Fergus County Argus.

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Fergus County Argus

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Governor.....Preston H. Leslie, Helena.
Secretary.....William B. Webb, Helena.
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Auditor.....James Sullivan, Helena.
Chief Justice.....N. W. McConnell, Helena.
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Superintendent Public Instruction—.....A. C. Logan, Miles City.
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Treasurer,	Frank E. Wright.
Clerk and Recorder,	William H. Kelly.
Deputy Clerk Dist. Court,	Chas. S. Fell.
Judge of Probate,	Daniel A. Meagher.
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Assessor,	Mike Garnett.
Surveyor,	L. W. Eldridge.
Coroner,	A. W. Sitton.
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Wm. Berkin, Chairman,	Cottonwood.
E. P. Chandler,	Ft. Maginnis.
J. P. Barnes,	Philbrook.

County Commissioners meet First Monday of March, June, September and December.

The District Court in and for Fergus County, meets first Monday in April and first Monday in October.

H. G. & S. H. McINTIRE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Fort Benton, M. T.

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Attorney at Law.

LEWISTOWN, - - MONTANA.

☞U. S. Land Office Plats of all surveyed lands in the Judith Basin, with abstracts of all filings made, corrected weekly.

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LEWISTOWN, : MONTANA.

Careful attention to practice in all the Courts. Conveyancing and collections.

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Practices in all Courts of the Territory. Collections, Real Estate and Land Office Business given careful attention.

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Practices before U. S. Land Office and Department of Interior.

Correspondence solicited and inquiries promptly answered.

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Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE AT HOTEL.

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—PRACTICAL—

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Fine Line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Watch Repairing a Specialty.

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LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

North Montana St., Maiden.

Rigs of all Kinds, Fine Saddle Animals and best Stabling.

☞If you want a first-class buggy, work team saddle horse, or good stabling, give me a call.

P. Saunders, Prop.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

The Independent

DAILY and WEEKLY.

HELENA, - - - MONTANA.

INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO., - PUBLISHERS.

Has the largest circulation of any paper in the Territory. Located at the Capital, it is the organ of the dominant party, and contains the latest local, Territorial and telegraphic news.

Daily, Per Year, $12, Cash in Advance
Weekly " " $3 " " "

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T. C. POWER & BRO.

General Merchants,

LEWISTOWN, - - MONTANA.

No catch prices used as 'leaders.' All goods sold reasonably low.

GROCERIES!

Staple and Fancy,

On which lower prices are offered.

Our prices will stand the test of comparison. They are sold cheap to suit these hard times.

Together with a COMPLETE line of

YARNS, ZEPHYRS, AND WOOLS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, FEATHERS, TRUNKS AND VALISES. Ladies' Misses' and Children's Underwear, Shawls, Cotton Batting, Corsets, JEWELRY, Clocks And Watches.

DRY GOODS,

and all NOTIONS that make up a full assortment in the Dry Goods business.

A larger and better selection can be seen here than at any other house in FERGUS COUNTY, and sold at lower prices than ever before.

CARPETS, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTH.

Toilet Soaps, Perfumes, Combs, School Books Stationery.

NAILS, FENCE WIRE, BUILDING PAPER. THE FAMOUS CHARTER OAK HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

Our Hardware Department

Is well stocked with Shelf Goods, Builders' Material and such other goods as are usually wanted in this line, sold at prices to suit the times.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS.

DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Of Glassware, Crockery and Lamp Goods

we have great quantities, many styles and patterns.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

GUM BOOTS, OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, FELT BOOTS.

In Men's Furnishing Goods

We are HEADQUARTERS for every thing they wear; great stocks of CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Fine Shirts and Underwear.

OVERALLS, DUCK GOODS OVERCOATS.

Blacksmith's Stock Hardwood, Bar Iron, Horse Shoes and Nails.

Agricultural Implements

Farm Wagons, Buggies, Road Carts and Mountain Four Spring Wagons, Plows Harrows, Harvesting Machinery.

W. A. WOOD'S HARVESTING MACHINERY.

Territorial Agents for the Celebrated "Rushford Wagon."

We call special attention to Fence Wire, Nails, Building Paper and Salt, on which we undersell all others.

LEWISTOWN DRUG STORE,

The Only Drug Store in Judith Basin.

NEW STOCK! FRESH STOCK!

We take pleasure in introducing to the public our stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,
Fancy Goods,
Toilet Articles,
Full Line of Stationery,

The greatest assortment of

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUITS, NUTS and NOTIONS in the Basin.

We make a special inducement in CHILDREN'S TOYS, PLAYING CARDS, CROQUET SETS, FISHING TACKLE.

☞The leading Periodicals of the day received weekly.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS of Superior quality.

NORMAN & GRAY,

PROPRIETORS.

Broadwater, McNamara & Co.

Post Traders,

FORT MAGINNIS, - MONTANA.

Dealers in General Merchandise, Stockmen's Ranchers' and Miners' Supplies.

"Schuttler" Steel Skein Wagons,
Barbed and Smooth Fence Wire,
Binder Twine, Tents,
Wagon Covers and Harness

☞Carrying, as we do, the largest and best selected general stock in Fergus county, we offer superior inducements to all classes of buyers. Mail orders and inquiries given prompt attention.

WILLISTON HARDWARE CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HARDWARE,

Implements and Wagons.

☞We carry the most complete line and make the lowest prices of any house in Eastern Montana. We solicit correspondence from parties living at a distance.

WILLISTON HARDWARE CO.,
Billings, Montana.

The King and the Pope Together.

The king and the pope together
Have sent a letter to me;
It is signed with a golden scepter,
It is sealed with a golden key.
The king wants me out of his eyesight;
The pope wants me out of his see.

The king and the pope together
Have a hundred acres of land;
I do not own the foot of ground
On which my two feet stand;
But the prettiest girl in the kingdom
Strolls with me on the sand.

The king has a score of soldiers
Who will fight for him any day;
The pope has both priests and bishops
Who for his soul will pray.
I have only one little sweetheart,
But she'll kiss me when I say.

The king must marry a lady
Of exceedingly high degree;
The pope has never a true love,
So a cardinal pours his tea;
Very few stand round me at table,
But my sweetheart sits by me.

And the king with his golden scepter,
The pope with St. Peter's key,
Can never unlock the one little heart
That is open only to me;
For I am the lord of a realm,
And I am the pope of a see—
In fact, I'm supreme in the kingdom
That is sitting just now on my knee.

—Charles Henry Webb.

GROVER'S LAST STATE PAPER.

Extracts From the More Important Parts of the President's Message.

THE TARIFF.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation adds to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people, and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws, but to the extent that the masses of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under the pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our whole body politic. It stifles all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interest, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrage of the people.

The grievance of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with hard and unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to receive such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase, and that without compensating favors they are forced by the action of the government to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand, through such revision, steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, with freedom for themselves and their children from the door of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens, whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, which are dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

SACKVILLE WEST.

Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperitive duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will, in due course, be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election, then near at hand; and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the Executive and Senate of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity by affording full opportunity for her Majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has been continued through her Majesty's legation in this city.

THE CHINESE.

In a message accompanying my approval, on the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before Congress all information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the Senate, with certain amendments, wase rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government.

It is sincerely hoped that, by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the report of the secretary of the interior the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well-distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles cogently taught by reason, by example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open the door to fraudulent acquisition or administration which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity not to be too severely condemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of national domain that over 80,000,000 acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims to be taken for the homesteads of honest industry—although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost—must afford a profound gratification to right-feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will combine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may exercise lordship over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions which are the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to be in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control.

I commend, also, the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements and of swamps and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers in the localities affected.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The number of pensions added to the roll during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,559. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812; 10,787 widows of those who served in that war; 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,140 widows of Mexican war soldiers.

One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861.92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,308,280.22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension bureau during that period was $4,262,524.67, making the entire expenses of the bureau $82,038,386.57, being 21½ per cent of the total expenditures of the government during the year. I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet as far as possible in the light of our experience all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid cannot, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfections of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, they lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

The Message.

Opinions of Various Congressmen on the Presidential State Paper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following are among the congressional expressions on Cleveland's message:

Springer (democrat), Illinois, said: "It is as strong on the tariff question as the last one, though not so explicit. It is a good paper."

Congressman Reed (republican) of Maine: "A year has brought about a great change. Then it was a condition that confronted us and not a theory, and now it is apparently a theory and not a condition."

Senator Ingalls (republican) of Kansas: "President Cleveland's imperturbility is entirely too perfect to be the result of self-control."

Congressman Boutelle (republican) of Maine: "It's the old straw threshed again. The message is weary, stale, flat and unprofitable."

Senator Gorman (democrat) of Maryland: "It is a very interesting, statesman-like document."

Congressman Foran (democrat) of Ohio: "The president has consented to let wool alone this time. It he had been so discreet before the republicans would not have the next president and the next house.

A NEW IMPORTATION.

Frank Bain to the Front With a Choice Lot of Stallions and Mares.

[River Press.]

Mr. Frank Bain, the well-known and successful horseman, arrived in the city on Monday direct from the east with one of the choicest lots of stallions and mares ever brought into Montana. They are daisies, and would attract attention among the fancy strains wherever good horseflesh is recognized and admired. The lot includes five stallions and as many mares. Among the stallions are the following:

Young Napoleon, an imported English Shire, seven years old—a prize winner wherever he has appeared, with a long line of prize winners for his ancestors. He is a beauty in any country.

Queen's Prizeman, an imported Clydesdale, two years old, from the most noted strains of Scotland.

An imported Suffolk Punch, two years old, of fine form and good temper.

Turbulet, an important Percheron, one year old, with a pedigree running back through the line of Brilliants and Cocos to Bayard, the most famous Percheron stallion France ever produced.

Club, grade Clydesdale, three years old, a most promising colt, large, vigorous and exhibiting the best points of the breed.

Among the mares are Rosine, a thoroughbred Percheron two-year-old, in foal by imported Madrid.

Glaneuse, imported Percheron, five years old, a most worthy descendant of Coco II., one of the most famous getters of prize winners in France.

Hawthorne Blossom, an imported Clydesdale three-year-old, sired by Kinmure Prince; dam, Jean of Provenhall.

Mr. Bain also brought along a beautiful Shetland pony, of the male persuasion, which he offers for sale with the rest of his fine importation. These animals will be at Mr. Bain's stables in this city for a few days, and if not sold some of them will be shipped to the upper country and placed upon the market. Those wanting animals of the kind above noted should immediately call upon Mr. Bain. He can suit them to a dot.

What Makes a State?

Montana has an area of 145,000 square miles, or 92,800,000 acres of land, 30,000,000 acres being susceptible of cultivation.

Montana has a population of 160,000 and her assessed valuation is about $70,000,000—about $437 for every man, woman and child in the territory.

Montana produces about $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 in gold, silver, lead and copper this year, and her mines pay over $3,000,000 in dividends for the same period.

Montana's wool clip this year reached 10,000,000 pounds, which sold for about $1,700,000.

Montana produces, exports and consumes this year beef, mutton, live stock, hides, pelts, lumber, coal and farm products to the value of $30,000,000.

The market value of Montana's products for the year 1888 will reach $65,000,000 or $70,000,000—a per capita production of over $400.

Montana mustered 40,000 voters in 1888 and gave a republican majority of 5,000.

Montana has within her borders the greatest mining camp on earth and the richest capital city in the world.

Montana has already adopted a state constitution, and is ready to take charge of her own affairs just as soon as she is given permission.—Herald.

Orders to Shut Down.

ANACONDA, Dec. 6.—Marcus Daly has just received word from Mr. J. B. Haggin and has given instructions for the closing down of the entire Anaconda smelter and mine until next May. The necessary orders are being carried out and the fires are being drawn from the furnaces. To-morrow morning the entire mammoth Anaconda smelter will shut down and 1,800 men will be out of employment.

LATER—The works have again resumed operation.

The Power of Music.

The orchestra had just played "Hush! Don't Wake the Baby," when Bjinks, who seldom gets anything right, turned to his friend and remarked:

"Well, that was fine! I tell you the poet struck it right when he said, 'Music hath charms to suit the savage beast!'"

"Yes," assented Bjohnston, "and that's the reason, I suppose, why every vicious-looking bulldog I see has a brass band around his neck."

"LITTLE PHIL."

The Only Time in His Life That He Cast a Vote.

"I was present," says ex-President Hayes, "when Gen. Sheridan cast the first vote and the last of his life. McClellan was the candidate on the one side and Lincoln on the other. Sheridan had never voted, as he was an army officer, but he understood that under the laws of Ohio an Ohio soldier could vote, and that there was to be somewhere in camp among the Ohio soldiers a polling-place. He soon learned it was at my headquarters, so he came over the day before and talked about it. 'I never cast a vote before in my life,' said Gen. Sheridan, 'and I don't understand how to do it.' Next day Gen. Sheridan came over with Gen. Forsyth of Toledo and Gen. Crook, who also wanted to vote. I passed the word around that Sheridan and Crook would vote about 9 o'clock, and five thousand soldiers and two brass bands were on hand. The polling-place was a wagon, and three noncommissioned officers were judges and two young fellows clerks. I said I'd vote first so as to show Crook and Sheridan how it was done. I was an old voter; they were greenhorns. I stepped up and said to the judges: 'My name is Rutherford B. Hayes; I vote in Hamilton county, Ohio, in the Fifteenth ward, Cincinnati.' All this was put down. Then Sheridan stepped up. He was a little embarrassed, for all the men were looking at him. It was a new part for him to play. He looked at the judge; the judge stared at him. 'Your name sir,' said the judge, with infinite indignity. Sheridan spoke up: 'Philip H. Sheridan.' 'In what state do you vote?' asked the judge impressively. 'In Ohio,' Sheridan replied. 'In what county?' 'Perry county.' Then came the difficult question, 'In what ward or township, sir?' asked the judge with solemnity. 'My father lives in Reading township,' replied Sheridan in an embarrassed way, for it was all new to him. Then Gen. Crook stepped forward, pulling his mustache nervously, as was his habit. He gave his name and said he lived in Dayton, Montgomery county. What ward, sir?' thundered the judge. I don't know,' Gen. Crook said; 'I always stopped at the Phillips house, though.' 'Oh, call it the first ward,' I said, and down it went that way. In speaking with Sheridan afterward, he said with feeling: 'This is my first vote; I don't ever expect to vote again, but I did want to vote for old Abe.'

SHERMAN ON HARRISON.

The United States Must Be Represented Abroad by Union Men Only.

New York special: Gen. W. T. Sherman was interviewed to-day in regard to his speech last night at the chamber of commerce banquet, in which he said he was glad of Gen. Harrison's selection because it meant that the American people would be represented in the cabinet and in foreign countries by those who fought for the country and not against it.

"I meant every word of it," he said. "If you were a young man in Vienna, and a man should come over there to represent this government who had once borne arms against it, you would make up your mind that the cause he battled for could not have been a bad one. I want to keep the people over there educated up to the fact that we crushed the rebellion. I'm not opposed to ex-rebels holding office among their own people; indeed, I have recommended the appointment of ex-rebels to local offices, but I'm opposed to sending them as our representatives to foreign governments."

"Do you know General Harrison well?"

"Know him? I've known him ever since he wore pantalettes. I knew his grandfather and his father. He was one of my soldier boys, and we can all go to sleep for four years now, fully assured that we will have a strong Union government."

"You are on the retired list, and, of course, are still subject to military rules. Could your remarks last night about the president be construed as a violation of the military regulations concerning the attitude of a soldier toward his superior officer?"

The general laughed in a way that meant he would like to see some one call him to account for a violation of military discipline.

"I've as much respect for authority as any one," he said, "and will pay respect to it, but I have a right to think just as I please and say what I think."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1888.

Congressmen are coming to town, "some in rags and some in bags and some in velvet gowns," politically speaking. The defeated look almost cheerful. The arrivals before Thanksgiving Day were unusually few, and it is doubtful if either house of congress will have a quorum on Monday. The shortness of the vacation and the lateness of Thanksgiving Day this year are given as the causes of this tardiness. The end of next week, though, will probably see congress full of members with pet bills. A large amount of committee work, especially on the part of house committees, remains to be performed, as their work practically ceased about a month before the last session closed.

Cabinet gossip is a tiresome topic, but must be chronicled. The men who put Mr. Blaine out of the way in the race for secretary of state are worried by his silence. The fact is that Mr. Blaine can have anything he wants. If he desires to be secretary of state, no one can gainsay him, and Gen. Harrison would be the first to recognize his claims. Warner Miller, Gen. Alger and John Wanamaker are heavily backed. His position as chairman of the senate foreign affairs committee and a natural desire to increase the number of his honors may lead John Sherman into the cabinet as secretary of state. His retirement would be a happy event for ambitious Ohio senatorial candidates. He would be heartily in favor of Mr. McKinley or Mr. Batterworth, but would simply stick to the senate forever rather than let Gov. Foraker have it. Of all the candidates, Warner Miller's chances seem the sweet. John Wanamaker will likely receive a foreign mission, and Gen. Alger and John Sherman cannot be in the cabinet together. Mr. Sherman's hatred of Gen. Alger is too deep to permit that. We shall see what we shall see.

The speakership fight wages furiously. Representatives Butterworth and Cannon are busy killing each other off, with the certain knowledge that neither can have it if either Mr. McKinley or Tom Reed wants the place. There is a rumor that Mr. McKinley will go into the senate if Senator Sherman leaves that body. Lucky Mr. McKinley: the senate and the speakership are both among his possibilities. It is certain that Senator Sherman, in the event of his retirement, would make every effort to reward the man who stood by him with such magnificent loyalty at Chicago.

Mr. Reed received the honorary nomination of the Republicans while they were out of power, and his claims to the speakership would deserve recognition. Again, everything depends upon Mr. Blaine's action. If he is not in the next cabinet, Senator Frye of Maine will be secretary of the navy and Tom Reed will succeed him in the senate. In other words, the hopes and fears of about fifty ambitious Republican politicians all look Blaine-wards.

Smiling William M. Springer was among the first congressmen to arrive this week. He says that a strong attempt will be made to admit the territories of Montana, Dakota, Washington and New Mexico, and this may be accepted as the Democratic plan. There is little hope of the enabling acts being passed during the session if this be true. The Republicans will insist upon dividing Dakota, and will reject the claims of New Mexico and possibly those of Montana. Despite Mr. Springer's rose-hued confidence, it is doubtful whether any territory will be admitted by the Fiftieth congress. But Montana must be admitted when Washington and Dakota are. It is now a close territory, naturally Democratic, and it would be forever lost to the Republicans if they delayed its admission, while they would have a fighting chance for its vote if its admission were hastened. New Mexico may be refused by a Republican congress, as the territory is overwhelmingly Democratic, but refusals on political grounds are obnoxious.

Thanksgiving Day was passed decently and in order by the people of Washington. Holidays and gala days are more common in Washington than in any other portion of America, unless you include Canada, and are therefore not observed with so much hilarity as elsewhere. The religious services of the day were distinguished by the official observance of Thanksgiving by the Catholic churches. The services of many ministers of the evangelical churches partook of a political nature. President and Mrs. Cleveland, with Mrs. Harmon and Mrs. Folsom, attended church in the morning and went home to an old-fashioned dinner at Oak View.

MONTANA NEWS

Missoula is overrun with thugs and footpads.

A fire at Great Falls on the 8th inst destroyed the Willer house and a saloon adjoining.

Manager John Maguire says Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett will visit Helena next June.

A stock company has been organized to develop the homestake mine, located near the Jay Gould.

It will cost Lewis and Clarke county about $1,000 for the return of Godas, the half-breed murderer.

The sheep industry in Dawson county will take a big boom in the spring. No less than 25,000 sheep will be added to our assessment roll.—Independent.

The engineers of the Montana Union went out on a strike last week on account of the discharge of one of their number. The difficulty has been amicably settled and the strike is off.

There are in Montana 395 firms worth over $10,000 each. There are fifty firms in the territory doing over $250,000 worth of business yearly, and two firms each do over a million dollars' worth yearly.

Sheriff Hathaway returned last night from Canada, after identifying Godas and pushing the extradition case before the proper tribunal. All that now remains to be done is to send an officer after Godas, after the necessary fifteen days have expired.

In Miles City, on the 5th inst., Walter Satter, a lad 14 years old, was killed by another boy while playing "Jesse James." The weapon was a target rifle, which was not supposed to be loaded, as usual. The victim was an only son of a widow of that city.

Of the 1,000 cars shipped from Miles City loaded with beef cattle and horses, this year, two-fifths were the Street stable cars. Averaging twenty animals to the car, there were not less than 20,000 head of stock shipped from here to Chicago and other markets this season.

It is expected that the Billings and Cooke City people will make their final treaty with the Crows in a few days, as far as it relates to the right of way for that railway corporation through the Crow reservation. It is thought that the company will meet with success without any great difficulty.

Judge John McGinness died in Billings on the 5th inst of pneumonia. He was probate judge of Yellowstone county, and was again chosen for that place at the recent election, running on the democratic ticket. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and stood high among his fellow-citizens.

A young man named Frank Graner was shot and killed at Anaconda, on the 2d inst., by a fast woman named Rose Bennett. They had a dispute over the state of Rhode Island, which finally resulted in a wager, the woman losing. She refused to pay and after some words shot Graner, the bullet striking him in the abdomen, resulting in death. The woman is under arrest.

All the veterinarians of Montana say that there will be considerable disease among horses next spring. Dr. Holloway says that the malady which we have been wont to call the unknown horse disease is epizootic pleuritis, and the doctor predicts a general prevalence of the disease next spring.—Bozeman Chronicle. The veterinarians have accomplished something in finding a name for the new disease; a remedy should be the next thing in order. No reasons are given for its prevalence next spring. Horsegrowers should be studying up the disease, and, if possible, guard against an epidemic among their hands.