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THE PARTISAN SENATE.

Republican Senators Refuse to Recognize the Recently Formed Republic of Brazil.

The First Move Made by a Democrat, and that May Account for It.

Final Action on the Subject Prevented by Lack of a Quorum—The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the senate to-day Edmunds, in presenting a petition for an extension of time for making pension applications, remarked it was evidently one of the printed petitions sent around by persons engaged in getting them up; if genuine, as he presumed it was, it was deserving of such consideration as it was entitled to. A communication was presented from the president, transmitting from the secretary of the interior a draft of a bill for the reduction of the Grand Valley Indian reservation in California, and inviting the early and careful consideration of congress on the subject.

On motion of Stanford the house joint resolution for repairing the damages caused by the floods in the Sacramento and Feather rivers was taken up and passed. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

The House. In the house to-day the committee on rules reported a resolution providing for the creation of the following committees: Standing committee of expenditures in the department of agriculture, to consist of seven members; select committee on the irrigation of arid lands, of eleven members; select committee on immigration and naturalization, of seven members; the resolution was agreed to. On motion of McKenney, of California, a joint resolution passed making immediately available for repairing damages caused by the floods in the Sacramento and Feather rivers, an unexpended balance of \$10,000.

Illinois introduced and referred Adams, Illinois, providing for a woman's fair in 1892, for the benefit of the survivors of the Sanborn disaster. R. Ewart, North Carolina, a resolution reciting it has been openly and notoriously charged that the civil service laws that have been enacted have been stolen, and given out before an examination, and the persons who have been preferred against the committee, and directing the committee on civil service reform to investigate the charges. By E. B. Taylor, to enact a uniform system of laws, and by C. C. Smith, to amend the law to make unlawful to drape public buildings in mourning or to place flags on such buildings at half mast in honor of any deceased person, and to make it a crime to do so.

It is admitted at the state department that William R. Lewis, United States consul at Tangiers, has been recalled at the request of the Moorish government.

Senator Vest to-day introduced a bill to locate the world's fair of 1892 at St. Louis, and creating a corporation to carry on the same.

Since Secretary Windom announced his policy of the gradual withdrawal of public funds on deposit with national banks, the amount so held has been reduced to a little over \$28,000,000, and the available surplus in the treasury has been reduced to \$24,000,000.

A bill was introduced in the house to-day to prohibit the sending of lottery advertisements through the mail.

DEATH IN THE CARGO. Two San Francisco Men Asphyxiated in the Hold of a Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Two well known citizens were asphyxiated in the hold of the British ship Durban here this afternoon. Fire broke out in the hold of the Durban a few days ago, but was extinguished after slight damage to the ship. The heavy rain of the past few days made it necessary to cover the hatches and the gas accumulated. This afternoon Capt. Freeman, surveyor for Lloyd's, Mr. F. K. Cotton and Grain Inspector Gove went in the hold to ascertain the amount of damage to the cargo of grain. A few minutes later Gove came up the hatchway exhausted and reported his companions were smothered. A sentinel was immediately lowered into the hold and fastened ropes by which Freeman and Cotton were drawn up. Both died soon after.

A Call for Troops. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—A Topeka, Kan., special to the Journal says: The United States deputy marshal received to-day from the chief deputy of Oklahoma City the following telegram: "Telegraph Co. Snyder to have troops assist deputies and patrol this town to-night. Answer immediately."

The Saloons Must Go. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—The grand jury to-day returned indictments against forty-two violators of the prohibitory law. All the saloons in the city closed this morning.

ALL ABOUT SHEEP.

The Result of a Trial Which Has Excited Northern Montana.

GRAND FALLS, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—News comes from Lewistown of the close of the trial, which has excited so much attention throughout Fergus county. The Bain brothers were charged with stealing 336 sheep, the property of Cook, Clark and Berry, who own a neighboring range. It was alleged that the Bains placed their brand over the "F" brand of the others, and defaced it. Fifteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution. They testified that they saw points of the brand outside of the Bain brand. Twenty witnesses called for the defense testified that there was no "F" brand on the sheep. County Attorney Smith, Judge Bach and Mr. Buck conducted the case for the state. Mr. Buck opened the case for the prosecution. George W. Taylor replied, and Judge Wade followed. Judge Bach made the closing address. Judge Benton charged the jury, and they retired Saturday evening and returned next morning a verdict of not guilty. The trial lasted four days. The Bains were discharged at the preliminary examination, but were indicted by the grand jury. Some sheep were brought into court at the preliminary examination. The defense preserved the branded wool of these sheep and offered to produce it at the trial, but Judge Benton excluded it. There is a civil suit still pending, as Thomas has replevined some sheep that are in Bain's possession.

The water right case of Miller vs. Clements was settled after the jury had brought in their verdict on certain issues. Judge Wade was for the defendant. The term has closed.

UNION PACIFIC CONSOLIDATION.

Terms of the Recent Agreement With the Denver & Fort Worth.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The terms of the consolidation of the Union Pacific and the Colorado lines with the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railroad, as yesterday agreed upon by the votes of the Union Pacific directors, are: That certain branch companies of the Union Pacific, namely, the Colorado Central, Denver & Middle Park, Denver, Marshall & Boulder, Georgetown, Breckenridge & Leadville, Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific, and Cheyenne & Northern companies, an aggregate of 505 miles, are to be consolidated with the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railroad, extending from Denver, Colo., to Fort Worth, Texas. Seven hundred and seventy miles of the main line and branches are leased. The new company will be known as the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad. It will be a legal entity, and will have a capital stock of \$25,000,000 and a mortgage bond indebtedness of not exceeding \$25,000,000 per mile.

MOURNING AT DETROIT.

The Victims of the Rehearsal Accident May Number Seven.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Another victim in added to the disaster at the school last evening by the death of Bertha Moody, 11 years old. Nellie Thatcher, aged 14, was terribly burned from the waist up. The chances for her recovery are slight. Lucy Renshaw is badly burned about the neck and arms, and her recovery is doubtful. Edna Fonda, aged 13, is frightfully burned about the head and face, with no hope of recovery. Georgia Homer is badly burned on the back and abdomen, with no hope of recovery. Nellie Westgate is badly burned about the upper portions of the body. Her injuries are thought to be fatal. Edith Wheeler, aged 17; Edna Holland, aged 15; and Jessie Bonford, aged 17, are all severely burned. These slightly injured are seven in number, but their condition is such as to cause great anxiety.

TEXAS TRAIN ROBBERY.

Another Hold-up in the Lone Star State by Bold Freebooters.

TEMPLE, Texas, Dec. 20.—The west-bound passenger on the San Antonio branch of the Santa Fe was held up this morning at the Santa Fe station, 122 miles west. While the train was standing at the station Train Guard Alt Wolf, who was standing on the ground, was approached by four men, who drew their pistols and ordered him to throw up his hands. Brakeman Penn snatched the guard's pistol and fired into the gang. The robbers returned the fire, mortally wounding Penn. Then they compelled the guard to unclip the express car from the next coach and ordered the engineer to run ahead to a point distant, where the express car was robbed. Only about \$4,000 was obtained by the robbers. Pursuit is being made.

TOOK THE TOWN.

An Illinois Village Terrorized by a Bad Man With a Gun.

St. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Excitement ran very high in Collinsville, Ills. last night. Dempsey Barco, a tough character, became intoxicated and undertook to clean out the town. He rode up and down the main street, firing a revolver in all directions and defying any one to arrest him. Wesley Beaver was struck by one bullet and seriously wounded. An armed posse was soon formed to arrest Barco, but although several shots were fired at him from Winchester rifles shotguns, etc., and his horse shot from under him, he managed to escape. A short time before reaching town Barco had a fuss with one Heinman, whom he shot and fatally wounded.

DeCamp Goes Free.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—This morning, after a two weeks' trial, the case of the government against William Meins and John R. DeCamp, of the Metropolitan National bank, was concluded. The offense charged was making false returns of the condition of the bank to the comptroller of the currency with intent to deceive the officers of the bank. The jury was out half an hour and returned a verdict of not guilty.

THAT RUSH OF PATENTS.

Accuracy Sacrificed by the Interior Department in Order to Capture Votes.

Two Cases From the Helena Office Which Deliberate the Carelessness of Clerks.

Indian Commissioner Morgan Denies Certain Allegations—Mr. Carter Makes His Maiden Effort in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Many citizens of Montana were no doubt as much surprised as pleased, by the extraordinary large number of patents that issued from the general land office in June, July and August last. Secretary Noble says the average monthly issue of agricultural patents alone during these months was 11,142, while under the Cleveland administration the average for the eleven months ending May 3, 1889 was only 4,874. As the clerical force available for the examination of the records upon which these patents were issued was no greater during the months of such surprising activity, than during the preceding year; but was in fact decreased by reason of the large number of clerks absent on their annual leaves during mid-summer, the query as to how they did it, is at least, a very natural one. In those three months there were but seventy-eight working days and hence the daily average issue of patents must have been 430. The entire clerical force of the recorder's division numbered thirty-four; but with the special detail made from other divisions to assist in the writing and recording of patents, making all due allowance for the absences on leave during those months, there were only about twenty-five clerks constantly employed on that work. Now as each patent after being written must be recorded, and the record so made is supposed to be then carefully compared with the patent, the clerks working in pairs in such examinations, it will readily appear that accuracy must have been heedlessly sacrificed to speed in such unbusinesslike haste. The writing, sealing, signing and recording of patents is, however, more clerical work, but it is the examination of the records upon which the entries have been allowed that such haste is most censurable, and most inevitably result in the patenting of many fraudulent and illegal entries. No applicant for a patent is examined, unless the record showed substantial, if not exact, compliance with the law. That in very many of the cases rushed through so carelessly, a letter was written to the claimant, a letter which was entitled thereto in regard to two cases from the Helena land office upon which patents were issued in June last.

In the case of a claim that had been pending for several years in the general land office at Washington because of failure to comply with the plain requirements of the statute, a letter was written to the claimant in Helena in February last repeating the former requirements; but upon the very day that the additional evidence called for was forwarded to Washington, the patent arrived at the Helena land office, the record upon which it was issued clearly showing the illegality of such issue.

In the other case an agricultural entry was allowed and patent issued, although no non-mineral affidavit was filed with the entry as required in all such cases in Montana, but even worse than that the patent issued in June, 1889, in favor of the minor heir of a man who is shown by the record of the case to have died in 1862. That was a posthumous child, deserving of record in a judicial manner. That case is said to be one of the most glaring frauds of which it is expected that more will be heard hereafter. If two such cases are so soon discovered in one land office, the answer to the question "How did they do it?" is as easy as that to its fellow, "Why did they do it?" namely, to influence votes in favor of the administration and with reckless disregard of law in so doing.

Commissioner Morgan Explains.

Indian Commissioner Morgan has been greatly agitated over the attempt of certain senators to defeat his confirmation, and when the attack was made upon him that he had been discharging teachers in the Indian schools because they were Catholics or democrats, and that he might replace them with protestants and republicans, he had a list of employes prepared, showing the changes that have been made, and who had been retained. He furnished the SENATE correspondent with information relating to Montana, in order that the report of that state might see for themselves what had been done and whether the remarks made were justified or not. It includes all the schools in Montana, as follows: Blackfoot agency—Superintendent Almon B. Coe and all employes remain same as last year.

Fort Belknap—E. W. Hoyt, superintendent, and all employes re-appointed. May Ross, the cook, resigned July 7 and B. Johnson succeeded her. July 23 F. S. Hoyt, master, gave way voluntarily to L. E. Cox, superintendent Hoyt, Mary L. Gibson, teacher, and Julia Connor, seamstress, resigned at the request of Superintendent Dardinger, Oct. 1. In their stead H. D. Arkwright was appointed superintendent, Miss Arkwright teacher and Miss M. Howard seamstress. An additional teacher was authorized and Miss Lizzie Wyman was appointed Oct. 1.

Fort Belknap—Sabina Page, teacher, and Berta G. Riser, assistant teacher and master, were re-appointed. Eliza G. Riser resigned July 31, and Miss F. L. Simon, daughter of agent, succeeded her. November 1 the school was discontinued, as the Indians were removed to the new agency which there are no school buildings. L. E. Fort Peck Agency—Poplar Creek Boarding School—Superintendent J. L. Becker, and all employes re-appointed except baker. This position was discontinued. Changes have since been made by agent in seamstress and night watchman.

Tongue River Agency—Tongue River Day School—Mary P. Cox, teacher, was succeeded by Myra L. Cabanis, on recommendation of agent.

Montana's Christmas Present.

The first legislation in the shape of a bill for a joint resolution which passed the lower house in the fifty-first congress came to day from Congressman Carter, of Montana. It was a joint resolution asking the United States government to delegate to

Washington and Montana the furniture, fixtures and records used at the capitol by the territorial government. The resolution was drawn by Carter and Wilson, of Washington. Mr. Carter agreed to support on the floor and do what talking was needed to secure a hearing for it. He got his first taste of a fight before he got what he wanted. Oates, of Alabama, got recognition and put Mr. Carter through a cross examination as to why the need of haste. Mr. Carter was loaded with a statement from Comptroller Matthews that valuable records must be sold at once, unless delegated to the state. An amendment was offered by Major Pickler, of South Dakota, to make the resolution include the two Dakotas. It was withdrawn, however, with the understanding that another resolution would be introduced to-morrow to cover these states. After the amendment was withdrawn the resolution went to third reading and was passed without opposition. The resolution giving the territorial property to the new states includes the law library at Helena, which means a very handsome gift to Montana. The joint resolution was read in the senate and will be considered to-morrow.

Commissioner Baum's Work.

Commissioner Baum to-day issued an order abolishing the board of review in the pension bureau, and distributing the forty members of that board among the five adjudicating distributions of the office. Six of the ablest men in the board of review will be assigned to duty on the board of review as a committee to which all the more important and difficult questions will be referred for decision. The board of review will thus be increased from forty-two to eighty men. The remaining thirty-four reviewers, together with forty special examiners recently received from the west, will be distributed among the adjudicating divisions, thus increasing their effective working force by seventy-four men. All of the divisions are to be reorganized, and corrected on a simplified basis with a view to increasing the adjudicating capacity of bureau.

Confirmed by the Senate.

Among the confirmations to-day were the following: Asst. C. Matthews, of Illinois, to be first comptroller of the treasury; John K. Lynch, of Mississippi, to be fourth auditor of the postoffice department; Edward O. Leech, of the District of Columbia, to be director of the mint; Wan. H. Dimond, to be superintendent of the mint at Carson City, Nevada; Samuel C. Wright, to be superintendent of the mint at Carson City; Michael E. Smith, to be assayer in charge of the mint at Denver; Paris B. Ellis, to be assayer of the mint at Carson City; Charles H. Polburn, to be coiner of the mint at Carson City; Henry H. Lawrence, to be assayer of the mint at San Francisco; Horace W. Byington, to be collector of revenue for the fourth California district.

Morrow and the Chinese.

Representative Morrow, of California, introduced a bill to-day proposing to require the superintendent of the census to enumerate the Chinese population of the United States, and issue to each Chinese a certificate, which shall be regarded as the sole evidence of their right to remain in the United States, but shall not be evidence of their right to enter the country. Chinese without certificates must depart from the country, or may be arrested, convicted of illegal residence, and sent to their own country. Persons bringing them to the United States are to be liable for each Chinese, and an appropriation of \$100,000 is given effect to its provisions.

To Hear Tariff Arguments.

The committee on ways and means has made out a schedule of days on which special subjects will be heard during the recess, and there are dates enough to give the country all the material for tariff bill discussion it can safely digest. The day after Christmas will come the first hearing on metals, ore and coal. Several of the northwestern members are ready to go before the committee at that time. Congressman Carter, of Montana, will be there and discuss the lead ore question, and it is expected a delegation of northwestern citizens, including men from Minnesota, Montana and Washington will also desire to be heard.

The Postal Telegraph.

A bill introduced by Senator Cullom to-day to establish a limited postal telegraph service, authorizes the postmaster-general to contract for five years with any existing telegraph company for the use of its lines for the transmission of postal messages between free delivery offices, the postmaster-general having the authority to determine between what points the lines shall run.

Lester's Dressed Beef Bill.

Lester, of Virginia, introduced in the house to-day a bill declaring unlawful a combination of any number of persons, or amount of capital in any respect, whatever, for the purpose of governing the price in the purchase and sale of stock, cattle, beef, mutton, or dressed beef. It is also declared to be unlawful to offer for sale dressed beef which has been slaughtered more than thirty-six hours, and shipped more than 500 miles.

Northwestern Suggestions.

Senator Stewart and Congressman Carter, on behalf of the western congressional association, to-night leased a house for a permanent headquarters. It is a three-story brick building, adjoining the Sherman, Vice-President Morton's hotel. The lease is taken for a year.

Post offices have been established at Eledo, Wasco county, Ore.; J. H. Taffe postmaster, and at Linnton, Multnomah county, Idaho, V. Aloxen, postmaster.

Geo. Chandler, assistant attorney-general for the department of the interior, to-day affirmed the decision of the Lagrange office, Oregon district, dismissing the contest of S. C. Stanton against Jans Howell.

Senator Pierce introduced a bill to-day asking for public buildings at Bismarck, Grand Forks and Fargo, North Dakota. An appropriation of \$75,000 is asked for each.

The following postmasters have been appointed: Montana, H. W. Ludwig, Silver, Lewis and Clarke county; North Dakota, J. A. Armstrong, Bottineau, Pembina county; Col. Waters, of Montana, left for home to-night.

To Guard Against Pterno-Pneumonia. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—The national conference of Live Stock commissioners yesterday adopted resolutions recommending that towns, cities and villages provide for the inspection of dairies and the prohibition of the sale of milk except by licensed milkmen, in order to guard against pterno-pneumonia contagiosa; that states provide like inspection to guard against the sale of diseased milk to butter and cheese factories; also asked the department to make regulations controlling the shipment of Texas cattle north from March 1 to Dec. 1 in each year.

THE WAR OF THE WOMEN

The Ellen Foster Branch of the W. C. T. U. Secedes From the National Body.

The Minority, Tired of Being Ruled By the Majority, Start a New Order.

A National Convention Next Month at Cleveland—Call for Help From Women of the Nation.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—The provisional committee of the Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance union to-day issued an address to the public. The table before the members of the National W. C. T. U., which culminated at the last convention in the withdrawal of those delegates opposed to an alliance with the prohibition party, is discussed at length. The document says harmony seemed impossible; a redress of grievances was denied, and only one resource was left, and that was to form a new organization, for the following reasons: First, we believe the political policy of the National Women's Christian Temperance union is wrong in principle, contrary to the letter and spirit of the original constitution, illogical in its reasoning, inconsistent in its conclusions and exceedingly detrimental to the cause of temperance.

Second, we believe the work of Christian temperance stands above and beyond the lines of party or sect, and we cannot follow the lead of the national body in pledging our influence to any party. We must be free to call on the best men of all parties for the aid we need, and must have help to make our work a success. We must have the influence of the press of the nation, so far as that influence is on the side of God and humanity, irrespective of party lines. We must range under our banner the temperance women of all sections of our nation, which cannot be done by an organization whose sympathies and support are pledged to a party.

Third, an increasingly larger number of women who have contributed their influence and years of hard, self-denying labor to build up the national W. C. T. U., feel their usefulness is crippled and their consistency questioned by the equivocal policy of the national body, which avows its allegiance to and boldly champions the cause of a political party, while at the same time it denies partisanship.

Fourth, the refusal of the national union to adopt a non-partisan amendment to the constitution makes it imperative for honest non-partisan women to let the world know they will no longer remain in the anomalous position of being committed by resolutions and so-called tests of loyalty to partisan action in the national body, while disavowing the same in the field, and since the national body will not build up the national W. C. T. U. in the right way, we will build up the national W. C. T. U. in our own way, and pursue the course that seems right and wise.

Fifth—The demand is growing for a national temperance society, no less complex in its aims and more simple in its government, which will have the capacity for such objects only as have a direct bearing upon temperance reform.

Sixth—The anti-union treatment accorded to Christian workers in the past year, who dare to utter sentiments in national assemblies not in harmony with their chosen policy, emphasizes the need of another organization.

Seventh—The increasing impossibility of working harmoniously with the W. C. T. U. without the sacrifice of honest convictions and self-respect, or the alternative of a complete withdrawal of work from the national W. C. T. U., as well as those who have not yet enlisted may combine their efforts and in unity of spirit and words of peace, love and brotherly love, to build up a national W. C. T. U. in our own way, and pursue the course that seems right and wise.

We invite correspondence. Let all who are interested in this national movement respond without delay. If any are ready to enlist under the non-partisan banner, let them say so at once. If any have Godspeed for us, let them mail it, as so many have done, that we may know whose hearts they fill with new hope because of this rallying call. December 23 is the anniversary of this crusade. We entreat our women to renew their vows before God, and solemnly pledge before him who knows our hearts, that hand to hand, with a simple trust in our divine leader, and a courage that overcomes difficulties and knows no defeat, we will seek to stay this deadly pestilence which cuts down the great and gifted as well as the low and degraded, and makes the finest spots on earth darkened with desolation, nor will we know rest till God calls us home, or gives us the desire of our hearts—a land free from the domination of the drink traffic. To this end we invite all in sympathy with our principles and methods to meet with us at Massie Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, on or about June 22, to then and there take action on the questions herein set forth, effecting a permanent national organization. The call is signed by the provisional committee, Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, of Cleveland, chairman.

No News of the Kingston.

New York, Dec. 20.—At the office of the Northern Pacific railroad nothing has been heard regarding the steamer Kingston, which was rumored yesterday to have sunk with all on board while on her way from this city to Puget Sound. The Kingston left here twenty-nine days ago, and she was to coal at St. Thomas, which place she should have reached in several days. No news of her arrival there has been received. She had forty-two persons on board.