

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

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Correspondence and business letters should be addressed to

THE STANDARD, Corner of Main and Third streets, Anaconda, Montana.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1889.

At the head of the ways and means committee, in the house of representatives, Mr. McKinley is in a position to give the country better service than if he had been elected speaker. He is a stronger man for the place than Mr. Reed would have been. The omission of Mr. Kelly from the committee is explained in this morning's dispatches.

City Marshal McArthur of Butte deserves the endorsement of every citizen of that city in his fight against the hardy houses. The march of progress must sooner or later stamp out these evils, and the female beer hall employe will be forced to join in the procession. Hurdy gurdies are relics of frontier life, and it is high time they stepped aside and allowed the procession of civilization to move on.

George Gould inveigled his father into a scheme to buy Missouri Pacific last week, but the old gentleman's plans miscarried. Every wire was laid, but somehow the market didn't boost worth a cent. And after George and his dad got through boosting and stopped to catch their breaths and see where the trouble was, they discovered that young Eddie Gould had been selling short his father's railroad stocks. It is said that Edwin is richer by \$125,000 by the tussle with his elder brother and father.

Not many days ago half the republican press of the country was turned up side down and a big majority of the managers in republican politics were thrown into confusion by the appointment of Leech to the office of director of the mint. That official comes to the front now with cordial endorsement of Secretary Windom's "plan," in comment that is absolutely beyond the grasp of the average reader and that is as meaningless as the whirling of a detached windmill. That's what Leech was hired for.

Butte is having a wrangle over rival fire-alarm systems. Some of its aldermen are going to Salt Lake city on an expedition that is absolutely useless, if experience is good for anything and if tests count. It strikes us that the choice between rival systems of alarm service for Butte might be made in fifteen minutes if the question were treated on its merits and if the city is satisfied to take what the best towns in this country have approved, irrespective of polite and suggestive attentions paid by interested agents to members of the city council.

AT THE MINE.

It is altogether probable that ten days will elapse before the Anaconda mine at Butte will be opened again. The utmost was done by Superintendent Carroll, last Saturday, to reach the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the fire, and in fact the exploring party were at one time within a hundred and fifty feet of the spot whence it was hoped to remove them to the surface. The presence of gas made another advance step impossible.

The bulkheads in the St. Lawrence and the Anaconda were out until late Saturday night. They were put back in place again, it being the judgment of Mr. Carroll that longer time should be given for the complete extinguishment of the fire. The inspection, however, furnished no cause for alarm as to the extent of the flames, and the mine had been open for nearly ten hours before any quantity of smoke was encountered. The chief annoyance experienced on Saturday was due to the immense quantity of gas which lay like a dense cloud on levels near which the fire was originally discovered.

It is confidently expected that the delay caused by the fire will not be greatly prolonged. In any case, current stories regarding its alarming extent have no foundation and are not supported by the testimony of any officer connected with the mine. Superintendent Carroll expressed deep regret, yesterday, that the removal of bodies from the mine could not have been accomplished when Saturday's exploration was made. A fire in a vast mine is, of course, always attended by serious possibilities, and the conflagration in the Anaconda is bad at the best. At the same time, the present situation is such as to furnish ample reason for a hopeful feeling regarding the situation.

WAITING FOR THEM.

We may not look for any offers of compromise from democrats, in settlement of the pending trouble at Helena. Two attempts were made, last week, to end the quarrel. Both of them came from democratic members of the senate and house; both were flat failures.

The plan of the democrats was to bring the warring elements at Helena to a full and searching investigation of

the disputed vote at the tunnel precinct. The controlling motive with the republicans was to agree to any arrangement that would insure for their party the election of two United States senators. Evidently the rascality which had its birth two days after the October election has not yet lost its grip, and its influence in party politics is still the commanding feature among republicans at Helena.

We may expect, therefore, that nothing will come of any suggestions that contemplate a review of the vote cast at the Homestake precinct.

In this view of the case, there is no telling how long the legislative blockade may be kept up. Meanwhile, all the purposes of the people are overturned and all the demands of the public service are disregarded.

There is a point, however, beyond which delay will no longer be tolerated, and then the people of Montana will call to account the handful of republican aspirants who started in to steal the vote of this state, and who, thus far, have failed at every point. This state is going to furnish a new proof that justice may sleep but never dies.

IN THIS CITY.

It is no wonder that people in Anaconda should worry about the condition of affairs at the mines of the Anaconda company in Butte. It was hoped, of course, that last week's inspection would find the Anaconda in condition for a speedy resumption of work, and all reports received in this city, up to midnight of Saturday, were of an encouraging nature, but it was generally known, a few hours later that the fire had not yet died out and that the bulkheads had been restored.

The smelters at the upper works and at Carroll are running with full forces. Sixty-five carloads of ore for treatment at the lower works are coming into town daily, and the supply of concentrates is very large. However, the enormous daily consumption at the works rapidly exhausts supplies, and it will not be many days or weeks before this city will need ore from the Butte properties now closed down. If the reasonable expectations of Superintendent Carroll are realized, there will be no break in this city, and any prediction regarding a shutdown has no other foundation than is found in the general theory of those who, knowing none of the details, are sure that the mine will be closed for months.

It is certain that no conclusion to close the Anaconda works has been reached, and the present situation warrants a hopeful feeling which all of us should maintain, as long as we have reasonable ground for it.

CHINESE HUNTINGTON.

Collis P. Huntington, railway magnate, and part owner of Prince Hatzfeldt, has secured the endorsement of the New York Chamber of Commerce in his efforts looking to the repeal of the Chinese restriction laws. The man who can afford to pay \$2,500,000 for a pauper prince, is greatly interested in the importation of pauper labor, and he isn't at all backward in making his interest known. Of course Mr. Huntington argues that it is for the good of the country and all that, and while the gold barons of the chamber of commerce may be hardly able to pay a fair price for a fair day's work, it is doubtful if the American public will approve of any plan which contemplates the free admission of this class of immigrants.

The Chinese question is too thoroughly understood in the west to call for argument here. To use a much-quoted phrase, it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us. Under our lax laws this country is being filled up with a class of immigrants who are not entitled to become citizens of the United States, and a man who is not fitted to enjoy the rights of franchise ought not to be permitted to enter our borders.

There are plenty of workmen in the United States to supply the demand, and there is no urgent need for cheaper labor. Perhaps, if some of our millionaires would content themselves with fewer luxuries in the way of expensive son-in-laws, they might not feel the terrible strain on their pocketbooks caused by the demand of the American workman for fair remuneration for his services. The country doesn't need pauper labor any more than it needs pauper princes.

HE IS FOR IT.

If President Harrison wants to make an issue of the proposition for a national election law the Democrats will be glad to try it on.

The aim of the measure is to give the general government control of the election of members of congress, the expectation being that if the republicans, now in power, can get control of elections in the South, they will change the politics of members from that section. The country remembers what manner of men were brought into political importance, not so many years ago, when the republicans were running elections in the southern states.

The suggestion advanced by the President found its way into the republican platform adopted in New York state in September. The STANDARD, referring to it at the time, remarked that a measure akin to it had once been passed in congress only to be pronounced unconstitutional by the nation's highest court. The party is at it again, however, and a measure to put the management of the election of representatives under the control of congress will doubtless be pressed once more. It cannot be that congress will permit it to become law.

STANDARD TOPICS.

A Seattle street car conductor has been robbed of \$480. Business on Seattle's street car lines must be picking up.

The Chinese minister to this country, says the Chicago Times, is said to be fond of walking. It is just as well that he is for if that threatened revolution should transpire in the celestial kingdom the minister might have to walk home and the distance is long.

The term "speak easy," applied to a drinking-place without a license, has become popularized in Philadelphia. The Quaker City is such a quiet town, says the New York Tribune, that the habitues of such places are to be seen to escape the notice of the police.

Ex-Governor White says in an interview if he were the lieutenant-governor he would settle the whole matter in 24 hours by throwing out Senator McNamee and seating Mr. Watson, the defeated candidate of Ferguson county. White is black after all; and let no one dispute the proposition that four and four make nine.

The announcement that the rump republicans at Helena think of electing B. Platt Carpenter a United States senator has set the state of New York in a broad grin. If Carpenter were known everywhere as well as he is in New York there would be such a grin across the entire country that the man in the moon would think this continent had split in twain.

The wife of the postmaster of Marselles, Ill., is suing him for divorce, alleging among other things that he dashed a pail of cold water over her while she was in her night robes. It is not always clear what actuates a man to throw cold water on his wife, but in this case perhaps she had expressed the hope that he had sent the letter she gave him to mail last summer.

An effort is being made in Great Britain to repeal the ancient law according to which jurymen are denied refreshment when they are considering their verdicts. The London Lancet, which is the principal organ of the English medical profession, calls for some relaxation of what it designates as "the antique rigidity of the law" on the subject. It urges that most persons when hungry become angry, and the irritated mind is seldom just.

You don't have to bother securing reserved seats in some of the Mexican theatres; for there are no seats at all. You just send your servant ahead with one of your chairs, and he does all the hustling necessary to secure a good position. If you don't have a servant or a chair available, you can hire a chair at the door for 6 cents from an old woman who, as you pay her, will murmur, "Give me a cigarette, senor, for God's sake," in liquid Castilian. She doesn't mean to be irreverent; she is only using a common idiom.

Adelina Patti, having been annoyed by the appearance of a few silver threads among her raven locks, concluded that to dye them black would only be a confession of age, so she has had all her hair dyed a reddish brown. The admixture of the brown may keep him away for a while, but the white hair which is usually attendant upon such infirmities of the hair must be expected by Adelina at any time, together with his rider, who, according to ancient tradition, has a great deal to do with dying.

A Baltimore Justice has decided that the use of the word "damn" is not profanity, and it is coupled with the name of the deity. Its character and respectability being thus established, and being regular, transitive, short, expressive and the possessor of all other qualifications essential thereto, there seems to be no good reason why this verb should not be substituted for conjugation in the grammars for that class of vice-illiterate and indefinable verb, "love." Especially would the strong points of the verb "damn" be brought to the front when the class reached the conjugation of the imperative mood, and the ease with which with which all would recite to the teacher, "damn you, or you be damned" would be surprising.

To-morrow will be celebrated the centennial of the opening of the American congress. While no elaborate programme for the observance of this day has been prepared, it is understood that a majority of congress will celebrate at a formal "opening" of Uncle Levi's bar in the evening. The second opening possesses some advantages over the first, for while the opening of congress is a fixed historical event, the proper celebration of which has necessary limitations as to time, the opening of the vice-president's saloon has not even the restrictions of a movable feast, but may be celebrated at any time any celebrator thinks he has occasion to celebrate. There will be a third opening—the opening of the eyes of his constituents—but that he won't feel like celebrating.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mormonism is Rebellion. From the Boston Traveller. Mormonism is Rebellion, and should be treated as such.

Perhaps Stanley Can Find Them. From the Chicago Times. Stanley has arrived at the coast all safe and sound, but some of the men who started in to rescue him are still lost.

A Tradition Exploded. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One of the most interesting things in connection with the president's message is the fact that it was kept a profound secret up to the last moment by a woman—the white house stenographer, Miss Sanger.

Not Like Philadelphia. From the New York Sun.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Inquirer, publishes a symposium on the question, "Is Heaven a Place?" The general consensus of opinion seems to be that it is no such place as Philadelphia.

They Want Honor in Colo. From the Albany Argus.

General Hovey, president of the Service Pension association, wants a pension for every man who served at least sixty days in the Union army, principally as a mark of honor like the Victoria cross and the French cordon of honor. Why on earth not give the sixty days' men crosses or

bite of ribbon as is done in England and France? General Hovey, like other claim agents, thinks more of the money than any mark of honor.

Madly Democratized. From the New York World.

When such an influential republican newspaper as the Sioux City Journal declares the prohibition experiment a failure—politically or otherwise—and calls on the republican party of Iowa to recognize that fact and cease making a fool of itself, the demoralizing effect of the recent republican defeat in that state becomes apparent.

Montana Democrats. From the Chicago Times.

If there has been any doubt that the Montana democrats were thoroughbred it is dispelled by their refusal to compromise with the republicans, so that the legislature may be convened and a senator chosen from each party. The democrats are in the right and they know it, and they do not mean to lie down and let the republicans walk over them. Consequently the Montana democrats have the good sense to favor of fair play in the country, irrespective of party.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The use of firearms in war in England was introduced as early as the reign of Edward III. (1327).

Windmills were not known in England at the conquest, but were introduced in less than a century afterward.

A trade with Norway is known to have been carried on by the Scotch in the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The coast of Connecticut was first explored by one of the early Dutch navigators, Adrian Block, who, in 1614, was the first European to sail through Hell Gate.

Gloves appear to have been very rare among the Anglo-Saxons. Among the representations of male figures they are never met with, but the law of Edward the Unready it may be inferred that at the close of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century they were great rarities, five pairs forming a considerable part of the duty paid by a society of German merchants for the protection of their trade.

The Boston port bill, a law passed by England to close the port of Boston, went into effect June 1, 1774. The day was observed in Hartford, Conn., as a day of public mourning. The town house was hung with black, a copy of the bill was posted on it, and the bells were tolled all day. Even so far off as Virginia the house of burgesses sent a solemn religious service on the occasion, and heard a patriotic sermon from the chaplain.

The two colonies formed by colonists who came out under Governor John Winthrop, the Plymouth and Massachusetts bay, were for many years independent of one another; but the Plymouth colony, though the older of the two, grew far more slowly than the other, and was at last united with it in 1692 under the name of Massachusetts, the name being taken from one of the tribes of Indians inhabiting the soil. The meaning of the word is said to be "Blue Hills."

A TICKET SWINDLER.

How the Rascal Succeeded in Victrolizing the Patrons of a 10 Cent Circus.

About a year ago, said a veteran of the ring, and a New York man, "I was with a circus traveling through the west. A more arant set of thieves I have never seen than those with this show. They were all swindlers, and they seemed to be glad of it."

"To begin, one fellow paid \$50 a month for the privilege of selling tickets. For the privilege, mind you, and as he had to pay his own expenses he had to steal \$50 from the public before he commenced to make any money. He had to make a good many 'mistakes' in order to come out even, but he always managed to be \$200 or \$300 ahead at the end of each month. The amount depended on the amount of business done by the show, for it is hard to make very many profitable mistakes except in a rush."

"The show was a small affair, and staid from two days to a week in a place, and charged 10 cents for admission. You see it is a great deal harder to make change for 10-cent tickets than for tickets selling for 25 or 50 cents. In the latter case the ticket-seller never has to hand back more than two coins when changing \$1 or less, while in the former he has to hand from the public before he commenced to make any money. He had to make a good many 'mistakes' in order to come out even, but he always managed to be \$200 or \$300 ahead at the end of each month. The amount depended on the amount of business done by the show, for it is hard to make very many profitable mistakes except in a rush."

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"Whenever a guy kicks up a rumpus," he would say, "I allus gives him the right change, and pretends it was all a mistake, and there never was a straighter man than me. That is the best way for treating their bloke, for if yer tries ter argue and bluff him he will raise such a song and dance that every blamed guy in their lot will tumble ter yer game, and will watch ter see if yer tries ter hold out anything. See?"

"But the easiest victims were young fellows who had girls along. As the ticket seller put it: 'they are just pie.' You take a young fellow with a girl on each arm and gloves on his hands and he is a lamb that a circus man regards as a bounden duty to fleece, and he performs that duty cheerfully. The poor fellow is anxious to appear in the best light before the girls, and when he gets his tickets he presents a \$10 or \$20 bill."

"Thirty cents for a twenty," says the seller. "There is your tickets and here is your change," and \$19.70 is carefully counted from one of the showman's hands to the other and back again. "I believe that is all right," he says, as he counts it the second time. It is all right and he pours the change into the outstretched hand of the man who is anxious to treat his monetary matters as of little importance, and he drops the silver into his pocket. He goes on his way rejoicing, and feeling that no real man can beat him. But the ticket-seller is satisfied, as he is \$2 ahead, having deftly "palmed" that amount when he pretended to pour what was the correct amount into the hand of the man with the girls."

"Another bold scheme is for a man to mount a box and begin selling concert tickets at the close of the performance. He sells tickets all right till some one



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