

VOL. 1—NO. 138.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1890.

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THE RUSSIAN TRAGEDY

What the Latest Reports Say About the Horrible Outrages.

First Reports Gave Only a Hint of the Terrible Affair—Ordered by the General Government.

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LONDON, Feb. 15.—Provided with a cable dispatch of introduction from George Kennan, the celebrated Siberian traveler, a London agent of the Associated Press called this morning on Sergius Stepiak, the well known writer upon Russian political and social conditions.

When asked whether he could give any information in regard to the outrage in the political prison at Kara in Eastern Siberia, he replied that he had already written a long article on the subject, but that he had received in cipher letters that tell the story only in its main outlines.

Full details of the dreadful outrage cannot be long now in reaching the western world, coming so soon after the publicity given to the Yakutch atrocity.

The facts so far received are as follows: Madame Sigida did not commit suicide as the earliest reports stated. She died from the effects of the cruel flogging to which she was subjected. The flogging took place Wednesday, November 6. It was continued till under the brutal blows she finally died.

News of her shocking murder produced widespread dismay and anguish among the female fellow prisoners and the men who were obliged to witness their wretched fate, committed suicide by poison.

The names of the women were Marie Kalunaya, Marie Pavlovna Karal-fenkaya and Nedeeva Smirh Kaya. Marie Kalunaya was arrested in 1884, a girl of 18, on the charge of disloyalty.

Every means were tried to extort a confession from her, but her friends which were futile, until Colonel Katanski brought her a forged statement purporting to be a confession of her fellow conspirators and promising immunity.

Her confession was used against her friends, who were sentenced to penal servitude. When she learned the deception she procured a revolver and tried to kill Katanski.

For this she was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. Marya Pavlovna Karalefenskaya was a young married lady about 35 years of age, of good family. In 1871 she was sentenced to 13 years' penal servitude with exile to Siberia for life for belonging to a secret circle.

Her husband was arrested and the mines to which she was sent. The separation drove her insane and in 1881 she was allowed to join her husband in the hope of the restoration of her reason.

She recovered, but the government separated them again and she was returned to the Kara mines. Madyehla Smirnitkaya was 38 years old and a student in the college at Irkutsk. She had been at the Kara mines for 15 years with penal servitude.

Shortly after the suicide of the three women another brother of the same name and a political prisoner, died suddenly. Another exile named Batakoo committed suicide rather than submit to the cruel humiliations and tortures of flogging.

The flogging of Madame Sigida occurred under orders issued by Lieut. Gen. Baron Koeff, the governor general of the province of Amour, in which the Kara prison is situated.

These orders directed that the secret edict of March, 1888, signed by Galkinerraski, director general of the prisons, be strictly enforced. This edict was to the effect that political convicts should be treated by prison officials in precisely the same manner as criminal convicts for common law offenses.

In what particular way Madame Sigida transgressed prison rules is not clearly explained, but the flogging of the superior officials of Russia to take some notice of the affair, but flogging and all other brutalities were entirely due to direct orders from the general government at St. Petersburg.

Short in His Accounts. QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—The utmost excitement is caused in commercial circles by the report that the agent of a well known bank has been ordered to liquidate his accounts to the extent of between \$100,000 and \$300,000; also that he had power of attorney to the extent of \$1,000,000.

This has been stopped by cable from Liverpool. His absence from the city in the past few days lends color to the report. The agent is 40 years of age and belongs to one of the best families here.

Working for Justice. BERLIN, Feb. 15.—It is erroneous to suppose that the emperor has plunged into all the labor matter in defiance of the chancellor's opposition.

Throughout the inception of the programme the emperor constantly sought the opinion of the chancellor upon the main theme itself and upon its various phases as they presented themselves.

To be Investigated. BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—United States Senator Hawley has written to Major Davidson that the calamities resulting from the burning of Secretary Tracy's house have led him to start an inquiry into the condition of the fire department of Washington.

Caused by C. G. Davis. QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—C. G. Davis, timber merchant and agent for Bryant, Fowler & Bryant, a well known and extensive house of London, England, disappeared, and the shortage of accounts is placed as high as \$200,000.

THEY ENTER A PROTEST.

Governor Wolfley and General Miles Oppose the Removal of the Governor Wolfley from the Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Governor Wolfley, of Arizona, and General Miles appeared before the house committee on Indian affairs, with regard to the proposed removal of the Apaches to Fort Sill.

Governor Wolfley presented a large number of clippings from western newspapers which, he said, showed the sentiment of the people was that these Indians should not be returned to the west.

In speaking of the Indian Chitto, Governor Wolfley said there was no more red handed murderers than he. People in Arizona believed in, and liked General Crook, but they thought he made a mistake in recommending the transfer of the Indians.

A Literary Firm in Trouble. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—United States Commissioner Hoyne this morning held David Gallagher, George E. McFadden, Jr., William J. McFadden and Annie Burns to the federal grand jury on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Gallagher is proprietor of the Home Journal and eight other monthly publications of a cheap order. In these prints he advertises gold watches for \$5, and the victims which he caught are said to run up into the hundreds.

The watches in reality are not worth 10 cents a dozen, and various other swindling schemes are carried on. The defendants waived an examination and gave the required security.

Man Released. DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 15.—Bezuhak, the pugilist, who killed Tom James in a spar, was discharged on the ground that there is no law to indict a man for killing another in a licensed exhibition.

The other members of the party, including Kilrain, were released. The verdict of the coroner's jury recites the facts in the matter and finds that no undue advantage was taken by James' opponent, or any unusual blow struck.

That sparring contests are licensed by the consent of physicians and friends of the deceased justify the conclusion that he died from a combination of causes, such as great excitement and exertion pending the contest and finally by a glancing blow on the neck with a soft glove which was aimed at his head, in no reasonable sense involving malice, criminal negligence or intent, and that there is no just or legal ground for holding Bezman to answer.

News from Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—Commissioners representing Mexican towns on the frontier of the United States have visited President Diaz to protest against the abolition of the free zone.

There have been rich petroleum discoveries on the Pacific coast. The official gazette announces that money is in the hands of Banker Bleichroder of Berlin, for the payment of coupons due April 1. Government bonds are rising steadily here.

German bankers have offered President Diaz a new loan, which he refused. The French legation has no official news of the coming of the Count of Paris and will not receive him. The French monarchists are preparing a reception for him.

Two Negroes Murdered. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—While Henry Dozier colored, was scrubbing the sidewalk at No. 221 Olive street this morning, three other colored men came down the street and when close on to Dozier one of them fired a bullet through Dozier's heart killing him instantly.

The assailants fled and have not been captured. The cause is unknown. William Brooks, a negro, was called out of a house of prostitution by an unknown man to-night, stabbed and instantly killed. The cause is shrouded in mystery.

The Navassa Rioters. BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—James Tasker, Edward Woodford and Norman Wooster, three of the Navassa rioters, pleaded guilty this morning to manslaughter. This disposes of the whole batch with this result: Three are convicted of murder in the first degree, 14 of manslaughter and 20 of riot. All will be sentenced next week.

An Ample Sufficiency. CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—In a speech at the dedication of the First regiment army to-night Governor Foraker said he was asked by a telegram from the war department at Washington in 1867, when the Canadian fishery situation was strained, how many armed men he could rush to the Canadian boundary in case of sudden emergency.

He said similar messages were sent to the governors of other states. A Treasurer Gone Wrong. ROCHESTER, Feb. 15.—A deficit of uncertain amount has been found in the accounts of City Treasurer Davis. He says it was due to advances to contractors and city employees.

The amount of the deficit is estimated at \$60,000. His bondsmen have negotiated a settlement. City Treasurer Davis has resigned and placed his property at the disposal of the city. If there is any loss his friends will make it up.

The Toronto Fire. TORONTO, Feb. 15.—The estimated total loss by the university fire is \$1,000,000. This includes the library valued at \$100,000. The loss of records, historical documents and many valuable papers belonging to the president, Sir Daniel Wilson, cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, for they cannot be replaced.

Death of an Old Lady. BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Miss Susanna Warfield, the oldest resident of Carroll county, has just died in her 85th year. The "Grand Inaugural March" rendered at the inauguration of President William Henry Harrison 48 years ago, was composed by her.

THE ROUND THAT TELLS

Montana's Memorable Fight Coming to Its Finish.

BOTH SIDES WERE HEARD

But it Will Be a Miracle if Political Preference Doesn't Get Away With the Facts.

Special to the Standard. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—If Sanders and Power had come to Washington with a good case, it would have been a comfortable thing for them and the eminent counsel they employed to present to the senate committee on elections.

As it was, Lawyer Paine, whom they employed and who has not yet had time to familiarize himself with the facts about the election in Montana, blundered so badly as to keep Sanders constantly correcting his statements and manifesting symptoms of mental distress.

The whole committee was present and there was in the room quite a throng of Montana people. While Colonel Sanders walked the floor to keep track of his blundering counsel, Power sat in the corner.

Clark and Maginnis, with their counsel, followed the three-hour argument attentively. Other spectators included Carter, Tingey, May, J. B. Clayberg, A. M. Thomsburg, Mr. Hamburger, Charlie Power, A. J. Seligman and E. M. Thompson. Mr. Daly being unwell, was unable to attend the hearing.

Ex-Governor Haven and Colonel Broadwater, who had been expected present were detained at the other end of town on business engagements. After Lawyer Paine had spent three hours chiefly in exposing the weakness of the republican case, Ex-Solicitor-General Jenks, without referring to notes, very clearly and succinctly set forth, in argument for Clark and Maginnis, that they were entitled to seats because they had been chosen by the lawful legislature, that they had been legally certified by the governor and that the election by which the legislature had been chosen with a democratic majority had been conducted regularly and lawfully.

The comments made by Senators Hoar and Teller during the argument indicated that the disposition of the republicans is to take the side of Sanders and Power. They plainly intimated that they would use the privilege of deciding the case without reference to certificates and canvassing boards.

If the case should be decided on the merits of the argument made to-day, there would be no question as to the result. But the seating of Clark and Maginnis, with such partisans as Hoar, Evans, Teller and Spooner as judges, would be little short of a miracle.

All the western and northwestern counties are protesting against the right to a talk by Major Powell on irrigation. Mr. Carter has secured from Mr. Windrum, supervising architect of the treasury, a favorable report on his proposition to erect a \$400,000 public building in Helena. The senate bill already reported appropriates only \$150,000.

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—To-day the senate committee on privileges and elections began an investigation of the credentials of the various claimants for seats in the senate from Montana.

Before the formal declaration of the republicans, one of the republican claimants gave a brief statement of the case. Col. Paine, on behalf of the republicans, said he would attempt to maintain by argument propositions to the effect that the certificates held by the rival claimants contradict and nullify each other.

This being the case it is the duty of the senate to resort to secondary evidence as a supplementary proof of its competency to show that the house of representatives and the senate at the time they voted for United States senators contained a majority of members duly elected to those bodies and that as the case shows no change in the membership of the legislature from the time it was organized on November 23, 1889, to January 1, 1890, when the election for United States senators occurred, in the absence of certificates required by law, showing prima facie right of the holder of a seat, the senate has the right to investigate and adjudicate the claims of the de facto members of the legislature electing the claimants, but not to go into the claims of the de jure members thereof.

In the case under consideration Colonel Paine said the certificates presented by the several claimants contradicted each other and that the law requires that the signature of only one of the officers that the law requires shall be attached. Therefore, the rights of the claimants must be decided by secondary proof.

Colonel Paine gave a resume of the facts of the organization of the legislature, which are well known, there being two houses, but only one senate. As to the position of the five republican members of Silver Bow county whose right to seats in the house is in dispute, he said if it were shown they were entitled to seats, then the election of Sanders and Power was legal; if not, then the election of Maginnis and Clark was legal.

A controversy at this point arose as to the certificates of the democratic representatives from Silver Bow county. Paine stating that Governor White had issued certificates to the democratic members.

The democratic representatives, denied this, saying the certificates had been found unsigned in the governor's office after he vacated. Both Sanders and Power denied this. It was shown that the certificates had been executed and sent to the members by mail.

Proceeding to the question of the duties of the senate in the case of a contested election, Paine argued that if the committee decided it could go behind the returns of the election of the Montana legislature, it could not conflict itself to five members from Silver Bow county, whose seats were in controversy, but must prepare to go into all cases in which contests may be made. In Montana these would number more than 60.

He cited a number of authorities and sought to prove that a member of the legislature who acted upon any question pursuant to a prima facie right to seats, had the same power as a member whose right to his seat was unquestioned, and that his vote could not be vitiated subsequently.

Passing to the basis of the right of members of the legislature which elected Sanders and Power to sit and vote for United States senators, Paine stated that under the constitution of the state the governor and other state officers were constituted a returning board with sole power to issue certificates of election to members of the legislature. Certificates of election by county clerks were provided for in any way, not as they are of any force.

Colonel Paine said the new constitution superseded the old territorial law, which made the certificates of election by county clerks evidence of the right of members of the legislature to seats. The next position was that the senate which elected the president, when Sanders and Power were elected, contained a majority of the legally elected senators and representatives, and they constituted the supreme court of the state. There were no changes in the membership of the legislature so constituted before the first and second days of January, when Sanders and Power were elected. Therefore their prima facie right to seats in the senate is established. The first point on which the democratic candidates, and that the election officers failed to comply with the law in precinct 34 of that county.

Ex-Solicitor-General Jenks then began the case for the democratic claimants. He said there were three points on the questions to be determined: 1st—Is there prima facie right to seat in the senate? He affirmed that there is and that it is in favor of his clients. 2d—Is there, or was there, a legislature to elect senators? There was, he said, and the certificate of the clerk of commissioners of Silver Bow county is the only credential of the right of the representation from that county to sit therein. 3d—In whom does the right to seat in the senate devolve? He affirmed that it is in Clark and Maginnis and Clark. They have the title and they have the right back of the title, from the people to represent the state of Montana in the United States senate. Upon the first point, Jenks quoted from the statute of July, 1890, to show what constitutes prima facie right to seat in the senate. The possession of a certificate from the governor, even though it lacks the seal and countersign of the secretary of state, fulfills the requirement of the statute. Jenks argued that the certificate of the governor, even though it lacks the seal and countersign of the secretary of state, fulfills the requirement of the statute. Jenks argued that the certificate of the governor, even though it lacks the seal and countersign of the secretary of state, fulfills the requirement of the statute.

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FAST FOR THEIR MONEY

Statesmen at Helena Who Hurried To Get Their Pay.

Members of the Legislature Who Have Nothing to Do but to Draw Pay—The Court Says They May.

Special to the Standard.

HELENA, Feb. 15.—The republican senators met this morning long enough to grant Rutherford a day's absence. They then adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday without even passing a resolution.

Fourteen representatives gathered in the chamber this afternoon, listened to the roll call and adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock. The rump will not meet again until Monday. Several of them have gone to Spokane Falls. The state officeholders and rump were glad to receive a decision from the supreme court this morning which enables them to get their pay. They availed themselves of this opportunity without delay, the rump tumbling end over end to get into the treasurer's office and receive their money.

The decision was rendered on the application of Secretary of State Ickwith for a writ of mandamus compelling Treasurer Hickman to pay part of his salary.

Chief Justice Blake wrote the opinion, the gist of which is that when the constitution provides for the salary of an officer that in effect is law and does not require a special act of the legislature to enforce it. This decision is based on rulings of the courts of appeal in Maryland and Nebraska, in which states the constitution is similar to that of Montana. The opinion covers 10 pages of legal cap, a large part of which is devoted to quotations from the above citations.

In the Hands of a Syndicate. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A syndicate, among whom are I. W. Helman, of Los Angeles; Sechl Bros., San Francisco and New York; and Lewis Strauss, have acquired a controlling interest in the Nevada bank of this city. The ownership of this bank since the death of the late James C. Flood has been entirely held by John W. Mackey, James L. Flood and Senator Newell. The syndicate will have control of five-sixths of the capital stock, which is three million dollars, leaving one-sixth, or a half million, which will be claimed by Mackey and Flood. It is understood that Mackey, Flood and Fair simply wanted to be relieved of responsibility in the management of the bank so their time could be devoted to other matters.

Meeting of Prominent Democrats. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The executive committee of the national association of democratic clubs met this afternoon. Chauncey F. Black, presiding. There were present Roosevelt P. Flower, New York; R. G. Moron, New York; Lawrence G. Bunker Garrison, Massachusetts; Rush, Maryland; H. N. Collins, Massachusetts; A. S. Ankeny, Minnesota; George H. Lambert, New Jersey; and C. B. F. Schley, Wisconsin. Encouraging reports were received from all sections and a resolution endorsing the adoption of a committee in the work of the coming campaign. After a general discussion of the democratic prospects the committee adjourned to meet March 1.

Women On the War Path. PICKARDSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 15.—The temperance crusade in this section of the state is proceeding. Thursday a number of women met and decided to close up certain saloons running in defiance of the liquor laws. They assembled armed with rocks, etc., and proceeding to the saloon smashed in all the windows and doors; then they proceeded to irrigate the street with the contents of bottles, kegs, and barrels. After this they demolished the fixtures of the saloon.

Charged With Stealing Stamps. ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 15.—Michael Claus has been arrested on a warrant sworn to by Deputy Sheriff of St. Joseph, Geo. G. Schell, charged with having stolen \$5,000 worth of revenue stamps from the office of the deputy collector in March, 1889. Claus was at that time an employe of the St. Joseph Brewing company. The warrant further charged that Claus had converted the stamps to his own use.

Railroad Wrecks in Ohio. CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Particulars of the wreck which occurred near Bairds-town, Ohio, last night between a stock train and a freight train, were received here