# The Review.

BY THE REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.

Office cor. Riverside av. and Monroe st.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY—BY MAIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $10 00 |
| Six Months | 5 00 |
| Three Months | 2 50 |
| One Month | 1 00 |

DAILY—IN THE CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Carrier, per week | 25 |

WEEKLY REVIEW.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, in Advance | 2 50 |
| Six Months, in Advance | 1 50 |
| Three Months, in Advance | 1 00 |


TRAIN ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

Northern Pacific—Pacific express arrives 11:00 A. M.; Atlantic express arrives 12:30 A. M.

Spokane & Palouse—Arrives 10:30 A. M.; leaves 2:45 P. M.

Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation—Westbound arrives 9:00 P. M.; eastbound leaves 6:15 A. M.

Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern—Westbound passenger leaves Spokane 9:00 A. M.; Medical Lake accommodation leaves Spokane 5:30 P. M.; eastbound passenger arrives at Spokane 8:15 A. M.; Medical Lake accommodation arrives at Spokane 3 P. M.; Sunday excursion to Medical Lake leaves 10:30 A. M.; returns 7:00 P. M.

Central Washington Railway—Will leave Ellensburg for Medical Lake and Davenport at 7:15 A. M. and will arrive here at 6 P. M.

*SPOKANE FALLS, AUG. 22, 1889*

## REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY.

It is now realized by the republicans of the territory, and especially by those of Spokane county, that the time for activity is at hand. The primaries for the selection of delegates to the county convention will be held on Saturday, the 24th instant, and the county convention will closely follow, being on the 29th. This leaves but little time for preparation and conference, but members of the party appear to be fully alive to the situation, and are falling in line for a decisive campaign. The Lincoln club, which meets once a week, is taking steps to increase its membership, and another organization, known as the Young Men's Republican club, is about to be organized. As this is to be the first state election it is proposed by all republicans who have been heard to express themselves upon the subject to see to it that the republican victory shall be decisive. All those whose past proclivities have been with the republican party and who have ever been in sympathy with its principles will doubtless join in this determination. The principles are old and time-tried, but under a territorial government it has been but natural for party allignments to be less rigid than under a state organization. Now that a sure-enough governor is to be elected by the people, and a voting member of congress is to be sent to Washington to assist in national legislation, and two senators chosen to represent the state in the higher branch of congress, every republican recognizes that the party responsibility is greater than ever before and that the party should have the loyal support of every believer in its principles.

THE withdrawal of Mr. Haines and other developments on the Sound appear to leave the United States senatorial field comparatively free for Hon. Watson C. Squire of Seattle. The fact of the matter is, the people of Seattle are shrewd enough to perceive that the interests of that city will be advanced by having a representative in the United States senate and perhaps all else will be made to yield, if necessary, to that consummation so devoutly to be wished. The people of Spokane Falls, as the metropolis of Eastern Washington, have a strong inclination in the same direction. A senator and governor may be chosen from among the able men of Seattle. A senator and congressman may be chosen from Spokane Falls. We have able and popular men, however, who are aspiring to other positions and when the time comes a fair and proper adjustment may doubtless be readily made. Many are called but only a few can be chosen.

LAST fall, when the republicans held their convention for the selection of candidates for county offices, some feeling was developed on the part of the country delegates against the city delegates with reference to the division of honors. This time there appears to be an entire absence of any such feeling. On the contrary, there is a disposition toward fairness on both sides, and any effort to disturb the friendly relations now existing would meet with a stern rebuke and it would not be profitable to any person who might make an attempt in that direction. In the selection of legislative representatives an equal and fair division will be made and there will be no attempt by either side to dictate to the other. The interests of this city and those of its surrounding country are identical, and this fact is becoming better understood than ever before.

JUDGE L. H. PRATHER of this city is a candidate for superior judge. The district is made up of this and Stevens counties. Judge Prather is a well known member of the bar and is believed to have good capacity for the district judgship. He is an old resident of this county and is a man of unimpeachable integrity. It is understood that his competitive aspirant for this judgship is R. B. Blake of the law firm of Blake and Ralpath. Although Mr. Blake has not been so long a resident of this country as Mr. Prather he has good standing at the bar and is deservedly popular as a man. The judiciary is sure to fall into good hands should either of these gentlemen receive the republican nomination for that responsible position.

THE Helena Journal facetiously observes that "the Washington territory convention takes a curious view of matters by placing lotteries and divorces in in one section which forbids the licensing of lotteries and prohibits the legislature from granting divorces. Lottery and marriage have often been associated together, but there has been a great deal of certainty about divorces." The Journal must remember that great many "curious views" are presented to a constitutional convention which the sound judgment of a majority of the delegates relegates to oblivion. In other words, all the suggestions are not embodied in the fundamental law, by perhaps an ordinary jugfull.

ANOTHER illustration of the necessity of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was witnessed in Spokane Falls last night. One of the first acts of the legislature should be the passage of a law authorizing such an organization, endowing its officers with police power, and prescribing severe penalties for wanton or malicious ill-treatment of dumb brutes

## SOME GOOD MATERIAL.

It would scarcely be reasonable to expect that all of the good men who have been named for state officers from among the residents of Spokane Falls will be nominated. It is a remarkable fact, however, that those of our citizens thus far favorably mentioned have each and all been first put forward by the press and people of other parts of the territory. In other words, their widely-proven merits, rather than any booming from their partial friends at home, have caused them to be favorably regarded in connection with the offices of the future state. The name of Major E. A. Routhe has never been mentioned, for illustration, by any home newspaper and perhaps it has not been known by many of the major's friends here at home that his name is being favorably considered for a state office, but it appears by the following from the Tacoma Globe that such is the case. It says: "Even the fire fiend cannot daunt the spirit of Spokane Falls, and she now presents the name of Major E. A. Routhe for lieutenant governor of the great state of Washington. Major Routhe was formerly a citizen of Illinois, where he was a distinguished journalist. He served four years in the Union army; was assistant adjutant general of Illinois, and afterwards connected with the railway commission of that state. He has been a resident of Washington for several years, and is one of the many stirring citizens of Spokane Falls. If he gets the nomination at Walla Walla he will be elected."

The Globe's remarks about Major Routhe may be supplemented by an assurance from the REVIEW that the gentleman stands very high in his home community and is worthy of any position to which he may be nominated.

We have also an estimable man in the person of W. C. Jones, who is named for attorney general. He is a lawyer of fine ability and a public speaker of great force and his friends throughout this region are too numerous to be counted. Still another good man is named in the person of Professor W. B. Turner, who is talked of for superintendent of public instruction. As a member of the territorial board and as one interested in the cause of education he has achieved a high standing. Then there is Hon. John L. Wilson, who is being spoken of in high terms by the territorial press for member of congress. Also Col. P. H. Winston, who is advanced as another good man for lieutenant governor. Lastly but by no means in the matter of importance, may be mentioned Judge George Turner and Hon. S. C. Hyde whose names are just now being considered in connection with the United States senatorship. Either of these gentelmen would do credit to the state of Washington in the senate, and one or the other will probably be put forward by their fellow citizens when the proper time comes. Judge Turner has made a splendid record as a member of the constitutional convention. Hon. Sam Hyde is an able lawyer and has been a resident of this city from its infancy. His friends throughout the territory are legion and the mention of his name in connection with the senatorial office is hailed with enthusiasm both in the country and city.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

The weekly review of trade issued by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., states that there is a little better movement of products and some improvement in crop prospects. In manufactures all changes are in the direction of improvements. The copper producers have agreed to continue present prices, although their ability to do so is still distrusted. There is not much change in wool and woolens. In dress goods, carpets and clothing lines orders are coming in tolerably free, although buyers are disposed to deal closely, because many still have part of last year's stock on hand. The market for cotton goods is more satisfactory. The new crop of raw cotton is now expected to be large, and from two to three weeks earlier than usual. In boots and shoes the severity of competition makes profits very narrow. After a general reduction of $1 to $3 per case last year, and further concession of 50 cents per case in March of this year, with a decline of 50 to 75 cents per pair on shoes in the two years, manufacturers can hardly be held responsible for occasional failures among dealers. With steady improvement in the reports from the Northwest, wheat has declined about ¾ on sales of only 8,000,000 bushels here, and corn ½ a cent on sales of 5,000,000 bushels. Oats are nearly 1 cent lower, and hogs 10 cents per 100 pounds. Sugar is strictly nominal.

Special telegram to Bradstreet's indicate that prices of tobacco are advancing, on prospective short crops and renewed purchases. Hog products are stronger, notably western steam lard. At San Francisco 200,000 bushels of wheat have been chartered for Brazil, and 37,000 shipped to Australia. There has been a reaction in breadstuffs, caused by improved home and foreign crop reports, moderate export demand and stronger ocean freight rates.

On the whole, the general trade outlook is fully as encouraging, if not more so, than at this time last year.

## RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Reports published a few days ago from Montana afford strong indications that the Manitoba road is to press on to this city and from here to "the green waters" of Puget Sound. As the line has been constructed as far west as the present terminus it is the reasonable thing to expect it to come further. Once constructed as far as Spokane Falls, there is every reason to believe the road would find it to its further advantage to go on to the ocean, thus making it a transcontinental line. Let it come. The gate is open and the tributary resources will be found to be inexhaustible. There are good passes yet available between Eastern and Western Washington and the sooner they are made use of the better it will be for the development of this territory and for the companies getting the traffic. While the Manitoba road is headed this way from the Northwest, there appears to be a strong probability that the Southern Pacific system may be extended from Portland to this point. An engineering party has been making a preliminary survey of this line during this summer and the head of the party was reported a few days ago as pronouncing the route in all respects a feasible one.

Railroads are often talked about long before they are actually constructed and this may be the case with those here referred to. It is noticed, however, that where a road is needed and talked about it is built sooner or later and we may perhaps safely assume that several more roads than we now have will yet enter this city.

## A WORD FROM ST. PAUL.

Among the great number of editorial comments that have come to the REVIEW'S notice regarding our recent fire perhaps none show more intelligent comprehension than the following from the St. Paul Pioneer Press. After referring to the several extensive fires that have but recently occurred in the territory the Press says:

Spokane will soon rise from her ashes. Nature evidently intended that a large and flourishing metropolis should be located at the point where the beautiful river from which the city takes its name furnishes, in its flight over picturesque falls and through foaming rapids, a water power of almost unlimited capacity. Like Chicago, Spokane "had to be;" and again, like Chicago, its growth and prosperity will be but temporarily checked by the great fire, and what now comes as a calamity of vast proportions will in the end prove a blessing and an advantage. The faith and pluck and public spirit which made Spokane what it was up to last Sunday will rebuild the city better and finer than ever, and by a strict prohibition of wooden buildings within the business boundaries provide the most effectual safeguard against a recurrence of this disaster. In a climate so dry as that of the eastern portion of Washington territory, where rain is almost unknown from June to September, fire-proof building is peculiarly a necessity. Spokane contained an unusual proportion of first-class business structures for a city scarcely ten years old, but these were flanked by a class of buildings which only served to thwart all efforts to overcome the fire and subdue its progress. The new city will be the gainer in the wiping out of these fire traps and tinder boxes.

Among the elements of prosperity which the fire has left intact are the splendid site, the grand water power, the geographical location which makes a large city a commercial necessity at that point, and the manufacturing, agricultural, stockraising and mining industries of which Spokane is the natural and inevitable center. In such a case it is easy to believe that her citizens are full of courage and hopefulness, and that Spokane will be promptly rebuilt. With the sympathy which St. Paul and Minneapolis feel for their unfortunate neighbors in the devastated city there is mingled the utmost confidence that they will rally from the effects of the blow and speedily retrieve the disastrous destruction of $14,000,000 of property. And the burning of all her business equipment cannot prevent Spokane from asserting her rightful claims to consideration as one of the most important and flourishing cities of the far Northwest. Meanwhile the Pioneer Press speaks for the people of Spokane prompt and practical measures for relief and assistance as soon as the needs of the situation shall be made known.

IN the list of towns without banking facilities and showing the nearest banking point, as published in the American Bank Reporter, Spokane Falls represents Cheney, Chewelah, Chloride, Colton, Colville, Cœur d'Alene, Deep Water Falls, Guy, Latah, Medical Lake, Milton, Oakdale, Rathdrum, Rexford, Rockford, Rosalia, Spangle and Uniontown. This affords an illustration of the importance of this city as a commercial and financial center, although many other prosperous towns now exist that were not deemed of sufficient importance to be listed at the time of the last revision, and all of which contribute directly to the metropolis of Eastern Washington.

## SURVEYOR-GEN. CAVANAGH.

### He Passes Through The City En Route Home From The East.

Hon. Thos. H. Cavanagh, the newly appointed surveyor general of Washington territory, and editor of the Olympia Partisan, passed through the city yesterday en route home from the East. He was met at Hope, Idaho, by Harry A. Clarke, of this city, who remained with him. Mr. Cavanagh regretted that he could not stop over in Spokane Falls for a few days, but was forced to proceed home at once to attend to business matters of pressing importance. Being asked if he had anything to say that would be of interest to the people, Mr. Cavanagh stated that nothing of unusual public interest had attracted his attention while in Washington, which was that Land Commissioner Sparks, during his term of office, had turned out 500 land patents per week, and Commissioner Stockton is turning out patents at the rate of 5,000 per week, which Mr. Cavanagh considers pretty good evidence that the business of the general land office is being disposed of much more expeditiously under a republican than it was under a democratic administration. The land policy of the present administration, Mr. Cavanagh said, promises to be very liberal in the matter of surveys, etc. Republicans in the East are taking great interest in the future political affairs of the state of Washington, and are very anxious that the first state election shall show a handsome republican majority. Mr. Cavanagh has received his commission as surveyor-general, and will take possession of the office next Monday.

## IRON FROM WALLA WALLA.

### Mr. Tull Will Get the Iron For His New Block From that City.

Councilman F. M. Tull did not go to Portland yesterday to purchase iron for his new brick building as he intended, being desirous of attending the meeting of the council last night to consider the fire ordinance. Mr. Tull presumed the ordinance would be disposed of at Thursday night's meeting, at which he intended to be present, but did not arrive until after the meeting had been adjourned on account of no quorum being present. Mr. Tull now believes it will not be necessary for him to go to Portland to purchase iron, as he has been informed that he can get the necessary iron from the foundry at Walla Walla, and he believes it can be laid down here more cheaply from that city than from Portland. Mr. Tull therefore telegraphed to the proprietors of the Walla Walla foundry yesterday evening, asking them to send a man here to enter into a contract for furnishing the iron for his new building. It is said that the Walla Walla foundry has all the facilities for casting iron for buildings and can fill orders in a short time. Mr. Tull will probably ship the iron from his old building to Walla Walla to be recast.

### Cupid Takes a Hand.

[From the San Francisco Alta.]

We approve the conduct of a street railroad superintendent in Oakland. A young lady was injured on his line by the driver's carelessness, and was about to bring suit for damages. The superintendent, a sprightly single man, called on her to parley the matter, and called again, and, finally, the young lady found herself sued. Result, a very happy wedding and an action for damages averted.

### The Last Rites.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 16.—The funeral of Judge Terry was held here to-day. The body was removed from the morgue at noon and taken to the Episcopal church, where it lay in state two hours, and was viewed by a great number of people. Mrs. Terry occupied a pew near the casket and watched the face of the dead all the while. Several times she left her seat and threw herself upon the casket. The service was read by one of the vestrymen of the church. The body was interred in a cemetery in the town.

## MAKING MILEAGE.

### The Convention Apparently Endeavoring to Imitate One of the Dakotas,

### Which Expended $10,000 More than the Government Appropriated for Expenses.

### At Palouse City One Brother Shoots and Kills Another--Held to Bail.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 16.—The convention met at 9 o'clock, the president in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Chaplin of of Olympia. The roll showed twenty vacant seats. Records read and approved.

A petition of M. V. L. West and others for woman suffrage was submitted by the president and tabled.

Minor, from the revision committee called attention to the fact that the article on corporations provided that cities should never be chartered by special law, and said it was the judgment of the committee that to leave it stand in that way would practically nullify the section and prevent the incorporation of suburb cities. He suggested such changes as would allow the legislature to grant incorporation by special act in order that boundaries may be defined and leave the rest to general law.

The chair thought that unless the rules were suspended the committee's suggestion could not be entertained.

Growey moved that the rules be suspended for that purpose, but the necessary two-thirds would not consent.

Power presented the bill of John F. Carrere—$6,90—for telegrams to Dakota and Montana convention, but withheld it until the chair could add a few more telegraph bills.

Stiles gave notice that there would be a meeting of the committee on county and city organization immediately after recess.

The convention went into committee of the whole on the state lands article, with Dyer in the chair.

The same old section 3 (which has twice before been up and been twice superseded so that now it is section 5) was taken up.

Bowen moved to amend so as to protect the rights of those who had made valuable improvements on school lands in good faith when these lands come to be sold at auction.

Browne wished to amend by excluding only such improvements as were made subsequent to January, 1889, which was accepted by Bowen as a substitute for his amendment, and the substitute was adopted.

Crowley offered again his proviso of yesterday, confirming the title to unimproved lands upon the price had been paid in good faith.

Turner said one step had been taken in the confirmation of titles yesterday, and he hoped the convention would not go any further. He did not believe the members knew enough about these lands to

ACT INTELLIGENTLY.

Moore again protested, as he did yesterday, against turning this convention into a court of chancery to settle the land titles, but he supposed members would not listen at a great deal of

SWALLOWING A CAMEL,

and so the action of yesterday would probably be repeated. But at least he wished that the people who knew about these cases could be brought in to give the convention some information upon which to act. In a sort of emotional insanity yesterday we had done something about the old settler which we should probably seriously regret, but we ought not to go any further without an examination.

Sharpstein asked whether the article as it stood did not cut off any equitable claim from being allowed by the legislature hereafter.

Moore thought not, but Sharpstein thought it did, and Moore declared that he did not swallow more of the camel yesterday and he didn't propose to take any to-day.

Sharpstein offered a substitute leaving all this school and university land business to the legislature and authorizing it to confirm these sales, ayes 27, noes 21.

On motion the wind was shut off till 2 o'clock and the delegates went to eat and drink.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

#### The Convention Still Talks About the State Lands.

The convention met at 2, the president in the chair and forty nices, new chairs awaiting occupants when the gavel fell.

Dunbar moved to go into committe of the whole again on state lands, and it was so voted. Dyer resumed the chair. Prosser continued his argument in favor of retaining the school lands in the control of the state.

Dunbar said that in spite of the speech of Prosser he had not changed his opinion, and that was that we could not and ought not to try to fix a plan for the management of the school lands, but to leave it to the legislature, who

WILL NOT BE WOLVES ENOUGH

to rob the children of the state of their inheritance.

Griffith thought Prosser's speech should have convinced any person that there was no possibility of argument against the policy of holding these lands.

Bowen called attention to the fact that no part of the principal of the school fund could be spent, so it couldn't get away, and that needn't frighten anybody.

Prosser asked if Browne thought it right to speculate with trust property.

Browne thought if this trust could make money by speculating in the manner he had indicated, he was willing it should.

Cosgrove considered the report of the committee as clear and feasible a plan as any he had seen. He did not believe this convention knew enough of the circumstances to decide whether leasing or selling was the best plan, and was willing to trust to time to let it mature, leaving the legislature with fewer restrictions rather than more.

T. M. Reed thought it wise and safe to adopt this section just as the committee reported it.

Section 7 was read, that not more than one quarter of a section of any land of the state shall be offered for sale in one parcel, and all lands within the limits of any incorporated city or within one mile of the boundary of any incorporated city, where the valuation of such land shall be found by appraisement to exceed $200 per acre shall, before the same be sold, be platted into lots and blocks of not more than four acres in a block and not more than one block shall be offered for sale in one parcel.

Stiles said, let the legislature attend to this; it was his reiterated cry.

Browne offered a substitute dropping out the one mile limit and substituting "near any city."

Lillis favored the committee's section. Browne's amendment was lost. Stiles withdrew his amendment and moved to change "four acres" to "five acres."

Adopted by 39 to 19.

Griffith moved that the committee rise. Lost.

Weir protested against filibustering and Eschelman called him to order.

Dunbar moved to rise and report progress. Out of order.

Moore moved to rise and report progress. Lost.

Dunbar claimed his motion in order and renewed it.

Kinnear objected again, but the chair ruled it in order this time and put it.

It succeeded and the president resumed the chair and Dyer reported the article to the convention.

Dunbar moved to adjourn and the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

## NORTH DAKOTX.

### Several Articles, Including the Blacklist Section, Adopted.

BISMARCK, Dak., Aug. 16.—The convention has completed consideration of the article on corporations, any combination between individuals, corporations or associations having for their object the controlling of any product or article manufactured is prohibited and declared unlawful and against public policy, and that any and all franchises shall, when the owners violate this article, be void.

The article on education was adopted with few amendments. The article on public lands was adopted after amending so that the leasing of lands shall be under the control of the board of university and school lands.

The article on county and township organization was adopted after amending so that it is virtually a copy of the Illinois system; also a section was added defining the county offices to be filled.

All of this afternoon has been occupied in consideration of the revenue and taxation to be established by the legislature.

The gross earnings system was defeated. The article as adopted provides that all property shall be taxed alike. The article providing for the future amendment of the constitution was adopted, and provides that after a proposed amendment receives a majority vote of two successive legislative assemblies it shall be submitted to a vote of the people.

The section providing that all flowing streams and natural water ways shall forever remain the property of the state for irrigation, mining or other purposes, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Parsons made another and successful attempt to incorporate an anti-blacklist section in the constitution, which prohibits the exchange of blacklists between railroad or other companys or employers.

## FRATRICIDE.

### George Hummason Killed by His Brother at Palouse.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

PALOUSE, Aug. 16.—George Hummason was shot and killed by his brother this morning nine miles south of this place in a thrashing crew on Drake's farm. The brother went there with a Winchester rifle and killed George, in the presence of all the crew. The murderer had told other parties that he would kill his brother for slandering their aunt. A posse of men are now after the man.

## VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

### The State Convention Reaffirms the Principles of the Party.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 16.—The state democratic convention, after nominating a full ticket yesterday, adopted a platform and adjourned sine die.

The platform opens with the declaration that the people of the state that through wise legislation and administration of the democratic party, the public schools have been preserved in efficient operation and their accommodation extended; that the resources necessary for the support of the government in all the departments have been secured and that the debt question has been put in trim financially acceptable to the people.

"We would reprobate as mischievous to all interests," runs the text, "the opening of an issue which has been the source of so much embarrassment and vexation to the commonwealth, and with a continuance of the party administration which has dealt with it ably and wisely we confidently look to its solution upon lines of adjustment which democratic representatives have faithfully executed." The platform closes thus: "We oppose high taxes, the corrupt and extravagant expenditure of public revenues, the unjust and oppressive treatment of the people of the Southern state, the creation of trusts and the promotion of monopolies; we oppose the republican party for having stirred up strife bgtween the races, and a false friend to the colored race and an enemy to the white race."

## THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

### Only One Man Escaped, and He Blew His Brains Out.

[From a Sioux Falls Letter.]

In his long service as Indian agent, Dr. McGillicuddy learned from the Sioux many interesting facts about the Custer massacre. For years after the horrible affair no Indian in his wards were very loth to talk of it to white men, but as the agent gradually gained their confidence they told him, little by little, the whole story. Sitting Bull, who is now about to die, had 3000 warriors on that occasion. This was the largest force of largest force of Indians ever encountered by American troops in a single engagement. Custer had over 500 cavalry and some Crow scouts. He divided his force about equally, and sent Major Reno with one body to attack the lower end of the Indian village, while he charged at the upper end. The Sioux all agree in their statements to Dr. McGillicuddy that their surprise was complete. They were engaged in repelling Reno at one end, when the bugles at the other end gave warning that the foe was of Custer's presence. They were disconcerted, and were on the point of giving way for a general retreat when Reno, to their astonishment, drew off. This permitted them to turn their whole attention to Custer, "the white chief with the yellow hair."

They told how they managed to make the massacre complete. The ground was broken and Custer was unable to handle his men in cavalry formation. He dismounted them, leaving every fourth man to hold the horses. The Indians threw themselves first on the men with the horses, shot them down and stampeded the horses. They did this, they said, because they knew that the bulk of the ammunition which the soldiers carried was on the horses. This done, the rest was easy. It was only the question of a few minutes till the cartridges in the belts of the soldiers gave out, and then there was no more ammunition.

"I see," said Dr. McGillicuddy, "that every now and then some man announces himself in the East as the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. You can always put him down as an impostor. There was one man who might have escaped. He was a young surgeon named Lord. His body was not found till long afterwards, and it was at first supposed he was a captive. The Indians told me a strange story about Lord's death. They said when he saw how things were going he started off. Several young bucks followed him, but he had a good horse and kept ahead of them. Just as they were going to give up the chase and intending to let Fort escape, he threw a pistol and shot himself dead. I supposed he was crazed at the thought of becoming a prisoner. The only person with Custer who survived was a Crow scout. When he saw that the fight had gone against the cavalry he drew his blanket over his head so that the Sioux might not recognized him as a Crow, jumped about among them and howled and gradually edged his way out of the fight and made off. I believe he is still about the Crow Indian agency.

## HELD FOR ROBBERY.

### A Young Man Arrested Here Charged With Committing Crime in Dakota.

A telegram was received Friday from Sheriff Kenlon of Watertown, Dak., asking the authorities to keep a lookout for a man named B. F. Sage, who was wanted there for robbing a harness shop in Castlewood, Dak., and on Sunday a man answering the description given in the telegram was arrested by Detective Long of this place. The officer did not arrest him when he first alighted, but waited until he called for some baggage, consisting of a trunk and valise. The trunk contained a lot of goods which are to be found in a harness shop, and a kit of harness-makers' tools.

The prisoner was placed in the county jail, and the Dakota sheriff was notified of his arrest.

Sage is a good-looking and a well-dressed young man of 21 years of age. He stoutly denies any knowledge of the crime of which he is accused, and asserts that he can prove his innocence.

## IN THE CATACOMBS.

### Bill Nye Gets Lost Among the Tombs Under the Pantheon.

### The Guide's Lantern Goes out and the Clammy Stillness Scares Him.

[From the New York World.]

PARIS, July 24, 1889.—After this I shall take more of my meals in the great Eiffel Tower than heretofore. The French restaurant, which is the best of the four, will get my large and growing trade. Last week, on the occasion of the colored illumination of the fountains and Tower, I took dinner there in order to see the wonderful picture of color and light from the Tower while engaged in the pleasing occupation of astonishing the inner man.

Time rolled on, that being its sole business, at last came the coffee and the bill. It was a good-sized broad-shouldered bill a little above the medium height. I went down in my pocket, after rinsing off my fingers on the corner of a cloud, and discovered that I had left my purse at home on the coiffeur. In other words I had dined in some style on the Tower, at a French restaurant, where the great people of the earth dine and banquet each other every day, and had then found that I hadn't the money to pay for the meal.

NOT A HUMEROUS SITUATION.

The head waiter, "Charles," speaks English. I rose to my full height and told him that I had done a very careless thing and hoped it would be convenient for him to send the bill to an address the next day, as I had forgotten to bring my collers with me. He said. "Very well. Do not let that annoy you. To-morrow or any time I will send my boy to your home with it. I hope you have been well served, monsieur, and that your dinner was good."

You may believe this or not, but it is the gospel truth, for I got the bill two days after and still have it, with the date of the difficulty and the date of payment on it. I do not know that this teaches—whether it be that honesty is the best policy or that to fool and his money are soon parted, but anyway, it illustrates that a good, kindly, open face and a confidencous air of sincerity are of more value than great riches. I do not know that this is the way, but just to show that true merit is frequently rewarded on the start. Of course Charles was duly lubricated afterwards, but that did not account for his previous urbanity.

This is a great country for fetes. There are the extraordinary fetes, like a week at Long Island, only with many curious additions and interests of trade and inducements for calling forth the centimes and sentiment of the crowd, then comes the fetes champetre and the fetes national, one of the latter being in full blast. Bunting covers the city and extra lights in fanciful designs illumine the whole of Paris. The Champs Elysees is festooned with soft white globes of light a few inches apart, for miles. It look like the old days of the Caesars of the Roman notation at the end of their names. Russell B. Harrison is here, and there is really nothing more to ask for in the way of attractive features.

Last week I visited the Pantheon for an afternoon. It is a large building, larger than the court house of Richmond county, Staten Island, and built more of the style of Louis XI. It is on high ground and is on the site of the tomb of St. Genevieve, who died in the year 512, according to the reputation of the Southern state, the creation of trusts and the promotion of monopolies; we oppose the republican party for having stirred up strife bgtween the races, and a false friend to the colored race and an enemy to the white race." Mr. Baedecker, whose bright red book I carry concealed wherever I go. Soufiot designed the present building and I believe is buried in it. In modern architecture this would happen only if the architect would visit his building during a strong gale. Soufiot, however, lies there peacefully slumbering, with no fears that his work will collapse.

Lagrange also has a cool summer tomb in the Pantheon and many people come their to visit it and, if I had red, curious noses on the stone inclosure and wish they could have gone to his funeral and taken their dinner and staid all day. Mirabeau was the first man to present his remains to the Pantheon with the compliments of Charlotte Corday. They were afterwards put somewhere else. I do not know where they are. I cannot find out at the morgue and may have to go without seeing them. Victor Hugo is buried there and his burial case rests in full state in the vestibule and is covered with immortelles. Many people go there, some with gentle interest and affection, many more with hungry curiosity in order that they may spit on the hot grocery stove and brag about it next winter.

I need not go deeply into the history of the Pantheon, for that has been printed before, but it has been a chapel owning the tomb of the patron saint of Paris, then a church, then something else, then restored to religious uses in 1806, then a temple, then consecrated in 1851 and at last sealed when Victor Hugo's body was entombed there in 1885. It shows how France has been alternately pious and wicked through those years. Sometimes peacefully pious, sometimes piously savage.

The ground plan is that of a Greek cross, but the dome is what the architect really bragged on. It cost then the pretty near the building in the Albany state house, I presume, and will last fully as long, if not longer. It is 272 feet in height and rests on a cylinder concealed behind a beautiful colonnade of Corinthian pillars. Statues of illustrious men of the past are to be seen ever and anon, and among them the peace-loving Mirabeau, the somewhat belligerent Bonaparte and the brilliant but secular Voltaire.

Going down cellar to visit the graves of greatness, preceded by a man with linen pantaloons and a tin lantern is a very strange style of dissipation. I think the lantern is supplied with a short and loud smelling candle of the time of Marie Antoinette. It gives just light enough to feel certain that its own mind that it may not gone out—like the man who speaks English in Paris. I paused a moment in the darkness to look at a very desirable tomb, and while speaking to a New York lady about the delay which might occur in the resurrection here in case Gabriel should refuse to fee the guide, the lantern and other visitors melted into the darkness.

A cold, homesick feeling came over me, because it was getting late, and the Pantheon would no doubt close in a few minutes, and the next day it was not to open to the public. I said to myself: "Was there ever anybody in all the world who seemed to show less discretion in the matter of coming in when it rained than I do? I go through life falling over my own feet, and now I am to close my illustrious career by knocking out my ill-assorted brains against the underpinning of the Pantheon. It may seem like a funny thing to the reader. I hope it will. That is one of the things I like about me. If I can make anyone happy, even at my own expense, I will not be too proud to tell it. I was scared.

We could dimly hear the faraway voices insome damp and distant gallery, where the echo made it impossible to tell in which direction. I think if it had not been for the guide's lantern we might have been able to see, but that, of course, intensified the darkness. I took a few steps, like a blind horse trying to climb a tree, knocked my glasses off against a drunkard's grave, and then paused to think, if possible. I began to wonder what I should do. Suddenly, remembering that when people are lost they generally walk around in a circle, I proceeded to do so myself. Large drops of perspiration stood out upon my brow and then fell on the stone floor. The place smelled like the cellar where the hired man sprouts potatoes in the spring when it rains and he has a holiday. I thought of my past life and tried to remember some of the 4832 verses of scripture along with other offenses in my school days. I thought of Barbara and the band of sympathy there was between us. I recalled the time when, in that touching story of the rich, warm South, called "The Quick or the Dead," Barbara rolled over on the floor of the old church and sobbed the plastering loose from the vaulted ceiling.

At this moment I thought I heard voices approaching. It was a French voice, however, but a foreign language, of which I understood nothing. A voice never sounded so good. It seems that the guide, who had counted noses and figured up what the whole thing would amount to in fees, had come out two short and had returned to secure his purboire, which is the only word I know in the French language. Soon after him I was able to make out his lantern, like a consumptive lightning bug in the hard gloom of the general root cellar, and taking the hand which he held out for the fee, I wrung it twice gladly, and permitted him to lead me out. At one time I thought of robbers concealed behind the back pillars supporting the massive vaults, and I thought of the terror of being caught in France without money. I had just concealed my purse, jewels and guide-book in my hair as the guide returned.

N. B.—This last line is a lie, but the rest is not.

Hark! hark! the dogs do bark,
Beggars have come to town,
Some in rags and some in tags,
And some without any gown.

Sunday was one of the holiday's on which the beggars and fakirs and cripples and hideous and deformed mendicants are permitted to invade the city like a pestilence and take away the appetites of those who are provided with the regular number of limbs and who have to work instead of being gifted with a sore. Whether it be a good custom to thus break in on the joy of a celebration by taking advantage of the general generosity of a fete day I will not undertake to say, because I am not here to criticise the government. The French government and I can go hand in hand down life's pathway real well, but I did not eat any dinner Sunday to speak of, and my lunch was taken out.

FOLLOWING THE GUIDE.

One pleasant little gentleman played the clarinet by inserting it in a delightful little bullet-hole in his windpipe. This gave him the use of his mouth for general conversation on current topics of he day, while at the same time chewing tobacco and accompanying himself on the clarinet. I am quite fond of the clarinet generally and enjoy seeing a good man swallow one of the large early dwarf instruments, but a few times made me quite well satisfied in this instance. I gave the man a few sous and then went away to see a very unique sore toe that I had heard of on the corner of the Rue de Fourth of September. A young mother with a baby, just in time for the holiday, sang a French song, which may have been moral or not, I could not say, but the tune would peel the bark off an iron fence. She sang at the corner of the Rue de la Bell, John Carter, all of Spangle P. O., Spokane county, W. T.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

J. M. ADAMS, Register.

## NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

MARTIN J. MCDONOUGH.

LAND OFFICE AT SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., July 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States land office at Spokane Falls, W. T., on November 29, 1889, at 10 A. M., viz:

MARTIN J. MCDONOUGH,

who made homestead entry No. 5789, for the se¼ of section 28, township 25 n, of range 44 E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

William Ennis, George Steinbach, Peter Donahue and Tom B. Warren, of Spokane Falls, W. T.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

J. M. ADAMS, Register.

## NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LEONARD OBRECHT.

Land Office at Spokane Falls, W. T., May 22, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Spokane Falls, W. T., on September 16, 1889, at 9 A. M., viz.: Leonard Obrecht, who made soldier's homestead entry No. 5089 for the se¼ of sec 34, tp 29 n, r 41, E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Frank Wagoner, Charles Warren, of Hazard P. O., W. T.; William Rancke of Myers P. O., W. T., Joseph Falter, Hazard P. O., W. T.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by the claimant.

J. M. ADAMS, Register.

## NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

WILLIAM J. BURCHETT.

Land Office at Spokane Falls, W. T., June 19, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Spokane Falls, on October 29, 1889, at 10 A. M., viz: William J. Burchett, who made declaratory statement No. 6034, for the ne¼ of sec 22, tp 27, r 42, E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Aleck Selkirk, of Spokane Falls, W. T., Henry M. Austin of Mayer P. O., W. T., and Horace W. Stratton and A. P. Magie of Spokane Falls, W. T.

J. M. ADAMS, Register.

### Proceedings of Board of County Commissioners.

August 5th, 1889. Board met at 3 o'clock P. M. Present: W. L. Magers, chairman; E. L. Tozier, commissioner and the clerk of the board.

Ordered that D. D.