

### A. HOPKINS & SONS

Pure Food Grocers

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PURE FOOD GROCERS

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### T. W. WARREN,

THE CHRONOMETER, WATCH  
and CLOCK MAKER.



Has opened a repairing shop at C. H. Williams drug store, one door from post office, where you can get first class repair work on Clocks and Jewels. All time-pieces put in as good order as the day they left the factory. New jewelry to order. Charges reasonable, according to work done. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.

### Wm. Jenkins,

Tonsorial Parlors

First-Class Barbers

Hot and Cold Baths

Main Street,

LEWISTOWN, MONTANA.



### BUY YOUR Kodaks and Suppes FROM CULVER & CULVER

PHOTOGRAPHERS  
And get the benefit of their experience and Fresh Stock. We can furnish you with anything you need in the way of Hand Cameras and Supplies; also do your FINISHING AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FIFTH AVENUE, LEWISTOWN.

**Hamm's**  
**NEW**  
**BREW**  
Bottle Beer  
"The best"

Brewed by Agents Everywhere at  
**THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.**  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Read the Argus and you will get all the news.

## THE MACHINE REALLY FLEW

Wright Brothers, of Indiana, Are the Latest to Make a Successful Test of Flying.

### CONDITIONS NOT FAVORABLE

Four Flights, All of Which Were Successful, Were Made Against a Stiff Wind.

Dayton, O., Jan. 8.—Wright Bros., inventors of the flying machine which has attracted such widespread attention, have prepared the following, which they say is the first correct statement of two successful trials made by them:

On the morning of December 17th, between 10:30 and noon, four flights were made, two by Orville Wright and two by Wilbur Wright. The starts were all made from a point on the level and about 200 feet west of our camp, a quarter of a mile north of the Kill Devil sandhill, in Dare county, North Carolina. The wind at the time of the flights had a velocity of 27 miles an hour at 10 o'clock, and 24 miles an hour at noon, as recorded by an aerometer at the Kitty Hawk weather bureau station. This aerometer is 30 feet from the ground. Our own measurements, made with a hand aerometer at a height of four feet from the ground, showed a velocity of 22 miles when the first flight was made, and 22½ when the last flight was made. The flight was made directly against the wind.

Each time the machine started from the level ground by its own power with no assistance from gravity or other course whatever. After a run of about 100 feet along a monorail track, which held the machine eight inches from the ground, it rose from the track, and, under direction of the operator, climbed upwards on an inclined course until a height of eight or ten feet from the ground was reached, after which the course was kept as near horizontal as the wind gusts and limited skill of the operator would permit, into the teeth of the December gale the flyer made its way over the ground, and of 30 to 35 miles an hour through the air. It had previously been decided that for reasons of personal safety these first trials should be made as close to the ground as possible. The height chosen was scarcely efficient for maneuvering in so gusty a wind, and with no previous acquaintance with the conduct of the machine and its controlling mechanisms. Consequently the first flight was short. The succeeding flights rapidly increased in length, and at the fourth trial a flight of 59 seconds was made, in which the machine flew a little more than a half a mile through the air, and a distance of more than 82 feet over the ground. The landing was due to a slight error of judgment on the part of the navigator. After passing over a little hammock of sand, in attempting to bring the machine down to the desired height, the operator turned the rudder too far and the machine turned downward more quickly than had been expected. The reverse movement of the rudder was a fraction of a second too late to prevent the machine from touching the ground and thus ending the flight. The whole occurrence occupied little, if any, more than one second of time.

Only those who are acquainted with practical aeronautics can appreciate the difficulties of attempting the first trials of a flying machine in a 25-mile gale. As winter had already set in we should have postponed our trials to a more favorable season, but for the fact that we were determined, before returning home, to know whether the machine possessed sufficient power to fly, sufficient strength to withstand the shock of landings and sufficient capacity of control to make a flight safe in boisterous wind as well as in calm air. When these points had been definitely established we at once returned home, knowing the age of the flying machine had come at last.

From the beginning we have employed entirely new principles of control, and as all experiments have been conducted at our expense without assistance from any individual or institution, we do not feel ready at present to give out any pictures or detailed description of the machine.

### Saved From Terrible Death.

The family of Mrs. M. L. Bobbitt, of Bargerton, Tenn., saw her dying and were powerless to save her. The most skillful physicians and every remedy used, failed, while consumption was slowly but surely taking her life. In this terrible hour Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption turned despair into joy. The first bottle brought immediate relief and its continued use completely cured her. It's the most certain cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at D. B. Morris' drug store.

### Roosevelt's Active Life.

- Twenty-first year—At Harvard College.
- Twenty-second—In Europe.
- Twenty-third—Campaigning as nominee for state legislature.
- Twenty-fourth—Member of New York legislature.
- Twenty-fifth—Member of the New York legislature.
- Twenty-sixth—On ranch in North Dakota.
- Twenty-seventh—Campaigning as Republican candidate for mayor of New York.
- Twenty-eighth—Working on his life of Governor Morris.
- Twenty-ninth—Working on his first volume of "Winning of the West."
- Thirtieth—Member of National Civil Service Commission.
- Thirty-first—Working on his "History of New York."
- Thirty-second—Civil Service Commission.
- Thirty-third—Civil Service Commission.
- Thirty-fourth—Civil Service Commission.
- Thirty-fifth—Civil Service Commission.
- Thirty-sixth—Civil Service Commission.
- Thirty-seventh—President of the New York Board of Police Commissioners.
- Thirty-eighth—President of the New York Board of Police Commissioners.
- Thirty-ninth—Assistant secretary of the Navy.
- Fortieth—Campaigning as Republican candidate for Governor of New York.

can candidate for Governor of New York.  
Forty-first—Governor of New York.  
Forty-second—Campaigning for vice president of the United States.  
Forty-third—President of the United States.  
Forty-fourth—President of the United States.—Chicago Tribune.

### OIL IN WYOMING.

Butte Men Reported to Have Struck Miniature Beaumont.

Moorcroft, Wyo., Jan. 7.—After drilling in several places for a number of years oil has at last been struck in paying quantities in the fields fourteen miles from Moorcroft. The flow was struck by the Butte Crude Petroleum company on January 1, but was kept a secret for a few days. A ten barrel flow has been encountered. There is considerable excitement in this section about the strike. There are now several rigs drilling, including that of the Monumental Oil company of Butte and one from Spokane. Now that one well has encountered a flow, it is intended to drill much deeper.

The oil is valued at about \$8 a barrel. Other rigs will be put at work in the vicinity.

The land in the region of the oil fields, for a section of country thirty-five miles square has all been located for the past three years and much representation work has been done. Among those in Butte who are interested in the Crude Petroleum company which has been drilling for the past three years are Henry Albertson, E. P. Clark, Ben E. Calkins, Edward Hickey, William Fitzgerald, T. M. Hodgins, John M. Stewart, Judge John B. Cleman, G. W. Stapleton, H. F. Bartlett, George Kendall, John Mulligan and James A. Murray. A number of persons from Helena also own land in the fields, including the estate of the late Henry Klein, Lloyd Gans and R. A. Fraser.

The Butte Crude Petroleum company had one well about 1,700 feet deep. E. P. Clark and Henry Albertson, of Butte, are now on the ground. On the land owned by the Butte company is a large spring of oil that was discovered several years ago. From this spring for several years oil was dipped with a can, placed in barrels and hauled to the famous Homestake mine in South Dakota, 100 miles away, where the company paid a high price for it.

### INCIDENT OF THE FIRE.

Grief-Crazed Father Compels Car Conductor to Carry His Dead.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—A pathetic incident occurred today on the Cottage Grove avenue cable line. This passes within half a square of Rolston's morgue. Late this afternoon a man, baggard and worn, walked up to a Cottage Grove car on the ground, carrying in his arms the body of a little golden-haired girl. The form was partially wrapped in a canvas cloth, but not sufficiently to conceal it. As the father took his seat with his child in his arms the conductor eyed him doubtfully and then, approaching, touched him on the shoulder, saying: "I am sorry, but the rules of the company do not permit the carrying of bodies in this manner. I must ask you to leave the car."

Without changing his expression in the slightest, without showing a trace of excitement or irritation, the man rose to his feet still holding on the body of his child. With his free hand he thrust into the face of the conductor a large revolver and said in a tone which betokened utter weariness and almost lack of interest in the proceedings: "I have looked for her all of last night and all of today. I have tried in vain to obtain a cab or carriage and I can get none, I am taking my baby home to her mother and I intend to take her on this car. Now, go on."

### GATES IN THE WAY.

Criminal Negligence of the Owners and Managers of the Iroquois.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—It was discovered today that two iron gates, the existence of which was not known to the public and which were the cause of the Iroquois theater after the fire of December 30, played a deadly part in the destruction of life in the play house. Fire Inspector Fulkerson, who knew of their existence, was not able until today to secure sworn evidence concerning them. Today George N. Dusenberry, head usher of the theater, admitted to Mr. Fulkerson that these gates were placed, one across the exit from the first balcony and the other across the exit from the second balcony. Both gates were locked securely by padlocks and were never at any performance, unlocked, until after the second act of the play. On the day of the fire, the second act had not been completed when the catastrophe occurred and the gates were still locked. They were so strong that the firemen were not able to batter them down with axes after the fire and to the frenzied people who sought safety through those exits they were impassable. In his sworn statement given to Inspector Fulkerson Dusenberry declared that they were locked to prevent people from entering parts of the house to which their tickets did not grant them admission. It was the duty of Dusenberry to see that these two gates were unlocked before every performance and unlocked after the second act. When asked by the inspector why a man had not been stationed in place of the gates to direct the audience Dusenberry said that he merely received his orders from Powers and Davis, managers of the theater, and had carried them out.

### BIG REWARD OFFERED.

Five Thousand Dollars Offered for Murderers of Butte Miners.

Butte, Jan. 9.—A large reward is now being offered by the Boston & Montana company for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the blast which caused the death of Samuel Olson and Fred Divil, in the Pennsylvania mine on the night of January 1.

# POWER MERCANTILE CO.

The Store That Saves You Money

## SPECIAL

# MID-WINTER REMNANT SALE

Our annual inventory is now completed and our immense stock has been thoroughly overhauled and rearranged upon our shelves. The years business has left upon our counters some remnants of dressgoods, laces, flannels and ribbons which are now offered at irresistible prices. Buy of us and put Money in Your Pocket!

Dress Goods	Flannels	Calico	Swiss and Hamburg Embroidery	Laces
4 yards blue serge.....\$2.50	3¾ yds. heavy outing flannel.....40	12 yds. blue and white calico, 8 cent quality.....75	4½ yds. Swiss embroidery, 1½ inches wide.....50	5¾ yds. fine oriental lace, 4 inches wide.....95
4½ yards black Henrietta.....1.75	10¾ yds. outing flannel, 12½ cent quality.....90	10 yds. brown and white calico, 8 cent quality.....65	4¼ yds. fine Hamburg, 3 inches wide.....80	7¾ yds. fine oriental lace, 6 inches wide, applique edge.....75
8½ yards pea green Henrietta.....1.60	7¾ yds. outing flannel, pink check, 12½ cent quality.....65	10 yds. pink and white calico, 8 cent quality.....65	2¾ yds. fine Hamburg beading, 2 inches wide.....30	2½ yds. fine oriental trimming 1 inch wide, medallion pattern.....40
7¾ yds. black Henrietta.....1.00	7¾ yds. outing flannel, blue and white, 12½ cent quality.....65	10 yds. green and yellow calico, 8 cent quality.....30	2¼ yds. Swiss edge, 7 inches wide.....40	2¾ yds. black silk lace, 4 inches wide.....65
1¾ yards novelty.....2.00	3¼ yds. outing flannel, black and white, 12½ cent quality.....25	9 yds. black and yellow calico, 8 cent quality.....45	3 yds. Swiss edge, 7 inches wide.....50	4 yds. black silk lace, 5 inches wide.....75
4¾ yards Scotch plaid.....5.25	5½ yds. outing flannel, blue and white, 12½ cent quality.....40	10 yds. black and white calico, 8 cent quality.....60	4¼ yds. fine Swiss beading, 1 inch wide.....50	5½ yds. black silk lace, 1¾ inches wide.....50
5 yds. moleskin cloth.....5.00	5 yds. outing flannel, red and white, 12½ cent quality.....35	3¾ yds. red and black calico, 8 cent quality.....20	2½ yds. Swiss edge, 7 inches wide.....40	¾ yds. cream white applique trimming, 2 inches wide, raised pattern.....1.00
4-13 yds. black serge.....2.50	12 yds. flannelette, 15 cent quality.....1.20	10 yds. red and white calico, 8 cent quality.....60	3¾ yds. Hamburg beading, 2 inches wide.....25	2¼ yds. Persian silk trimming 2 inches wide.....2.00
6 yds. black novelty.....6.00	4½ yds. red and white flannelette calico, 8 cent quality.....40	5¾ yds. purple and green calico, 8 cent quality.....35	3¼ yds. Swiss beading, 2 inches wide.....35	
6½ yds. crepon black.....7.00	2½ yds. cotton flannel, 25 cent quality.....40	10 yds. black and white calico, 8 cent quality.....60	3½ yds. Hamburg embroidery edge, 3 inches wide.....50	
2½ yds. novelty, dress goods......56 inches wide.....4.00	1½ yds. white cotton flannel, 15 cent quality.....15	3¾ yds. red and black calico, 8 cent quality.....20	3 yds. Hamburg embroidery edge, 2¾ inches wide.....25	
2½ yds. basket cloth, black.....3.00		10 yds. red and white calico, 8 cent quality.....60	2¼ yds. Hamburg embroidery edge, 8 inches wide.....30	
2½ yds. novelty dress goods dark.....2.00		8 yds. black and white calico, 8 cent quality.....50	1¾ yds. Hamburg embroidery edge, 8 inches wide.....20	
3¾ yds. heavy storm serge, black, 52 inches wide.....4.85		13 yds. green and white calico.....50	¾ yard Swiss embroidery, 3 inches wide.....10	
6¼ figured mohair brilliantine.....6.00			3 yds. Hamburg beading, 2 inches wide.....25	
5-13 yds. all-wool plaid.....6.00				
8 yds. crepon black.....8.00				
4½ yds. black Henrietta.....4.00				
6½ yds. silk figured crepon.....7.50				
3¼ yds. silk figured crepon.....3.00				
3 yds. black serge, \$2 quality.....3.25				
2½ yds. suiting.....2.00				
2¼ yds. basket cloth black.....2.25				
3 yds. crepon figured.....2.00				
1¾ yds. Art Denim heavy quality......30				
1½ yds. silkline.....10				
1¾ yds. linen damask.....1.50				
2¼ yds. percaline lining......15				
8-13 yds. pink Swiss summer goods.....2.00				
5 yds. cambric lining......20				
2¼ yds. linen damask full width.....2.25				
1½ yds. linen damask full width.....1.20				
7¾ yds. black and red novelty dress goods.....2.00				
1½ yds. art denim......25				
4½ yds. art denim, 20 cent quality......60				

## WE SEND THE GOODS BY MAIL AND PREPAY POSTAGE

# POWER MERCANTILE COMPANY

The Store That Saves You Money

A meeting of relatives of people who were lost in the fire was held this afternoon to agree on concerted action to establish the responsibility for the fire and to accomplish the punishment of the persons who may be found guilty of criminal negligence. The meeting was held at the office of Arthur E. Hull, whose wife and three children perished in the fire. A committee of five was appointed to arrange for a larger meeting to be held Wednesday evening, the offices of Mr. Hull being found too small to accommodate all who desired to participate. Several of the speakers at the meeting urged that if the coroner's jury fixed the responsibility of disaster on any of the city officers they should be attacked in the civil courts and made responsible for the damages as long as their property should last. Miss Haley, a school teacher, declared that many public school buildings were without protection from fire, and that repeated protests by teachers and principals had produced no result and had not even been honored by a reply. It was the sense of the meeting that damage suits should be instituted against Klaw & Erlanger, who represent eastern stockholders in the theater, and the manner of suit will be decided Wednesday night.

The inquest had been concluded before making the offer public. There were some rumors flying about freely and from many sources today. It is said that five of the six jurors were in favor of returning a verdict to the effect that the M. O. P. company, through the Johnson company, was responsible for the fatal blast. This, it is said, was objected to by one lone juror, who said what he wanted and then told the others they might come to his way of thinking or the jury would be "hung." After two hours a compromise was finally reached.

Red Cloud represents the best type, Geronimo the worst. Maque-Luta, Crimson Cloud, was born in 1822. Of his youth we know little. He probably roamed over the country, capturing game, playing war and imitating in pantomime the feats of his fathers. We hear of him as a young man of 18 or 20 in various engagements against the Crows, Pawnees and other enemies of the Sioux in which he signalized himself by bravery and was promoted by the elder members of his tribe. He joined the various secret orders, passed through the fearful trials of the sun dance, a ceremony requiring more courage and fortitude than any other initiation known to men, either in ancient or modern times. Shortly after 1845 the whites began to slowly push their way westward and northward. Buffalo hunters, miners and rough classes flocked to the frontier. Types of men who neither respected the rights of others nor feared God came in contact with various bands of Sioux upon their hunting grounds, and as a natural consequence robberies, and other crimes were resorted to by both races. Red Cloud himself said that his people first regarded the intrusion of the whites as they would that of any other tribe. The whites could not appreciate what the destruction of game, particularly that of the buffalo, meant to the Sioux and other plains Indians. He foresaw the destruction of the buffalo and urged that severe measures should be adopted to prevent it. He claimed, and justly, too, that a government as powerful as that at Washington should have restrained all immigration until the lands now embraced by the states of Kansas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota had been either taken away from the Indians and paid for or left in their undisputed possession and trespassing upon those lands had been summarily stopped. He further said that Indians and white men could not live peaceably together, their modes of life, habits, languages and inclinations being totally different.

Viewed in the light of subsequent developments, Red Cloud's position was entirely correct. The white men who flocked to the frontier made no distinction between Indians who were hostile and those who were friendly. Moreover, a total ignorance of Indian manners and customs and of travel on the plains brought about many conflicts and misunderstandings between the Indians and well meaning and respectable settlers en route to California. Scores of instances of this character could easily be gathered, and certainly should be published as a part of the history of the plains. It is not surprising then, to find that from 1848 to 1877 continual war was waged upon the plains. These thirty years of conflict, looked at from a military standpoint, comprised a long series of petty skirmishes and massacres perpetrated by both white and red men alike. Viewed from the Indian standpoint, it was a continual struggle on the part of some 4,000 or 5,000 men against invasion and extermination. The result, as we all know, was the almost total annihilation of the Indian.

**DECLARE FOR ROOSEVELT.**  
Missouri Republicans in Line for Teddy, the Trust Buster.  
St. Louis, Jan. 9.—At the meeting today of the Republican state committee of Missouri, a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing Theodore Roosevelt for president and Cyrus P. Walbridge, of St. Louis, for vice president. Mr. Walbridge was formerly mayor of St. Louis.

**MATCHED TO FIT.**  
Jimmie Britt is the Next to Try for Corbett's Championship.  
San Francisco, Jan. 7.—William Rothwell (Young Corbett) and James E. Britt have agreed to fight in this city next February. They will weigh in at 150 pounds at 6 p. m. The fight will probably be under the auspices of the Yosemite club, which has been given the permit for February.