

MONTANA AT THE FAIR.

How Opinions Differ in Regard to the State Building at Chicago.

Some Say It is a Credit and Others Hold Just the Reverse.

The Managers Estimate That They Will Need About \$85,000 More to Complete Their Work.

The Montana World's fair building at Chicago is discussed by everyone who goes to the fair city, but there is a lack of unanimity as to whether it is worth the \$15,000 it cost.

It is a creditable affair, excellently well arranged and nicely located.

On the other hand, gentlemen who have visited Chicago and returned to Montana have criticized the Montana building severely, alleging that it is poor in design and construction and not worth the money paid for it.

Executive Commissioner Bickford, talking of the matter yesterday, said many men in whose judgment he had confidence, who had seen the building, had expressed themselves as greatly pleased with it, saying it was worth all the state had paid for it.

Mr. Bickford said he had written a day or two ago to Chief of Construction Burnham, of the World's fair, and asked him to examine the Montana building, and then write to the board and tell the members whether or no he thought they had been swindled in paying \$15,000 for it.

Mr. Bickford is in receipt of two letters from Chicago, giving the views of two gentlemen on the Montana building. The first is from S. N. Nicholson, now in charge of the structure, and it is as follows:

"I noticed some criticisms, both in the Montana and Chicago newspapers, regarding the Montana state building at the World's fair, and particularly by Mayor Higgins, of Missoula, who the papers quote as examining the building during the month of December, and who said that such a building could be built for about \$5,000.

As our honor can build such structures as our Montana building at such figures he got out all the contracts he wishes to handle right here in Chicago; but what bothers me, when did Mr. Higgins examine the building? Mr. Minkler, who had charge before I came, declares he was not around, as no one could get in our building without his knowledge, and I am positive Mayor Higgins did not come in since my arrival, unless it was during the night time. I think when Montana people will visit the fair they will find our building will compare favorably with any on the grounds, and more so than a great many. Of course, it does not loom up as large as the New York, Massachusetts or Pennsylvania buildings, that cost from \$125,000 up to \$300,000, but nevertheless it is as suitable for the occasion as could be secured for the money. This is also the opinion of a number of contractors and superintendents of buildings, who are at work on the fair grounds."

Another letter on the same subject from Chas. H. Leonard, says:

"I was returning from the east several weeks ago I stopped off in Chicago for a few days and visited the World's fair buildings. It is a big thing and a credit to the United States. We saw the Montana building and having seen some criticism in the papers about it, were particular to examine it and see how much truth was in the criticisms offered. While the apartment would not permit of a grand building, I think that a very creditable showing has been made for the money at hand. The building is neat, and when filled with the great exhibit which is being prepared, will be a credit to the state and place which the people of Montana can point to with pride. I consider it superior to a number of the state buildings, and think that some of the critics could see that they would be able to write more intelligent articles about it. I would like to see every citizen of the state use his influence to make the Montana exhibit a success."

THE MONEY ASKED FOR.

World's Fair Managers Need About \$85,000 More.

Yesterday the joint committee of the house and senate to consider what additional appropriation is necessary to make the Montana exhibit at Chicago a success had a conference with Commissioner Bickford and members of the board in regard to the subject. The board of managers submitted to the committee an estimate of the amount they considered necessary to carry the work to a successful issue. The total is \$85,000. The following are the items:

Printing and advertising in pamphlet form, including circulars, etc. \$15,000

Printing and publishing of reports, books, etc. for the exhibit, including printing, freight and transportation 6,500

Mineral exhibit, including freight and transportation 12,200

Lumber exhibit 2,000

Industrial exhibit 4,200

Art exhibit 1,100

Timber exhibit 1,100

Expense of state building 10,000

Balance of exhibit 10,000

Contingent expenses 4,000

Total \$85,000

Members of the joint committee are anxious to give the managers ample means to carry out the work assigned them, but before they make any report to the legislature they desire to have some expression from the people of the state. They therefore ask that citizens generally, wherever asked, either write to members of the joint committee or to their own members in the legislature, giving their views on the question of an appropriation in addition to the \$300,000 already appropriated, for the Montana exhibit.

Woman's Work.

Mrs. Caroline S. Nor, of Bozeman, a lady 74 years of age, has sent to Helena to be placed in the woman's exhibit, a beautiful lace handkerchief made by herself and also a neat sewing basket made of Galatin county straw.

Mrs. Agnes Knight, of Virginia City, writes that she has collected \$312 to purchase chairs and a table for the woman's building and to put a mantle in the Montana building, to be made of native woods.

Died From Electricity.

DANNEBODA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Kahnel Loth, the murderer of Mrs. Demosack, was electrocuted at Clinton prison at noon. The crime was committed at Syracuse, the woman's head being beaten in with a brass bar and the body being filled with stabs. Loth endeavored to implicate the woman's husband, saying he hired him, Loth, to kill her, but the grand jury did not believe the story and he afterwards confessed it was false. The object of the murder is unknown.

MEMBERS OF '91.

They Organize a Legislative Society for Social and Patriotic Purposes.

The Society of the First Legislative Assembly of Montana was organized last night at the Helena. Its constitution provides that the sixteen members of the senate and the fifty-nine members of the house shall be members. This number includes all those in both political parties elected without any disputed title, as well as those claiming to be elected whose titles are in controversy.

The following officers were elected: Cornelius Hedges, president; Charles P. Blakely, vice-president; R. H. Howe, secretary; D. A. Cory, treasurer; Charles W. Hoffman, W. M. Thornton and P. Carney, executive officers, constitute the executive committee. By the constitution it is provided that annual meetings shall be held on Nov. 23, that being the day on which the first legislative assembly of the state was called together.

Members of the legislative session of 1891 who were present at the meeting last night were: P. Blakely, W. M. Thornton, Patrick Carney, C. H. Eaton, Anton M. Heller, D. J. Hennessy, T. F. Conroy, H. L. Howe, Frank G. Higgins, Peter Brein, John R. Toole, Joseph K. Clark, C. G. Twoby, R. G. Hamber, A. L. Inbock, John Herzyk, Absolom F. Bray, C. W. Hoffman, Joseph Hogan, J. H. Monteth, W. S. Baker, Robert Fisher, H. L. Frank, J. A. Cory, William Wallace, J. W. White, Harrington, W. C. Whaley, R. T. Wing, H. M. Moran, J. M. Boardman.

Secretary Howe has received letters from others who were not present signifying their intention to become members. He hopes to soon have all who are entitled to membership on the roll. The meeting last night was of a very pleasant nature and brought into existence a friendly feeling of the members of the legislature, and to support such measures of public policy as shall be for the best interests of the state, free from all political and partisan spirit.

WEALTHY FATHER IN BITTE.

So Runs the Story of a Woman in Distress in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A local paper prints a rather remarkable story of a young woman calling herself Mrs. John Sharon, who applied to the relief and aid society yesterday for assistance. She said she never saw her father and her mother died a week after she was born. She was adopted by Jewett W. Adams, who was afterwards mayor of Virginia City and governor of Nevada. She was given every advantage and at the age of fourteen was sent to the Mills academy for young ladies at Oakland. While there she met John Sharon, a nephew of Senator Sharon, and they were married. They lived happily a number of years and had three children, the eldest of whom is now thirteen years of age. Her husband was a good man, but he died before she was married. She was 15 years old when her husband died, leaving her practically nothing. She had \$2,000 left her by a brother, whom she discovered after she married, and who died before her husband. She says she appealed to the Sharon family, but they declined to have anything to do with her.

A year ago she went to El Paso, Texas, on a visit and there met a handsome man, Joseph Lopez, with whom she became infatuated and married in a short time. A few months ago Lopez decided to come to Chicago, bringing with him a large amount of money there during the fair. Four months ago, on pretense of a business scheme, he induced her to give him \$1,800 she had put away, and deserted her and her children. Since then she has been struggling along doing various kinds of work, but yesterday was forced to apply for aid for herself and children. She says she accidentally heard of her father's few months ago, when he attended a convention at the grand hotel. She saw a newspaper article she saw about him stated that he is wealthy, but she added: "I cannot feel that I have any claim on him now."

CIVIC AND MILITARY HONORS.

Given Gen. Butler, Formermost Citizen-Soldier of Massachusetts.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 16.—To-day the foremost citizen-soldier of Massachusetts was laid at rest with all honors, both military and civic, to which his high rank entitled him. From three o'clock this morning Huntington hall, where the remains lay in state, was besieged by a pushing, jostling crowd. The crush was indescribable. Women fainted, children were trampled on, and all the while the crowd grew denser and more impatient. Long before the hour of the service in the church, the sidewalks were crowded and when the body was carried from the hall across the street, fully 300 people were in line to see it. The casket had been seen hundreds of heads were bowed and bowed as the pall bearers slowly bore their illustrious burden into the sanctuary.

Only those who held cards of admission secured entrance to the church. The eulogy was spoken at the private services at the house, so there were no departures from the regular service at the church. The casket was borne out of the church and placed in a hearse and then the line of march was taken to the cemetery. More than 1,500 citizens were in line and when the casket arrived at the grave with the casket the last cortege had just left the church.

Only those persons who came in carriages were allowed entrance to the enclosure. Gen. Peck and staff occupied a grand stand and troops and volley fires were given near the grave. Rev. Dr. Chamberlain concluded the religious service. The Masses were then read and a volley was fired. Thousands followed the procession to the burying ground and there was great confusion after the ceremonies were finished. The city was in confusion all day long in consequence of the enormous crowds.

Crushed in a Falling Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—About 8:45 this afternoon the four-story brick building at 217 Commerce street, occupied as saleroom and warehouse by the Niagara Iron, paper and coal company, collapsed. Three men were buried in the ruins and killed and one badly hurt. The dead are: John McKenna and Joe Wallace, packers, and Albert W. Markey, foreman. Albert Gales, colored porter, was injured internally. Shortly after six o'clock a cracking and splintering of joists was heard and then with terrible suddenness the whole upper part of the building came down with a crash. The cause of the collapse was probably the weight of paper stored in the upper floors. The building is a total ruin; loss about \$25,000.

Situation at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 16.—Rival organizations of the lower house met in peace today. Both houses met at four p. m. and took action providing for holding a joint session with the senate to-morrow for the election of a state printer. Then each house adopted a resolution providing for an immediate joint session of both branches of the lower house for the purpose of discussing in a friendly way the differences between the two houses. They then appointed to devise means of settling the differences and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIERS.

Cleveland Left Harrison \$100,000,000, the Latter Will Leave a Deficit Behind Him.

No Debt Paid If It Could Be Put Off by Any Sort of Excuse.

Twenty-seven Millions Appropriated for Public Buildings Used for Other Purposes—What the Outcome?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The sub-committee of the ways and means committee on the investigation of the condition of the treasury expects to receive, the latter part of this week, a large amount of information from treasury experts. Treasury officials have been at work steadily for three weeks on the report. It can be said on good authority that the treasury statement will not show a deficit in the treasury, or the probability of one during the present fiscal year, but a close analysis is expected to show that Secretary Foster at times has had a hard task "making both ends meet," and his successor will be likely, unless relieved by legislation at this session raising additional revenue, to have even a harder task, with positions steadily increasing. Secretary Foster informed the members of congress that there would be an available balance in the treasury of \$200,000,000. The balance, however, includes nothing for a sinking fund on which there are annual requirements of \$18,000,000.

Democratic members of congress expect to show that there have been times when a deficiency was only prevented by the policy of not paying anything to-day which could be put off until to-morrow. Not a single new public building was provided for during this congress, but there still remains over \$14,000,000 to be expended on account of public buildings, and \$11,000,000 against which there are no outstanding contracts.

There were other matters also in which the government revenues made it necessary for the treasury to "go slow" for fear that, for the first time in many years, the balance would be on the wrong side of the ledger. On the result of the investigation will depend whether or not the ways and means committee will recommend legislation increasing revenues at this session. The present plan regarded as most expedient is to increase the whiskey tax. This increase would raise over \$35,000,000 additional yearly, if the law could be so framed as to effect whiskey in bond. Many persons prefer to raise the duty on spirits. There is some doubt as to what will be the outcome of course is uncertain at this time, but matters may soon develop by action on the part of the ways and means committee.

STATE LAND GRANTS.

Provision to Allow States to Get Desirable Tracts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Ever since the admission of the four new states there has been more or less trouble experienced by their officers in the selection of lands which were granted to them. The law will not allow the states to sell lands until after surveys have been made, and surveys are not made until the lands are settled upon, and the states lose the best of them. Representative Wilson, of Washington, has been able to secure the following provision attached to the survey appropriation of the sundry civil bill, which will allow the states to select the lands they are entitled to: "That the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington shall have a preference right over any person or corporation to select lands granted to said states by the act of congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, for a period of sixty days after lands have been surveyed and duly declared to be subject to selection and entry under the general land laws of the United States; provided, that such preference right shall not accrue against bona fide or pre-emption settlers on railroad lands at the date of filing of survey of any township in any local land office of said states."

Republican Senators Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There was a caucus of republican senators this morning to arrange the order of business to follow the anti-option bill, which, it is expected, will be discussed on Wednesday. Nothing final was done because of a difference of opinion that could not be adjusted in the brief time the caucus was in session. The difficulty arose from an effort of certain senators to bind the caucus to take up the anti-option resolution immediately after the anti-option bill. Silver senators bitterly resisted the attempt.

The northwestern senators also made a vigorous fight for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Oklahoma as states. It is claimed that the opposition of the committee on territories, by weakening. Probably Casey will introduce an omnibus bill for the purpose. All of these, except possibly Oklahoma, will be democratic.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—That there is trouble ahead on the silver question is evident from the attitude of Teller and Stewart, both of whom are bitterly opposed to the repeal of the Sherman act. Stewart declined to enter the republican caucus, but will join with Teller in anything that will help along silver. Other senators, not so pronounced in their views, say that many who are in favor of free coinage will not vote to repeal the Sherman act, as they look upon it as a safety-valve that ought not to be tampered with. Immediately after the caucus Teller was in earnest conversation with democratic senators on the floor. It is possible he laid plans for the vigorous resistance of any step that will have for its end the repeal of the Sherman act.

Why They Oppose Popular Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The reason the republicans give for opposing the amendment to the constitution which passed the house to-day, providing for the election of senators by the people, was on account of the clause in the measure which takes the supervision of the election of senators out of the hands of congress entirely. No matter what became of the borough of Nevada, it could not be regulated by congress.

The Reading Coal Combine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Messrs. Coombs and Patterson have practically completed their report to the special committee on investigation into the Reading anthracite coal combination. The report will assert that the aim of the combination is to drive independent coal operators and obtain control of the anthracite coal industry, and that it sought to do this by fixing high freight rates on coal, so as to make it profitable for individuals to turn in their products to the combine. The report will recommend the passage of the bill agreed upon by the commerce committee, which gives the interstate commerce commission power to keep down freight rates.

A Day Lost in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—After a quorum was procured in the senate considerable progress was made on the anti-option bill. An amendment was agreed to fixing July 1, 1892, as the time when the bill shall go into effect. The resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. Wilson, of Colorado, instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire as to the expenditures in and about the construction of the Nicaragua canal, since accounts of expenditures were rendered two years since, was agreed to. The McGarrath bill went over without action. The joint resolution introduced by Pender, popular, of Kansas, limiting the territorial office for one term, was taken up, but no action was taken, and the senate adjourned.

Must Gain Something.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A careful canvass of the house by the democratic anti-silver interests develops that the majority prefers the repeal of the silver purchase act of 1890, provided the Bland coinage bill is restored, but it is learned the silverites of the senate are prepared to talk any silver measure to death if they do not gain what they desire more than they get under the present law. Three or four senators have announced their intention to talk a week each on this matter if it comes up.

Cour d'Alene Case Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The United States supreme court to-day advanced the case of Pettibone et al., striking Cour d'Alene miners, of Idaho. The case was assigned for hearing Jan. 30.

PERSELL AND GALLAGHER.

Both Men Training Hard for Their Fight on the 27th.

Kid Gallagher and Charley Persell, the welterweights who are to contest before the Helena Athletic club on the night of Friday, the 27th, are training hard. Gallagher, who is being handled by Frank Freeman, has engaged a room on north Main street, opposite the Windsor, and has fitted up with punching bag, dumb bells, clubs, jumping ropes and other accessories to the training of a pugilist. He has Freeman train in two hours regularly every afternoon, and in addition to using all the gymnastic appliances named, they box and wrestle. Outdoor exercise is not neglected, either. After a light and early breakfast, Gallagher and his trainer take a brisk walk or run for about fifteen miles. There is another short walk after supper, and nine o'clock every night finds Gallagher in bed. Persell still follows his own inclinations about training, making his walks just as long as his fancy dictates. When he speaks with Ike Hayes at the latter's quarters on Jackson street, he carries out the same idea, stopping when he has had enough. Punching bags, jumping ropes, etc., are also in the arsenal of training. Persell was in the tip-top of condition when he met Jim Burns. Immediately after that fight, he began training Hayes, and the latter involved in that kept him in good shape.

The men fight at catch weights and will enter the ring within a pound or two of each other. Persell will probably scale at 145 pounds, but he may more than make the fought Burns, while Gallagher will tip the beam at 135 or 144. Gallagher holds the title of welterweight champion of Montana, never having had occasion to sacrifice it to anyone but Mack Slick. Additional interest is added to the match by the fact that the winner will have to meet the man who comes out best in the Needham-Maher fight, as it is the opinion of the sportsmen that Ike Hayes at the latter's quarters on Jackson street, he carries out the same idea, stopping when he has had enough. Punching bags, jumping ropes, etc., are also in the arsenal of training. Persell was in the tip-top of condition when he met Jim Burns. Immediately after that fight, he began training Hayes, and the latter involved in that kept him in good shape.

THE BARDEN LAND CASE

Will Come Up for Argument Before the Supreme Court This Week.

Confusion Alleged to Exist in the Briefs Prepared for the People.

Counsel for the Railroad on Hand in Fall Force—Mr. Shields Will Oppose Them.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A Washington special to the Pioneer Press says: The case of the Northern Pacific railroad against Barden, involving the construction of the railroad, will be argued in the supreme court this week. This case has been presented by the state of Montana up to the present time, but it now seems that the case of the state has been practically abandoned, as none of its representatives are here to look after it. Major Maginnis, the mineral land commissioner of the state, is at Helena, as is also Congressman Dixon, the attorney for the state. The Northern Pacific people are on hand in full force. Col. McNaught, the new general counsel of the road, ex-Attorney General Garland and James Carter, the eminent New York lawyer, spoken of as the probable attorney general under Cleveland, will look after the Northern Pacific's interests before the court. The absence of Attorney Dixon and Land Commissioner Maginnis in this important crisis is looked upon as a practical abandonment of the case by the people of Montana.

Secretary Noble's legal advisor, Assistant Attorney General Shields, will appear for the United States. The attorneys for Montana have filed briefs, each of which seems to be more or less antagonistic to the other, and none of them agree with the attorney general's brief as to the proper construction of the law. In the midst of this apparently hopeless confusion, and in the absence of the state's representatives, the railroad will be quite likely to have a walkover.

The case is one of the most important that has come to the supreme court from Montana in the history of that state or territory. The decision will settle the claims of the Northern Pacific railroad to several millions of acres of land claimed by the people of Montana to be mineral, and therefore to be excepted from the grant.

STATE NEWS.

The Case of Contestant Knapp Thrown Out of Court.

MISSOULA, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Judge Brantley to-day rendered a decision in the contested election case of J. J. Knapp vs. F. W. McConnell. This was given on a motion to quash, made by McConnell's attorney. The motion was sustained and the case ordered dismissed. The grounds on which the motion was granted were that the notice of contest was not filed with him the statutory time, and the notice was of no value inasmuch as it did not designate any court, time or place in which the defendant was to appear. This notice the case as far as the district court is concerned, but it has been intimated that it will be carried to the supreme court.

Gally of Forgery.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Lawrence Daly, who was charged with forgery, was convicted in the district court to-day. Daly is one of the men who leased the Livingston hotel last summer, and after conducting it a few weeks, departed leaving numerous creditors and, it is alleged, raised about \$300 on forged checks, which were passed on parties in this city. Soon afterward Daly and his partner, May, were arrested at Billings and returned to this city to answer the charge of forgery. As the November term of the district court may be suspended to six years in the penitentiary. Daly was also tried during this term but the jury was unable to agree.

The Jacko Road.

MISSOULA, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—A letter was recently received by a gentleman in this city giving positive information relative to the Montana Northern Pacific railroad, with the understanding that names should not be used. The independent representative was permitted to see the letter. The information comes from a prominent butte capitalist, who is supposed to have subscribed heavily toward the building of the road. In the letter the statement was made that work would commence in a few weeks and that the road would start from Jacko and trans be running into Columbia Falls before the close of 1893.

The Allen-Cockrill Contest.

GRAND FATHER, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Allen-Cockrill contested election case came before Judge Benton to-day for trial. The judge said that inasmuch as he was a party to a similar action, he desired another judge to try the case, so it was postponed until Jan. 18, when a judge from another district will be here.

Dillon Will Incorporate.

DILLON, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The vote by wards on incorporation under the general law to-day was as follows: First ward, fifty for, ten against; second, forty for, five against; third, thirty for, five against; total majority for, 100.

No Combination Against Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A Washington special to the Herald says: "Mr. Cleveland as president will have no trouble with the opposition." This statement was made by Senator Hill. Mr. Hill says the assumption that any combination will be made to oppose Cleveland or his nominations for cabinet or other positions in the government is absurd. "The pronouncement," said senator Hill to-night, "that there would be a combination between Senator Murphy and myself is preposterous. Cleveland was elected president by the democratic party, and as democrats we are obliged to support him whether we want to or not."

Removes the General Assembly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Rev. Edward Clark, for twenty-five years pastor of the Church of the Puritan, to-day publicly renounced allegiance to the Presbyterian general assembly. "I cannot endure the tyranny of the general assembly," said he. "I cannot dictate what I shall think and believe, or rather I cannot think and believe what it may dictate. I am done with it."

Good Reason for Striking.

OSKO, Cal., Jan. 16.—The miners in the King coal mine, where the explosion occurred killing twenty-seven men, are on a strike. The men say the chambers are overcrowded and they cannot watch each other and avoid premature shots.

Goddard and Denver Smith Matched.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Joe Goddard and "Denver" Ed Smith were matched to-day to fight to a finish at catch weights for \$2,000 a side and the best punch offered.



To-Day the New York State Bar Association will meet at Albany.

Matters of supreme importance will be considered, and an address on "Permanence of Tenure of Judicial Office and its Relations to the Operations of Public Government" will be delivered by Justice Brewer of the U. S. Supreme Court. Chief Justice Fuller and other distinguished jurists from many States will be present.

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