

## WHY THE GREAT RUSH

# Missoula?

Because it is one of

## THE LEADING CITIES

—OF—

# AND TO-DAY

There are more buildings being erected in Missoula, and it has greater prospects for a remarkable growth than any other city of

## MONTANA.

Missoula has doubled its population in the past twelve months, and will certainly more than double it again in the next twelve months. Money invested there now will net the investor a handsome profit.

### CONDITION OF MISSOULA PROPERTY:

- Climate perfect.
- View magnificent.
- Soil Fertile.
- Water excellent.
- Title Perfect.
- Prices Low.
- Terms Easy.

We will sell you a house and lot for \$2,000.

## \$300 CASH

Balance \$30 a month.

### DESCRIPTION:

Lot 50x120, within one-half a mile from Court House; trees, garden, excellent fences and out buildings, all completed. House, a new one-story and a half, six rooms, bay window, cellar porch, etc. This is a bargain, and gives you an opportunity to own a home in Montana's Garden City.

### REMEMBER

Missoula is the City of homes.

## M'Connell, Cook & Co

Real Estate and

## FINANCIAL AGENTS,

MISSOULA, MONT.

## THE PRECIOUS METALS

### Last Year's Productions of Gold and Silver Show Good Gains Over 1888.

### Colorado Still Heads the List With Montana a Close Second—The Status of Other States.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Director of the Mint Lester has submitted to congress the report on the production of precious metals for the year 1889. The gold product of the United States was 1,587,000 fine ounces, of the value of \$32,000,000, against \$33,000,000 the preceding year. Of the gold product, \$31,959,047 was deposited at mints for coinage and manufacture into bars. The silver product was approximately 50,000,000 fine ounces, commercial value \$46,750,000, and coinage value of \$64,646,464, against the estimated product for 1888 of 45,783,632 fine ounces, commercial value \$43,020,000 and coinage value \$59,196,000, an increase over 1888 of about 4,261,363 fine ounces, commercial value \$3,730,000. In addition to the silver product of our mines, about seven million ounces were extracted from lead ores imported into the United States and smelted in this country, and over 5,000,000 ounces from base silver bars imported principally from Mexico, making the total product of 1889 of 55,783,632 fine ounces, commercial value \$49,750,000 and coinage value \$68,846,464, against the estimated product for 1888 of 49,783,632 fine ounces, commercial value \$45,783,632 and coinage value \$88,196,000, an increase over 1888 of about 6,000,000 fine ounces, commercial value \$4,000,000. California produced \$14,034,000, of which \$13,000,000 was gold, being about two-fifths of the total gold product of the United States. Utah shows a largely increased product, notably in silver. Idaho and New Mexico report an increased product, and Arizona and Nevada a reduced product for 1889. The gold product of Dakota (South) increased from \$2,600,000 in 1888 to \$2,900,000 in 1889. Oregon and Washington both report increased products, the former having produced \$1,200,000 in gold. The states of the Appalachian range show a slightly increased product of gold over 1888. The total value of gold deposited in the mints during the calendar year was \$48,903,072, of which \$42,599,206 were new deposits, and \$6,303,866 re-deposits. The total deposits and re-deposits of silver aggregated \$62,257,564 standard ounces of a coining value of \$42,237,165 of which 36,574,212 were standard ounces of a coining value of \$41,977,255 deposits. The quantity of silver purchased for silver dollar coinage was 36,257,564 standard ounces, at an average cost of .3556 per ounce fine. The amount of silver offered to the treasury department for sale aggregated 47,965,700 fine ounces; net loss of gold and silver to the United States by excess exports over imports of precious metals was as follows: Gold, \$38,886,753; silver, \$14,788,666; total \$53,675,419. The amount of gold and silver used in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1889, in the United States was: Gold, \$16,797,000; silver, \$8,766,000; total \$25,563,000. The amount of domestic bullion used in arts was: Gold, \$9,886,872; silver, \$5,297,953; total \$15,184,825. The total metallic stock of the United States is estimated to have been January 1, 1890, as follows: Gold coin and bullion \$689,275,007; silver coin and bullion \$488,388,624; total \$1,177,663,631.

**The Eight Hour Day.**  
NEW YORK, April 28.—The general executive board of the American Federation of Labor, after a protracted session this afternoon, issued a manifesto to-night, signed by President Gompers. After denouncing all who do not yield to his views as enemies of those who work, Gompers closes thus: "The executive council of the American Federation of Labor having selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the demand for the enforcement of the eight hour work day, I ask you to refrain from any sympathetic strikes, rather remain at your work and aid the carpenters and joiners to win in the contest. To the carpenters and joiners my advice is to demand and insist upon the enforcement of the eight-hour work day. In the demonstration to be held May 1 turn out in vast numbers and by your presence manifest your unalterable determination to have the eight-hour work day enforced, though by one trade at a time, yet for all as the ultimate result. Allow no one to provoke you, refrain from all violence and let the watchword be 'peace and order' in the eight-hour work day, firm, peacefully and positive."

**The May Demonstration Abroad.**  
BERLIN, April 28.—The managers of military workshops at Spandau announce that workmen who absent themselves on May day will be dismissed.  
MADRID, April 28.—The government has given orders to permit a labor demonstration in Valencia on May day unless disorders arise.  
ROME, April 28.—The Italian government has taken precautions looking to the maintenance of order on May 1. The prefect of Bologna has forbidden a procession on that day and all shops will be closed.  
VIENNA, April 28.—The burgomaster at Mursch has been threatened with death for forbidding a demonstration on May day.

**Sullivan Will Accept.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—President Fulda, of the California Athletic club, last night received a dispatch from M. C. Clark, the friend and advisor of J. L. Sullivan, and with whom President Fulda has been conducting the correspondence looking to a fight between Sullivan and Jackson, saying that Sullivan would accept the club's proposition after the Mississippi affair is settled on June 23 next. He still maintains that the winner should take the whole purse.

**A Spotted Fever Epidemic.**  
FOUNTAIN HEAD, TEX., April 28.—Spotted fever has again broken out in the Pleasant Hill neighborhood. During the past week there has been 11 cases and 10 of the number have proved fatal. The disease seems to baffle the skill of the best physicians.

**The Theosophist Society.**  
CHICAGO, April 28.—The final session of the Theosophists was held to-day, several papers being read. The resolution abolishing initiation grips and pass words was laid on the table. General Secretary Judge was re-elected. Mr. Thomas of San Diego, Cal., was chosen delegate to the December convention at Adyar, Indiana.

**The Situation at Vicksburg.**  
VICKSBURG, Miss., April 28.—Advice from points north of here and in this vicinity show that the water is falling everywhere and in several places planting will begin next week.

**Accident to a Theatrical Troupe.**  
STAUNTON, Va., April 28.—At 3 a. m. an express train on the Chesapeake & Ohio, bound for Washington, was descending a heavy grade a mile west of Staunton, when the a r brake was rendered useless and the train rushed into Staunton at the rate of 80 miles an hour, tearing away the depot roof. The Pullman sleeper was thrown on its side. In it were 15 members of the "Pearl and Peckin" troupe, en route to Baltimore. Of the company, Myrtle Knox, was injured, and died while being taken from the car. Edith Miller had a leg broken. Edward Webb, Edward Stevens, Bertha Fisher, Louis Harrison and Cone Dunham escaped with slight cuts and bruises. The car took fire, but was put out.

**Mrs. Parnell's Sufferings.**  
NEW YORK, April 28.—Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the Irish leader, writes to a morning paper contradicting the story to the effect that she is not in destitute circumstances and retreating her former statement. She said: "Pearl and I will fail to portray my extreme case, and none have told my intense sufferings. A cold, too, was digging into me for weeks. I would not now be alive but for the benevolent people who provided for me, for I was fast, at my advanced age, dying of cold and starvation."

## IN THE SUPREME COURT.

### Liquor May be Imported Into Iowa Under the Inter-State Act.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the supreme court to-day the chief justice in delivering the opinion of the court, says in part: The power vested in congress to regulate commerce among the several states is the power to prescribe a rule by which that commerce is to be governed, and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitation other than those prescribed in the constitution. That ardent spirits are subjects of inter-state commerce cannot be denied whenever the law of a state amounts essentially to the regulation of commerce as when it inheres directly or indirectly the receipt of an imported commodity, or its disposition before it has ceased to become an article of trade between one state and another, it is considered essential to the power which in this particular has been vested exclusively in the general government and is therefore void.

To concede to a state the power to exclude directly or indirectly articles so situated, without congressional permission is to concede to the majority of the state represented in the legislature, the power to regulate the commercial intercourse between states by determining what shall be the subjects when that power was distinctly granted to be exercised by the people of the United States represented in congress and its possession by the latter is considered essential to the more perfect union which the constitution was adopted to create.

Justice Gray delivered a dissenting opinion in behalf of himself and Justices Harlan and Brewer. It says, in part: The power of regulating or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors appropriately belongs as a branch of the police power, to the legislatures of the several states, statutes in question being held in operation and void as to Iowa in the exercise of its undoubted power to protect the inhabitants against the evils, physical, moral and social attending the free use of intoxicating liquors. They are not aimed at interstate commerce, but operate only on intoxicating liquors within the territorial limits of the state. If the statutes of the state in restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within its territory are to be held in operation and void as applied to liquor sent or brought from another state and sold by the importer in what are called "original packages," the consequence must be that an inhabitant of any state may under protest of interstate commerce carry or send into and sell in any or all of the other states of the union intoxicating liquors of whatever description, despite any legislation of those states on the subject and although his own state should be the only one which had not enacted similar laws, we would require affirmative and explicit legislation on the part of congress to convince us that it contemplated or intended such a result. The court by the same vote reversed the decision of the supreme court of Michigan in the case of Henry Lyng, agent for a Wisconsin brewery who was fined for selling liquor without a license. Lying attacked the constitutionality of the law, on the ground that it would compel agents of outside brewers to pay \$300 a year license, while brewers within the state could under the manufacturer's license sell at wholesale after paying only \$65 annual license.

**IN THE HOUSE.**  
**The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill Passed.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The speaker laid before the house a bill for the president returning without approval the bill to allow Ogden, Utah, to increase the indebtedness. Referred to committee on territories.  
The legislative executive and judicial appropriations bill passed without division.  
The house then went into committee of the whole on bills relating to the district of Columbia.  
The pending bill was for the establishment of Rock park. In the course of the debate Hooker of Mississippi alluded to the Confederate graves in Arlington cemetery, on the head boards of which were carved the word "Rebel." He said he did not object to this, "Rebel" was a just reproach. "It only showed they were the men who were led by the second great rebel, Robert E. Lee—George Washington having been the first. The committee having risen, the Rock Creek park bill was defeated.  
A bill of South Carolina moved re-consideration and the house adjourned.

**War Claims Reported Adversely.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The house committee on war claims ordered an adverse report on the Funston bill appropriating \$882,330 to reimburse Kansas for moneys expended in settlement of claims for property captured or destroyed by confederate forces.  
Representative Funston, from the committee on agriculture, today introduced a bill providing for inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, etc. An amendment to the bill makes it include drugs.

**Flood Sufferers in Need.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Proctor has received several replies to telegrams asking for information in regard to the extent of suffering in the overflowed districts of the south. The governor of Louisiana said that 10 days rations for 25,000 people should be sent to New Orleans for distribution throughout the state. The governor of Mississippi said probably 20,000 persons in that state were in need of assistance and the governor of Arkansas said 500 people in Phillips county and a considerable number in Desha county were in great need of relief.

**Urgently in Need of Assistance.**  
NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The protection levee in front of Grossette gave way this morning letting the flood directly in upon the already partially inundated village. People have their stock on platforms and hummocks of earth and both people and stock are badly in need of assistance.

**The Anti-Polygamy Act.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The house committee on territories to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill enlarging the scope of the Edmunds-Tucker anti-polygamy act by disfranchising adherents of the Mormon faith who refuse to take the prescribed oath.

**Made No Progress.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The senate republican silver committee was in session two hours this afternoon, but made no apparent substantial progress.

## WAITING FOR THE END

### Kemmler Not to be Executed During the Next Twenty-Four Hours.

THE EXECUTION TO BE WITNESSED BY ONLY TWO MEMBERS OF THE PRESS—HOW HE SPENDS THE TIME.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—The latest news about murderer William Kemmler is that he is still alive, and no one but Warden Durston knows definitely at what hour or on what day the electrical shot will be sent through his body. It has been almost settled that the execution was to take place Tuesday, but the machinery of the death room was not in final order when working hours were over this evening, and it is believed arrangements will not be completed until late tomorrow. Warden Durston said this afternoon that the execution certainly would not occur during the next 24 hours. Several scientists and law officers who have been invited to witness the execution have arrived here. A number of newspaper men will be permitted to see it except representatives of the two press associations. This afternoon Warden Durston showed to a number of reporters the different electrical devices and chairs in which Kemmler will be executed. The same has been described recently at length in the press. Saturated sponges will be placed between the electrodes and the body to prevent burning. The victim will be firmly strapped in the chair and a broad leather strap will cover the face except the nose, thus concealing the death agony. It is understood the current used to cause death will be between 250 and 270 volts in force, enough to supply about one thousand lights. Kemmler has passed the day in about the same way he has the last week. He has read the Bible as well as he could and listens to his religious keeper, Daniel McNaughton, Dr. Houghton and Chaplain Yates. He has made his will to-night, giving a pictorial Bible to Keeper McNaughton, a pigs in clover puzzle to Rev. Dr. Houghton and a Testament to Keeper Weir.

**DOINGS IN WASHINGTON.**  
**Correspondents Who Would Like Another Investigation—Bills Reported.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The house committee on public lands to-day directed a favorable report on the senate bill (with amendments), to provide for the acquisition of land for town sites and commercial purposes in Alaska. The bill changes the capitol of the territory from Sitka to Juneau.  
The senate committee on territories to-day ordered a substitute reported for the bill referred to the committee to legalize the acts of the Arizona territorial legislature. The substitute will legalize the acts of all legislatures including the last one, to amend or repeal any acts so legalized. The expenses of Dolph's senate investigating committee is about \$2,000. Several correspondents have reported that the O. R. & N. U. & A. earnings will be increased by the completion of 212 miles of O. R. & N. branches. Bonds will be sold from time to time for the reimbursement of the cost of extensions.

**SENATE PROCEEDINGS.**  
**A Debate on the Levee System—For the Admission of Arizona.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the senate to-day Reagan said his investigations had convinced him the levee system was a failure, as it had proved in the Yellow River of China, where the bed river had raised and devastating overflows causing loss of millions of lives had resulted. The outlet system was the true relief for the overflows of the Mississippi.  
Berry held that the levee was the only true system and said nearly every engineer who had anything to do with the river held the same view.  
Harris had believed in the levee system, but the events of the last two months had greatly shaken his confidence in it and he moved to amend the bill by providing a commission of scientists to be charged with the duty of a thorough investigation of the subject.  
Eustis said steamboat captains were unanimously in favor of the levee system against the outlet system.  
Walthall said as far as he knew the people along the river had absolute faith in the levee system and were generally opposed to the outlet. He firmly believed if the outlet system was adopted it would not be long before the Mississippi river would become useless for navigation. After further discussion, the morning business hour being exhausted, Blackburn introduced a bill for the admission of Arizona, which was referred. The land forfeit bill was taken up, and after some discussion, went over without action.

**Signing the Treaty.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representatives of nine of the American republics today signed a formal treaty of arbitration in Secretary Blaine's office at the department of state, namely: the United States of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti and the United States of Brazil. It is expected that more signatures and seals will be added soon, and it is hoped that the signatures of all the powers will be secured in the course of the summer and autumn. Great enthusiasm is felt at the state department over the rapid progress of so important a measure.

**A Dissolution Wanted.**  
NEW YORK, April 28.—William H. Allen, Benjamin Knower, Arthur L. Shipman and Lyman Ingram, trustees of the Yaqui River Mining company, petitioned the supreme court for a dissolution of the corporation. The company's only property is certain mining privileges in mines in Sonora, Mexico, and it is stated that its title is liable to attack, and that the possibility of working the mines to pecuniary advantage is questionable.

**THE UNION PACIFIC.**  
**The Report of the Past Year Shows a Great Falling Off.**  
BOSTON, April 28.—The Union Pacific issued its annual report yesterday. While the Union Pacific proper shows substantially the same result as for 1888, the whole system shows a comparative loss in surplus of \$407,000; the surplus for the year beginning \$1,145,000, against \$1,552,000 the previous year. This loss, President Adams states, is due to decreased earnings of the O. R. & N. Co., by reason of deficient crops in Oregon and Washington.  
The deficit of St. J. & G. I. has decreased \$12,000; that of the O. R. & N. increased \$389,000; that of General Rosecrans decreased \$62,000; that of Montana Union increased \$107,000; that of Kansas City & Omaha increased \$47,000. The total expenditures are \$10,988,000; increase, \$198,000; balance, \$1,145,000; income, \$12,033,500; increase, \$751,000. There is an increase of \$269,000 in interest charges, \$195,000 in sinking funds, \$181,000 in discount, etc., and \$86,000 in profit and loss. The deficit of St. J. & G. I. has decreased \$12,000; that of the O. R. & N. increased \$389,000; that of General Rosecrans decreased \$62,000; that of Montana Union increased \$107,000; that of Kansas City & Omaha increased \$47,000. The total expenditures are \$10,988,000; increase, \$198,000; balance, \$1,145,000; income, \$12,033,500; increase, \$751,000. 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