

If you have Real Estate to Buy, Sell, or Rent, advertise it in the Standard's "Want" Column

The Standard

If your wish to engage Help, or desire a Situation, look in the Standard's "Want" Column

VOL. I.—NO. 164.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PERFECTION!

BUY PROPERTY

—WITH A—

Perfect Title.

—WHERE?—

The Title to

Missoula Property

IS PERFECT.

No Mineral Claims

—IN THE—

CITY OF MISSOULA.

No Lawsuits.

No Losses.

Sure Profits

—THE CITY—

In which to Purchase

REAL ESTATE,

Prices Advancing Rapidly.

Cook's Addition

—TO—

MISSOULA

Three-quarters of a mile from the business center of the city.

LOTS 25x175 FEET.

With Alley in Rear.

ONLY \$125. EASY TERMS

Now is the Time to Buy

M'Connell, Cook & Co

SOLE AGENTS.

Cor. Higgins ave. and Main St.

MISSOULA, MONT.

BOUND TO BE A SUCCESS

Verdict of the House Committee on the World's Fair.

Confident that Chicago will be able to conduct it successfully—A New Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Candler presented in the house to-day a report of the special committee on the world's fair. It is in part as follows: "Under instruction given by the action of the house committee it inserted Chicago in the bill as the place of holding in 1892 and committed to the representatives of that city for the purpose of perfecting and improving, it making such amendments as deemed necessary. The bill submitted differs in some essential features from the bill reported originally by the sub-committee and recommended. In the second section representatives of territories and of the District of Columbia have been increased from one to two commissioners from each and provision is also made for the appointment of eight commissioners at large. The commission is designated as the 'World's Columbian Commission.' The third section dispenses with the United States corporation which it proposed to create by congress. It is also stipulated that the commissioners be appointed from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, together with eight commissioners to be appointed at large, which the government appropriates for its own commission, acting independently of the corporation and without power to incur any obligations and instructed by this act to accept the buildings only when they are deemed by said commission to be adequate to the purpose for which intended. In the original bill the 11th section stated that not less than 10 per centum thereof be actually paid in cash before the commission do any corporate act other than those necessary to its organization. It is in sympathy with and desires to encourage the patriotic efforts of the citizens of Chicago in a great national and international exposition that will mark this important epoch in the history of the world and commemorate the life and services of Columbus in a manner worthy of the continent which he discovered. Section 12 defines the duties of the commission and commissioners and gives them the necessary power to allot space for exhibitions and classify exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the exposition, appoint judges and examiners, award premiums and have general charge and intercourse with exhibitions and representatives of foreign nations. Section 13 provides for the dedication of the world's Columbian exhibition on the 30th day of April, 1892. Upon the question of time for holding the exposition there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee.

The bill now reported is still more conservative, protecting the government's interests so far as its connection is concerned and insuring the financial success of the fair beyond reasonable contingency by providing that the commissioners shall not only be satisfied that an actual bond subscription to the capital stock of at least \$5,000,000 has been made, while not less than \$500,000 has been paid in, but also declares that the further sum of \$5,000,000, making \$10,000,000, be provided by the corporation in a single time for the successful prosecution of the work. The committee has given careful consideration of the statements of representatives of the finance committee of Chicago, as to the subscriptions to the stock of \$5,000,000 and believes the subscription will be paid. While it is the judgment of the committee that Chicago will meet the obligations and promises of their representatives, it would call attention to the fact that the judgment of the committee is not taken on, but that the commission on the spot in Chicago will have a more favorable opportunity to satisfy themselves. Representatives of Chicago who appeared before the committee were ready to meet every requirement indicated by the bill previously considered or in discussion while the location of the site was pending, and the committee desires to recognize the fact that it is due to Chicago that it be assured by the action of the house that the fair is to be held in Chicago, without further delay, as the business arrangements connected with the provisions of this act can be better adjusted when they are assured of the action of congress. The committee claim that the government does not assume any risk, but is asked to enact such legislation as this demonstrates.

The cost of the government buildings is limited to four hundred thousand dollars and appropriations are made for government expenses and limits the expenses of the government after 1891 for all purposes connected with the exposition to sum \$1,500,000. All the expenses of the government are subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury. In submitting the letter Chairman Gage, of the finance committee of Chicago, the house committee calls attention to the fact that the city of Chicago and state of Illinois have so far extended the period indicated in the bill that Chicago should be selected as the site for the fair. Investigations made by their committee at Paris enables Chicago to more intelligently comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking, the cost and requirements for the successful conduct of it, and will commence active preparations more promptly than could have been possible except for their enterprise and forethought. The committee call attention to the fact that the citizens of Chicago offer a larger and more generous contribution to the nation than was ever proffered by private citizens before and larger than any other offered by any foreign government or city in the great international exhibitions previously held. In the financial plan of the Paris exposition, which it is now claimed has been the most successful in the world, it was agreed that the contributions should aggregate \$6,000,000, while Chicago guarantees to satisfy the commission it will provide without aid from the national government the sum of \$10,000,000, and with a site to be also provided by Chicago, this is ample for all purposes for a fair in this country.

In addition to the buildings erected by the government and the city of Chicago for the exposition we may reasonably anticipate that many states of the union, the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central and South American republics and the governments of Europe will erect commodious buildings for their own exhibits. About fifty countries were represented at the Paris exposition and we may confidently expect an increased interest and larger representation in the Columbian exposition. The committee calls attention to the interesting and important communications and estimates appended hereto, received from the different departments and bureaus of the government, indicating great interest manifested by the people of the country and foreign nations in this celebration, and a more careful consideration of the subject since the first report of the committee has more deeply impressed the committee with the grandeur and importance of undertaking and confirmed them in the opinion that it will prove to be of the greatest national advantage. In conclusion is attached a statement from Senator Farwell, saying that subscriptions to the fair fund are bona fide and will be paid.

The minority report, signed by Belden, Hatch and Flower, says: The undersigned members dissent from the foregoing report and its conclusions and believe that the following resolution which we voted for should have been adopted: That when the guarantee fund of \$10,000,000 be secured by Chicago, in sufficiency and legality, which shall be satisfactory to this committee, we report the pending bill with such amendments as the committee may agree upon.

THIEVES THICK IN HELENA.

Governor Toole Gives King a Chance to Get a New Trial.

HELENA, March 19.—Governor Toole today granted a respite until May 8, to Thomas King who was to be executed for murder at Boulder, March 28. The respite was granted on the advice of Judge Galbraith, and King's attorneys who are preparing appeals for a new trial. No less than a dozen burglaries and small thefts have been committed in Helena within a week. The belief that the thieves are organized has started some vigilante talk.

This afternoon a diamond thief was captured and lodged in the city jail, but the door was left open and he walked out and has not been seen since. The police force has been enlarged and every effort is being made to capture the thieves.

A Big Dry Goods Failure.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The dry goods trade was started to-day by the failure of John F. Plummer & Co. They made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to their cashier, Jeremiah H. Murphy. Plummer has also made an individual assignment. Murphy says the assignment is principally due to the depreciation in the value of goods the firm has been carrying for some time. Creditors by uniting can possibly make the suspension only temporary. Murphy says the liabilities are about \$1,000,000 and the assets are about \$500,000. The balance due to manufacturers and for trust money deposited with the firm by relatives and friends. The assets nominally are a little larger than the liabilities, and consist of stock, outstanding accounts and valuable real estate owned by Plummer. The trade attributes the failure to over advances chiefly on satin accounts, and complications arising from the old firm of Stone & Darling, whose business Plummer took. He was active in republican politics but it is claimed that did not interfere with his business. He is a personal friend of President Harrison and took a leading part in the last presidential campaign in the dry goods trade.

Private Wild's Veracity Assailed.

CHICAGO, March 19.—In the court martial of Lieutenant Steele to-day Private Wild was recalled and repeated his story. Sergeant John Comas of the Fifteenth infantry testified that he knew Wild in his company some years ago under the name of Daniel P. Ward. He said Wild's reputation for truth was bad and that he wouldn't believe him under oath. Sergeant Shaw of the Eighth cavalry also testified that he knew Wild's veracity and said Lieutenant Steele's conduct had always been gentlemanly. Two privates of the eighth cavalry testified to the same effect and the defense offered to produce 22 witnesses to testify to Wild's bad reputation and all the soldiers of Lieutenant Steele's company to testify to the latter's humane rule. The court took the matter under consideration.

Crank or Crook?

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Dr. Harrison Wagner, whose numerous and heavy suits against the Adams express company instituted in small county courts have recently attracted considerable attention, is locked up in the police station here to wait the pleasure of the authorities of Stafford county, Va., who want him on the charge of forgery of signatures to the documents in the case. Wagner says he was a manufacturer of medicines in Frederick county, Md., and brought suits against the Adams express company in several states for a failure to deliver his medicines, obtaining numerous judgments by default. He asserts his innocence of forgery. Wagner is thought to be a crank.

The Duty on Lard.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Republican members of the ways and means committee will submit a tariff bill to the full committee on Friday. An agreement has been reached on Mexican lead ores. Lead ores will be dutiable at 1 1/2 cents per pound and will have to pay duty regardless of whether or not the lead ore is associated with other ores.

Cattlemen Adopt Resolutions.

CADWELL, Kas., March 19.—The Cherokee strip live stock association to-day adopted resolutions providing for the removal of cattle in accordance with the president's proclamation. A memorial to the president was adopted requesting protection against boomer's raids.

Started for No Man's Land.

LIBERAL, Kan., March 19.—At the request of the president's proclamation a party of boomers, numbering two hundred or three hundred, have started for No Man's Land, where they intend to found a town at Hardisty. They say the president's order does not apply to No Man's Land.

Mrs. Burchell Discharged.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 19.—Mrs. Burchell was taken before the police magistrate to-day, but as neither Detective Murray or Crown Attorney Raymond had any evidence against Mrs. Burchell, the magistrate discharged her.

They Want Reciprocity in Trade.

WINNIPEG, March 19.—The Manitoba legislature adopted a resolution to-day asking the dominion parliament to negotiate with the United States government with a view to the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity in trade.

GERMANY'S CHANCELLOR

General Von Caprivi Appointed as Bismarck's Successor.

Count Herbert Bismarck Receives an Ambassadorship—Resignation of Ministers—Comments on the Appointment.

BERLIN, March 19.—General Von Caprivi, commander of the Tenth army corps has been appointed chancellor of the empire to succeed Bismarck. Bismarck in his note to the emperor tendering his resignation, alleged that old age and failing health are his reasons for desiring to withdraw from public life. To-day's papers call attention to the fact that while taking lunch yesterday with the delegates to the labor conference, Bismarck gave cordial greeting to Jules Simon, head of the French delegation, and had a long conversation with him. He has invited all the French delegates to dine with him to-morrow. The National Gazette says that General Von Caprivi, the new chancellor, has also been appointed president of the Prussian ministry. The Gazette also says that Count Herbert Bismarck, resigning the position of imperial foreign minister, and he will be succeeded by either Von Radowitz, German ambassador at Constantinople, or Count Von Hatfeldt, German ambassador at London.

Chancellor Caprivi will not assume the foreign portfolio, Von Boetticher becomes president of the Prussian ministry. Count Eulenberg, governor of Hesse, Nassau, succeeds Von Boetticher as minister of the interior. Count Herbert Bismarck will receive an ambassadorship. Ministers Herrfurth and Maybach have resigned. The Tagblatt says the emperor has dismissed Count von Waldseeck, his chief of staff.

LONDON, March 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the News denies the story that Bismarck refused to visit the emperor in the evening before his resignation. It is reported that the emperor was annoyed at Bismarck for interviewing Windthorst without consulting him. It is said he is certain Bismarck did not intend to resign at present, because he intended to make a great political speech in the reopening of the Reichstag and await a trial for an impressive exit from the political scene. Bismarck is in excellent spirits. He suffers from insomnia, and earnestly desires rest. His family, and especially his wife, is glad he resigned.

The Times' Berlin correspondent says: Although a soldier of the first order, Caprivi, in the opinion of all his intimates, is very much more, and if personal appearance counts for anything he is a man of great force of character. He bears a remarkable likeness to Bismarck. The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: The emperor likes Caprivi personally, but he is intractable by nature and not likely to be chancellor long.

Amendments to the Customs Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Among the amendments made by the senate committee to the administrative customs bill reported to the senate this afternoon, is the striking out of the provision that the section shall not apply to articles exported from the United States and reimported. A section is added fixing the time of the act to take effect July 1, 1890, except section 12, which shall take effect at once. This section provides for the appointment by the president of nine general appraisers, not more than five to be from one political party.

Soldiers on the Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, T. T., March 19.—The patrol of the Cherokee strip by the United States forces has begun. These troops were massed at this point this morning. From the hotel they will march to the four different points along the southern boundary of the strip, thence they will march in squads, covering as much ground as possible, north through the strip, notifying the settlers and those who now remain of the president's notice and forcibly evicting those who refuse to go voluntarily. Once out they will be kept out.

The Bingham Inquest.

CHICAGO, March 19.—At the inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Jennie Bingham, whose mysterious murder was mentioned last night, an alibi was established for her husband and who was proved to have been in Milwaukee Sunday night. The police are working on several theories, the principal one being that she went driving with a man they are trying to locate Sunday night and while stupefied with liquor or drugs fell out of the buggy receiving fatal injuries. The woman is said to have been addicted to morphine.

Russia's Military Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—At the military conference here General Unterberger, governor of the province of Amor, advocated a policy of moderation toward China on the ground that in case of war Russia could only place 20 battalions against 80,000 Manchurian soldiers. He urged the speedy construction of the Siberian railroad as the best counteraction to the massing of Chinese troops on the Siberian boundary with the object of seizing Russian ports on the North Pacific coast.

A Large Strike Probable.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—Three hundred men will quit work at the Keystone rolling mill to-night on account of a reduction in wages because of poor material. Trouble at Oliver Brothers' mill over the discharge of a man resulted in a strike of 350 and it is alleged that all of the 1,800 employees will go out to-morrow.

The English Syndicate Gets There.

CHICAGO, March 19.—An announcement was made to-night that the proposed sale of the Hammond Dressed Beef company to an English syndicate had been consummated. The new capitalization is \$6,500,000, and it is said all has been placed in London.

A Trifling Deficiency.

JACKSON, Miss., March 19.—The legislative committee report places Treasurer Hemingway's deficit at \$312.

Struck For Eight Hours.

LONDON, March 19.—Eight thousand employes of the Armstrong Gun Works have struck for eight hours.

THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

Latest Reports From the Lower Mississippi—Situation in Arkansas.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 19.—The break has widened to the extent of 350 feet up to 6:30 to-night. One of the broken ends has finally been secured and the other end will be made secure to-morrow. No great change has yet been reported as escaping from the overflows. Only one cabin in the immediate vicinity of the break has been washed away. The water is spreading on the low places between the plantations and swamps and is now within four miles of Greenville, in Black Bayou. A small embankment is being thrown up in the northern part of the city. It is thought Greenville is in no danger from this break. The river has fallen here five inches since the levee at Land, Ark., broke. No effort is being made to close the crevice, at the last report and it was widening and a column of water passing through.

HELENA, Ark., March 19.—The town of Clarendon is now pretty highly covered with water from the White river, which rose so fast that the conductor was compelled to move the train on the Arkansas Midland road two miles from Clarendon in order to make his run into Helena. Between Duncan and Clarendon the water is on some parts of the track six feet deep.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., March 19.—The crevasse at Raleigh this afternoon was five feet wide and from 19 to 22 feet deep, and the water was going through with tremendous force and velocity. Attempts are being made to fasten the ends so as prevent further abrasions.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Further Loss of Life at the Scene of the Indianapolis Fire.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 19.—Part of the roof of the Bowen Merrill building, which was gutted by fire two days ago, fell this afternoon, burying a large number of men in the ruins. It is believed from 15 to 25 are killed or injured. The reports of eye witnesses are very conflicting as to the number supposed to be in the wreck, and probably most of those near the falling wall escaped. Peter Albin and William Meadows, carpenters engaged in bracing the iron front, were killed beneath the debris but were rescued, both considerably hurt. It is impossible to make a thorough search of the wreck yet, as the rest of the iron front threatens to topple over at any moment. Immediately after the fall of the roof the east wall of the adjoining building, occupied by Bicknell's store, fell in. It is believed that all the clerks and customers escaped.

Later—An investigation proved that only two men were slightly hurt, though many had narrow escapes. Flames broke out again in the ruins and are still burning to-night. It is feared that two three-story buildings adjoining the wreckage have been damaged by the crash and are likely to succumb.

A Romantic Case.

BOSTON, March 19.—James Seth Adams, a boy of 17, is suing through friends, his father's third wife to establish his right to one-fourth of an estate of \$75,000 left by the late Seth Adams of Newton, to the children of his brother, Charles W. Adams. The plaintiff is a child of Charles W. Adams and Hannah Phillips. His mother was born in England in 1833. She met the plaintiff's father in 1873 and came to America with him as governess for his children and subsequently returned to England, but in 1878 returned and assumed marital relations with her future husband. They resided in various sections of the country and in 1881 the plaintiff was born in San Francisco. A few months later Adams obtained a divorce in California from his third wife, the defendant in the present case. He died in 1887. The third wife contends that the divorce is illegal on the ground that the husband had no domicile in California; that she was not satisfied of the proceedings and was not guilty of abandonment as alleged. If the divorce is illegal the plaintiff has no share in the estate in question.

Bishop Escher on Trial.

READING, Pa., March 19.—The committee of the Evangelical association appointed to try Bishop Escher of Chicago began its hearing to-day. The charges read were, in substance, as follows: Un-Christian conduct, slander, evil speaking and falsehood, creating dissension, perpetuating and intensifying agitation in the church and disturbing her peace by a revival of old and previously adjudicated differences. Bishop Escher is not in attendance.

Five Miners Perish.

HURLEY, Wis., March 19.—A great fire is raging in the Germania mine. Five miners have perished. All efforts to stay the flames are unsuccessful. The unfortunate men are James Thomas, his son Joseph Thomas, Hugh Walker, Jim Sullivan and William Banks, all miners. The loss will reach \$100,000. Walker escaped from the mine with about four hundred men when the fire first broke out, but returned to rescue the others still in the mine and was himself burned to death.

Mexican Notes.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 19.—The American general passenger agents held a meeting to-day and organized, every attention being paid them by officials and citizens. President Diaz has ordered that every possible courtesy be extended to them.

General Corrallo, Commanding Forces Operating Against the Yaquis, telegraphs the war department that he will commence a vigorous campaign.

It is stated that Eyraud, the French murderer, is in Lower California.

Held For the Grand Jury.

BUFFALO, March 19.—Conductor Houghtaling was arraigned this morning charged with misdemeanor in being responsible for the Bay View accident, in accordance with the verdict of the coroner's jury. He pleaded not guilty and was held to await the action of the grand jury.

A Congo Massacre.

PARIS, March 19.—A telegram has been received from the Congo country, stating that a French post consisting of 10 natives under a European agent has been massacred at Ubungus.

Severe Storms Along the Coast.

BOSTON, March 19.—Despatch from various points along the coast report a very severe snow and wind storm. Weeks are feared.

THE FARMER'S CAUSE

Senator Voorhees Champions Agricultural Interests.

What Should be Done By Legislators to Remedy the Evils Under Which He is Suffering.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the senate Vice President Morton occupied the chair to-day. The resolution offered by Voorhees Monday as to the agricultural depression was taken up and Voorhees addressed the senate. He said, in part, that it was now nearly 30 years since the close of the war had given to the agriculturist an opportunity to prey upon the self-sacrificing patriots of the country. Measure had been resorted to for the taxation of one class of citizens and the enrichment of another. There had been legislation by which the burden of the public debt has been doubled. Silver had been demonetized and a high protective tariff had been established. He characterized the protective tariff as the cause why the farmers of the United States to-day did not receive on an average more than 19 cents a bushel for corn, 50 cents for wheat and 2 to 3 cents a pound for hogs. Every pretense of a home market for the farmer was a fraud, and every pretense of taxing wheat, oats and potatoes for his benefit was a cheat and sham. It is a notorious truth that the tariff as it now stood increased the farmers' expense account from 35 to 100 per cent. on every implement of industry with which he toiled, and last year his twine was raised to 18 cents a pound. Ohio farms were now under mortgage to the extent of \$300,000,000. In Illinois 23 per cent. of the whole face of the state was under mortgage, they amounting to \$402,000,000. Forty-seven per cent. of the state of Michigan was under mortgage. In Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Kansas and the whole northwest from twenty to fifty per cent. of farm lands were under mortgage at such rates of interest as farmers could never pay out of their crops. They say nothing of the principal. Farmers were thus brought face to face with ruin. Nor were the farmers of New England different in that respect from those of western states. The remedies to be applied were: First, tariff reform; second, a full supply of legal tender money; third, a free coinage of silver; fourth, oppression by law of gambling in futures; fifth, a liberal policy of pensions. Voorhees summed up his arguments with a reference to a subsidiary press (blocks of five) official patronage, etc.

Wilson of Iowa said he desired to read a letter from a farmer of Iowa who knew by practical experience more about the condition of the farming class than the senator from Indiana ever learned in his readings. He then read a letter, which had already been published, showing the comparatively low prices of farm produce and the high prices of the manufactured goods before the war.

The Blair educational bill was then taken up and Pierce spoke in opposition to it. Evans and Call advocated it.

Allison from the finance committee reported with amendments the house bill in relation to the collection of the revenue calendar. Adjourned.

Collision on the Northwestern.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Telegrams to the general office of the Northwestern road state that two passenger trains met in a collision at Lavelle, Wis., yesterday. The trains were to have met there, but a mistake was made in the sidetracking of one and a collision resulted. One woman, four men and one child were injured, two quite seriously.

Want More Stringent Legislation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The Pacific coast board committee to-day adopted a resolution protesting against the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act and asking for such additional legislation as will effectually prevent Chinese immigration. The bill recently introduced by Morrow was endorsed.

Russia Doesn't Like It.

LONDON, March 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says the Russian government is disagreeably impressed by the meetings held in England and America to denounce the outrages committed upon the exiles in Siberia.

In Twenty-Four Rounds.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Prof. James Corbors of the Buffalo athletic club, knocked out Tommy Danforth of Harlem in 24 rounds to-night. Danforth did most of the leading and made a very showy struggle but was overmatched.

Arrested at Missoula.

MISSOULA, March 19.—E. A. Searls and W. C. Paine, who have been living here the past month, were arrested to-day, charged with robbing the Northern Pacific express office at Brainerd, Minn., of \$15,000 about a year ago.

Relief For Settlers.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The house committee on public lands to-day ordered a favorable report on the Comstock bill for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific indemnity lands with a few amendments.

Nominations Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Among the nominations to-day were the following: Commodore K. Beckham to be rear admiral. Postmasters: Arizona; J. Knox Corbett, Sussex; John W. Archibald, Prescott.

Harrison Goes Duck shooting.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The president accompanied by Senator Sewall left Washington this afternoon on a ducking expedition to the preserves of the Maryland ducking club.

A Prominent Californian Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Judge John S. Hogen, ex-collector of the port of San Francisco and United States senator to fill out the term of Senator Casseberry who resigned in 1885, died to-day.