

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1895.

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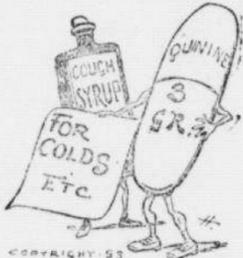
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ON THE EVE OF BATTLE

The Politicians Have Complete Possession of Helena.

EVERY ONE HAS A PLAN

Some Want to Be Senator While Others Would Be Satisfied With the Position of Page—An Army in All.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Jan. 4.—The lobby of the Helena hotel was jammed full to-night. All the candidates were on hand, from aspirants for the United States senate down to those who want the position of pages in the house. Most of the members have arrived and the remainder are expected surely to-morrow.

The republican caucuses for the nomination of officers of the senate and house will be held Saturday evening. There is such a multitude of men, women and children in the contests for these places that it is impossible to keep track of them all or to form any estimate of the result.

For speaker Swift of Silver Bow, Joy of Park, and Alderson of Gallatin are each making a hard fight.

Lee Mantle, accompanied by J. B. Read of the *Inter Mountain*, arrived this evening. Mantle's friends are predicting that he will win in a walk.

Governor Rickards and his supporters think that Mantle's strength is overestimated.

Tom Carter is putting up the liveliest kind of a fight for the east side senatorship. Helena sentiment is for him; there is no doubt about that. Carter's friends are claiming 24 votes.

The story was started to-day that Tom Power is being backed by the sugar trust, but it is generally regarded as a campaign lie, started by the Carter people.

As for Sanders, his friends say he will surprise them all when it comes to the show-down.

Mayor Weed is looking as handsome and good natured as ever and is willing to take anything that may come his way.

AS THE GOLDBUGS SEE US.

Montana Is Conceded to Have Done Fairly Well During 1894.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—The *Minneapolis Journal* says editorially to-day: "Montana has made a good showing for a hard times year. She has exported agricultural products of the value of about \$13,000,000 and her mineral output has been about \$32,000,000. This for a state that has a population of only about 200,000 is far from a bad showing."

"Every crop raised in the state was a success; the gold mines produced more than for a long time; the copper production has been as great as the year before, as has the tonnage of the silver output; the cattle industry has brought more cash than ever; the sheep trade has been better than the year before; the agriculturist has profited as never before."

"Montana has, during the year, made progress in the diversification of her farming interests, and she has succeeded so well that her cities were supplied with hogs from her own borders. Her exports of potatoes were 3,000 tons, and in the growing of fruit and berries there has been a most excellent start."

IN A YOUNG GIRL'S POWER.

How She Cured Her Relatives of Committling Petty Robberies.

WINCHESTER, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The Bradley family, residing near Mount Orab, is attracting much attention. It consists of the father, mother and two children. They have been terrors for years because of their depredations. Recently one of the children, a daughter about 15 years old, awoke from a dream screaming. She told a story of what she had seen, and declared that unless the family reformed a great calamity would befall them.

The girl appeared to have a strange power over her parents, and they do exactly as she commands. On Wednesday and Sunday nights she holds a sort of fetish service, during which the family is under her control, and they perform weird dances and jabber in an unknown tongue. Large crowds attend, and the case is mysterious; but the petty thefts have ceased.

IN A MUDDLE.

You Can Get Any Kind of a Report In Turkey These Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—The Turkish newspapers deny the reported assassination of Tabin Pasha, governor of Bitlis, saying the story arose from the death of Iahmi Bey, vali of Savas, which, it is claimed, was due to natural causes. The newspapers of this city also publish a dispatch from Tabin Pasha stating all is tranquil in the province of Bitlis.

An imperial decree giving notification of the election of Mgr. Ismirian as Armenian patriarch in succession of Mgr. Achikian, who recently resigned on account of difficulties between the pope and patriarchate, was issued without the usual demand that the patriarch should promise to pursue a line of conduct consistent with the views of the Turkish government, which promise Mgr. Ismirian refused to give.

Reports received here as to the situation in Macedonia are disquieting. This is due to the extension of brigandage. The porte is making inquiries on the subject.

SECRETLY WEDDED AN ACTRESS.

Miss Marie Burruss the Bride of a Massachusetts Lawyer.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Marie Burruss, the actress, was secretly married in New York on June 12 last to Guy Wilbur Currier, a wealthy young man of Lawrence, and has retired forever from the stage. The ceremony was performed in a New York hotel, with the mother of Miss Burruss and another relative as the only witnesses. It is said that the marriage was not agreeable to Mr. Currier's relatives, although he had told his mother and sisters of his intentions.

Miss Burruss and Mr. Currier met two years ago in Boston. He was then about

24 years old and had nearly \$100,000. He is at the front of several functions in Lawrence, and is popular as a clubman. The engagement took place after Miss Burruss had signed a contract to play with James O'Neil.

The real celebration of the marriage will take place now. Mr. Currier has purchased a fine old estate in North Andover, known as the Blanchard house. Cards will be out to-morrow announcing the marriage and an "at home" from the North Andover house. The woman's contract with O'Neil, which was for 30 weeks, was dissolved by mutual agreement after she had played 16 weeks. She is the daughter of Henry Burruss, a professional starter at horse races.

THEY ARE HEIRS TO MILLIONS.

Residents of New Hampshire Obtain \$4,000,000 Through a Death.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4.—George A. Simonds of this city has received information of an ancestor's estate, valued at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. He says the property in question belonged to a great uncle, Robert Sargent of Hubbardston, Mass., more than 40 years ago. Sargent was opposed by all the other members of his family in a quarrel, converted all his property into cash or securities and disappeared.

Twenty years later a stranger of apparent means spent a few days in Hubbardston, and to some he divulged the fact that he was Robert Sargent. He left again and never returned. Once or twice tidings from the far West told of his unusual prosperity, but never by letter did the family hear from him.

A few weeks ago Mr. Simonds and others of the relatives were notified by a Boston lawyer of an estate of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 which belonged to them, and of which the lawyer had exclusive knowledge. He gave out enough information to prove the existence of the property, but refused to locate it until he was assured of 50 per cent. of the value of the recovered property.

The estates are supposed to exist on the borders of Texas and in Mexico. There are 37 heirs. The property has been in charge of an agent several years, is in good condition and free from debt. The heirs have held recent meetings and chosen one of their number, who is a lawyer, to represent them.

HIS FORTUNE WIPED OUT.

State Treasurer of Indiana Loses All Through a Bank Failure.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—State Treasurer Albert Gall, who was caught for \$65,000 in the failure last year of the Indianapolis National Bank, and who has operated a mammoth carpet and wall paper house here for more than 30 years, being reputed one of the wealthiest men in Indianapolis, has turned all of his property over to Adolph Striecker and Frederick Bachmann as trustees for his creditors.

Treasurer Gall will go out of office in a few days, having served two terms as state treasurer. He tried to save himself when the Indianapolis National bank failed by taking securities from President Haughey, but on an order from court the securities had to be returned to the receiver of the bank, and Gall lost the entire amount. Friends are supposed to have come to his relief, so that the amount of his obligations cannot be learned.

DROWNING OF THREE BROTHERS.

Only One Could Swim, and He Perished Trying to Save the Others.

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 4.—In an undertaker's room in Fortville lie the bodies of the three Masco brothers. One week ago they started to Olean from their home across the river in a flat-bottom boat. When they did not return home their father believed they had gone to visit their uncle, who lived in an adjoining county. On Tuesday he became alarmed and learned that they had not been there. A searching party was formed, and the old flat-bottom boat was found. After dragging the river the bodies of Edward and Charles, aged 18 and 19, respectively, were recovered, and last night the body of William, aged 22, was secured. William's boots were missing. As he was the only one that could swim, the impression is that when the boat began to sink he relieved himself of his boots and tried to save his brothers and lost his own life. He leaves a widow.

CAN'T HELP GETTING RICH.

Hiram Tewksbury, an Indiana Farmer, Is Fast Becoming Wealthy.

MENICE, Ind., Jan. 4.—Hiram Tewksbury, a farmer of Montpelier, seems to have got rich in spite of himself. When the Petty Bros., representing the Standard Oil company, were near Montpelier leasing oil territory, Mr. Tewksbury was secured by them to assist in leasing farms. The Howard farm of 100 acres was for sale, but they would not lease it.

The Petrys prevailed upon Mr. Tewksbury to buy it, telling him that they would take it off his hands, presumably at a fair advance. He bargained for the land, but the Petrys could not raise the money, or at least, did not, and he made an effort to prevent the taking of it, as he owned more land than he wanted at that time.

The Howard heirs insisted, brought suit for the fulfillment of contract and won the \$100 a day from the oil it is producing.

FOR LOVE HE TOOK HIS LIFE

Lee Ling Commits Suicide By Hanging In Jail at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Lee Ling, a prisoner, committed suicide in the county jail here. Ling was 19 years old and was employed by his brother in a laundry here. He was lovesick and wanted to go back to China to see his sweetheart. He purchased a butcher knife and went to the laundry of Charlie Lee, his cousin, and demanded enough money to take him to China. It was refused and Ling thereupon tried to murder Lee by slashing him with the knife. He was awaiting trial for this offense. In his cell he made a rope with a sheet and hanged himself while the other prisoners were playing cards.

Croker Will Try His Luck.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Richard Croker of New York has entered four horses, including Montank, for the Ashley plate and other races at Newmarket and Ascot. For the gold cup he entered Dobbins by cable.

NO END TO THEIR TALK

Congressmen Threshing Over the Same Old Straw.

THAT POOR CURRENCY BILL

Both Houses Have on Hand Amendments and Substitutes Without Limit—Meantime Nothing Is Being Done.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Less than 20 senators were in their seats to-day when Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order. Mr. Lodge (rep.) of Massachusetts addressed the senate upon the resolution of inquiry as to why United States warships have been withdrawn from Honolulu. Mr. Lodge said:

"At the beginning of the session a resolution was introduced asking for the reports and correspondence of Admiral Walker in regard to Hawaii. Admiral Walker's papers were, as I had anticipated, most valuable on these points. They showed that, to a disinterested observer, actuated by no motive but the interest of the United States, it was perfectly clear our true policy was the annexation of these islands. They confirmed in this way the views expressed by the senate in a resolution last summer, and which, I believe, are the views held by substantially all American people except those concerned in the present administration."

"All this was valuable information, but Admiral Walker's last letter brought out strongly a highly important point, which had thus far not been appreciated. It was known to the United States through the press that all of our war ships had been withdrawn from Hawaii, and, though several were lying idle at Mare Island, none had been sent to Honolulu. The letter of Admiral Walker discloses in a striking way the danger and imminence of this course, and also proves that our government has been warned in regard to it by an officer entitled to speak on such point with the authority of an expert. Admiral Walker says, with frankness, if the British men-of-war as well as our own had been withdrawn it might have been a good thing, certainly it would have done no harm to stability in the island."

He then referred to the manner in which England reached out to increase her possessions and asserted that a British ship encouraged the Hawaiian royalists, while the absence of an American vessel gave encouragement to a counter revolution. He also referred to the fact that Japan had a warship at Hawaii. He said that the importance of Hawaii to the United States could not be overestimated and would become greater upon the completion of the Nicaraguan canal. He continued:

"Under such circumstances to leave these islands without the confidence and protection of an American ship of war, and leave our interests in Pearl harbor and the interest of our citizens unguarded appears to me wrong in the very highest degree. What motive actuates the administration in this extraordinary policy it is impossible to say. If it is their desire to throw the Sandwich islands into the hands of Great Britain, as they have openly proposed to do with Samoa, their action is comprehensible, but nothing else explains it. Such policy is so unpatriotic, however, it is difficult to conceive it should be entertained. It seems to me, in view of the vast importance of the Sandwich islands to this country, that a great wrong has been committed in withdrawing our ships at this moment, and that a man-of-war should be sent there at once. It is for this reason that I have introduced this resolution of inquiry, and I think our government owes it to the people to send a man-of-war to Honolulu without delay. If it does not do this, it will have no right to remain silent as to its reasons for such an extraordinary course."

The debate on the Lodge resolution was participated in by Gray, Butler, Aldrich and others, and took a very wide range. The whole Hawaiian question was gone over.

Teller admitted there had been some undue haste on the part of the outgoing administration to bring these islands under the protection of our flag, but said the examination of public utterances irrespective of party, would show that the great body of the American people sympathized with the efforts to bring the islands into closer relations with this country. They were essential to the safety of our commerce.

"If we should build the Nicaraguan canal does anybody suppose we would like these islands to pass into foreign hands? These people are peculiarly under our protection and are threatened by our great commercial antagonists, Great Britain. He charged that it had been the purpose of the administration to restore Lidoakalani and special agents have been put to work for that purpose.

Butler said there was no evidence that the administration had in view the restoration of the queen.

Teller, Gray, Butler and Lodge continued the debate until 2 o'clock, when Senator Morgan took the floor to continue his speech on the Nicaraguan canal bill.

At 2 o'clock the Lodge resolution went to the calendar, and Senator Morgan resumed his speech on the Nicaraguan canal bill.

Morgan read at some length from a report made by Major Dutton, of the army, to show that the construction of the canal was entirely practicable and presented extracts from reports of the bureau of American republics to show that the climate of Nicaragua was agreeable and anything but unhealthy. He said he thought he had sufficiently answered the senator from Indiana (Turpie) as to the alleged facts on which he had based his energetic statements.

On motion of Mr. Stewart the senate adopted the resolution making an inquiry of the secretary of state whether J. W. Foster had any connection with the American government in his mission to China and Japan.

The amendments made by the committee to the bill as it came from the house were agreed to and the bill was passed. The pension appropriation bill was taken up, but its consideration was postponed until Monday. Then at 3:35 o'clock the senate went into executive session and at 5:50 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—At the opening of the session to-day the speaker laid before the house the resignation of Representative Paynter, from the Fifth Kentucky district, to take effect to-morrow, when he assumes the duties of judge of the court of appeals. On motion of Mr. Hortmann of Oregon a bill was passed granting an increase of pension to Hosea Brown, aged 103, a survivor of the war of 1812, and, on motion of Page of Rhode Island, a bill to grant American registry to the steamers Claribel and Athos. The debate on the currency bill was resumed, and Hendricks (dem.) of New York, banker, took the floor in advocacy of the bill.

Hendricks recited at length the process by which gold was withdrawn by speculators for shipment abroad, and he then proceeded to contrast this with the situation in France, where the Bank of France refused to pay, except where actually necessary, more than 5 per cent. of gold on its demand obligations. These aggressions on our gold reserve must be stopped and if the pending bill would stop them and take the government out of the banking business, as it had been taken out of the silver business, he would vote for it.

The situation that confronted the treasury and the country, Hendricks said, had not come suddenly upon us, nor without ample warning. Was the United States to go out of the business of furnishing currency for the country as a bank of issue? Hendricks asked if not, what was going to be done to avoid the financial bad lands. Were the people of the United States to keep on transgressing forever every law of finance, defying the world and continuing to do what every other nation had failed to do?

To illustrate the result of the present system Hendricks pointed to the large accessions of gold made by the Bank of France and the Bank of England at our expense. The former yesterday held 2,900,000 gold francs, the latter £3,200,000 in gold. The capital and gold bullion of the world was resting in these great pools to see what this country would do, whether it would become bankrupt and unable to meet its obligations.

Any one, Hendricks said, who would glance at the frank statements of the treasury showing its small reserve, could not but marvel that it had not been sooner confronted with great peril. Hendricks depicted graphically the present anomalous situation, the credit of the United States with excellent money idle, the banks full, enterprise at the lowest ebb, men living from hand to mouth and the treasury fighting to keep its head above water. The questions now presented, whether the government is going out of business as a bank of issue, was, Mr. Hendricks said, an important, practical one in the financial world as well as a political one.

"Does the action of the Bank of France, in refusing to pay more than 5 per cent. in gold, impair the credit of that bank?" asked Mr. Hepburn.

"No."

"Then would the credit of the United States be increased if it should exercise its discretion and redeem the Sherman notes in silver?"

"Yes, I believe it would at this time," replied Hendricks.

"Why?"

"Because of the general distrust of the government's ability to pay gold. One hundred and fifty-nine millions of Sherman gold promises-to-pay cannot be met without gold."

"But the notes are redeemable in coin, not gold," was Hepburn's parting shot.

Hendricks continuing said the pending bill was open to the vital objection that it would not do what it set out to do. It would not relieve the treasury of aggressions on its gold; it would be a failure as a bank measure because it would superimpose upon an uncertain body of public credit currency a much longer and more uncertain body of private credit currency without sufficient foundation under the former.

Sperry presented his substitute to fund the greenbacks with 3 per cent gold bonds for the information of the house.

Caruther eulogized Secretary Carlisle and commended the efforts of the administration to solve the currency problem and he endorsed the pending measure.

Hepburn referred briefly to Hendricks, whom he described as a self-heralded national banker, who came here with oracular attractions to tell the house what to do. Hepburn said his self-laudation was impaired by the recollection of his speech 15 months ago when the same condition existed. Hendricks then found a panacea for all financial ills in the repeal of the Sherman silver law. Hepburn declared Hendricks had painted out unflattering the remedy for the present evil. When he told the house that the banking houses of Europe exercised their discretion about depleting their gold vaults, why will not the secretary of the treasury exercise the same discretion? he asked amid a round of applause. The exercise of this discretion did not impair the credit of the European banks. Who dared to say that the credit of this country, with 63,000,000 of people behind it and with unlimited taxing power, would be impaired because it refused to kneel at the demands of the Shylocks? (Applause.)

"Why have not the republican secretaries of the treasury exercised that discretion?" asked Pence.

"I have not been the secretary of the treasury," replied Hepburn, hotly. "When I am I will answer. I am as fully convinced, however, that if the secretary of the treasury were now to exercise his discretion and pay gold when the legitimate redemptions were asked, and refuse it to the sharks and speculators, the evils from which we suffer would cease." (Applause.)

Greenham, democrat of Texas, supported the bill, and at the conclusion of his speech the house took a recess till 8 o'clock, the night session to be devoted to private petitions.

PUT A HOLE THROUGH HIM

George Tirrell Made Short Work of Bull Dog Ryan

TRAGEDY AT PHILIPSBURG

There Was a Row Over a Drink and a Shot Gun Ended the Dispute For Ever So Far As One Man Was Concerned.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

PHILIPSBURG, Jan. 4.—George Tirrell is locked up in the county jail here charged with the murder of John Ryan. Between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day Tirrell and Ryan got into a dispute in the Philipsburg Brewery saloon, which continued for some time, and finally resulted in Tirrell producing a shot gun and blowing a hole through Ryan's head.

As near as can be ascertained from the evidence produced at the coroner's inquest, the trouble originated through Ryan's persistent efforts to get a drink from Tirrell, who was attending the bar in the saloon. Ryan and several of his comrades had been up all night and drinking heavily, and when Tirrell refused him a drink Ryan abused him and kept it up until the shot which ended his life was fired.

Immediately after the shooting Tirrell walked down Broadway to the sheriff's office and gave himself up, and has since refused to talk with anyone except his attorney, D. M. Durfee.

The murdered man has resided in this place for several years, and when drinking he gained for himself the name of "Bull-dog Ryan." He was about 60 years of age and has a large family, including several sons of mature age.

George Tirrell is numbered among the old-time residents of Philipsburg, and this is the first time he has ever been known to do an unlawful act. He was always friendly disposed, and although a bartender for several years, this is the first row he has been known to participate in.

It is thought there was some greater provocation for the crime than has been produced. There were several of Ryan's friends in the saloon when the shooting occurred and all were more or less intoxicated, but according to their evidence the shooting was entirely unprovoked. The coroner's inquest was still in session at a late hour to-night.

STRIKE IN A HOSPITAL.

Nurses and Matrons in Cleveland Rebel Against a Doctor.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—Nurses and matrons are on a strike at the Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children, and at the same time charges have been preferred against Dr. C. B. Humiston of the staff. The nurses and matrons claim that Dr. Humiston is in the habit of calling them liars, and that frequently he abuses them fearfully. On Saturday the matron of the hospital, which is an extensive institution, packed up her property and left with two of the nurses. Others threaten to leave and the board of managers is investigating the charges against Dr. Humiston, who is one of the most prominent physicians in the city.

Dr. Humiston denies the charges and insists that the only trouble he has had has been brought about by the carelessness of the nurses and matrons in caring for the patients. Meanwhile the undertakers of the city are doing a rushing business.

NEW MEXICO IS DEMOCRATIC.

There Has Been a Good Deal of Political Shuffling There.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 4.—The 31st legislative assembly of New Mexico finally organized to-day and Governor Thornton's message will be delivered to-morrow to both houses. Nine republicans out of the 15 whom the republicans claim were legally elected were given seats in the house to-day, and one case is to be decided by the house itself. In this case, the one of Representative Christy from Dona Ana county, is decided in his favor, the house will stand 14 democrats to 15 republicans. A resolution passed the house to-day that no more unseating of members by resolution should be done except by unanimous consent. Each house is now democratic and will remain so during the session.

PLUGS WERE FROZEN.

Terrible Confusion Resulted When the Asylum Caught Fire.

ANNA, Ill., Jan. 4.—Fire broke out in the great buildings of the insane asylum of this place early this morning and before relief could be obtained the three large buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of \$300,000. Help was called from Cairo and Carbondale, but reached here too late to be of much service.

Five hundred lunatics were removed safely; there were a few bruises, but it is marvelous there was not a great loss of life.

ANNA, Ill., Jan. 4.—A terrible confusion prevailed during the burning of all the old buildings at the insane asylum and it is remarkable that many lives were not lost. Only the north wing remains standing. The flames were first discovered near the roof of the main building and water works, but for some reason the system was ineffective in fighting the fire. The plugs seemed to be frozen.

KILLED AT A BALL.

A Little Niece of Patsy Clark's Smothered While Asleep.

WALLACE, Idaho, Jan. 4.—The firemen's ball at Burke New Year's eve was broken up about 11 o'clock by a sad fatality. Mrs. John Dreshman had left her little girl asleep in the carriage in the dressing room. During her absence some woman, whose name is not given, sat on the child and killed it. The little girl was 11 months old and large for her age. The remains were interred at Mission. Mrs. Dreshman is a sister of Mrs. Patsy Clark of Spokane.

QUIT IN D-D.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Treadwell, Spitzer & Co., retail dry goods dealers, made an assignment to-day to William J. Underwood. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, \$125,000.