

ANACONDA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1896.

State of Montana.

MR. HARTMAN'S TALK

Verbatim Report of One of the Most Interesting Colloquies This Session.

HE HIT FROM THE SHOULDER

Several Members Tried to Break the Montana Man Up, But He Kept On Firing Hot Shot.

The following verbatim report of Mr. Hartman's criticism of President Cleveland is from the Congressional Record of March 5:

Mr. Hartman.—Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word of the substitute. On the 3d day of March, in the city of New York, in Carnegie hall, at a religious meeting, the president of the United States gave utterance, or is reported in the public press to have given utterance, to the language which I send to the clerk's desk to be printed in the Record, certain portions of which I desire now to bring to the attention of the committee.

The President says:

"But it is not only as your fellow-citizen but as the chief executive officer of your government that I desire to speak, for I am entirely certain that I serve well our entire people, whose servant I am, when I here testify to the benefit our country has received through home missionary effort and when I join you in an attempt to extend and strengthen that effort."

"It must also be confessed that removal from old homes and associations to a new and more primitive home has a tendency among honest and respectable settlers to smother scruples and to breed toleration of evils and indifference to Christianizing and elevating agencies."

"These conditions, if unchecked and uncorrected, fix upon the new community by their growth and expansion a character and disposition which, while dangerous to peace and order in the early stages of settlement, develop into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories, and undesirable states."

Mr. Chairman, whatever may be my individual opinion of the president of the United States matters not, and it would not be proper for me to state it here. For the high office of president of the United States I have a supreme regard. The legitimate functions of that office are limited to those enumerated in our constitution and laws. Under the constitution and laws I deny the right of the chief executive to willfully and wantonly, in public address or otherwise, insult any of the citizens or any state of the republic over whom he has been called to preside. I deny the constitutional authority of the president to give utterance, in public address or otherwise, to sentiments favorable or adverse to proposed legislation pending in either house of congress. When the president made the foregoing remarks he knew there were pending in congress bills for the admission of certain territories into the union of states. He had been advised that a majority of the citizens of those territories were antagonistic to his peculiar financial and economic views, and, under the cloak of a supposed religious address, before a religious organization, and with gross impropriety, and for the purpose of preventing the achievement of the rights of statehood to which they aspire and are entitled, he gave utterance, as chief executive to this unfounded slander against those citizens and states of the republic whose interests he is sworn to protect and uphold.

Mr. Powers.—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. The Chairman.—The gentleman from Vermont rises to a question of order. Mr. Powers.—If there is nobody on this floor that is related to the president by ties of affinity or consanguinity, social or political—

Mr. Hartman.—Mr. Chairman, I want the point of order stated. I do not propose that my time shall be consumed in this way.

Mr. Powers.—The point of order, Mr. Chairman, is that it is not permissible here to reflect upon a coordinate branch of the government. The president is a coordinate branch of this government, and I think the language of the gentleman from Montana is not only—

Mr. Hartman.—I am not reflecting upon the president, Mr. Chairman, I am reflecting upon the sentiments which the president utters, and I have a right to do it.

Mr. Powers.—I want a ruling on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman.—The chair does not feel that he is called upon to rule upon that point; that is to say, that the remarks of the gentleman from Montana come within the rule.

Mr. Powers.—I do not propose, however, to be classed as an administration man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Miles.—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. I make the point that the remarks of the gentleman from Montana are not relevant to the matter pending before this committee, and I call for the reading of the rule on that subject.

The Chairman.—What rule does the gentleman desire to have read?

Mr. Miles.—I do not remember the number of the rule, but it is the one which requires that remarks on this floor shall be relevant to the subject under consideration.

The Chairman.—The chair will state to the gentleman from Maryland that in the five-minute debate the largest liberty is accorded to gentlemen to discuss questions, and they are not held rigidly to the rule which he invokes.

Mr. Miles.—Mr. Chairman, I desire to take an appeal from the decision of the chair. This is a liberty which I do not believe has ever been countenanced in

the American congress before. (Derisive laughter.)

The Chairman.—Discussion is unnecessary. The question is, Shall the opinion of the chair stand as the judgment of the committee?

The question being taken, the decision of the chair was sustained.

The Chairman.—The gentleman from Montana will proceed. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hartman (continuing).—The percentage of crime in those states and territories will not exceed that found in the state of New York, where the president seems to think all virtue resides. The per capita of wealth of the citizens of our state exceeds that of any state in the union save one. Our educational facilities are equal to those of any section of the union, and if some of the patriotism of the people of the West had been possessed by the president and his friends the citizens of this republic would not have been called upon to witness the national humiliation of hauling down the American flag at Honolulu, of begging the bankers of Wall street and Great Britain to save us from financial ruin, and, under the behests of the powers behind the throne, of denying to the oppressed citizens of Cuba the recognition which the dictates of humanity and common right demand. (Applause.) It is true we do not get our patriotism from Wall street, where the president gets his. (Laughter.) It is true none of our citizens have possessed that particular style of patriotism which would enable them to save, by thrift and strict economy, five times as much as their entire income amounts to, and it is also true that the patriotism of these people, good or bad, are its rulers, because the conditions to which I have referred would certainly menace, within a circle constantly enlarging, the safety and welfare of the entire body politic, if we could not hope that churches and religious teaching would from the first rise on the ground to oppose the evil influences that are apt to pervade the beginning of organized communities.

These churches and this religious teaching were never more needed than now on our distant frontiers, where the process of forming new states is going on so rapidly, and where newcomers who are to the cities of new states are so rapidly gathering together.

For these instrumentalities at the outposts of our population, so vitally important in the view of the Christian men, as well as patriotic citizens, we must depend to a very great extent in home missionary exertion. How can we excuse ourselves, if we permit this exertion to languish for the lack of proper support?

Mr. Burton of Missouri—I call for the regular order.

Mr. Miles rose.

The Chairman.—For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Miles, rise?

Mr. Miles.—I rise simply to say that it is quite evident that during the religious discussion which has been going on my substitute has been lost in the shuffle (laughter), and therefore I withdraw it.

A COLLAPSE. Many Poles and Bohemians Injured by a Falling Building.

Chicago, March 10.—The collapse of the rear portion of a two-story frame building at 843 Alport street this afternoon resulted in seriously injuring five persons and nearly 100 others had a narrow escape. The injured are: Joseph Freck, left leg broken and right leg badly crushed; Willie Kaze, 42 years old, left arm cut; Joseph Homolka, leg broken, deep cut in the side; John Fiedel, head cut; Louis Scripp, 14 years old, head crushed. The collapsed building was an old frame structure which had been condemned and when the accident occurred fully 150 people, mostly Poles and Bohemians, were around it, picking up kindling wood. Those injured were caught by falling timbers.

Silver Certificates 60 d. New York March 10.—The stock market opened firm on fairly large dealings. Ten thousand dollars in silver certificates sold at 69 1/2.

country for the work of the missionary, the schoolmaster, and the statesman will be found at the white house. (Laughter and applause.)

I append the extract from the president's speech as published in the Post of March 4:

But it is not only as your fellow-citizen but as the chief executive officer of your government that I desire to speak, for I am entirely certain that I serve well our entire people, whose servant I am, when I here testify to the benefit our country has received through home missionary effort, and when I join you in an attempt to extend and strengthen that effort."

No one charged with the duties and responsibilities which necessarily weigh upon your chief executive can fail to appreciate the importance of religious teaching and Christian endeavor in the newly settled portions of our vast domain. It is there where hot and stubborn warfare between the forces of good and evil is constantly invited. In these days the vanguard of occupation in a new settlement is never without its vicious and criminal element. Gambling houses and dram-shops are frequently among the first establishments in a new community. It must also be confessed that removal from old homes and associations to new and more primitive home has a tendency among honest and respectable settlers to smother scruples and to breed toleration of evils and indifference to Christianizing and elevating agencies."

These conditions, if unchecked and uncorrected, fix upon the new community by their growth and expansion a character and disposition which, while dangerous to peace and order in the early stages of settlement, develop into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories, and undesirable states. These are serious consequences in a country where the people, good or bad, are its rulers, because the conditions to which I have referred would certainly menace, within a circle constantly enlarging, the safety and welfare of the entire body politic, if we could not hope that churches and religious teaching would from the first rise on the ground to oppose the evil influences that are apt to pervade the beginning of organized communities.

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THE RECORD FOR HANGINGS. More Men Have Been Hanged at Fort Smith Than at Any Other Spot.

From the New York World. The town of Fort Smith, Ark., holds the record for hangings. It may properly be called Gallows City. No other town of 12,000 people has been the scene of so many authorized executions. In a prominent place in the town, alone and gruesome, stands the gallows, on which 27 men have been hanged. Between it and the United States jail, about 100 yards away, is a well-worn path, made by the condemned and their keepers on execution days. For 20 years the gallows has stood at this spot.

The gallows itself is unique. It is about 20 feet square and is covered with a sheet of iron. The trap is 20 feet long and will accommodate 10 men at once. That number has never dropped through it together, however, although 10 were once to be executed on the same day. Three of the condemned men secured commutations, so that only seven dropped simultaneously to their deaths. The records of this gallows, and has probably never been equaled in the United States or anywhere else. It is possible that it may be broken before long, as there are now 35 men and one woman in the United States jail at Fort Smith, all under sentence of death.

Surrounding the gallows is a stockade about 25 feet high. This effectually shuts off the executions from the public. This really seems unnecessary, as the Fort Smith people care little about such things. There is no crowd around the gallows when an execution occurs, and few apply for admission inside the enclosure. This is doubtless because the legal killing of a man has no longer the fascination of novelty.

All of the men who have been hanged were guilty of crimes committed in the Indian country. The court has jurisdiction of offenses against the United States laws when committed in Arkansas, and has jurisdiction over any offense committed in the Indian country. When first created the court covered the entire Indian territory. As the population increased slices were taken off and given to other judges.

At present Judge Parker's court only covers the Cherokee and Seminole nations and part of the Creek and Choctaw nations. Next September the jurisdiction of this territory will be taken from him and given to three courts to be established—one at Muskogee, one at McAlester and the other at Ardmore. After that Judge Parker will preside only at trials for offenses against the postal and internal revenue laws, as the United States judges in eastern states. Personally Judge Parker is extremely popular. He lives in an elegant home, takes a prominent part in social affairs and is greatly interested in the public schools. He is a polished gentleman, and his appearance and manner do not indicate the man who gives a thought to judicial affairs outside the court room.

Until four years ago there was no appeal from a decision made by Judge Parker. At that time the United States court of appeals was established and since then nearly all the capital offenses tried before Judge Parker have been appealed. Judge Parker's decisions have been reversed in many instances. There are now two men in jail in Fort Smith, each of whom is awaiting the action of the higher court on their appeals, and each of whom has been tried three times and sentenced to death. Former appeals secured new trials for them, and they may be successful again, but Judge Parker declares that they will be hanged ultimately.

George Maledon, a small German with a nervous manner and a brisk way of talking, officiated as hangman for a long time. He hanged 88 guilty men on the lonely gallows that has become famous, and he proudly boasts that he never made a bungling job and that the neck of every man was broken by the fall. Maledon was paid \$50 for each man he hanged. He was attached to the jail as a guard. Three years ago he was replaced, chiefly because he was too proud of his distinction and talked too much of it. The man who took his place made a frightful bungling job of his first execution. The victim was a slight young fellow, weighing less than 100 pounds, and the drop was not long enough to break his neck. In some way the knot slipped under his chin so that the windpipe was left partially open. The man made wretched haste for over an hour before death relieved him. Learning a lesson by this the hangman dropped his next victim eight feet. This time the victim was a heavy man, and the long drop not only broke the neck, but jerked the head almost off the shoulders, the blood drenching the corpse and the physicians who were witnesses of the execution.

Many of the citizens of Fort Smith insist that the court, and especially the gallows, is a black eye to the town. They say that eastern people never hear of Fort Smith except in connection with a hanging, and that this has driven away a desirable class of immigrants. On the other hand, the court officials point to the fact that nearly all of the quarter million dollars paid to maintain this court is spent in Fort Smith and is no small factor in supporting the population.

DRUGS AND DRINK. Stimulants That Cause Far More Harm Than Alcohol.

The Hospital. With our civilization has come a great and continued decrease in drunkenness. The "national drink bill," concerning which so much is said, is less, man for man, than it was a century or half a century ago, or at least represents a less consumption. We hear more about drunkenness, but that is because we have ceased to regard it as a matter of course, a regular part of daily life. Therefore, it may be surmised that our blue ribbon and other armies in fighting the "drink fiend" are striking at what is after all a dying monster, the physician dangerous even in the death grips.

Meanwhile another and a subtler demon arises. The vices of civilization are with us, and those who would scorn to "drink," as they call it—differentiating the consumption of alcohol from that of all other fluids—indulge in drugs of various kinds. Opium, either in the form of laudanum drinking or in the subtler form of hypodermic injection of morphia, is, though not common, less rare than it is guessed to be. Insomnia or pain, which to our sensitive nerves seems intolerable is the excuse for beginning the habit, and the end is worse than drunkenness. The

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"cocaine habit" is a recognized fact in America, where our Teutonic race, subjected to an intense climate and an intense life than in Europe, has developed a quicker sensibility and more irritable nerves. The inhalation of chloroform has proved an irresistible temptation to many, and women who would scorn any indulgence in wine sip eau de cologne and other perfumes.

Infinitely more dangerous than alcohol are these forms of inebriety, in that no revolting associations surround them. Their victims do not regard themselves as drunkards—at least, not until the habit is fully formed. They cannot identify their nervousness, their faintness, their sleeplessness with cravings of the staggering loafer of the street, nor the rest they obtain after the dose with the stupor of vulgar drunkenness. Therefore, to an extent which is not generally realized, women are subject to this temptation. Their imagination is not offended, and they can usually obtain the drug they want without suspicion, and carry it about in convenient forms. It takes a long time for even intimates to realize that the depression, the irritability, the varying moods of a rigid abstainer arise from "drunkenness; we generally conceive that condition as being due to only one source. And drug habits of various sorts become incurable just because no one realizes that they are simply a form of inebriety.

The general habit of drugging is to be condemned. No healthy person needs continual medicating with either digestives, purgatives, tonics or sedatives. If a doctor prescribes these things, good and well. He knows, presumably, when to give and when to stop, but the irresponsible way in which people pour substances far stronger than alcohol into their systems would awaken one's admiration of their courage, if it did not arouse one's indignation at their folly. Cases have been known of ginger drunkenness. Extracts of ginger, popular among women, as relieving functional disturbances, contain strong alcohol, disguised by the pungent spice. Arsenic eating is not confined to Syria, but is popular as an improvement of the complexion among the society dames of Australia, while innocent people take strychnine in the tonics without knowing it until they begin to feel "jumpy."

The danger is twofold—first, the directly injurious effects of the chosen drug, and, secondly, the risk of ignorant and clumsy attempts to cure a viper more malignant than the "drink fiend." Alcohol we know and dread, but these things—as dangerous as alcohol—we take without any fear. And while four men and women of a different race, dwelling in a hot and malarious mate, opium, cocaine and other drugs may be not only harmless, but even wholesome, they are for us Anglo-Saxons, except in rare instances, subtle and pernicious foes.

Miss Cassatt's Paintings of Children. Miss Cassatt seems to have turned in later years to the consideration of the simplest domestic and rural subjects, and she has been especially successful in her depictions of children, seated on the grass, or on garden benches. Many of these are mid-summer scenes, set in the greenest of landscapes. In all of them may be felt that directness and vigor of presentation which has caused this lady to be claimed by the impressionists; but here it is scarcely impressionistic painting as generally understood, vague as is that term. In all of them may be felt a certain sentiment, or harm, or poetry—something much more than mere good painting. The feeling of nature, of summer air and space, of the charm of green apple orchards, or pear orchards, frequently, the mystery of mother love and the pulchritude of the baby. But seldom indeed has that inefficient but most valuable of potates been more carefully studied and faithfully rendered in many of his various moods, and in his relations with the mother that bore him or the nurse that tends him. In this little exhibition alone might be seen a dozen variations on that old, old group of the Madonna—posing only as "Mother and Child," or "The Young Mother," or "Nurse and Child," with a fine affectation of being only painters' studies, with that aversion to the appearance of being sentimental so characteristic of the works of the artist of the day. In one painting only, the "Material Solicitude," has the painter ventured to give the real title of her work—the wonderful, infinite motherly yearning over the queer little unresponsive being which she knows so little. The maternal, real and fictitious, of these small, naked infants counts for even more in the obsession of the painter than the thorny technical problem of presenting their bodies—and she seems to render it even more truly.—From "Miss Mary Cassatt," by William Walton, in the March Scribner's.

Love Comes and Goes. The causes are many; but the greatest of these are propinquity and ennu. One captious critic and would-be cynic has objected that these words are synonyms; but perhaps he has been unfortunate in his neighbors. Propinquity does not necessarily mean one's next-door neighbor, though there are several well-authenticated cases where otherwise prudent young men have succumbed to the fascinations of adjacent damsels because of the steep and rocky road which led to town. Propinquity means easily to be got at; and for the other, happy the human being who needs a definition of ennu. When the spirit of boredom takes hold of a man, does he not find himself investing with an angel brightness that being who is not only easily to be got at, but who seems to offer a refuge from the horror of rusticity or the haunting cares of business, and even promises an escape from an enforced and too constant association with himself? "Love not, love not, ye hapless sons of clay!" To him who feels the sproutings of this spurious tenderness, I say, be careful of thyself! Stocks may rise, or one may move to town, and in this world of sorrow there is nothing which brings such cold despair, which so chills the heart and freezes the blood, as the necessity of "making love," with all the time a horrible consciousness of the impotence and hollowness of all things. It brings weariness to the soul, and makes of life a howling wilderness. Often the love-lit smile hides the grin of desperation. Nothing in life lasts; why should so much be expected of that which from its very nature kills itself? Love brought about by such a cause or causes, cannot last; it burns itself to ashes. And the very essence of ennu lies in the ashes of a burnt-out love.—Joan Wright, in March Lippincott's.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore an important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Are the only shoes made equal to best hand-sewed. And They Cost Less.

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You'll meet new people

See new cities—enjoy new experiences and become acquainted with new methods of railroading, if you take the Burlington to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. Shortest line—best service to all points south and southeast. Tickets and time-tables on application to the local ticket agent or by addressing

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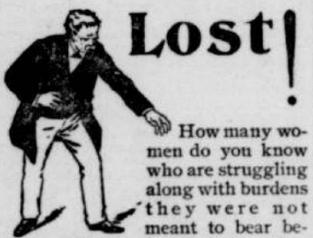
THE MONTANA ANACONDA, MONTANA.



One of the handsomest and most elegantly appointed hotels in the United States. Thoroughly fireproof and provided with elevators, electric bell, fire alarm, running water, bath steam heat, open piazzas and all modern conveniences. Rooms on suite and single. Cuisine and service strictly first class. Rates from \$2.50 per day upwards according to class and character of rooms occupied.

Geo. W. Reynolds, Manager.

Try a Want Ad in THE STANDARD.



Lost! How many women do you know who are struggling along with burdens they were not meant to bear because their husbands have "lost their health?" A man's health is an easy thing to lose. A little care and the right medicine make it easy to regain lost health. Neglected disease breeds death. Over work, exposure, wrong eating, wrong living generally may engender disease. Symptoms vary, but by far the majority of diseases are marked by a loss of vitality, a wasting of flesh. The lungs and the stomach suffer. Disease germs enter the system through these two organs. Recovery means driving out the germs and building up strong, healthy tissues. The medicine that will do it quickest and most thoroughly is the medicine to take. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It searches out disease germs wherever they exist and exterminates them. It is a powerful, invigorating tonic. It promotes digestion, treats appetite, cures biliousness and all liver, kidney and stomach disorders, and so all blood diseases. All medicine dealers.