F. P. ATKINSON, Cashier  
W. W. MILLER, Assistant Cashier

#### DIRECTORS:

S. E. ATKINSON, F. P. ATKINSON,  
PETER LARSON, JOHN J. KELLY,  
JACOB SWITZLER, JERRY KELLEY.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits.

C. M. Webster, Robt. Blankenbaker  
President, Vice Pres.

W. A. Webster, Cashier.

### The Security Bank

OF GREAT FALLS.

(Incorporated.)

#### DIRECTORS:

S. PILLSBURY, H. O. CHOWEN,  
ROBT. BLANKENBAKER, W. A. WEBSTER,  
A. W. KINGSBURY, C. M. WEBSTER,  
SAMUEL GRANT, E. CRUTCHER.

Active Accounts Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Direct drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

No. 4434.

### THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

OF Great Falls, Montana.

Capital Paid up, - - \$100,000

WILL HANKS, Pres.

WM. ULM, Vice-Prest.

GEO. A. WELLS, Cashier

A General Banking Business Transacted.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Interest on Time Deposits.

#### DIRECTORS:

R. H. CLARKE, H. P. BOFFE,  
A. NATHAN, Wm. L. BOWEN,  
D. H. CHURCHILL, A. F. LEONOWAY,  
C. H. ANDERSON, S. N. DICKEY,  
R. H. HOTELIER, John Sinclair.

No. 2470.

W. G. CONRAD, President.

C. E. CONRAD, Vice-President.

### Northwestern National Bank

OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.

FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT BENTON.

Is now ready for any business in the banking line.

Capital and Surplus, - \$200,000.

JOS. A. BAKER, Cashier.

In Bach, Cory & Co.'s new building

Opposite Park Hotel.

## THE COKE STRIKE CULMINATES

(Continued from first page.)

soon to be on guard was received by the law-abiding labor officials and coke operators alike with the liveliest evidence of satisfaction. At Leisnering, Constable Campbell attempted to arrest John Lushka, a Russian, for complicity in the bomb throwing that occurred there on Monday. Lushka fiercely resisted and called out in his native tongue for aid. A fellow countryman, who was on the outside of the office where Lushka had been trapped, gave the alarm and in a few moments more there was a howling mob of foreigners surrounding the place. Lushka leaped through the office window carrying with him a pair of handcuffs. Several shots were fired after him, but he managed to make his escape. Tonight a warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff McCormick, and with large posse of men he was started for Leisnering to make arrests. Lushka and his companions are armed and a fight will certainly follow unless the mob is surprised.

Labor officials deny that any men at Morewood were killed for good cause and warrants have been issued for deputies on the charge of murder, with General Manager Leuch of the Frick company and Supt. Ramsey of the Morewood plant, charged as accessories before the fact.

MOREWOOD, Pa., April 2. To night the streets of Mt. Pleasant and roads leading to the works at Morewood are crowded with strikers. There has been an ugly crowd which numbers at least 100 about the residence of Captain Lear all day, and tonight additional numbers run it to thousands. Lear is the leader of the guards who fired on the men, and the mob stands ready to tear his house down over his ears. Fortunately for the gentleman, Lear has disappeared. He left his home and city soon after the shooting at Morewood and has not been seen since. Lear is the man who was burned in villey the other day, and it is conceded his departure was well advised if not brave. Governor Wolford will hold an inquest early in the morning. Deputy Sheriff McCormick insists that Lear gave the order to fire, which the latter has strenuously denied, asserting McCormick gave the order.

PITTSBURGH, April 2. The news of the riot at Morewood and the subsequent order from the governor calling on the Tenth and Eighteenth regiments created intense excitement in this city. The order from Gov. Pettison was received at noon and by 2 o'clock the Eighteenth regiment was prepared for marching orders. The latter were received about 6 o'clock this evening and an hour later the full regiment under command of Col. Norman Smith started for the scene of today's riot. Two companies of the Tenth regiment also accompanied Col. Smith.

H. C. Frick, owner of the Morehead plant and the largest coke operator in the country, was seen this afternoon, and in an interview said: "We placed our men and property in the hands of lawful authorities for protection. The sheriff in the Morehead case has done his duty, the governor is doing his. This is no quarrel about wages, but whether our men who are working are to be shot down at midnight and our property destroyed by rioters. The authorities must settle this and we will know whether mobs or law is to be the rule."

As the men killed were all unnaturalized, the possibility of international complications arising were freely discussed. Austrian Consul Max Stammberg of this city received a telegram this afternoon informing him that several of the miners killed were subjects of the Austrian government. He replied that he would investigate the matter, but refused to say anything further.

A large number of deputies have already been arrested and labor leaders say that they will not rest until all are taken care of. Officers had a great deal of trouble in finding a justice of the peace who was willing to issue warrants for the arrest of deputies. Master Workman Peter W. Wise had warrants issued and was refused by both Justices Williams and another justice of this place. Wise then loudly denounced the refusal. He stated that the shooting was cold blooded and premeditated murder, and that working men would receive no justice in this country. He was more successful in the office of Square McCaleb, who, after some talk, consented to issue warrants and have them served on Captain Lear and all deputies under his command, who were concerned in shooting at Morewood plant.

#### Meyer and Bowen to Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2. A match between Billy Meyer and Andy Bowen was made for a purse of \$5,000, \$2,500 to the loser. It will take place May 16 in the arena of the Olympic club under Queensbury rules, live-ounce gloves to be used and the men to weigh not more than 130 pounds in ring costume, five minutes before the fight. This will be the second fight between the men. Meyer has never been satisfied with the first meeting when Bowen defeated him.

#### The Great Northern's Westward Line.

Active work has begun on the construction of the Great Northern railroad from Great Falls, Mont., to Kootenai Station, Idaho. The Spokane Chronicle says that Burns & Chapman, the contractors, have let several sub-contracts, and camps of laborers have been established at several points on the route. Cyrus R. Burns of Burns & Chapman is quoted as saying: "We are confident of having our contract completed by October, ready for the rolling stock. I think it altogether likely that the contract for the line west of Kootenai to Chatteray will be let this spring."

## I Have Sold 88 Out of the First 100 Lots

—IN—

# WILLARD.

PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED SHORTLY.

WILLARD is situated at the Narrow Gauge Depot and only two miles from the Park Hotel. Be quick and take advantage of low prices and first choice. LIBERAL TERMS.

T. Gahagan.

## BARON FAVA RECALLED.

The Italian Government Shows Its Dissatisfaction by Recalling Its Minister.

The action of Italy Regarded Somewhat in the Light of a Menace.

The Government of the United States Not at All Alarmed Over the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 31. With an official note dated today, Baron Fava, the Italian minister, has declared to the secretary of state that the United States government, not having given assurance that the numbers of the Italian subjects acquired by American magistrates and murdered in a riot while under the immediate protection of the authorities of New Orleans would be brought to justice, the Italian government found itself under the very painful necessity of showing its dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from a country where the Italian representation is unable to obtain justice.

The baron will soon leave the United States, leaving the secretary of legation in charge only of current affairs. This action by the Italian government caused the deepest surprise in official circles here when the fact became known. It had been generally supposed the Italian government would at least await the action of the New Orleans grand jury, which is occupied with the investigation of the bloody episode at the New Orleans jail. It appears, however, that from information received from its representatives it must have led that government to the conclusion that the grand jury investigation would fail to result in the punishment or even the indictment of anyone connected with the killing of the Italians.

A letter of Gov. Nichol's, in reply to Secretary Blaine, was also, it is thought, regarded as evasive of the real point at issue. The governor's assurance that further bloodshed would not follow, accompanied by any excuse for the failure of state or municipal authorities to take precautions to prevent the killing was, it is said, regarded by the Italian government with extreme dissatisfaction. It appeared to it that the United States government had exhausted its resources.

The relations between the national government and the government of the states were so fixed by the American constitution that when the Italian minister, obeying the commands of his government, sought some assurance that persons concerned in the killing of its subjects would be punished, it was not possible for the general government to give any definite assurance of the kind. It would and did point to the fact that the grand jury was an American provision for calling before the bar of justice persons who had violated the law of the land. But this particular grand jury was called together under the laws of the sovereign state of Louisiana, and whether or not it would punish according to the Italian idea of justice was something no national official from the president down could guarantee. The Italian government was not satisfied with such views of relations between state and national governments and the peculiarities of our constitutional system of government. It had nothing to do, but it was necessary, according to its views, that Italy citizens in foreign countries should be accorded a full measure of protection fixed by the laws of these countries. Here was the case where, according to the statement of the minister that Italian subjects had been arrested on a charge of crime and acquitted by an American jury according to the forms of an American law. These men were declared innocent by a judicial tribunal and had been slain by angry people. The Italian government could not go beyond the verdict of an American court and notwithstanding it was stated in some quarters that the men were really guilty of foul assassination and been acquitted by means of bribery, in the eyes of the Italian government they were innocent Italian subjects. In their violent killing the Italian people had been outraged and insulted. The national government of the United States had, as

stated, failed to give any definite assurance that reparation would be made. There was but one recourse and that was taken today when the Italian minister notified Secretary Blaine he had been recalled because his government was dissatisfied with negotiations. This is the Italian view of the matter. There was a commotion among the state department officials when the fact became known that Baron Fava had been recalled. They did not know it officially, says the secretary, before the close of office hours. The secretary was confined to his home again by the recurrence of his old ailment, and did not send word to his lieutenants in the department of state. But he did manage to get into his carriage about 5 o'clock and drive to the white house where he told the president all that had occurred and discussed future prospects. He stayed with the president for an hour and when he returned to his home he was not accessible. The state department officials did not even talk about the matter. Wharton, the first assistant secretary, is confined to his rooms by illness. Adee, another assistant secretary, had not been informed of even that which was the absorbing topic of conversation among people outside. None of the officials cared to be quoted in their opinions. Proceedings were to be looked up. Before they could be ventured, still, there was a general disposition to belittle the matter and there was no idea that the dogs of war were to be unleashed. Baron Fava did not demand his passport, as had been at first reported. There were many steps in diplomacy and though slight distinctions and small formalities appeared trivial in public view they were full of significance to the trained diplomatist. A demand for passports is an extreme measure. It is taken when feeling runs high and the minister's person is in danger at the hands of the populace. A recall under the circumstances of this case is a serious matter. There could be no attempt to disguise the fact, but do not signify that mutual explanations and diplomacy cannot restore the old status. Charge d'Affaires, Marquis Imperiali, has been left in charge of the Italian legation so that severance of diplomatic relations cannot be regarded as complete. Just what the status of this official is cannot be known except through his official acts. It is stated he is in charge of "current affairs." Many serious significance attaches to the minister's recall this means the charge is to be limited in his functions to issuing passports, instructing consular officers and others in small matters. In this case further correspondence between the governments of the United States and Italy must take place directly between Washington and Rome.

This afternoon certain erroneous reports were in circulation respecting alleged outrages on American citizens in Italy. Careful inquiry at the department of state fails to disclose more than two complaints of this character during the past six months, never were they apparent features calculated to give rise to international complications. In one case an American citizen who was in the habit of crossing the Piedmont boundary line in frequent drives was suspected of smuggling, and when he refused to allow Italian customs officers to search his carriage for contraband articles he was arrested and made bitter complaint of discourtesy. In the other case when an Italian returned from the United States he was arrested for alleged brigandage in 1893. It appeared upon consulting the records that he had been included in the amnesty proclamation, so he was released just as our state department discovered that he had been fraudulently naturalized in this country when he had resided here only two years.

But this view of the case is not generally taken in official quarters and it is expected that a charge d'Affaires will be readily in charge of Italian legation and that when Blaine wishes to address himself to the Italian government his communication will be directed to Marquis Imperiali who, according to notice, is in charge of Italy's interest in the United States. It can be stated positively that unless events take an unforeseen and improbable turn there will be no call issued for an extra session of congress and one of the most serious ill-effects of the incident will be the probable postponement for an indefinite time of the president's proposed southern and western trip. The view taken by the administration, as understood, is that this government has done all that could be done in the matter. Even if it had complete legal jurisdiction in the case it could only assure the Italian government that it would prosecute the persons guilty of the attack on the Italians at New Orleans. It could not assure the Italian government that it would punish them as Italy desires, that would be for the grand and petit juries to determine. The Italian government has been told that the president deprecates the abhorrent occurrence and that this government has taken steps to investigate the matter. Part of this investigation was the ascertain-

tainment of the nationality of the Italians who were killed and this had not been learned. There is no proof whatever before the president or secretary of state that single Italian citizen was among the victims and such proof is absolutely necessary preliminary to a fair demand for reparation. Officers of the department of justice are still inquiring into this and other branches of the case.

## THE ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Communications Between the Two Governments Made Public.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Baron Fava's letter to Blaine and the latter's response to the Italian charge d'Affaires have been made public. The fact that Secretary Blaine addressed his last letter on the subject of the New Orleans tragedy to Marquis Imperiali, charge d'Affaires, is of significance in demonstrating that this government does not regard the rupture of the diplomatic relations caused by Baron Fava's recall as complete. Had that view been taken, a communication would have been addressed to the Italian government direct, or through the medium of Minister Porter at Rome. How the matter is viewed by the Italian government will be disclosed by the reply that is made to the secretary's letter. If the charge d'Affaires replies as such it must be construed as an acknowledgment that the Italian government is still represented in the United States by its legation. But if he announces that he is without authority to reply and suggests the transmittal of the secretary's communication to Rome, it may be taken as evidence that direct diplomatic relations between the two countries are at an end. A careful perusal of the secretary's letter seems to warrant the assumption that from the very beginning of the correspondence and negotiations on the subject treated the Italian minister assumed an aggressive attitude. The secretary says the baron "has more than once intimated that this purpose" (to depart speedily), which clearly demonstrates that the minister had threatened to leave Washington early in the negotiations instead of pursuing negotiations in a cautious and diplomatic manner that might be expected in a case where the facts were still officially unknown to the United States government, although it had taken all proper steps to secure a speedy report from its own officers in addition to any statements that might come from the authorities of Louisiana.

## THE MANIPUR MASSACRE.

Further Particulars Received from the Scene of Trouble.

SIMLA, March 31. Further particulars received from the scene of the Manipur massacre show that the insurgent tribes have captured a number of prisoners, including the Rajah of Manipur, whose deposition by a powerful chieftain of Assam was the cause of all the present trouble. Insurgents also captured Chief Commissioner Quinton, F. St. C. Gaimwood, British political agent at Manipur, and Colonel Skene, who was in command of detachments from the 131 and 141st Ghorkas, which defended the camp of the commissioner. In a pitched battle between Kohima and Manipur, Mrs. Gaimwood, the wife of the political agent, two assistant commissioners and one of the officers of the Ghorkas escaped in the direction of Sillong, when the insurgents made their final charge upon the camp, and broke through the ranks of Ghorkas, owing to the latter having exhausted their supply of ammunition during the forty-eight hours' fighting which followed the midnight assault upon their camp. The fate of the remaining officers is still unknown. Four regiments are already started for Manipur with the object of effecting a release of prisoners and punishing the rebellious tribe.

## A NAVAL COMBAT.

An Armed Tug Blown Entirely Out of the Water—Her Crew Killed and Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Private advices from Valparaiso state that the iron-clad Blanco, belonging to the insurgents, recently attempted to blow up the armed government tug Florence, with a fish torpedo. The torpedo missed the tug but struck a big floating dry dock in the harbor, blowing it to pieces. The Blanco was thereupon treated to a hot fire of shot and shell from every gun in the fort and she steamed out of the harbor. The same night the torpedo boat and tug Florence stole out to attack the Blanco. The iron-clad was not alone being in company with a sloop of war O. Higgins. Both ships compelled the government vessels to return to the harbor and followed in hot pursuit. A heavy shell from the Blanco struck the tug Florence, blowing her entirely out of the water, and every one of her crew of seventeen men, was either killed or wounded. A broadside from the O. Higgins knocked the torpedo boat all to pieces. The two insurgent vessels then turned their attention to the forts and a lively battle ensued. A shell from a fort struck the O. Higgins and went clear through her. Another shell caused a gun on her quarter deck to explode. When the smoke cleared away the deck was found to have been literally torn out of the vessel and nine men out of the gun crew of twelve were blown to atoms. The sloop was at once taken out of range of the guns in the forts.

## THE DIRECTORS INDICTED.

Chauncey Dewey and Wm. Rockefeller Among the Number.

NEW YORK, March 31. The directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway company were today indicted on seven counts by the grand jury of the court of general sessions for misdemeanor in connection with the fatal collision in the Seventh avenue tunnel on Feb. 20th last, whereby there were six lives lost. The presentment was made at 1 o'clock before Judge Fitzgerald in part. The names of those indicted are: Chaas. P. Clark, Wilson G. Hunt, E. H. Trowbridge, Wm. D. Bishop, Nathaniel Wheelock, Henry C. Robinson, Edward M. Reed, Jos. Park, Chauncey M. Dewey, Henry S. Lee, Wm. Rockefeller and L. W. Bainard. As soon as possible the twelve men indicted will be arranged to plead. Chauncey Dewey was admitted to bail late this afternoon in the sum of \$5,000. Cornelius Vanderbilt became his bondsman. He was the first of the indicted directors to furnish bail. The remaining eleven are expected to come forward in good season and furnish security for their appearance at the trial. Tutbill and W. D. Bishop Jr., officers of the road, were also placed under bonds to appear as witnesses against the directors. Austin Corbin qualified for them.

## T. Gahagan,

### REAL ESTATE

Bargains in all additions.

Corner lots on the motor line.

Acre property in all sections

from \$40 per acre upwards.

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Marquis Imperiali, charge d'Affaires, is of significance in demonstrating that this government does not regard the rupture of the diplomatic relations caused by Baron Fava's recall as complete. Had that view been taken, a communication would have been addressed to the Italian government direct, or through the medium of Minister Porter at Rome. How the matter is viewed by the Italian government will be disclosed by the reply that is made to the secretary's letter. If the charge d'Affaires replies as such it must be construed as an acknowledgment that the Italian government is still represented in the United States by its legation. But if he announces that he is without authority to reply and suggests the transmittal of the secretary's communication to Rome, it may be taken as evidence that direct diplomatic relations between the two countries are at an end. A careful perusal of the secretary's letter seems to warrant the assumption that from the very beginning of the correspondence and negotiations on the subject treated the Italian minister assumed an aggressive attitude. The secretary says the baron "has more than once intimated that this purpose" (to depart speedily), which clearly demonstrates that the minister had threatened to leave Washington early in the negotiations instead of pursuing negotiations in a cautious and diplomatic manner that might be expected in a case where the facts were still officially unknown to the United States government, although it had taken all proper steps to secure a speedy report from its own officers in addition to any statements that might come from the authorities of Louisiana.

## OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER.

Attorney General Miller said to a representative of the associated press this afternoon that there need be no secret or mystery in regard to the action taken by the department of justice in the case of the Italians recently killed in New Orleans. "Early last week, almost immediately after my return from the south," said Miller, "instructions were sent to the United States district attorney at New Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the case. He was asked to report in detail the nationality of each of the men killed; and how many, if any, were Italian subjects; if unaturalized; what, if any, their connection with the murder of Hennessy; what evidence there was that any of them had anything to do with the alleged bribery of the jury, and in short, to get all the facts and report them to me as soon as possible. That is the present state of the case, and I am now awaiting a report."

The attorney general refused to discuss the diplomatic features of the question but intimated rather broadly that he did not regard the issue as particularly serious.

## WHAT AN ITALIAN NEWSPAPER THINKS.

NEW YORK, April 1. The Cristoforo Colombo (Italian) will tomorrow say editorially that as Fava has not closed the legation and taken away his flag and left the interests of his countrymen in the care of some friendly legation, it must be concluded that Italy has not severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

## A REGULAR RIOT.

A Colored Policeman and Friends Have a Lively Time Getting a Meal.

OMAHA, April 1.—Jesse Newman, a colored policeman, with two negro waiters, went into a chop-house today and ordered dinner. The proprietor refused to serve them and Newman attempted to arrest him. The waiters came to the rescue and a riot ensued. Newman pulled a revolver and fired two shots. One hit Jimmy O'Neill, a prize fighter, in the right arm. George Matthews, a cook, hit Officer Bowen in the head with a cleaver, hitting his nose and probably fatally injuring him. All are under arrest.

## The Public Debt Increasing.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The public debt statement issued this afternoon shows an increase of the public debt during the month of \$410,125.13. Total cash in the treasury, \$629,441,836.77.