

November 15, 1900

THURSDAY November 15, 1900

S. S. Lines

Table listing shipping routes for S. S. Lines, including Montreal, Champlain, New York, and other ports.

Waukegan

Text regarding Waukegan, mentioning Chicago, Milwaukee, and other locations.

R. & N.

Text regarding R. & N. services, including routes to Denver and other cities.

RAILS DAILY

Table with columns for 'Time Schedule' and 'Arrives Daily', listing various rail routes.

MER LINES

Text regarding Mer Lines, including routes to Portland and other destinations.

DIANIFIC RY.

Text regarding Dianific Ry. services.

SOO LINE

Text regarding Soo Line services.

TRIP CARS

Text regarding Trip Cars services.

POINTERS

Text regarding Pointers services.

MAN PACIFIC

Text regarding Man Pacific services.

THE JURY FINDING

The Inquest on the Death of Andrew Hawick.

VERDICT, ACCIDENTAL DEATH

David Baxter is Exonerated—The Coroner's Jury Attach Some Blame to the Management of the Mine—The Evidence Taken Yesterday.

On the inquest on the death of Andrew Hawick being resumed Thursday at the city hall David Baxter was recalled to the stand on behalf of the governmental barrister, Mr. J. L. G. Abbott, but nothing fresh was elicited.

The next witness called was the hoisting engineer, James Gregory. This witness, when sworn, stated that on the morning of the accident, he being at the hoisting engine, was signalled to lower the cage from the 400 to the 600-foot level. He attempted to do so, but found that he could not lower the cage beyond the 500-foot level. His indicator in the engine room showed him just where the cage was. Thinking that something was wrong he left his engine and came up to the head-works and reported the matter to the foreman whom he found there. The witness went back to his post and was afterwards told that a man had been killed through the lowering of the cage to the 500-foot level. Witness here went into a long explanation as to the duties of a hoist man in his position with special reference to the code of signals which he was bound to carry out explicitly under pain of discharge. He could only obey a signal with regard to the lowering or hoisting of a cage when that signal came from the level which his indicator in the engine room showed him that the cage was stopping.

James Maclean, when sworn, stated that he was a machine man and on the morning of the accident was working a machine at the 600-foot level of the Nickel Plate mine. As far as the pipe signaling was concerned he was perfectly aware that it was not a recognized signal, but he admitted that he had used it before on one occasion. There was no reason for signalling for the cage to be brought down from the particular compartment in which the deceased was working as the middle compartment was open all the way down from the surface.

Paul Wilcox, when sworn, stated that he was a machine man employed in the Nickel Plate mine at the same level as the last witness. The steels were brought down to the level early in the morning shortly after going on shift. A little afterwards, about 8:30 o'clock, wanting something, he signalled down the pipe for the cage to come down. Shortly after doing this he was under the impression that he heard a scream of agony and something being dropped. He and his partner, the last witness, looked around and seeing nothing came to the conclusion that their senses had deceived them. He had used the pipe signals. He had used it in other instances for the past ten years. He did not think that either the superintendent or the foreman knew anything about the use of the signal in the mine. Witness was perfectly aware of the fact that he ought to have used the bell wire if he had wanted anything.

Henry Lynes, when sworn, stated that he was employed by the mine management to go up and down the shaft to the various levels furnishing the machine men with the drills they needed, taking up drill steel and bringing down sharpened drills. He remembered meeting Baxter at the fourth level who had asked him if any one was working in the shaft. Witness said that he recalled that there was, but that the electrician had momentarily called but would be working all day.

He added that the muckers should be careful not to load their cars too full for fear that the rock might drop over the sides of the car and injure the men below.

Alfred Munro, the next witness, deposed that he was mucking at the fourth level of the Nickel Plate when the accident occurred. He had seen the deceased who had informed him that he would be working in the shaft below the 400-level and to keep in the chairs in consequence, and he had the rare too full, requesting him at the same time to inform his partners. This was done, witness informing both Baxter and the third mucker there, Ferns. He was sure that they both understood.

A Ferrar on being called, confirmed the evidence of the previous witness regarding himself.

Person who a man on the 400 level should have a signal for men on the 600-foot level. The lever controlling the chair should have been locked and key attached. It would be very inconvenient. It is never done in any mine that witness knew of. The case of the chairs being put on in the 500 level on a previous occasion was a similar one to the present one. The chairs took some six to eight hours to put on. Some days witness thought he would be able to give all necessary orders personally, and sometimes he would have to transmit them by sending word.

By Mr. Macdonald—Witness had worked for 27 years in mines. For the past 16 years he had been acting as foreman. He had worked on large mines in Texas, Colorado, and California, none of which were more primitive in their method than the Nickel Plate. Shift work is about the most dangerous work in a mine. Special care is always taken when men are working in a shaft below an opening skip. Some mines in the coast on sinking a shaft drift away, and then sink, coming back to the original shaft so as to leave a buttress of rock for protection. There is no other code signal in use in the mine except that produced in court. No special instructions are given to the men with regard to the chairs' except on special occasions. Mr. Baxter should have a right to move the cage down if he was going down himself. He has no right to do so for anyone else. He was not told so specifically. At the time of the accident there were six men on the 500-foot level. There were six men on the 300-foot level. There were five men on the 400 level. The "nipper" might be on any level. The electrician was in the shaft. He also could signal the cage. He was not told that Hawick was in the shaft. The "nip-

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The Fierce Death Struggle of Daly Against Clarke.

THE STANDARD OIL REPULSE

Triumph of the Right over the Desperate Efforts of a Ruthless Corporation—Rewards That Will Follow on Success.

Butte, Nov. 9.

Nelson described the battle of Aboukir Bay as "a conquest not a victory." And so may we describe the glorious triumph of the people on the 6th of November. That will be a day forever memorable in the annals of Montana. Some of the victors are going round telling how they did it, and some of the vanquished are whining about what might have been had they the plotting of the campaign instead of Eddy Booth and William DeWitt and Tom Carter and G. A. Hyams. The latter Mountain does not yet know what has happened; it hardly knows it is alive; but the Anaconda Standard has struck the keynote of common sense and truth when it stated last Thursday that "all the issues were thoroughly before the people and that the people themselves passed judgment on those issues, and passed judgment too, in a most decisive manner. No man's money, no man's oratory, no man's strategy achieved this glorious victory. It was the money that Clark will ever receive and the followers and employees an obedience in things political as blind as the tyrants at some exacted from the slaves in Ireland. Woe to the man who spoke or voted against Daly in Silver Bow county. I shall take a single instance to explain Daly's strange character. All Montana knows John Caplice. Marcus Daly often told me that John Caplice was the finest type of American citizen that ever stepped upon Montana soil. And we all know Marcus Daly's estimate to be correct. No need to tell who or what he has been for nearly forty years, for all Montana knows it. Some fifteen years ago John Caplice and A. J. McCune got a contract from the Anaconda company for 300,000 cords of wood. Daly's bank refused the funds necessary to carry through that contract, but W. A. Clark advanced the necessary money, taking Caplice's business as security. It took two years and an investment of \$120,000 to build flumes and establish wood camps to fill that contract, but at the end of the two years Caplice saw the return of his capital in sight and a profit of \$99,000 for himself and his partner. But Daly saw it, too, and he sent McCune to Caplice to tell him that the contract was not valid and that McCune and Caplice had better surrender the contract, and that he (Daly) would refund the capital invested, but nothing more. McCune was to stand in on the play to get the contract away from Caplice, and he did, and John Caplice, honest and simple as he was, signed the contract, and McCune and others whom I need not mention, divided over \$500,000 profit on that contract with the Anaconda company.

That is a long time ago, but I wonder does Marcus Daly ever think of the worry and care and trouble that John Caplice could have escaped had that \$250,000 not been taken from him? I have been told that Daly laughed at the innocence and simplicity of John Caplice in being so easily duped by A. W. McCune. Again, during the capital election of 1898, John Caplice, the proprietor of putting the state's executive and judiciary and legislature in pawn to the Anaconda company. Neither did he approve of the saturnalia of corruption which the Anaconda company had recourse to to secure its ends. And because he did not approve he was denounced by Daly and the other cynics and scoundrels who surrounded him in the worst language, and when the fight was over Daly ordered a boycott against John Caplice's business, and we all know the result of that, too. The truth is, Daly was a law unto himself and he framed his own code of morals and the cynics and scoundrels that were around him and burned income might as well day to him never had "be honest and courage to tell him when he did wrong."

W. A. Clark tried to get elected to congress in 1888. Daly promised Mrs. Clark that he would support W. A. Clark and he promised the party leaders the same, but the day of the election the boys on the hill got their orders to make Clark and they did it, and elected Carter. It was Daly's money and influence that made Lee Mantle