

VOL. IX.—NO. 102.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
OF USE AND BEAUTY

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE GOODS
WILL BE OFFERED THEM

A Good Watch

Our Watch Worth and Cheapness
Is Notable

- Gen's Packer Watches.....\$1.50
- Boys' Nickel Watches.....\$2.50 to \$6.00
- Gen's Nickel Watches.....\$6.00 to \$10.00
- Gen's Silver Watches.....\$10.00 to \$15.00
- Gen's Silver Watches.....\$10.00 to \$50.00
- Gen's 14K Solid Gold Watches.....\$40.00 to \$150.00
- Ladies' Silver Watches.....\$6.00 to \$20.00
- Ladies' Filled Watches.....\$10.00 to \$30.00
- Ladies' 14K Solid Gold Watches.....\$22.00 to \$85.00

Chains, Too.
The most complete assortment in the West. Here are some bargains:
Rolled Plate Chains.....\$1.50 to \$6.00
Gold Filled Chains.....\$5.00 to \$10.00
Solid Gold Chains.....\$8.50 to \$50.00

Leys
Jeweler and Optician
Owls Block Butte
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

If We Sell It's Sold Right.

Christmas Gifts

White and colored Silk Handkerchiefs, with or without initials, at 75c

Fine Silk Neckwear, all the shades of the rainbow represented, at 75c

Handsome Walking Cane, with sterling silver mounting, at \$2.00

Fine Gloria Silk Umbrella, fancy handle, steel rod, at \$2.00

Best White Shirt made, Manhattan brand, different sleeve lengths to fit, fine linen front, at \$1.50

A First-Class Hat, either Fedora or Derby style, also all soft shapes, at only \$3.50

25 dozen of different shapes and colors of Shoes, lace or congress, at \$4.00

A handsome Traveling Bag, a very useful present for everybody, at \$5.00

Twenty-Five Cents' worth of Toys with every \$1.00 purchase in our Boys' Department.

Gans & Klein
BUTTE

LAST TRIBES

Memorial Services in Honor of Judge Buck.

AN IMPRESSIVE SESSION

Large Attendance From All Parts of the State.

ELOQUENT EULOGIES MADE

Court Was Opened in the Usual Manner—Resolutions Presented by the Committee—A Memorial for Preservation in the Records of the Supreme Court—A Biographical Sketch of the Dead Jurist—He Brought Legal Learning, Broad General Culture and Unswerving Impartiality to the Discharge of His Duties—An Intense Hatred of Fraud and Chicanery—Indifferent to Censure or Approval.

Attorney General Nolan's Eloquent Tribute—Judge Buck Dignified and Honored Every Position He Filled. His Name the Synonym of the Noblest Type of American Manhood. Resolutions Presented by the Helena Bar Association—Associate Justice Hunt, the Life-Long Friend of the Deceased, Told the Story of Judge Buck's Brilliant Career—Chief Justice Pemberton's Eloquent Address.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Helena, Dec. 13.—The history of Montana does not relate many, if any, occurrences that can be classed with the memorial services held in the large district court chamber to-day in honor of the late Associate Justice Horace R. Buck. Members of the chosen profession of the deceased, men with whom he was intimately acquainted in professional and private life, judges on the bench and his two associates in the supreme court met to pass resolutions in keeping with the life and position of the dead and to hear eulogies made. There was a large attendance of attorneys, several from other portions of the state and not a few from other walks of life. An excellent painting of the deceased occupied a prominent position on the bench.

The exercises commenced a few minutes past 10 o'clock. Chief Justice Pemberton and Associate Justice Hunt entered by a side door. This was a signal for all to rise and remain standing until the justices had been seated. Court was opened in the usual manner, after which the chief justice announced that the court had decided to deny the motion for a rehearing in the case of Goldthorpe against Furnell, the inheritance tax case. He said that one of the last official acts of the deceased had been to consider this motion with the other members of the court and he had decided with them that when the case had been decided had received a great amount of study and thought and that the motion for another hearing should not be granted. The chief justice said that court had met for the purpose of taking official action upon the death of the associate justice in the form of resolutions and eulogies, and was now ready to hear from the committee that had been appointed to draft the resolutions.

The Resolutions.
Ex-Governor B. P. Carpenter addressed the court. As chairman of the committee he had some resolutions which he would ask the attorney general to read. The attorney general read as follows:

To the Supreme Court: The undersigned, your committee of members of the bar of Montana, appointed to draft and submit to this court resolutions regarding the Honorable Horace R. Buck who lately, while an associate justice of this court, met his death through a fatal accident, respectfully report to you resolutions which are hereto appended and ask that they be approved by the court and placed upon its permanent records. Very respectfully submitted, H. G. MINTIRE, C. B. NOLAN, J. K. TOOLE, WM. H. DE WITT, W. T. PIGGOTT.

Resolved, That the members of the bar of the state of Montana, lamenting the death of the Honorable Horace R. Buck and desiring to give permanent expression to their estimate of his character and public services, present this memorial for preservation in the records of the supreme court: Horace R. Buck, late an associate justice of the supreme court of Montana, was born in Yazoo county, Mississippi, on the 17th day of September, 1853. His parents were Hon. Charles L. and Maria I. Buck, his father being one of the most eminent jurists and advocates of his state, and his mother is an authoress of high repute. Judge Buck was graduated from Yale college in the class of 1876, taking high rank in scholarship, and having been awarded the Townsend premium for one of the six best orations delivered by his class. After pursuing a course of law in the St. Louis law school, and having also been a student in the office of Messrs. Noble & Orisk, a prominent law firm in St. Louis, he was admitted to the bar in 1878. By diligent application he had acquired a profound knowledge of the principles of law before entering upon his practice. In 1879, in partnership with William H. Hunt (his personal friend from youth and now a justice of the Montana supreme court), he commenced the practice of his profession

at Fort Benton, Montana, where for several years he held the office of city attorney.

Upon Aug. 16, 1881, he was married at New Haven, Connecticut, to Miss Mary E. Jewett, only daughter of Dr. Pliny Jewett, a distinguished physician of New England. In 1881 he was elected to, and became one of the leading members of the council, which was the higher branch of the legislative assembly of the territory of Montana. In 1882 he removed to Helena, Montana, where, until his elevation to the bench, he continued in the practice of the law. While in the active practice of his profession he was for some years the official reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, and he also prepared and published a complete digest of the first eight volumes of the Montana Reports.

In 1891 he was appointed a district judge for the First judicial district of Montana to fill a vacancy on the bench caused by the death of an elected judge. In 1892 he was elected to the office of district judge for a full term of four years. In 1896 he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of the state. To the discharge of the duties of this office he brought legal learning, broad general culture, judicial experience and unswerving impartiality, exercised with high truthfulness and fidelity which he had previously evinced in every public station. His perception was so quick and keen, and his logic so accurate and severe that he seemed intuitively to detect a flaw in an argument, or the false coloring of a fact or legal proposition. His hatred of fraud and chicanery was so intense that any plea in support of them sorely tried his patience and he sought at all proper times in the interest of justice, to give an equitable construction to any harsh precept or statute. A sense of the nobility of his position, and his own high character, were so great that he never pandered to popular caprice or prejudice, nor courted popular approval. So long as he felt that he was right he was perfectly indifferent to censure or approbation.

His opinions were prepared with an elegance of diction that added force to his masterly statements and logical conclusions.

He was absolutely fearless in seeking to protect, equally with his own, the rights of another.

With the quality of positiveness there were combined in him a gentleness of disposition, loyalty both to friendship and principle, and a kindness of heart which showed to a host of beneficiaries, so that he had not only many devoted personal friends, but became a general favorite.

On the sixth day of the present month of December, at the height of his intellectual power, at the time of his greatest usefulness, and while in the active discharge of his judicial duties, he died, leaving a spotless name to the state, and to his family a spotless name.

Grief and mourning at his loss shall not be limited to the bereaved widow and the three children. So long as he is remembered by fond recollections and his memory will be cherished with affection and honor throughout the lives of all who knew him.

Resolved, That, with the deep sympathy of the bar of the state, a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the afflicted family of the deceased.

Every head bowed as the last words were spoken, and several could not brook no applause bespoke hearty endorsement of the resolutions. Governor Carpenter moved that they be spread upon the minutes of the court and an engraved copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Attorney General Nolan's Tribute.
Attorney General Nolan then addressed the court, seconding the motion: May it please the court: It is with no ordinary emotion that I second the motion presented to adopt the resolutions just offered. These services remind me that an eminent citizen of this state has passed from this transient life to the great beyond. It was my pleasure to be personally acquainted with Judge Buck for over 10 years, and during those years of that time our acquaintanceship was intimate, more especially was this so during the period in which he served the people of this state in a judicial capacity. Endowed by nature with the most eminent powers, it is not surprising that he achieved merited distinction upon the bench. I appreciate that by some his judicial action upon the nisi prius cases, such as the case of the State vs. Piggott, was precipitate and hasty, though not considered so in the spirit of accusation or reproach. The characteristics of his nature set forth in the resolutions offered fully explain such haste and precipitancy where possible. Possessing a remarkably analytical mind, he readily grasped the legal questions determinative of the controversy, and thus coming to a decision further argument to alter the decision thus made was time wasted and energy uselessly expended. Hence in those few instances where a manifestation of impetuosity appeared, it was occasioned by thought that through sophistry or specious reasoning the advocate hoped to secure a judicial inaction conformable to his views, and at variance with the judgment arrived at in the manner above indicated.

It is no wonder, then, possessing such qualities as I have in the abstract outlined, and that will be set forth in the resolutions just read, that in every community where he resided he secured the confidence, love and esteem of the entire people regardless of politics. It can be truthfully said respecting him that he dignified and honored every position which he filled by his exalted abilities and stainless character. He is going to the high places of earth to the higher realms of immortality, but so long as American history treasures up pure lives and noble public services, so long as public and private virtues shall be revered, so long will his memory be cherished. It is possible that in the roll-call of public servants, who have served the state and territory, other names may suggest more luminous intellects, whose beams sparkle with a brighter luster, but in this list, extended to the remotest generations, Horace Buck's name will stand as a synonym of the noblest type of American manhood, self-reliant, self-made and worthy of emulation.

told the story of his dead friend's life. He spoke as follows:

"I never tried hard to attain but one honor in his college course—a Townsend premium, awarded to the best six essays written by the members of the senior class. He chose for his subject 'King Henry of Navarre,' and without real difficulty was awarded this distinguished prize. His oration was regarded as of the highest literary excellence, being highly complimented by the professors and the New York papers in their accounts of the competition. When he left Yale no man was thought to have a more brilliant future.

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POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

The Senate Listens to Mr. Butler's Arguments.

FOR THE PLAIN PEOPLE

The System Would Afford Benefits of Inestimable Value—The Immigration Bill Called Up by Senator Lodge—in the House.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, made an effort in the senate to-day to secure an immediate vote on his immigration bill, which is substantially the same measure that was passed by the Fifty-fourth congress and vetoed by President Cleveland. Mr. Allen of Nebraska, objected to an immediate vote and suggested that the final vote on the amendment and the bill be taken on January 17, at 3 o'clock p. m. This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Lodge, and the order for a vote at that time was made. Mr. Gorman, chairman of the democratic steering committee, presented an order, which was adopted rearranging some of the committee assignments on some of the democratic members made necessary by the incoming of some new members.

Mr. Butler of North Carolina, spoke at length upon amendments he had offered to the bill which he had previously introduced providing for a postal savings bank system. Such a system would, in his opinion, insure greater comfort in the home of the plain people of the land, as a great majority of them would certainly become depositors in such banks. This would cultivate among them thrift and economy and enable them easily to provide for themselves in illness and in old age, which was another argument in favor of such a system.

Mr. Butler argued that if the system were adopted there would never be another issue of bonds by the government in time of peace. It would give men of small means an opportunity to increase their capital, would place a greater amount of money in circulation and afford benefits to all the people of inestimable value.

Mr. Butler provided for the erection of an addition to the public building at Los Angeles, Cal., to cost \$250,000, was passed. Mr. Gorman, Maryland, of the democratic steering committee, presented an order making changes in the democratic representation in standing committees of the senate. The order provided that Mr. Jones, Arkansas, be appointed chairman of the committee on judiciary; Mr. Daniel, chairman of the committee on corporations in the District of Columbia; Mr. Turpie, chairman of the committee to investigate the condition of the Potomac river front at Washington; Mr. Berry, chairman of the committee on woman suffrage; Mr. Gray, chairman of the committee on additional accommodations for the library of congress. Mr. Pascoe, chairman of the committee on five civilized tribes of Indians. The order was adopted without debate.

The immigration bill, the unfinished business of the senate, was called up by Mr. Lodge, Massachusetts, the author of the measure, and a vote asked for immediately. An objection was made by Allen, populist, Nebraska, as he desired time for further consideration of some features of it. He suggested that Monday, January 17, be fixed as the date for taking a final vote on the measure. Mr. Chandler, New York, then asked unanimous consent that the bill remain the unfinished business until 3 p. m. January 17, when a final vote on the bill and its amendments would be taken. This was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, Washington, presented a resolution directing the civil service commission to transmit to the senate a statement by fiscal years since 1890, of the total number of persons on the civil service at the beginning of each of those fiscal years. The resolution was agreed to.

At 2:40 p. m. the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Entire Session Consumed in Adjusting a Personal Dispute.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Excepting the reporting of an executive judiciary bill, which is considered to-morrow, the house did no public business to-day. The entire session was consumed in adjusting a personal dispute between Mr. Hepburn of Iowa and Mr. Norton of Ohio, which grew out of a controversy that occurred last week during the debate on the pension bill. The total number of persons on the civil service at the beginning of each of those fiscal years. The resolution was agreed to.

There was at this point an exchange of personalities between Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, and Mr. Norton, democrat of Ohio, over the construction of a building of the naval academy, \$30,000 for the payment of temporary employes of the house and senate, \$100,000 for the payment of mileage of senators and representatives. There was at this point an exchange of personalities between Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, and Mr. Norton, democrat of Ohio, over the construction of a building of the naval academy, \$30,000 for the payment of temporary employes of the house and senate, \$100,000 for the payment of mileage of senators and representatives.

of Fleming, democrat of Georgia, who voted with the republicans. The pupils voted with the democrats. The house then, at 2:45 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Judge Knowles Denies Lewishin Brothers an Injunction—Empire State Mining Company's Suit.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Helena, Dec. 13.—Judge Knowles to-day denied the injunction asked for by the Lewishin Brothers to restrain the Anacoda company from selling a fraction of the Snowbird and Sullivan mines in Butte to the Montana Ore Purchasing company. The court did not render an opinion, as had been expected, but simply announced that he denied the prayer for writ. Counsel for the Lewishins gave notice of an appeal to the circuit court of appeals and the court granted ten days' stay in which to file a bill of exceptions. Appeal bonds were fixed at \$20,000.

John Gilchrist, the young man indicted by the grand jury for sending an obscene letter through the mails, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in the county jail. The attorney for C. H. Eschbaugh, who was indicted for alleged embezzlement of funds of the Mechanics and Miners' National bank of Phillipsburg, filed a demurrer to the indictment to-day.

The case of the Empire State Mining company vs. McGregor et al, involving the possession of a ten-stamp mill in Deer Lodge county near the eastern foot of the Blackfoot, came on for trial to-day. The defendants endeavored to amend the court overruled the motion and the selection of a jury was commenced. One witness was examined before court adjourned for the day. The plaintiffs, it seems, had failed to perform their assessment work on a mining claim which the mill in question was situated. The defendants claimed that as a consequence of such neglect they forfeited title to the mill and defendants were entitled to it. The case is attracting considerable attention, as it is a novel one in many respects.

The court signed the decrees of foreclosure in the suit of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust company vs. the Helena Consolidated Water company and ordered the master in chancery to sell the property. An upset price of \$25,000 must be bid. Every responsible bidder must first deposit a certified check for \$2,000. The purchaser is required to pay \$5,000 the day of the sale and the balance within 30 days or at the discretion of the court.

OSTLER JOE WON.

Billy Randall's Black Beauty Is Himself Again—He Won a Race in a Romp.
Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Helena, Dec. 13.—Billy Randall's black beauty 'Ostler Joe' is very nearly, if not quite, himself again, as shown by his mile in the mud to-day in 1:42 1/2. 'Ostler' carried the top weight of the bunch, 112 pounds, and won in a romp by two lengths. He got off next to last in a bunch of five and was never better than third by three and a half lengths until the deep stretch, where he came out with a grand burst of speed and beat out Spanwell, 85, in easy fashion. Ostler ran on the extreme outside of the track all the way, where the course was firmer, thus traveling a long mile. The contenders besides Spanwell were Key of Santa Anita, 110; Sweet William, 99, and Fonsavannah, 90. The black looked it as a king in his warm up and was backed 3 to 5 in most of the books.

Imp. Devil's Dream ran in much improved form in the mile and sixteenth. She was as good as 15 in some of the books and finished inside the money, beating Bernardillo, who was heavily backed at 8 to 5 to run for the show. McNichols gave the filly Vule a poor ride in the fifth race at seven furlongs. Nevertheless she finished fourth with 30 pounds in 1:28 1/2.

Summary at Oakland: Six furlongs—Sylbaris won, Valenciae second, The Upper third; time 1:17. Five and a half furlongs—Montgomery won, Tea Rose 111, second, Rubicon third; time 1:08 1/2. Mile and a sixteenth—Garland Bar won, Douglas Quick second, imp. Devil's Dream third; time 1:30 1/2. Mile handicap—Ostler Joe won, Spanwell second, Sweet William third; time 1:42 1/2. Seven furlongs—Bliss Rucker won, George Lee second, Don Luis third; time 1:25.

Sale Postponed.
St. Louis, Dec. 13.—Judge Sanborn in the court of appeals has granted a postponement of the proposed sale of the Kansas Pacific railway for 60 days.

LACE YOUR ORDER

FOR OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER

NOW AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES

IF YOU DON'T SECURE A COPY

NEXT SUNDAY YOU WILL BE DISAPPOINTED

PRICE 5 CENTS

LABORING MEN MEET

Seventh Annual Session of the National Federation.

LIVE QUESTIONS TREATED

President Gompers Annual Address—A Large Increase in Membership. Strikes Have Been for Higher Wages and Less Hours.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13.—The National Federation of Labor began its seventeenth annual session in this city to-day with an attendance of more than 100 delegates from different states. President Gompers presided. After the meeting had been called to order William Alimison of the local typographical union delivered an address of welcome. President Gompers responded and read his annual address. He said: "With two exceptions all our affiliated national unions report a large increase of local unions and in membership. There is an increase of about 34,000 members in the organizations affiliated. It has been the constant aim to organize our fellow workers engaged in unskilled labor. With the invention of new machinery and the application of new forces the division and subdivision of labor, many workers who have been employed at skilled trades find themselves with their occupation gone and to which they have devoted a long term of years to acquire. Thus the artisan of yesterday is the unskilled laborer of to-day. It is a source of gratification to report that within the past year a very large number of federated labor unions for unskilled workers have been organized and from them a much larger number of trade unions.

"There have been quite a number of strikes within the past year, but the change in the causes which produced them are worthy of note. The strikes of this year, with few exceptions, have been for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of status. (Applause.) The organizations report with gratifying unanimity the very large number of successes secured, the advantages gained and the growth and extension of the power of organized labor. The movement to reduce the hours of labor is always one which commands the first attention of organized labor. We hold that no condition is so degrading as the one which completely fails to eliminate the curse and the degrading influence of non-employment and so long as this evil shall be with us, our best efforts will be concentrated in the reduction of the hours of labor of all, until the desired end is attained.

"The establishment of a postal savings bank system also a postal telegraph, long since demanded by organized labor, seems no nearer accomplishment than at any previous time. It is submitted whether it would not be better to modify our position in so far as to impose no objection to the passage of a law providing for compulsory arbitration in disputes of organized employees of railroads and railroad companies and of striking awards by successful arbitrators, but we should hesitate to give our endorsement to any legislation, state or national, empowering the compulsory enforcement of awards and the enforcement of a contract to labor.

"There should be no equivocation as to our position on any question, much less one of such importance as immigration. "Recently one of the branches of the federal courts decided by a majority vote that the boycott is illegal. The Supreme court has since issued an order or circular issued upon such a matter of this character after stating the name of the firm and the grievances complained of, the words 'We have been endeavoring to induce you to boycott this firm,' could be added.

"We not only demand the right of trial by jury for any offense charged," Mr. Gompers says, "but also that we as workers of this world should be restrained in the exercise of our lawful and natural rights. Courts cannot issue injunctions restraining persons from committing crimes and should not when there is another complete remedy at law.

"It is but just that the workers insist upon being regarded as equals before the law and in their ability to prevent an infringement upon their rights, and their hopes and struggles to maintain their manhood, extra judicial proceedings should not be against them if now they would be advised to properly stated, abuse of the powers of the courts in the issuance of writs of injunction."

Of the Lattimer massacre, Mr. Gompers says: "The crime against the laws, this brutality against inoffensive men, the wall of widows and orphans, the wounded pride of American citizenship and common humanity, cry out for retributive justice. It should be to these modern hyenas, but that never again shall so great a wrong be inflicted upon any of our people."

"The states that have been taken toward securing an eight-hour work day are reviewed, and the address continues: "Nothing remains now but for the final decision of the convention as to the ways and means by which the project shall be carried into effect or whether the judgment of the convention is that the time stated, in view of industrial conditions, is a practical one, or whether it would be advisable to wait the full flood-tide of an industrial revival for its general and simultaneous enforcement. This question must, of necessity, receive your careful consideration."
UNCONDITIONAL PARDONS.
Seven Months May Be Cut Off From the Sentences of Kingery and Wilcox.
Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Helena, Dec. 13.—Acting Governor Sprague, to-day granted unconditional pardons to Henry Kingery and William Wilcox, who were convicted of robbery in Madison county in 1894 and sent to the penitentiary for five years each. The pardons, if approved by the state board of pardons, will take effect Jan. 3 next. The petition for their pardon was signed by the county attorney, the sheriff and six of the jury who tried the case and many citizens. The petition in conjunction with the previous good reputation of both men and their good conduct in jail prompted the acting governor to grant the pardon. Another reason was the fact that Governor Smith was disqualified from connection with the case. If the pardon is granted it will cut off seven months from their sentence.