

# Fergus County Argus.

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REPUBLICAN IN POLITICS, AND DEVOTED TO THE MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, STOCK AND WOOL INTERESTS OF THE GREAT JUDITH COUNTRY.

## Fergus County Argus

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## W. B. Raleigh & Co.,

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND A COMPLETE AND SELECT LINE OF

### DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING,

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Buying as we do direct from first hands and in large quantities enables us to place before our customers best grades at the lowest prices. Mail orders solicited and receive prompt attention.

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New Goods Just Received!

Special Attention Given to the Trade of Ranch and Stockmen

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

Special Inducement offered to those having Ore and Bullion for Eastern Shipment from the Maginnis Mining Region.

### WOOL-STORING FACILITIES.

Large Warehouse on the bank constructed with a Special View to the Storing of Wool. Wool-Growers in the Judith and Wolf Creek county will find this the most convenient point to haul their wool, whether desiring to sell or ship.

Now that the Great Northwestern Reservation is open for settlement Ranchmen and others seeking locations will find the route via Judith Landing the shortest and best road, and can depend upon obtaining supplies of all kinds at **RED ROCK PRICES.** Also, blacksmith shop at Landing.

ORDERS BY MAIL GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

### Remember, three things come not back:

The arrow sent upon its track— It will not swerve, it will not stay its speed; it flies to wound or slay.

The spoken word, so soon forgot; By thee, but it has perished not; In other hearts 'tis living still; And doing work for good or ill.

And the lost opportunity, That cometh back no more to thee. In vain thou weapest, in vain dost yearn, Those three will nevermore return.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1891.

This is certainly the era of political sensation, and the week has produced two, the influence of which will be felt many a day in this country, and mayhap in others closely related to us in business. The first was the attempt of Great Britain, after being fairly outwitted in diplomacy by Mr. Blaine, to use our Supreme court for the purpose of opposing the executive branch of our government, a proceeding without precedent and unparalleled in the international diplomatic annals of the world, and the second was the passage of the free silver coinage bill as a substitute for the Senate Financial bill, in spite of the determined efforts of Senators Sherman, Allison, Evarts, Merrill, Aldrich and others whose financial sagacity has moulded the policy of the Republican party on money matters for more than a decade.

It was evident several days ago that silver was on top in the senate, and after the speech of Senator Ingalls in favor of free coinage, which was in many respects the ablest and most brilliant ever delivered by that extraordinarily brilliant man, no power on earth could have stemmed the tide. It was all in vain that Senator Gorman, the Democratic leader, who probably regretted when too late and in part by the senate can compel it to do so, this country has thrown down the gauntlet to threaten the financial world, and proposes to make silver the equal of gold in every respect in this country, whatever may be the consequences.

Mr. Blaine has a right to feel proud of the sentiment which the act of the British Government, in attempting to ignore the executive branch of the Government by appealing to the United States Supreme Court for help, has evoked. It was the one thing necessary to solidify American sentiment in support of the stand taken by this administration. To-day Congress is practically a unit in support of Mr. Blaine, whereas there had been a disposition previously among Democrats to sneer at Mr. Blaine's methods of conducting the Behring Sea negotiations. The sentiment now existing among Democrats may be judged by the action of Representative Enloe of Tennessee, who has introduced a resolution in the house reciting the act of the British Government and declaring that this action is a derogation of the dignity of the United States and providing that a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the British Government. Gen. Hooker, one of the oldest members of the house committee on foreign affairs, says: "Mr. Blaine will come out all right. I have great confidence in him. I differ with him in politics, but have great confidence in his ability to manage any thing he undertakes."

The house committee on the World's Fair has agreed upon a report which favors more care in the expenditure of money by the commission and a reduction in the number as well as the salaries of the employees. Everything in connection with the exposition is moving along nicely and points to a successful termination.

Postmaster-General Wainmaker has, at the direction of the President, abolished the postoffice at Catharine, Alabama, because of the action of some of the citizens of that place in driving the Republican postmaster away from his office.

Secretary Windom has decided, as he was compelled to under the present law, that the director of the Philadelphia mint was right in declining to coin a silver brick which was presented to him by the agent of several owners of silver mines.

Senator Quay's new election bill providing for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the use of the army and navy whenever necessary, in the president's discretion, to prevent fraud in the election, is disturbing the Democrats very much.

Those who ought to know say free coinage will get through the house at this session, but its friends are nevertheless making a most determined effort in that direction.

The federal election bill has again by a vote of 34 to 33 become the unfinished business of the senate.

### Money for Montana.

In Secretary Windom's deficiency estimates just sent Congress appropriation of \$35,000 is recommended for deficiency in the office of Surveyor General of Montana. The Secretary makes this note of explanation in connection with these recommendations: This deficiency estimate for clerk hire is submitted as necessary owing to the return of surveys under thirteen surveying contracts aggregating \$32,890, involving preparation of a large number of town plats for the Surveyor General's office, duplicate plats and transcripts of field notes for the General Land Office and triplicate plats for local land offices. Also for preparation of contracts to be awarded under the unusually large appropriations, \$75,000 for surveyor in Montana out of the appropriation for surveying public lands during the fiscal year, together with the necessary special instructions and diagrams to accompany each contract. The appropriation per act of July 11, 1890, for clerk hire in Montana during the current fiscal year is inadequate to the service.

### 'Tis Always Thus.

Sanso—"Every time I play poker I feel like Ishmael."

Rodd—"Why?"

Sanso—"Because my hand is against every man and every man's hand is against me."—New York Herald.

### MONTANA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Gov. Toole Recommends an Appropriation of \$100,000 for the Purpose of Exhibiting Its Products at the Great Exhibition.

In transmitting the report of Hon. L. H. Hershfield and Dr. A. H. Mitchell, the commissioners of the world's Columbian exposition, Gov. Toole says: "It presents in detail the advantage of such an exhibition and appeals strongly to our pride and patriotism for a creditable display of our resources." The report says: "It is well that we should comprehend the scope and magnitude of this undertaking. The exposition will cover the broad field of the earth's civilization. Here will be exposed the products of the soil, mine and sea, the best results of human ingenuity, science and skill; the triumphs of human thought and imagination. It will be a landmark in the march of progress, from which future generations will mark their path and measure their advancement. There the genius of the earth will assemble. There will be an estimate of our national character and free civilization. The states of the Union will be represented on a scale of grandeur never before attempted. Many are already preparing their tributes to the display of American labor, manufactures and inventions. Montana, whose name abroad is a synonym for wealth and thrift, should not be one who lags behind her sister states either in the magnitude or quality of her exhibition. The minute placed upon her by the guests of the nation and by the citizens of other states will largely depend upon her display. Montana's exhibit must be well worthy of her name and fame. A proper exposure of her artificial and natural resources will send abroad an influence which will manifest itself hereafter in untold benefits to the people."

After speaking of the benefits which Kansas reaped from her display at the centennial exposition, the report continues: "Montana can well profit by this example, for she has almost boundless resources require only the mag of touch of capital to set in averting the riches of the earth. Her mining resources are now the chief source of our country's supply of precious metals. Her acres of agricultural land are as many as those of Kansas, and only 1,000,000 of them are under fence and a small portion of that number under cultivation. Montana's forests are 40,000 square miles in extent, larger than Southern Michigan, whose chief item of wealth is lumber, yet only 130,000,000 feet of lumber were cut from Montana's forests in 1889. Her wheat fields produced last year, for purely local consumption, 690,000 tons. God and nature have blessed Montana with a rich and fertile soil, and it is her duty to profit by these generous gifts; to let the world know who we are and what we have. No better opportunity will be given to one who preserves not 80,000 lives in one lifetime, but 800,000 perhaps every year. The importance of Dr. Koch's discoveries to his countrymen alone may be measured by recalling that in forty years Prussia alone lost 343,953 lives by cholera. The average number of deaths by consumption every year in Prussia represents 91,830. In the German empire the average number of deaths every year from "tuberculosis of the lungs" is 160,000 people. In Berlin during the ten years from 1878 to 1887 there died from consumption alone 39,832 people, Berlin and New York being about equal in population. These figures are eloquent testimony to the importance of Dr. Koch's discovery, particularly so as the ravages of this disease are in many other countries greater still than in Germany."

Buffalo Herd a Half Century Ago.

I think I can truly say that I saw in that region in one day more buffaloes than I have seen of cattle in all my life. I have seen the plain black with them for several days' journey as far as the eye could reach. They seemed to be coming northward continually from the distant plains to the Platte to get water, and would plunge in and swim across by thousands—so numerous were they that they changed not only the color of the water, but its taste, until it was unfit to drink; but we had to use it. One night when we were encamped on the south fork of the Platte they came in such droves that we had to sit up and fire guns and make what fires we could to keep them from running over us and trampling us into the dust. We could hear them thundering all night long; the ground fairly trembled with vast approaching bands, and if they had not been diverted by wagons, animals and emigrants would have trodden under their feet.—Gen. John Bidwell in Century.

### Testing Their Courage.

"One time, in order to test the courage of a Bengal tiger and a lion," said a well known showman, "we placed a shooting cracker in the respective cages and fired the fuses. As soon as the fuses began to burn they attracted the attention of both animals, but in a widely different manner. The lion drew into a corner and watched the proceedings with a distrustful and uneasy eye. The tiger, on the contrary, advanced to the burning fuse with firm step and unflinching gaze. On reaching the cracker he took his paw and began to roll it over the floor, or when it exploded beneath his very nose he did not flinch, but continued his examination until perfectly satisfied. The lion betrayed great fear when he heard the report of the explosion and for quite a time could not be coaxed out of his den."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

### The American Queen.

Watts—Have a cigar?  
Potts—No, I am just going to supper.  
Watts—Your wife doesn't object to your smoking, does she?  
Potts—No, but the hired girl does.  
—Indianapolis Journal.

### LAND ENTRIES CANCELLED.

The Government Reserved the Ground for Reservoir Purposes.

The land office at Helena has received from the general land office at Washington about fifty orders of cancellation. In all cases the cancellations are on lands that the government has reserved for reservoir sites and on which entries were made subsequent to October 2, 1888. On that date congress passed and the president signed a bill providing for reservations of land for reservoir purposes. The lands, however, were not especially designated by the act, the law being general in its character. By the act of August 30, 1890, the selections made for reservoir purposes after October 2, 1888, were confirmed and the land set aside. The entries now ordered cancelled were made between October 2, 1888, and August 30, 1890. The general land office now decides that the reservations mentioned in the act of August 30 last, dated back to October 2 of the year 1888, thus cancelling all entries made in the meantime. The local land offices did not know that the reservations had been made until July 8 and Aug. 5 of last year, and are therefore not responsible for the inconvenience which has been entailed on those making entries prior to those dates. The lands thus ordered reserved are held for the purposes of the Belt mountain reservoir, the Sun river reservoir system, the Wolf creek reservoir system. Those who have their entries cancelled are as follows:

Chouteau county—Catherine Connelly, Hans J. Olsen, Edward Zingel, Thomas G. Dews, Edmund T. Cook, W. F. Mulvaney, Colin C. Crawford, Charles Shoeninger, James E. Galt, Marion O. Hawkins, Michael Clancy and Frank R. Fuller.

Cascade—W. E. Abernathy, Louis Vetter, Joseph Edgerton, Ed. E. Barney, John D. Hughes, John K. Castner, Amanda Cammack, Frank Saul, Charles Ainsworth, Valentine Saul, John H. Saul, Fayette Hall, George P. Graham, Joseph Halbach, Thomas M. Babington, Aaron Rason, John M. Williams, Alex. Macaulay, Maggie E. Griffin and Nicolas Stuffer.

Meagher—Elen M. Woodward, W. V. Flaty, Merrit C. Herrington, Lewis Madison, Felix G. White, Edward G. Hanley, and George W. Grubb.

Fergus—Charles M. Baldwin, George M. Fraziers, George T. Clark and Henry Kuckett.

Bismarck and Dr. Koch.

Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Weekly: Bismarck is quoted by his Boswell Busch as saying: "But for me three great wars would not have been fought, 80,000 would not have been killed, or their parents, brothers, sisters and widows put on mourning, and yet that is what I have done, with God's help." If Bismarck, for doing this, still finds admirers of his career as "war minister," what affection will not be given to one who preserves not 80,000 lives in one lifetime, but 800,000 perhaps every year. The importance of Dr. Koch's discoveries to his countrymen alone may be measured by recalling that in forty years Prussia alone lost 343,953 lives by cholera. The average number of deaths by consumption every year in Prussia represents 91,830. In the German empire the average number of deaths every year from "tuberculosis of the lungs" is 160,000 people. In Berlin during the ten years from 1878 to 1887 there died from consumption alone 39,832 people, Berlin and New York being about equal in population. These figures are eloquent testimony to the importance of Dr. Koch's discovery, particularly so as the ravages of this disease are in many other countries greater still than in Germany."

### SUBJECTING THE LION.

Prof. Darling Says the Human Eye Theory Is All Nonsense.

I asked Prof. Darling what truth there was in the general theory that a lion can be kept in subjugation by the mere power of the human eye, says a writer in a contemporary. He said it was all nonsense. Lions, he averred, were held in subjection through fear. They are afraid of a human being. A lion born in the jungle stands in greater fear of man than a lion born and brought up in captivity, for the reason that to the captive lion the human figure becomes familiar, and the element of fear springing from a strange and unusual appearance does not operate. Darling turns his back on the lions in the arena without any hesitation, and the lions are just as well behaved when his back is turned on the ship "Chitmasan" as when they are in the arena. He says, in fact, it is all right, however he says, to keep your eye on a lion, just as it is entirely proper and necessary to keep your eye on any dangerous enemy or opponent, simply because you want to know what an antagonist proposes to do. He says, however, that there is nothing in the theory of the lion, as he says, is founded in fact. It is pretty dangerous for a lion to bite you, even by accident.

I asked him, also, if it was unusual among lion tamers to cut the claws of lions or to pull their teeth. He said that the old-time lion tamers used to cut their claws occasionally, but it was impossible to pull their teeth without breaking their jaws, as the teeth were so long and so strong and so firmly imbedded in the bone. He had never attempted to cut their claws, for the reason that lions did not like to be disturbed by man, and he was not disturbed as already mentioned, and the effect of such proceeding was to make them more ferocious than otherwise they would be. He said he had never heard of a lion suffering from toothache, because he had found decayed teeth in their jaws that had dropped out of their jaws. But he had never heard of lions undergoing dentistry of any kind, or any steps ever having been taken to preserve their teeth. As to their health, he says of the lion, "The lion is preventative than curative. They were subject to lung troubles, and did not usually live to be more than eight or ten years of age, and in captivity they were 25 or 30 years old."

### Southern View of Silver.

England coins silver money for India and Egypt. She buys the bullion at a discount and then coins it at gold value for her Eastern dependencies. She imports two-thirds of her bread food, and one of her most important industries is the manufacturing and handling of cotton. Silver has now been demonetized in the United States for seventeen years, and during each of those years England has saved and the American producers of wheat and cotton have lost on an average at least \$125,000,000 on their crops.—Atlanta Constitution.

### SULLIVAN TALKS.

He Will Give Slavin \$5,000 to Stand Before Him Six Months.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—John L. Sullivan says Wakenly and Lynch, who arrived from New Orleans yesterday, laid before him a proposal to fight Slavin. The proposal, he understands, comes from Slavin's friends in New Orleans. Sullivan's reply is that he will give Slavin \$2,500, or \$5,000 if he prefers it, if he will accept of it that he can stand before him (Sullivan) for six rounds with five-ounce gloves.

Sullivan will meet him at any place as soon as his present engagement will permit. He will fight no more bare fist fights as he doesn't wish "to run up against the law again."

Sullivan says Corbett, Kilrain and Slavin are calling themselves champions. What he wants them to do is to settle the matter among themselves and then he will fight the winner.

James J. Corbett, of San Francisco, met Sullivan for the first time to-day and expressed great admiration for him. Asked if he would fight him, Corbett asked why he should, adding that he was successful in my coming meeting with Peter Jackson, I shall go to England and make him fight, or expose him on a ship "Chitmasan."

Sullivan, when asked about Jackson, said: "Oh, I don't consider him. He is out of it as far as I am concerned."

### A CHINESE SOLDIER.

He Served During the War and Is Still in the Army.

Chicago Special: A local paper has discovered a Chinaman enlisted in the regular army. He is an enlisted man in Company H of the Fifteenth infantry, now stationed at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago. His name on the roll is Edward Day Cohota, but he says all of his original name can be remembered. He was born in Shanghai forty-two years ago. When quite young he was taken as a cabin boy on the ship "Chitmasan" of Boston. Capt. Day took the boy to his home at Gloucester, Mass., and gave him a common school education. When the war broke out the Chinaman enlisted in the Twenty-third Massachusetts infantry and served through the war, receiving an honorable discharge in 1865.

He was in the regular army and has remained in it ever since. Talking with a reporter, Mr. Day said he had always been treated with respect by his officers and comrades. When he leaves the army he proposes to claim citizenship and the right to vote, on the strength of his long and honorable service during and since the war.

### MONTANA AT THE TOP.

Her Mines Produce More Silver and Gold Than Any Other State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co. of precious metals produced during 1890 in the states and territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, shows the following totals: Gold, \$27,150,916; silver, \$62,930,831; copper, \$20,569,092; lead, \$11,508,271. The total value of the precious metals and territories of Mexico and British Columbia were as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Cal'a.....	\$ 889,688	\$ 186,263	\$ 1,075,951
Nevada.....	3,993,884	654,652	4,648,536
Oregon.....	96,500	91,000	187,500
Wash.....	194,000	85,000	279,000
Idaho.....	3,595,333	10,229,167	13,824,500
Montana.....	2,764,116	32,659,339	35,383,455
Colo'do.....	4,210,813	13,984,486	18,195,299
Utah.....	88,798	12,170,377	12,259,175
N. Mex.....	21,023	1,043,486	1,064,509
Arizona.....	1,150,486	6,446,863	