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VOL. I—NO. 143.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1890.

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GOING INTO POLITICS

Farmers of Kansas Uniting to Further Their Own Interests.

Farmers' Alliance Already Playing an Important Part in State Politics—Plans for the Future.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.—The Farmers' Alliance in Kansas is growing so rapidly, both in membership and perfection of organization, that they have become decidedly a disturbing factor in politics. Every county nearly in the whole state is organized and nearly every farmer in each county is a member of the organization. This thorough organization has made the alliance exceptionally strong in local politics where their immediate interests are at stake. The alliance have generally decided to support only those candidates who coincide with their views and adopt their principles. In state politics similar action has been decided upon and it has even been proposed to run a farmer candidate for governor in the person of A. W. Smith of McPherson. The organization has already got its finger in the national political pie. The president of the Kansas senators and representatives at Washington a letter informing them of the belief among the farmers that the depression of the agricultural interest is due to vicious legislation, and demanding that some attention be paid their interests. It says the time is not far distant when legislators will heed the voice of their constituents who are 100,000 strong in Kansas. Politicians are becoming nervous.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Editor Rosewater Favors the Measure—Dr. Green Expects a Victory.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, and a practical telegrapher, argued before the house committee to-day in behalf of the postal telegraph. He said he came not to advocate any particular bill, nor to antagonize any particular telegraph company. He said he was convinced that the time had arrived for the government to secure control of the telegraph. He presented figures showing the expenses and profits on a given wire and said he thought a 15 cent rate for messages would be a fair one. Mr. Rosewater advocated the proposition that the government buy up all the telegraph lines; then advertise for proposals to have a private corporation operate the postal telegraph system, under the control of the government. This would give the people a cheaper and more efficient service. Chairman Chisholm later in the afternoon a letter from Doctor Green and General Eckert of the Western Union telegraph company, in which they say the executive committee instructed them to write the committee to visit the company's headquarters and examine their general operations. The letter says we court a most thorough investigation and are willing to write the committee to visit the company's headquarters and examine their general operations. The letter says we court a most thorough investigation and are willing to write the committee to visit the company's headquarters and examine their general operations.

"White Caps" Get Off Easily

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The state supreme court in the case of the St. Landry parish regulators decided in favor of the defendants. The accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary for entering the house of one Dupuchin and shooting at him, with intent to kill. They appealed to the supreme court, alleging that they had no other intention than dragging forcibly from the house of Dupuchin a woman named Tillie, who was wrongfully confined and a disgrace to the woman in which she resided. Dupuchin had interfered and one of the crowd fired the shot to frighten him, but which severely injured him. They had no intention of doing him bodily harm. The defendants allege they belong to a band of regulators or "white caps," and that it was in pursuance of the principles of the organization that the assault on the woman Tillie was committed. The court quashed the indictment, holding that a criminal offense is not complete without felonious intent.

A Prominent New Yorker Dying.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Word was received last evening to the effect that John J. O'Brien, until lately chief of the bureau of elections, was dying at Coney island. He is suffering with a complication of diseases. O'Brien has been before the public for the last 15 years. As one of President Arthur's lieutenants he occupied a prominent position in republican politics. For the last three or four years certain members of his party were endeavoring to get rid of him, and efforts were made to oust him from his position in the bureau of elections, but this was not accomplished until recently.

A Lieutenant on Trial.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The court martial for the trial of Lieutenant Steele of the Eighth cavalry assembled at noon and proceeded to hear testimony. Private Dell E. Wild was the complaining witness. His testimony was substantially in accordance with the facts as already given in the public press. After the hearing of other witnesses Corporal Spot of the 15th infantry testified in corroboration of Wild's story, which completed the case for the complainant. The court took a recess till to-morrow.

The British Parliament.

LONDON, March 18.—The government was defeated in the commons this evening on the motion of Buchanan, liberal, complaining of encroachments upon the public right of way in Scotland, and making laws to be remedied and the matter entrusted to county councils. Chamberlain, a member of the unionists, and a few Scotch conservatives supported the motion, which was adopted, 110 to 97. The government has summoned Balfour to London.

English Notes

LONDON, March 18.—Salisbury has summoned all the supporters of the government to meet at the Carlton club Thursday on matters of importance. The cotton mills at Accrington, Blackburne and Bolton are stopping work for scarcity of coal because of the miners' strike. The London & Southwestern railway company is also suffering. All fires in the waiting rooms along the line being stopped.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Urgency Deficiency Bill Passes With Amendments—Forts for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the senate to-day the committee on finance reported a substitute for the bill against "trusts." An amendment was offered by Hale, authorizing the use of \$5,000 for the relief of the Turtle Mountain band of Indians at the Devil's Lake agency.

Immediately after the morning business consideration of the urgency deficiency bill was resumed. An item of \$2,000 was inserted in aid of the Industrial Home association, Utah territory. An amendment was offered by Hale, authorizing the use of \$5,000 for the relief of the Turtle Mountain band of Indians at the Devil's Lake agency.

Teller said when he was secretary of the interior he investigated the case of the Turtle Mountain Indians. He reported that there were but 300 of them, mostly half-breeds. That number had now, according to published statements, swelled to over 500, but these were not American Indians, they were Chippewas, Chipewas and if the doors of the general distributary were thus opened to them all the Chippewas in that country would flock into the United States. The bill should be amended so that the money should be sent back to where they belonged. He wanted to put on record his denial of the statement, whether it came from the Turtle Mountain Indians or the Indians had been improperly treated by the government of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to. Amendments were also agreed to as follows: for agricultural experiment stations in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, \$30,000; for a preliminary investigation for arctic wells for arctic purposes within the area west of the 27th meridian and east of the foot hills of the Rocky mountains, \$20,000; making an additional appropriation of \$53,000 for the fish commission. The bill was passed.

The Blair educational bill was then taken up, and Hawley spoke in opposition. Congress should not undertake to do everything, said Hawley, there were not school houses enough in the city of Washington where Congress met. He said that he would attend school in the forenoon and half in the afternoon. Congress showed that it could not run the common schools of the District of Columbia. He said that congress was not a success in the management of Indians, for he read every day of charges that the government were robbing the Indians and had read recently an eloquent protest from the chief of the Cherokees that they were crowded out of their lands. He found that congress was making no progress as the coast defenses of the country were concerned. The government had a few cast iron guns and had no protection against the first or second class iron clad. Three or four years ago there had been nothing but ruins of the former brilliant navy—some poor, old, broken down, ragged cripples of ships. Now the country was practically defenseless. He found the supreme court loaded down with neglected business, so there was practically no cabinet at all over the United States, and congress had not been able or willing to reorganize and relieve that court. In short he found everywhere proof that congress was not absolutely wise. The bill was bad, it abandoned the original theory of government and launched the government on an unbounded sea of wild schemes.

Moody and Chandler Speak in Support of the Bill which then went over.

The house amendments to the Oklahoma bill were non-concurred in and the senate declined to concur in the bills for public buildings passed: Spokane Falls, Washington, \$100,000; Walla Walla, Washington, \$30,000; Tacoma, Washington, \$100,000; Seattle, Washington, \$100,000. The senate bill to establish certain ports of delivery in Alaska at Mary, Inland, Wrangle, Huneau, Point Kodiak and Umanak, were passed. The senate then adjourned.

Sherman's Anti-Trust Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Sherman from the senate committee reported to-day a substitute for his anti-trust bill. In the shape it is presented to-day Sherman thinks he can yet overcome all objections to the measure on the ground of unconstitutionality. Members of the committee reserve the right to express their opinion of the constitutionality of the bill for consideration. The substitute declares unlawful and void all combinations of two or more citizens, or a citizen with an alien, in restraint of trade, or in limitation of importation or transportation, or which tends to advance the cost of articles of consumption. It gives the United States courts jurisdiction, and allows the person damaged to recover double the amount of the damage with the costs and attorneys' fees.

Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A bill was introduced in the house to-day setting apart the Yosemite valley for a public park with appropriations. The commerce committee to-day completed the report on the fortification appropriation bill, and directed Brewer to report it to the house. The bill makes a total appropriation of \$4,521,674; being \$3,977,330 less than the estimate. \$544,344 more than the last bill and \$589,578 more than the appropriation made at the first session of last congress. The bill carries an appropriation of \$320,000 for gun and mortar batteries at San Francisco and \$1,000 for an inquiry concerning the facilities offered for gun factories at the Rock Island and Benicia arsenals.

To Amend the Inter-State Act.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Cullon to-day introduced a bill to amend section 12 of the inter-state commerce act so as to provide that the commission shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers and shall keep itself informed as to the method in which the same is conducted. Upon request of the commission, the district attorney to whom it may apply may commence and prosecute any action or suit, or any necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the law.

Mrs. Fleck on the Stand.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The wife of Sheriff Fleck was a witness to-day in the case against her husband for conspiracy. She was hysterical under cross-examination. She told a story, now familiar, denying that she had signed a petition for divorce from her husband, and charging as forgeries certain signatures handed to her for inspection. Among these was her own petition in the present action. The defense seeks to establish that she is and has been an inebriate.

BISMARCK STEPS DOWN

His Resignation Accepted by the Young Emperor.

Causes Assigned For the Chancellor's Action—Other Affairs in Berlin—Comments of the Press.

BERLIN, March 18.—Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation last night, and the young emperor, after delaying it till noon, decided to accept it. The rupture between the chancellor and the emperor created a profound sensation here. All day long all the public resorts have been crowded with persons excitedly discussing the event. A large and curious crowd surrounded Bismarck's palace all the afternoon, and around the emperor's palace an equally anxious throng has been discussing the affair all day. It is stated in well informed political circles that the present difference between the emperor and Bismarck is irreconcilable. It arises from the chancellor's refusal to accede to the request of the emperor, leader of the clerical party in Germany, to bestow the dukedom of Cumberland, claimant of the throne of Hanover, the larger portion of the Guelph fund.

The attitude of the emperor in opposing Bismarck in this matter is taken as an indication of his desire to conciliate the clerical party. If the government is to be a thoroughgoing majority in the reichstag it cannot well get on without the party of the center, which Dr. Windthorst controls. Bismarck and Count Herbert Blomack lunched with members of the labor conference. The emperor received the delegates and subsequently presided at the banquet given them in the picture gallery in the castle. Prince Bismarck declined an invitation to the banquet. The resignation of the ministry was merely a customary formal act, but it is reported that Count Herbert Blomack and Minister Maybach merely intend to resign. Rickert and Goldschmidt and other freisiminge deputies were invited to dine with the emperor before he has a member of the freisiminge party been thus honored. It is stated that the freisiminge professor, Handel, and Herr Gieseler, secretary of the emperor's cabinet at the earnest request of the emperor.

London, March 18.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says he is assured as the coast defenses of the country were concerned. The government had a few cast iron guns and had no protection against the first or second class iron clad. Three or four years ago there had been nothing but ruins of the former brilliant navy—some poor, old, broken down, ragged cripples of ships. Now the country was practically defenseless. He found the supreme court loaded down with neglected business, so there was practically no cabinet at all over the United States, and congress had not been able or willing to reorganize and relieve that court. In short he found everywhere proof that congress was not absolutely wise. The bill was bad, it abandoned the original theory of government and launched the government on an unbounded sea of wild schemes.

The Post's Berlin correspondent says:

It is true that Count Herbert Bismarck has resigned, but the change in his office is unlikely, although it is probable that Von Hohenlohe or Count Von Hatzfeldt will be summoned to advise Count Herbert.

A Minister Arraigned.

PITTSBURG, March 18.—Dr. Eling, for 25 years pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian church of this city, was to-day arraigned before the Monongahela Presbytery on complaint of some of his congregation, who objected to his marriage to his deceased wife's sister. A church law declares such a marriage as incestuous, permitting a man to marry no nearer relative than he could of his own, so discontent spread in the church and the result was that Dr. Eling tendered his resignation, which the congregation refused to accept by a vote of 163 to 76. The matter was then taken to the presbytery which to-day had a lively wrangle over it. It ended in a resolution of censure, by a vote of 20 to 12. The minority thought the sentence too light. They wanted the doctor discharged from the ministry. An appeal was allowed to the synod which will meet in December. Dr. Eling's resignation was unanimously accepted by the presbytery.

After New York's Officials.

NEW YORK, March 18.—This morning George Muldemann was arrested on an indictment for extortion while employed in the sheriff's office. Deputy Sheriff McConigal and ex-Warden Keating were re-arrested to-day. The district attorney discovered the indictments were faulty, and the grand jury was asked to frame new ones. The original indictments charged extortion. The new ones will make the offense bribery. Bail of \$10,000 was given again by each. By noon there were two more arrests—Deputy Sheriff Charles Lindeman and Joseph Young. The former was indicted for petit larceny and bribery, and the latter for bribery. It is expected many more arrests will be made this afternoon.

Hunting For a Leper.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A well dressed Chinaman hurried through Mott street from Chatham square yesterday afternoon with his hat drawn over his eyes. One of his countrymen noticed his face inflamed and at once suspected he was a leper. The story quickly spread among the Chinese that there was a leper in their colony. A searching party was organized and all the Mongolian haunts were visited. The original indictment was found. The Chinese dread leprosy as much as Caucasians and there was terror in Mott and Pell streets last night. It is supposed the man came from the west, and vengeance is being crowded against any one who should harbor him.

A Victory for Chicago.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The world's fair committee completed the consideration of the bill this morning. It resulted in a victory for Chicago, being amended so as to provide that the president may issue a proclamation and invitation to foreign exhibitors as soon as he is satisfied that the Illinois corporation has provided for a ten million dollar guarantee. The dates for the exposition as fixed yesterday are not changed, but Chandler gave notice that he would move in the house for holding it in '92. It was ordered to be reported to the house immediately.

Asking for a Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the house to-day Norton offered for reference a resolution reciting that it is reported that the postmaster general has been employing of the United States inspectors and special agents investigating the claims of republican applicants for appointment as postmasters and paying for such services out of the public funds, contrary to law, and calling on the postmaster general for a statement.

They Think the Captain Was Intoxicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The investigation of charges of cruelty and misconduct against Captain Healy of the revenue cutter Bear were resumed to-day. Several sailors testified to the tying up of seamen from the merchant vessel. The witnesses were of the opinion that Healy was intoxicated at the time.

Passenger Agents in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 18.—The American association of general passenger agents arrived to-night and were received with much enthusiasm.

IN THE HOUSE.

Considering the Pension Appropriation Bill—Some Interesting Statistics Given.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of war and secretary of interior for information whether a saving of public expenditure can be made by transferring the burden of pensions from the interior to the war department.

The bill to repeal the timber culture laws was taken up. The bill further provides that any person who made entry of public lands under the timber culture laws who has for four years complied with the provisions of said laws shall be entitled to make final proof and acquire title by the payment of \$1.25 per acre. Pending action the house went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill.

Speakers discussed the pension system as affected by both acts of congress and the administration of the service. He cited statistics to show that from July 1, 1880 to January 1, 1889, the expenditures of the government for pensions were \$1,100,333,017; that expenditures for pensions for the past fiscal year were \$1,131,978; that the expenditures for pensions from May 4, 1789, to June, 1861, throughout a period of 72½ years were \$80,738,227 and the excess of pension disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889 over the pensions from 1789 to 1861, a period of 72½ years, was \$8,283,641. He severely criticized the administration of the pension office and cited many instances where the claimed decisions of the bureau were incorrect and improper. He wished to call attention to the manner in which the pension system is being administered. He thought there should be a thoroughgoing investigation of the system in order that complete justice be done to the men who had fought for their country and the bounty jumpers stricken from the roll.

Peters said that for the first time in the history of the country the house had before it a careful and concise estimate of the expenditures of the pension bureau would be during the next fiscal year. He defended the administration of the bureau. While he had not defended all the acts of Commissioner Tanner, he could only say that that officer had followed in the wake of his predecessor, General Black.

Pending further debate, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

They Will Go It.

Republican Senators Who Are Bound to See the Committee Through.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—There was a caucus of republican senators to-night on the Montana senatorial case. It had been announced that it was to be held in order to attempt a change in the office of sergeant-at-arms, but that was a mistake. The only business was to consider the majority report of Senator Hoar in favor of Colonel Sanders and Mr. Power. After the question had been discussed with great earnestness by the senators, it was decided by a unanimous vote that the members of the election committee should each be heard and that they should be given an unbroken republican front to back up the decision by which the will of the people of Montana has been set aside. The next letter has been published in full here and the assertion has been to-day made that it is to be incorporated in Hoar's minority report.

Serious Row in a School.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 18.—Berry Goff, aged 16, was stabbed and killed by School Teacher Morgan Rose in Clay county Monday. Goff was late at school and the teacher punished him. Goff left and returned with his father and two other men and the quarrel resumed. Rose stabbed Goff. A general fight ensued in which the elder Goff, Rose and several others were seriously hurt.

Fears for the Orange Crop.

JACKSONVILLE, March 18.—The mercury fell below the freezing point on Sunday. At Titusville ice was found in exposed places and tender vegetables suffered. It is feared that the orange blossoms were injured in the country northwest. A light frost is reported as having been in the region. At Kissimmee oranges were slightly injured.

Horse Sale at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Among the best prices at the horse sale to-day were: Sir Wilkes to McMillan Brothers, Marshfield, Wis., \$2,400; Christine, to same, \$1,000; Fearless, same buyer, \$1,025; Count Robert, to Twin Brothers Stock Farm, Springfield, Ohio, \$2,000; Whim, to J. S. Coxy, Massillon, Ohio, \$1,500; Templear, to C. H. Patton, Chicago, \$1,525; Cognac, to J. W. Browning, Indianapolis, \$1,000.

Off on His Long Jaunt.

TACOMA, March 18.—George Francis Train to-day started on his journey around the world, taking the steamer Olympia to Victoria, where he will connect with the Canadian Pacific line for Yokohama.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, March 18.—An earthquake has occurred in Rome.

BERLIN, March 18.—The ship carpenters at Stettin struck for higher wages.

RIO JANEIRO, March 18.—Yellow fever has broken out in Campinas and San Paulo.

BERLIN, March 18.—It is reported that all the members of the imperial ministry have resigned.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The strike of the dock laborers here is collapsing. The men are showing a disposition to submit to arbitration. New hands to fill the places of the strikers are arriving rapidly.

PARIS, March 18.—The statement of the new ministry in announcing the policy which it would follow was read in the senate and deputies to-day. The chamber by a vote of 214 to 75 expressed confidence in the government.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., March 18.—Indian Agent Bennett has sent notice to the council of the Choctaw nation that under instructions from the commissioner of Indian affairs no lottery drawing will be allowed within the agency limits.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the house, Stone of Missouri, offered for reference a bill to abolish the Utah commission and devote its duties upon a board consisting of the governor, territorial secretary and the president of the council of the legislative assembly.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The cloak makers' strike that has been on 10 days was to-day declared off. The bosses signed a bill to employ the employees and the wages of the men have been fixed at \$15 per week, with weekly payments, and the hours of labor from 8 in the morning to 6 at night.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 18.—Governor Smith and Postmaster Holloway of the Soldiers' Home were arrested this morning on complaint of Comrade J. Borstion, who charged them with purchasing a large quantity of supplies taken before the United States commissioner and released on their own recognizance.

LONDON, March 18.—The general opinion is that the striking miners will succeed in forcing the masters to concede their demands for an immediate advance of 6 per cent. in wages, and a further advance of 6 per cent. on July 1. Many more mine owners in Nottinghamshire and Lancashire have acceded to the terms of the men.