

# The Mail.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in Congress—  
CHARLES S. HARTMAN.  
For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—  
WILLIAM H. HUNT.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator—  
DR. J. M. BILGHE.  
For Representatives—  
WILLARD BENNETT,  
ROLAND T. ROMBAUER.  
For Sheriff—  
LEVI C. JOHNSON.  
For County Attorney—  
W. E. MOORE.  
For County Treasurer—  
JOHN NIXON.  
For County Clerk and Recorder—  
GEORGE J. REEK.  
For Clerk of the District Court—  
JOSIAH SHULL.  
For County Assessor—  
WM. W. ROYAL.  
For County Superintendent of Schools—  
C. B. STEVENS.  
For Public Administrator—  
W. T. ALLISON.  
For Coroners—  
HARRY A. BEIGGS,  
County Commissioner (short term)—  
EDGAR I. HOLLAND,  
County Commissioner (long term)—  
BENJ. PIZER,  
R. D. MCRAE.

### Montana Democrats Indorse Grover!

The Democratic state convention which assembled in Helena, Tuesday, did just what every loyal Montanan has been condemning that party for doing in several eastern and southern states the past few months, and that is, indorsing the administration of Grover Cleveland. Even the few democrats in Granite county did not have the nerve to indorse the administration of the stuffed prophet; but the democratic representatives from all the counties in Montana went over to Helena and did that very thing. In their resolutions, which were adopted at the convention, appears the following:

Resolved, That we, the democratic party of Montana, reaffirm our adherence to and belief in the principles enunciated in the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1892, and hereby express our cordial approval of the administration of Grover Cleveland and our confidence in his judgment and patriotism, and in his ability to guide the destinies of our country through the difficulties by which it is beset.

They "express their cordial approval of the administration of Grover Cleveland." What do the hundreds of men in Granite county who have been thrown out of work think of this? What do the many silver mining claim-owners think of the Montana democrats? How many votes can they expect to receive in Granite county? They indorse Grover Cleveland! He who has caused hundreds of thousands to wander about the country in quest of a job to earn bread for themselves and families; he who has caused many a man, woman and child to go to bed (if they had one to lay on) hungry; he who has caused almost every silver mine in Montana—the United States in fact—to close down; he who could not wait for the regular session of congress to convene in order to repeal the Sherman law—the last prop that silver had to stand upon—but called a special session to comply with the desires of Lombard and Wall streets. Is there a thinking man in Granite county who can vote the democratic ticket while these thoughts rankle through his brain? We believe they are few and far between, and when the votes are counted on November 6th the infant county of Granite will show up a good round majority for the republican ticket from head to foot.

### Our "Fortorn-Hope" Friends.

The democrats have finally put up a ticket in Granite county. They held their convention last Friday—a full report of which will be found in our local columns of this issue. They elected, among other things, delegates to go to Helena and indorse Grover Cleveland, and now come before the people in the futile hope of electing a democratic congressman and two United States senators. The convention went off about as democratic conventions in this part of Montana usually do. It was a farce from beginning to end. There was no rivalry for the various places on the ticket—sensible men knowing that there was no hope of election, they did not desire to "blow in" their surplus cash in a "wild-goose chase" (if they have any to spare). Even Ed. Campbell, the "spread-eagle orator" of the party in Philipsburg, declined to accept the nomination for representative when tendered him while the "slate" was being made up a few hours before the convention met. But when it was found that nobody outside of the Hon. James McDonel (a member of the last house of representatives, of which our people are well aware) Mr. Campbell was constrained to accept the empty honor, and with a few "feathery"

remarks (about the only speech of the convention outside of that made by J. C. Fahey, the nominee for coroner), he accepted the position on the ticket, and in the course of his address made some statement which rankled in the breast of J. W. McBeck, the populist candidate for state senator, who arose to his feet and addressed himself to the convention in which he strove to set himself to rights before the people assembled, and which brought forth an apology. Peter Towey also jumped to his feet and attempted to straighten out some of Mr. Campbell's assertions, in the course of which Mr. Towey stated that he was a gentleman—a fact which no one seemed willing to dispute. Our young friend around the corner received the nomination for clerk of the court, which we are pleased to note, as we are always glad to hear of a journalist receiving recognition of this kind, because they are usually competent to fill almost any office within the gift of the people. But we must sympathize with him for being on the wrong ticket. His case is hopeless and the honor is empty. There were several good men nominated, and were they placed on the right ticket there might be some chance of election; but with silver at 63½ cents an ounce and the Montana democrats indorsing Grover Cleveland—whom so many of even the democratic party have been cursing ever since he was inaugurated—any fair-minded man will say that the ticket as a whole stands a poor chance of being a winner.

The advice of the New York Financial News to invest in silver properties is being quite generally observed in Montana. Every far-sighted man is firm in the belief that silver will be rehabilitated in the near future.

Great Falls has a booming Anaconda—the capital club composed of the best citizens of the place. Butte, South Butte, Walkerville, Hamilton and Steyenville have similar clubs, and new ones are springing up all over the state.

If there is anything that makes the ear-drum of a practical mining man tired it is to hear any one shouting the name of Grover Cleveland and the free coinage of silver in the same breath. The two propositions do not mix as well as oil and water—Helena Area.

Within the past twelve months the price of silver per fine ounce has declined over 14 per cent. The price of leather has declined in about the same ratio, pig iron about 13 per cent and wool about 17 per cent. In the price of these commodities the decline has been in about the same proportion as that of silver.

The three tickets are now in the field and the voters of Granite county will have an opportunity of deciding which ticket they think most deserves their suffrage. We publish to-day at the head of these columns the republican state and county ticket. It is composed of good, representative men, in whose hands there need be no fear of entrusting the affairs of the county. They deserve the support of every republican and will undoubtedly receive it at the polls on the 6th of November next.

The feeling in regard to the capital question is getting stronger every day in favor of Anaconda, and if the sentiment continues to grow as it has in the past month Helena will not be able to hold more than a corporal's guard. Our people are beginning to realize more than ever the great amount of good that will accrue to Granite county through the location of the state capital within the confines of the little city over the Cable range, and if the votes of Granite county could but decide the matter, Anaconda would have a load-pipe cinch on the capital.

During Cleveland's first administration it became necessary for congress to direct the abandonment or rather restriction of the abuse of placing on deposit large sums of the government money with favored national banks. At one time nearly \$85,000,000 of the government's money was placed out in this fashion, the persons in whose hands it was put of course profiting by the operation. While this business was going on Mr. Cleveland had nothing to say about the surplus. He only became apprehensive of the possible consequences of an overflowing treasury when he was no longer permitted to allow his friends to profit. After the republicans had, during Harrison's administration, removed all fears of injury from a surplus by using \$250,000,000 to pay off interest-bearing bonds, Grover had to look around for a new method of obliging his banker friends. He was not long in discovering one. Wall street and other bankers wanted bonds, so Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the treasury, despite the fact that there was a free working balance of \$85,000,000, issued \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. Considering the fact that money was a drug at the time the loan was effected, the bankers had great reason to be grateful. It is very different with the people, however, as they have to foot the bill for the increased annual interest charge of \$2,500,000.

The wheat crop of the republic of Uruguay has more than doubled since 1891. Thus we have not only Egypt, India and Russia as rival wheat raisers, but we must in future look to come into competition with many of the states of South America. The only important rise in the price of wheat is to be expected when we are populous enough to need all our own crop at home.

### Latest In Electric Lighting.

It was left for a native of Serbia, of all out of the way, half barbaric countries, to give to mankind a genius who should make, next to Edison, the greatest advances of the nineteenth century in the adaptation of electricity to the needs of man. Nikola Tesla, the Serbian-American who devised the rapidly alternating current, is as much of a wizard as Edison. By the alternating current is meant, as Tesla expresses it, one that "jerks back and forth an innumerable number of times to the second."

The quick changing of the direction of the current produces sparks of light. The more tremendously rapid the vibrations or alternations are the more light will be produced. That, in brief, is Tesla's idea of how the light of the sun is produced—by inconceivably rapid vibrations in a magnetic field. Tesla thinks or knows he has found out just how many vibrations through the atmosphere give us sunlight. He calculates them to be 500,000,000,000,000 a second. It is perhaps just as well not to try to take in all that without practicing a little in your thought. When Tesla can succeed in getting machinery that will make that many vibrations to the second, he will reproduce the light of day. He believes he can get them finally. Meantime he has formulated a plan which will revolutionize electric lighting as soon as we know how to get the current cheaply. At present 90 per cent of the power is wasted in our crude system of lighting. Tesla produces a vacuum in a glass tube; then he passes the alternating current with immense rapidity through the tube. The result is a radiant glow of light. The whole tube becomes bright and shining like the sun. This is the light of the future. It will take the place of the crude, unsightly wires and bulbs. It can be made to glow in stars, circles, radiant waves, splendid, dazzling flowers or in any other shape taste may devise, and the fixtures will be concealed. A pillar, a post or a cornice may be made to give forth streams of glorious light.

Another fact in reference to Tesla's rapid alternating current is that it is not at all dangerous. The inventor himself once allowed 250,000 volts of it to pass through his body in the presence of an audience in Philadelphia.

### An Anarchist Meeting.

A newspaper man went to an anarchist meeting the other night. Then he went home and took a bath. The only violent or dangerous acting persons he saw at the meeting were the police, who hustled the audience about as if they had been pigs in a live stock car. The audience did not resent it. They seemed to think that was the proper way to be treated by police. The speeches delivered were by some of the most noted apostles of the anarchist cult, Emma Goldman, Mowbray and others. A very small sprinkling of the audience was American. They were Germans, Italians, Poles and Hungarians, with many Jewish faces among them. Americans, as a rule, have something else to do than attend anarchist meetings. The only speaker of Anglo-Saxon blood was the Englishman Mowbray. The house was packed from dome to cellar.

The subject matter of the speeches was one and the same thing. It consisted of ravings against capitalists and the police. In view of the way the police treated the audience that part of the talk was not surprising. The powwow lasted two hours. And in all the gabble there was not one word that would give comfort or hope to a poor man, only abuse of capitalists and the police. The people listened patiently and applauded vociferously. Their misery and poverty are real enough. It is there before the face of all the world. The poor people at the meeting wanted to find a better way. They are looking for it and would be glad to be led into the light. And society, philanthropy, religion and science leave them to fall blindly into the clutches of the howling blatherskites who preach the gospel of dynamite.

Thrifty workmen are tiding over the hard times in many cases by living on the money they laid up while times were good. In every town and city this is the case. In every city the savings banks funds have been drawn on to such an extent that their deposits have been seriously reduced. In New York and Brooklyn nearly \$28,000,000 were drawn out during the last fiscal year more than were paid in. It is in every case the best and most thrifty workman who had the savings bank fund to fall back on. It is the shiftless and the incapable who are now living as tramps or are supported by charity. The lesson to be learned is the same old one that some never will learn—that they themselves are the rulers of their own fortunes.

The 50 trades unions of Paris that decided the members would work on short time to permit their unemployed comrades to have a chance have proved their faith by their works. The profession of brotherhood among organizations is generally a humbug when it comes to sharing opportunity with another. Yet this is the only kind of brotherhood that is worth anything. It has been complained of workmen that they want to have everything done for them, but are not willing to do anything for anybody else. Here is a fact that gives the lie to such an accusation.

It is to be noted that Mr. Pullman still has nothing to say

### The Strike.

The coal strike began April 21. At the time the mine owners or operators met with the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America it had lasted seven weeks. A month was the time set by both miners and operators for it to continue when the men went out April 21. The operators, in truth, were some of them rather glad of the strike, it was claimed, because it gave them a chance to work off the surplus coal which had been gradually accumulating on account of warm weather and hard times. It would also bring up the price of coal.

The miners' intention was to inaugurate a general strike throughout the country. If the operators did not accede to their demands, they believed this strike would in time tie up the manufacturing interests of the whole country, so far as those depending on coal for fuel was concerned. Among the charges that have been made, apparently without a shadow of foundation, is that the leaders among striking miners and the coal operators had an understanding together that the strike should last till the old stock of coal should be used up, when the price would advance and the operators could afford to raise the miners' wages.

However, matters panned out to the satisfaction of nobody. By their seven weeks' idleness the miners lost not less than \$10,000,000 in wages. During all that time they either used up their savings to live on or else subsisted by means of outside help. The strike was at no time universal, for although 150,000 men went out the miners in Maryland and Virginia kept at work. Maryland hoped to draw Pennsylvania's coal trade away from her.

One of the greatest difficulties in arranging a scale of miners' pay is the different conditions under which coal is mined. Part is shipped from Pennsylvania by river; part is shipped from other places by rail. The difference in cost of freight is a nice point to decide. Again, some coal is much more difficult to dig than that elsewhere. At the same rate of wages a miner would make twice as much in a day in one state as he would in another, and that, too, must be considered. Rates range all the way from 50 to 85 cents a ton.

The sympathy of the public was generally, as always, with the strikers till they began violent deeds. Then it began to change. The prospect that the various counties where property was destroyed would have large damage bills to pay was not a cheerful one.

### Served His Right.

News comes from across our northern border that is almost enough to make one wish he lived in Canada. It is that the "news" correspondent who sent out the lying telegram about a trainload of excursionists being caught in a cloudburst and all drowned has been arrested and imprisoned. The telegram caused great anxiety throughout the Union. Extras were issued on the strength of it, and persons who had friends on the excursion train were wild with anxiety till the news was contradicted by evening papers.

The cloudburst was said to have occurred in British Columbia, and the train reported to have been drowned out was one of the Canadian Pacific's. That road seemed to be dull at seeing either a good joke or a stroke of journalistic enterprise in the big lie, and so had the liar arrested. Perhaps he thought he was in the United States.

At any rate, though the Canadian Pacific railroad taught him better. It speedily convinced the author of the fake that it meant business and that he was under the iron heel of a despotic government. If a kind fate could send all the newspaper fakirs to Canada, what a blessing it would be! The man who abuses the public's confidence in its daily newspaper is a worse criminal than the man who robs a bank.

The Southern Women's Historical society at St. Louis has passed resolutions reciting how the north has slandered, abused and jeered at the south and still keeps it up. The Southern Women's Historical society of St. Louis is mistaken. Nobody at the north wants to jeer at and slander the south. Nobody at the south wants to jeer at and slander the north. The thing for both north and south to do is to forget there ever was a war between them and go in with all their might to developing fraternally the splendid resources of this great country. In the south northern capital is wanted. There never were more magnificent opportunities in any country for gaining comfort and independence and building up beautiful orchards, gardens and populous modern cities. The migration that has for years been flowing to the northwest ought now to begin to trend southward. There is a noble field for it. But this splendid development will not progress while anybody, man or woman, keeps harping on old grudges and endeavoring to rekindle fierce and cruel old hatreds. Sink it, ladies.

It is a pity for themselves the United States senate and the New York police department cannot use the authority lately exercised by President Peixoto in Brazil. When the supreme court of that country began to take up appeals from the imprisoned revolutionists and other cases not pleasant, Peixoto adjourned the court.

It used to be Standard Oil, now it is sugar. It is the difference between sweetness and light.

### SHE PUZZLES THE DOCTORS.

A Remarkable Series of Transitions of Conditions In a Missouri Girl.

A strange case that is attracting the attention of and puzzling the local doctors of Kansas City is that of Lillian Miller, a girl of 11 years, who has undergone a most remarkable change within the past year. About a year ago Lillian was a slight girl, of extreme nervous disposition. She had a fainting fit at that time which the attending physician attributed to nervousness. From that time on the fainting spells grew frequent until finally they took the form of convulsions, and with this change came one that was wonderful to a degree.

The child, when out of the convulsions, complained of much pain and acted as a child of her age would naturally. During the convulsions and immediately after she appeared to become another person. She took on the appearance of a very old woman in speech and manner. She would converse as an old woman and give advice to those around her. She claimed to be 89 years old and did not know those of the family who were with her. This peculiar condition lasts for an hour or so, and then she returns to her normal condition. These changes have become frequent until now she about equally divides her time between the two conditions.

Another strange feature of the case is the fact that while she is in her normal condition she eats very little and apparently has no appetite. When she takes on the secondary condition, she eats heartily, and during the last three months has grown to the stature and development of a woman. While she is in the condition of an old woman she says she is without pain and is perfectly well. She says she knows of no one who is named Lillian Miller, but insists that she is very old. She uses language and recites poetry far beyond the ability of a little girl.

Drs. C. D. and Park McDonald, her attending physicians, are well known, and they have had in consultation with them Dr. J. Brummel Jones, who makes a study of nervous and mental diseases. The parents are anxious that the scientific world may investigate the case.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### THE MOUNTAIN LABORED.

And It Brought Forth Death and Desolation to a State of Columbia.

About 1½ miles from the town of Rio Blanco, state of Cauca, Colombia, a remarkable geological phenomenon has recently created great excitement. A mountain ridge, called Cerro de Cruz Loma, suddenly cast a large part of its upper levels into neighboring rivers, carrying death and destruction in its wake.

For some days before prolonged subterranean sounds—a sort of hoarse rumbling and roaring—were heard, indicating that something serious was about to occur, and on the date mentioned the upper part of the hill suddenly caved in, the enormous quantity of earth descending to and obstructing the course of the rivers Guachicoco, Molino and others. It is feared that the overflow of the rivers will occasion an extensive inundation, or that, breaking away the earth dam, whole villages and valuable properties will be destroyed. As an immediate result of this occurrence 12 persons were killed, besides a large number of horses and cattle.

It seems only natural to attribute this phenomenon to the eruption of the Sotara volcano, which for some time has been observed to be covered with snow-like vapor and clouds. The departmental government, justly alarmed by this occurrence, has appointed a commission of engineers to investigate the matter.—Unidad Nacional.

### THE PLAGUE BACILLUS.

It Is Different From Any Ever Before Found In the Human Body.

The news that no fewer than 120,000 persons have been swept away by the plague in the district of Canton gives interest to the results of the scientific investigation of the disease which have just been received here. Two Japanese experts who have been studying for several years at the Koch institute were sent by their government to make inquiries.

They report that the period of incubation is from two to seven days. This is followed by prostration with high fever, ending in delirium and coma. Both physicians declare that they identified the plague bacillus, which is different from any ever before found in the human body. They describe it as slender, straight and short. It devastates all the principal internal organs.

Experiments in breeding plague bacilli and inoculating animals with virus invariably produce within two days death under symptoms of the plague. Dr. Kitasato, being satisfied there is no other alternative but that either the bacilli or the patient must die, is on the lookout for bactericides, but it is too early to expect definite conclusions.—London Cor. New York Sun.

### Don Dickinson's Exclusive Privilege.

About the only man who goes on the floor of the house who has no right there is Don Dickinson. The man from Michigan has never been in congress and has no right to mingle with members on the floor during the session. But the doorkeepers pay no attention when he walks in, and it may be that they regard him as a personal representative of Mr. Cleveland. No one on the floor makes a formal objection to his presence, so he stays. If any congressman should object, the doorkeepers would have to do their duty and refuse him admittance.—Boston Advertiser.

### Bacon and Ham.

Bacon and ham is a combination now attracting much attention in Georgia. This combination is composed of Colonel A. O. Bacon, who is canvassing for the United States senatorship, and Colonel William J. Ham, known as the "smolly-goster" orator, who earnestly urges the claims of Mr. Bacon.—Atlanta Letter.

Irving W. Larimore, physical director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, football players, and the profession in general, also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one-half the time usually required. For sale by M. E. Doe & Co., Druggists, Philipsburg.

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### R. A. M.

HOPE CHAPTER NO. 10.

Regular convocations 8 o'clock p. m. on 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. W. T. ALLISON, H. P. G. V. SHERMAN, Secretary.

### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

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