

FATAL WRECK NEAR HELENA

Runaway Freight Train Crashes Into a Stub on the Outskirts of the Capital City.

FIVE PERSONS ARE KILLED

Terrible Fate of Edward Jessup, Who is Burned to Death in Sight of Spectators.

Helena, Feb. 7.—A rear-end collision between a freight train from Austin and passenger train No. 16, known as the "stub" from Garrison on the Northern Pacific, a short distance west of the Great Northern track crossing on the outskirts of Helena about 11:10 last night resulted in the death of five persons, injury to several and extensive damage to both trains as well as to the tracks and telegraph lines adjacent. Following the impact of the runaway cars, fire broke out adding to the horror of the situation, burning the bodies of three victims to a crisp and making the work of rescue a very hazardous undertaking.

There is no little speculation as to the exact cause of the calamity and until the coroner has held an inquest and the company has made an investigation the public will be more or less in the dark as to the unfortunate chain of circumstances which started a stationary train down one of the steepest grades of the Northern Pacific, its speed constantly accelerating until, going at perhaps a hundred miles an hour, it dashed into the rear of a passenger train just approaching Helena and slowing up for its destination, hurled the two coaches from the track, piling up cars, freight and human beings in one great mass of debris which became in a few minutes an actual funeral pyre.

Passenger Engine Escapes. The most remarkable feature of the entire disaster was the perhaps unprecedented feat of the engine of the passenger train remaining upon the rails following the impact and escaping from the accident without a scratch, as did also the engineer and fireman in the cab. Not only did the engine remain upon the rails, but the force of the collision resulted in breaking the rear of the passenger engine to the coaches, giving the engine such an impetus that it was propelled far beyond the point of danger.

Numerous explanations are given to account for the runaway train, the generally circulated one being that the engine of the freight train, No. 58, was switching in the Austin yards and was at the time on one of the side-tracks, when the train, standing on the main track, gathered momentum from some unknown cause before the train crew realized what was happening and that before it could be brought under control it had gathered such headway that nothing could have stopped it.

The engineer of train No. 58 is reported to have made the remark at Blossburg, the station at the summit of the continental divide and a few miles west of Austin, that he did not care to follow too closely behind the passenger train coming down the hill, because his air was nearly exhausted and he was dubious about holding his train.

Ghastly Scene at the Wreck. The scene at the wreck, viewed by the fitful glare of burning coaches and cars, was ghastly. Spread upon the grass, covered by blankets, awaiting conveyances from the city, lay the mangled bodies of Conductor Brickell and Bridge Carpenter Robison, while in the furnace of flames could be seen the charred and fleshless bones of three of the victims whom the reason could not extricate from the debris.

Fully thirty freight cars were piled up in a hopeless confusion a short distance to the east of where the two passenger coaches were burning, the flames having likewise spread to them, the lurid reflection from which lighted up the heavens and attracted many horror-stricken spectators to the scene.

All the hacks in the city were immediately pressed into service and those who were at all injured were hurried to the city for medical treatment. Outside of the five known dead, it is doubtful if any more fatalities will occur. The most seriously injured is brakeman Jeff Brown, who was taken from the wreck in a badly battered condition. It was thought at first that his back was broken but examination showed that there had only occurred a concussion, from which he will speedily recover.

Coroner Samuel Bennett left for the scene of the wreck early this morning. Particularly horrifying was the death of Express Messenger Jessup, who was killed by a tremendous force, but the heat was so intense that approach was cut off. Finally, one daring individual, at the cost of his eyebrows and eyelashes, made a rush in and secured hold of Jessup, but could not pull him free.

Was Coming to Lewistown. Miss Lena Anderson, one of the injured, who is at St. Peter's hospital, had just come from her home in Lewistown, where she expected to take a position. Miss Anderson is from Wisconsin, but has been living in the west and was en route to Lewistown, Mont., where she had secured a position. She was very badly shaken up and is suffering most from the shock, her heart beating at a tremendous rate. Her back was badly wrenched, also, but it is believed that she will soon be fully restored to health.

How's this? We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nation's Self-made Men.

A strange dominant note in the 490 biographical sketches found in the recently issued Congressional Directory, written by as many men, is their apparent glorification in the absence of early educational advantages.

The self-made man is in demand politically. He arouses the enthusiasm of a hard-working constituency, whose own sons must in so large a proportion of instances struggle for themselves on the road to fame and fortune. Listen to the confessions of small opportunity in early life which our lawmakers now willingly make.

John N. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the recognized Democratic leaders, records that he was "self-educated," a farmer, served four years in the confederate army, being wounded three times.

Senator Perkins, of California, asserts that he attended the public school in his Maine home town until his thirteenth year, when he shipped on board a sailing vessel for New Orleans, and thereafter followed the sea until the autumn of 1855, when, at the age of 16, he landed on California soil and embarked on what became a business and political career.

Leonidas F. Livingston, of Georgia, the ranking Democratic member on the appropriations committee, has several titles to the inheritance of the meek. He says that "he was educated in the common school of the county," which must have been pretty bad 65 years ago, and "that he is a farmer by occupation and has always lived on his farm," a home thrust on those pretended farmers who study agriculture from luxurious city homes.

And finally "that he was a private soldier in the confederate army from August, of 1861, to May, of 1865," a service in which most men who were in their 30's rose to distinguished commands, often to brigadier generalships.

Joseph G. Cannon, the speaker, makes no mention of his early education, skipping in his biography from his birth on May 7, 1836, to his election as state's attorney in 1861.

But Abraham Lincoln Brick, of Indiana, relates that he was graduated from the South Beach School and later attended Cornell, Yale and Michigan universities, giving him an astonishing variety of academic experience.

William P. Hepburn, known as "Uncle Pete," tells that he was taken to the territory of Iowa when he was eight years old; that he "was educated in the schools of the territory and in a printing office."

William A. Reeder, of Kansas, tells how at the age of 14 he began teaching in the public schools, a vocation which he followed until he was 30 years old.

IN KITCHEN OF THE CZAR

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY IS WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN IT.

Five thousand dollars a day for kitchen expenses sounds a bit extravagant, even when one considers that it is the kitchen of the czar of all the Russias. Eight hundred people whose sole business in life is to prepare and serve the food—not the drink, for it requires another army to look after the wine cellars—of one man, one woman and three little girls! Humph! Think how they might complicate the servant question if they took it into their heads to get independent like the American servant girl, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Well, fortunately they don't. But the picture of life in the czar's kitchens as it is painted by Victor Hirtzler, now chef in one of the big San Francisco hotels, but formerly one of the chiefs of the palace of St. Petersburg, is an interesting one. According to his account none of the royal housekeepers of Europe—and really does not generally bother his head about petty household economics—can compare in extravagance with the housekeeping of the czar of Russia. For pure, unalloyed, needless prodigality the series of kitchens and sub-kitchens that cater to the palate of Nicholas of Russia lead the world.

The little father has the most aristocratic stomach of all Europe. Every palace, shooting box, yacht and summer home belonging to the most high of Russia has its distinct and separate corps of retainers: chefs, cellars men, underchefs and dishwashers, not to mention the lesser gifts of the culinary world. Although there are dozens of royal estates that the czar and his family never see, each and every one of these is staffed with a full retinue always ready with full regard awaiting the possibility of a visit from the man who is master of all.

Cooks Are Born. Mr. Hirtzler comes of a long line of professional Alsatian cooks. He has his diploma from a university of cookery. He says that the cooks who fill high places in the kitchens of royalty are specially educated for the position. He insists that cooks, like kings and poets, are born not made. Having, however, established this point beyond peradventure, he goes on to tell just how they are made—after having been born—as almost every chef de cuisine connected with royalty was born of a family that for generations has been producing famous cooks. They are thoroughly educated in the first place. They must study the sciences, chemistry, physiology, physics, before they can hope to acquire the gentle art of catering to and soothing the royal stomach.

For the slightest indisposition after meals on the part of royalty is likely to give rise to sinister rumors of poisoning, which reflect sadly on the honor and reputation of the chef. At Straasburg there is a regular university of culinary arts. In its many departments are taught the intricacies of different kinds of cooking. For instance, if you wish to become an expert in French cookery matriculate with the stated desire to become a B. A. in that line. If German, likewise, substituting German for the French. One never attempts to enter the compounding of pate de foie gras with the making of superior sauerkraut. Pates are pates and kraut is kraut.

Most of the chefs in the royal kitchens of Europe are graduates of this university. Mr. Hirtzler is a graduate of the department of French cookery. Having acquired his diploma, he applied to a friend who had some pull with the head chef at St. Petersburg for a position in the kitchen there. Now, cooks being becomingly scarce, Mr. Hirtzler realized that it was as well not to sit down and wait for the mountain to come to Mohammed, but to bestir himself on voluntaire duty.

First Round of the Ladder. Every student who graduates from the university is compelled to become a "voluntaire" for some kitchen for a term of months until he is able to say that experience, practical as well as theoretical, is his; much as students in medicine are compelled to do intern duty before becoming fully fledged doctors. Mr. Hirtzler, therefore, became an interne to the chef of one of the lesser duchies of Germany, placing his foot in the first round of the ladder that led to a chefdom of his own.

Now, Nicholas is careful of some of his expenses and never pays passage either to or from his residence to any one. Mr. Hirtzler, therefore, had to make the summons at what might be called "owner's risk." He entered the Russian kitchen in the French department under the guidance of Eugene Krantz, that famous chef of the Russian palace whose fame has become worldwide.

Every attendant in the kitchens of the czar serves there two years. Then the underlings, at least, move on for cooks. Cooks, according to Mr. Hirtzler, like every one else, lose ambition and knowledge if they stay too long in one place. The experience is good and the pay is better, but not every thing is to be learned in the kitchen of the czar. As soon as one leaves there are a dozen ready and willing to fill the vacancy. The czarina is never put to the extremity of seeing the intelligence office. She is a mark for all the cooks of Europe. Being a czar and czarina has some few compensations.

Nicholas Likes Soup. The feature in the Russian menu that would appeal most, if not to the American palate, at least to the American desire for novelty, is the cold soup. It has at least the prestige of the czar's approval. Nicholas is very fond of his cold soups.

and wishes something new the head chef must bestir himself and create something never heard of by mortal man before. To do this he must be in intimate contact with the pots, kettles and pans, though everyone is an intimate friend of his watchful eye.

Then it is that the real culinary genius asserts itself. With small quantities of materials he closes himself in the private kitchen and simmers and stews, combining the most daring things until the compound that comes forth is an ambrosia. Then he tastes it and his underchefs taste it and those under the underchefs taste it. A major of the army is called in and he tastes it, too. Then they all wait, and if a reasonable time expires bringing no fatal results to any one of the honored ones, Nicholas eats and is delighted with a dish that was invented for him.

Nicholas is a big, healthy and hearty eater. His appetite is by no means royal. He eats and delights in a conglomeration that would put John D. Rockefeller in his grave. Every meal served in the palace is a banquet, only when it is a dinner of state the addition of different entrees strings it out indefinitely. Every morning a major of the army, selected by the emperor himself and always in the presence, is called into the royal presence and given the menu for the day by the czar himself.

Czarina Never Orders. The czarina never orders a meal. The major goes to the kitchen and gives the menu to the chef, who writes it in a conspicuous place. Every underchef reads, selects the dish that comes in his department and proceeds to cook. From 8 to 12 and from 12 to 2 the kitchen is a scene of bustling activity. The 300 men under the chef are enveloped in a delicious vapors and the perfumes of Araby are not in the same class with the odors of the kitchen.

At 8 in the morning the breakfast is served. This meal is merely a simple repast of eggs, tea, coffee, chocolate and fruits, and is never sent from the table of the czar, nor is the pate de foie gras that he loves. Then comes the luncheon at 12 with salads, soups and cold meats, ices and desserts. This is but a forerunner of the 3 o'clock meal that takes a good space of time to prepare. At 4:45 everything is dished up in the kitchen as it is to be served in the czar's presence.

The major on duty comes in and partakes of every dish that is on the menu. Then the head chef is obliged to sample the dishes and select a space of time clauses sufficient to insure against the possibility of poisoning. Then the food is placed in an elevator having a closed shaft; the major also enters the car with the food, is locked in and the lift goes down to the dining room in the presence of the czar.

Guard Against Poison. Here again the major eats under the strictest surveillance of his royal master, and, nothing happening to him, the family sits down to dinner. No dish that is served on the table is a simple dish, but is a mixture of cold soups and frequently has several kinds served at the meal. The end of the feasts is a delight and a surprise to the children of the family as well as to their father. It is one of a variety of pieces moneys, a dinner table of cold soups, cold meats, made by the court confectioner in divers and sundry forms. One night it is a double-headed eagle, the coat of arms of Russia; another time the likeness of some celebrity, at another a flower or a fruit. This always delights the children, who, by writing it, breaks it up and devours the toy of a moment. The number of courses is always the same, no matter what the meal, except when company "drops in."

Then the large state banquet room is filled and none of the royal family appears but the czar.

FERGUS AND SCHOOL FUND

THIS COUNTY IS ENTITLED TO NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Helena, Feb. 8.—Superintendent of Public Instruction W. E. Harmon today furnished the state land board the school census of the state by counties, and upon this basis, the board made the apportionment of school funds, directing State Auditor Cunningham to draw warrants for the respective amounts. As compared with last year, a gain of 1,610 is shown in the school population of the state. The total amount apportioned is \$205,360.50, of which Silver Bow receives the largest sum, \$34,800. The school population and apportionment by counties follows, the census children coming first, the amount apportioned the respective county:

Table with 3 columns: County, Chil., Amt. Total: 70,814 205,360.50

HEINZE SELLS HIS INTERESTS

Syndicate Friendly to the Amalgamated Takes Over United Company's Holdings in Butte.

END OF THE LONG COPPER WAR

Both Rogers and Heinze Said to be Worn Out by the Bitter Fight.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Wall Street Summary publishes the inside history of a plan agreed upon to settle the war between the Amalgamated Copper and the United Copper companies. It says: "Some considerable time ago certain large business interests became imbued with the idea that it was time that the contention, disagreement and litigation between the Amalgamated and the United Copper companies should come to an end, as they were a menace to many, if not all, the business interests on the continent. With this idea in mind, the situation from the point of view was carefully studied and a 'line' was obtained on what could be done with him. It was found utterly impossible to work out any agreement or arrangement between H. H. Rogers, as the representative of the Amalgamated company, and Mr. Heinze, as a representative of the United Copper company. Having ascertained what could be done with Mr. Heinze, representatives of what may be called a better term, be called the syndicate, waited upon Mr. Rogers personally, and he was asked if he would have any objection to a syndicate of reputable business men taking over the Heinze properties, and if he would be willing to settle the difficulties between the two companies in case the syndicate controlled the United Copper, instead of Mr. Heinze. Mr. Rogers stated at once that he would be glad if reputable business people would assume control of that company, and they would find him not only willing, but anxious, to come to a fair agreement, whereby the troubles of the two corporations could be ended, and all litigation disposed of. He even went so far as to state that if such men as Daniel Guggenheim were in the syndicate, he believed a basis of agreement could be reached within 15 minutes.

Whether Daniel Guggenheim, or any of the Guggenheim Bros. are members of the syndicate mentioned is not positively known, but it is believed that some of them, at least, are in the combination. If so, there are others in the syndicate strong and prominent in the business world connected with the syndicate and they are men who can generally accomplish what they set out to do.

The settlement scheme is progressing with entire satisfaction to those interested. The first step involved in the matter named, the taking of the control of the United Copper company. It is believed that this has been practically accomplished. Those who are well posted on the matters say that with only friendly interests to contend with, the situation will soon be cleared.

Are Getting Tired. "It can well be believed that Rogers and Heinze have become more or less tired of their long contentions, and have reached a state of mind where each would be glad for an entire cessation of hostilities. It is at this stage of the situation that the syndicate has become a factor, and is now attempting to bring about pacification and settlement and, possibly, even a merger of their mining interests in Montana, where all their properties are close together, and in many cases are actually adjoining each other.

It has been the ambition of Mr. Rogers to bring Amalgamated Copper up from the low state into which it had fallen some years ago to a strong business basis, and to make it a company in which the public could readily invest. A very profitable investment. Those who know him say that he has been greatly pleased with the steady advance in the price of stock and in the company's increasing earning power. He has said on more than one occasion that he would not be satisfied until Amalgamated stock would be considered as a safe proposition at 110 as a minimum, and really believed that it is worth considerably more than that. When he gets the company in the condition that he desires, he is very probable that he will consider his work is accomplished, and will retire from the same, leaving the management in younger hands."

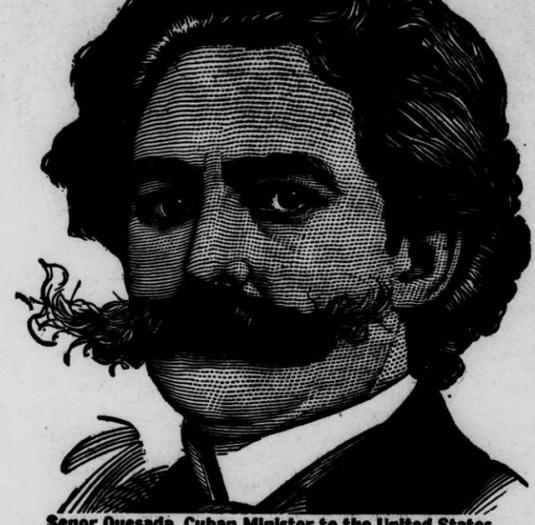
H. H. Rogers to Retire. Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—Announcement is made here that as part of the combination of the copper interests of Butte, Henry H. Rogers has retired from the head of the Amalgamated company and is to be succeeded by Thomas F. Cole. The statement is authoritatively made here and it is further said that Mr. Cole will assume his new position at once. Mr. Cole is already known in Montana as the organizer of the North Butte company, which purchased the famous Spodopet mine. He has extensive interests in this region and has also large holdings in Arizona companies, some of which he promoted. He ranks high in copper circles and his selection is regarded here as a wise step toward the part of the Montana copper people.

Free Insurance for Employees. New York, Feb. 3.—The fact that the Equitable Life Assurance Society has for the last four years insured free the lives of its 900 employees for \$1,000 each became known today. Since the institution of the free insurance scheme 17 deaths have occurred among the employees, and the society has in consequence paid out \$17,000. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable, in speaking of the matter today, said: "When I entered the service of the Equitable and learned about this system the propriety of continuing it occurred to me, and it was decided to refer the matter to the committees on pensions, and it is still in their hands."

He Peddled Phony Stock. San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The United States circuit court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the district court in the case of Geo. G. Rumble. In 1904 Rumble represented himself to be the manager of the Sunset Mining company and induced Frank Terry, J. J. Smith and John Bull, Jr.,

CUBAN MINISTER TO THE U. S.

Recommends Pe-ru-na.



Senor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, is an orator born. In an article in The Outlook for July, 1898, by George Kennan, who heard Quesada speak at the Esteban Theater, Matanzas, Cuba, he said: "I have seen many audiences under the spell of eloquent speech and in the grip of strong emotional excitement; but I have rarely witnessed such a scene as at the close of Quesada's eulogy upon the dead patriot, Marti." In a letter to The Peru-na Medicine Company, written from Washington, D. C., Senor Quesada says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—Gonzalo De Quesada.

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his endorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words: "Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and catarrh cure I know of nothing better."—J. H. Bankhead.

There is but a single medicine which is a radical specific for catarrh. It is Peruna, which has stood a half century test and cured thousands of cases. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. H. Snow on Box 25c.

When Are You Going to Start that Bank Account?

Start with a small one; it will grow. Bring your spare earnings to us.

FIRST STATE BANK OF KENDALL

CATLIN HEREFORDS: HERD BULLS

DES MOINES 3rd a grandson of Anxiety 3rd. bull and the foundation bull of our herd. OSBORN a sire Imp., Western Stamp, Osborn is a top notcher, good all over, well worthy to mate with Des Moines heifers. YOUNG MAJESTIC one of the best sons of Anxiety 3rd. He is a grand sire, said to be the best Hereford bull in the U. S., or England. Dam of Young Majestic in Larkirk, a fine Imp. Cow by Happy Hampton. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE We can furnish Herefords or Range Bulls, all ages. Write or come and see stock.

CATLIN LAND & LIVESTOCK CO., White Sulphur Springs, Montana.

EAST OR WEST GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

The Comfortable Way via the The Great Northern Railway Close connections for all points East and West with 2 MODERN OVERLAND TRAINS in either direction daily.

For detailed information, rates, etc., call on F. I. WHITNEY, Passenger Traffic Mgr., St. Paul, Minn.

S. S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient Feb. 12, 1906. S. S. "Dakota" sails from Seattle for the Orient March 1, 1906. to purchase stock amounting to \$300,000, which proved worthless. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment at San Quentin. Pending a decision on his appeal, he has been out on \$10,000 bail. Last week he filed a petition in bankruptcy in the district court. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Dorn, of Malden, are guests at the Hoffman house.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mother's Favorite.