

THE RAVALLI REPUBLICAN.

Vol. L.

STEVENSVILLE, RAVALLI COUNTY, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1894.

No. 13.

MISS. M. CO.

General Dealers in

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

Groceries,
Dry Goods,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
Boots and Shoes,
HARDWARE,
Agricultural Implements
ETC.

Missoula Mercantile Co.

STEVENSVILLE.

MONTANA.

THE MISS. MER. CO.

CORVALLIS,

Carry an Immense Stock of

General Merchandise

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

MEN'S OXFORD SACKS and FROCKS. CAMBRIDGE FANCY and PLAIN WORSTEDS. CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS.

BOYS' Jersey Worsteds, SUITS Cheviots, Scotch Tweed

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES

Buggies, Carts, Wagons,
Harness, Hardware,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MISSOULA MERCANTILE CO.

A NEW COMPETITOR.

Japan's Rapid Advance in Commercial Business.

The remarkable advance that Japan has made in the art of war is equalled only by her progress in the arts of peace. She has been quick to adopt western methods and ideas both in war and peace. The progress she has made, in a comparatively short time, in the art of war has been demonstrated in her recent contests on land and sea with China, a much richer, and, in point of numbers, more powerful nation. Already European governments regard Japan as a power that must be consulted in the future in the settlement of any questions which may affect her.

The United States has no concern over the development of Japan as a war power. But we have an interest in her commercial development. And while Europe looks at the war side, it may be interesting to us, in the light of tariff reductions, to give some attention to Japan as a commercial competitor.

In 1889 we exported to Japan a total of \$4,619,955 of merchandise, and in 1893 a total of \$3,103,404, showing a decline in exports of \$1,516,551 in four years. In 1889 the imports from Japan were in value \$16,087,062, and in 1893 the aggregate was \$27,454,223, showing an increase in imports in that time of \$11,367,161. Japan increased her exports to the United States largely each year, although she bought less of us, which is another proof of the free trade fallacy that in order to sell to a nation we must buy from it.

But the chief interest lies in the fact that Japan is beginning to send to the United States manufactured articles which we might expect to send to her. Our imports from Japan last year included hats, bonnets, paper stock, earthen, stone and china ware, metal manufactures, silk goods, paper, and so on.

We bought of her \$3,347,834 worth of silk manufactures, that being the gold valuation in Japan. As the new tariff makes a large reduction in the duties on these goods the imports will naturally greatly increase. That is almost a new trade with Japan. In 1889 the imports of silk goods were only \$780,000 in value. With this rapid increase under the higher duties imposed by the McKinley tariff, what may be expected under the new law? It is a bad outlook for American labor in the silk mills. Linen and cotton collars are now imported from Japan, and the imports of earthen, stone and china ware have doubled in four years, despite the increased duties, and so with other things.

Within a few years Japan has introduced the most improved machinery for manufacturing purposes, and this has resulted in a marked improvement in her exports. In 1884 she employed 10,000 workmen to produce 73,500,000 pieces of pottery; four years later 27,900,000 workmen produced 120,000,000 pieces. The exports more than doubled in that time. Silk manufactures have been developed in a like manner. But the greatest progress has been made in cotton goods. In 1884 there were 35,000 bobbins, now there are over 400,000, and she consumes three times more of raw cotton than she did seven years ago.

The labor is of the kind that never strikes, and is paid 12 cents a day for a man and 6 cents for a woman. The people are inventive and artistic, and it is evident that they will be able to undersell any competitor. Among their new industries are watchmaking, rope walks, glass works, breweries and tanneries, in which European processes are used. They make boots and shoes, clothes, knit goods and pretty much everything else that is produced in the United States.

They have profited by our instruction and our mechanical devices. All they want now is our market, and that the democratic party has given to them.

Held Up a Train and Committed Murder. COPPEVILLE, Nov. 9.—Two members of the Cook gang plundered the train of Lenapah, I. T., and left a bloody trail behind them this afternoon. They entered the town in the character of bold bandits, without any attempt at concealment, and terrorized the citizens until they had carried out their plan of robbery. E. E. Melton, a brave young man who attempted to stop them with his gun when they were riding away, was shot and instantly killed. Another man, whose name cannot be learned tonight, is reported to have been seriously wounded. Both of the victims were with a small force of citizens who hastily armed themselves and attempted to prevent the escape of the bandits.

The robbers were mounted on fast horses and were heavily armed. Some of the citizens claim to have recognized them as Cherokee Bill and Jim French, well known as the lieutenants of Bill Cook. The robbers held up the proprietors of two stores and looted both places. They also robbed the post office.

John Shuffeld, proprietor of one of the stores, lost \$100 in money and a gold watch. Shuffeld proclaimed his loss to the town before the robbers had finished their work, and the band of citizens was almost between them and their horses when the robbers were ready to mount. An effort was made to stop them, but they were on horseback with drawn pistols and were flying away before their would-be captors could make a concentrated move.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Hyacinth Waterman Asks, "Have We a Democratic Party?"

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8.—In today's Courier Journal, under the head, "Have We a Democratic Party?" Mr. Watterson says, "Never did a great party go to the people under such handicaps as were carried by the democrats into the campaign just ended. Hard times were had enough, but they might have been parried. Faction fights among small claimants and rival placemen were had enough; parties have met and overcome such obstacles before now, but with a record of perjury and dishonesty, as Mr. Cleveland aptly described it, to face and defend in a hand to hand fight with the united republicans, led by Harrison, McKinley and Reed, it was disheartening for the democrats to have to face also the dull self-sufficiency and stolid indifference of an administration that made no sign, uttered no word, and at least in the state of New York, seemed to desire the defeat of the regular democratic nominees.

"The battle for tariff reform will have to go down to the foot and take a new start. The battle over the money issue will soon be upon us. We shall see if there is democracy enough left of the true blue stripe to make its great good against all weather, or whether we must still wear a coat of many colors, covering not a homogeneous party inspired by faith and trust, but a mere bundle of factions thrown together by the upheaval of the times."

BRAVE SISTER DOLORES.

She Lost Her Life Saving Others in a Burning Hospital.

A freshly made grave in the new Catholic cemetery marks the final resting place of Sister Dolores. Her charred remains were lowered into the earth yesterday morning after a service of more than usual impressiveness. At 9 o'clock the requiem high mass was held at the cathedral, which was attended by four priests. The Sisters of Charity of the Ecuminate world accompanied the body to the silent city of the dead.

The story of the bravery of Sister Dolores at the Houston fire is sung by every one about St. Mary's infirmary. She was one of the ten Sisters who slept in the top floor of St. Joseph's infirmary. In the building were twenty-eight county patients. She was the first to be awakened by the suffocating odor of smoke, and rushing hastily from her room in her night clothes gave the alarm. Her attention was then given to saving the lives of the patients. She first went into a room where there was a "crazy bed," or a bed made to confine crazy people. She unlocked this cell-like bed and told the man to run for his life. He understood, and was out of the room like a flash. Sister Dolores then went into the room of a bedridden man and carried him out of the burning building.

In the meantime the other Sisters had been aiding her in her efforts to arouse the other patients and get them safely out. When the good Sister went back she found the building empty, and for the first time thought of herself. She rushed to her room, got on suitable clothing and attempted to leave, but the crucifixes had grown higher and fiercer. The whole interior was a fiery furnace, and in trying to escape she perished.

The Sisters of St. Mary's have a cross, a golden emblem of the First Martyr, which was found on the body of this latter-day saint lying amidst the blackened ruins. This cross will be preserved among their most cherished relics.—Galveston News.

Indianapolis, Nov. 10.—Jonathan Keith and John F. Goodman, of Knox county, are in town and they came in a hurry. They are the republican and democratic candidates, respectively, for prosecutor of their county. They need over different railroads to get the governor to decide which was elected. Each received 2,314 votes. Their case will not be decided for several days.

GEN. HOWARD RETIRES.

And Brig.-Gen. McCook is Promoted to be Major-General.

Washington, Nov. 9. Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard was formally retired yesterday. He graduated from West Point in 1851 and had been in the service since. Brig.-Gen. McCook, who becomes major-general by Howard's retirement, is at present commanding the department of Colorado. He has been forty-seven years in military service, and is one of the famous family of warriors, "the fighting McCooks." He is a graduate of West Point military academy, which he entered as a cadet in 1847. He was a captain in the regular army at the outbreak of the war, from which he emerged with the rank of lieutenant colonel. But in addition to this he had, at the beginning, a volunteer commission as colonel of the First Ohio infantry, and one year later received his volunteer commission as major general. For gallant service during the war he was brevetted major general in the army in 1865, thus anticipating by twenty-nine years the good fortune which has befallen him by appointment to-day.

The race for the place vacated by Maj.-Gen. Howard's retirement was between Gen. McCook and Gen. Ruger, the latter commanding the department of California, and the former was peculiarly fortunate in receiving the appointment over Gen. Ruger, who stands at the head of the list of brigadier generals, because he would otherwise retire in a few months with the rank of brigadier general. As it is, Gen. Ruger's promotion will probably only be delayed a short time.

Col. James Forsyth, who will become brigadier general, is one of the most distinguished cavalry officers in the army, and has behind him a notable record of service in Indian campaigns. At present he is colonel of the Seventh cavalry and in command of the artillery school at Fort Riley, Kan. He also is a graduate of West Point, from which he graduated in 1851, and is a veteran of the late war. He entered as first lieutenant, and emerged a major in the regular army, but in volunteer service he received his commission as brigadier general. He also was brevetted brigadier general in 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Miles will transfer his command to New York, succeeding Maj.-General Howard as commander of the department of the east. In the natural order Gen. Forsyth would take his place as commander of the department of Missouri, but as junior brigadier general he may yield this command to Gen. Ruger, should the latter, as is expected, prefer to change from the department of California.

As a consequence of the promotion of Colonel Forsyth to be brigadier general, Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, Eighth cavalry, becomes colonel of the Seventh cavalry; Major Thomas McFragar, Second cavalry, becomes lieutenant colonel of the Eighth cavalry; Capt. W. M. Wallace, Seventh cavalry, becomes major of the Second cavalry; First Lieutenant A. Blockson, Sixth cavalry, becomes captain of the Sixth cavalry; and Second Lieutenant J. A. Barman, Seventh cavalry, becomes first lieutenant of the Sixth.

VOLUNTEER OPINION.

From a Man Who Talks Too Much For His Position.

SARGENTVILLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—Gov. Altgeld was asked today for his opinion regarding the election. He said: "The result is not due to local causes. The causes that produced it operated all over the country, and I think was largely due to widespread dissatisfaction in the course pursued by the federal administration. It first wore out the patience and destroyed the confidence of the business interests, and then turned around and literally drove away those men who voted with their hands. In the spring of 1893 President Cleveland was urged to convene congress at once for the purpose of considering the tariff question. At that time a fair tariff reform bill could have been passed in six weeks. The country had spoken upon the subject, the sentiment of the American people was almost unanimous, and even the corrupting agents of protected monopolies were ready to surrender. Had this course been taken the great business and manufacturing interests of the country would at once have adjusted themselves to the conditions and gone to work; the country would have settled down; and there would have been no tariff discussion this campaign."

"But instead of listening to the voice of the American people, Cleveland was accessible only to foreign and eastern money manipulators. The result was that the conditions growing out of the panic were intensified, and the business and manufacturing interests of the country were probably kept at a standstill for months, during which time thousands of laborers were compelled to beg bread. The result was not only dissatisfaction, but disgust. Never before in the history of the republic has such a gigantic blunder been committed by a president.

"While these causes did not produce the conditions which gave rise to the great coal strike and the great railroad strikes last summer, they did intensify these conditions. In fact, there is a doubt that we would have had either strike if the tariff question had been settled in the spring of 1893.

"After having helped to produce these great disturbances, the federal government turned its face against the great laboring classes of the country and placed all the power of the government under the control of corporations. In Chicago, during the great strike, and before any rioting or destruction of property, and before anything happened to indicate that the local authorities could not maintain law and order, and before the state authorities were asked for assistance, the federal government, violating the constitution and the principles of local self-government, which the democratic party had advocated for a hundred years, interfered both through the federal judiciary and by the use of federal troops. This by the direction of the attorney general and the president. The country then discovered that it had a corporation lawyer for attorney general, and although there was in Chicago complete machinery for the administration of justice, yet so eager were the federal authorities to save the corporations that the usual machinery of justice in Chicago was not trusted."

New York, Nov. 7.—The terms of settlement between Mr. and Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt are that she can have a divorce, uncontested, three millions in money and property and the custody of the children until they arrive at 21 proper age, when they are to choose between their parents.

New York, Nov. 8.—Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the department of the east, retired from active service by limitation to-day.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—Emperor William, replying to President DeWitt's official notification, has acknowledged the republic of Hawaii.

New York, Nov. 9.—A colic was delivered at the city hall this morning from Columbia Ga., addressed to Senator Hill. Workmen set upon the driver, made him reload and drive off with it.

Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 9.—A bill has passed both houses of the Cherokee legislature, making it treason for a Cherokee citizen, to sell the real estate of this nation to a non-citizen, ranking as the penalty for so doing death by hanging.

Woodland, Cal., Nov. 9.—Samuel G. Wenden, the American railroad union man charged with having wrecked a Southern Pacific train during the strike and causing the death of Engineer Clark and four United States soldiers, was today convicted of murder in the first degree. The penalty is death by imprisonment. The other accused train wreckers will be promptly tried.

London, Nov. 8.—In the chancery division of the high court of justice to-day, Justice Rimer handed down his decision in the MacArthur-Forsyth cyanide gold extraction process patent litigation. The action was brought by the owners of the patent against alleged infringers, and the defense was that the process was old and the patent invalid. The decision is against the owners of the patent, and may have considerable effect in America, where the process is also patented and in use.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The naval board bureau's chiefs, after long consideration of the subject, have decided to recommend to Secretary Herbert the construction of a submarine torpedo boat of the Holland type. An appropriation of \$200,000 is available for the purpose.

Omaha, Nov. 10.—O. M. Ken, fusionist, is elected to congress in the Sixth district over Dougherty, republican, by 1,250 plurality, which has just been developed. Dougherty will contest. This is the only break in the republican congressional delegation.

Galveston, Nov. 10.—From the returns received here it is safe to state that the democratic state ticket is safely elected by 40,000 plurality. Culbertson, candidate for governor, running about 10 per cent behind his ticket, because of his free silver views.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 8.—Congressman Bryan issued a manifesto to the Nebraska democrats to-night in which he sums up the causes which led to the defeat of the fusion forces, and announces his retirement from the political arena. He says: "I shall continue as a lawyer and editor to advocate fusion of populists and democrats. It is the only hope against combined monopoly. If all democrats had acquiesced in the action of a majority of the party, we could have elected all the state officers. If the populists had shown more liberality in their treatment of friendly democrats we might have secured a legislature in harmony with the governor, and could then have elected a senator favorable to tariff reform, to the free coinage of silver, to an income tax, and to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people."

The house committee on appropriations will meet in Washington the third week in November.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

The funeral of Paris Ashcraft, whose death occurred last Friday evening at 7:50 o'clock, took place from the M. E. church on Monday a. m. at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Cause, assisted by Rev. Keesey, conducted the obsequies at the church, and the burial services at the grave were pronounced by Rev. Roman C. Ashcraft, brother of the deceased.

Following we print an obituary, which was read as part of the obsequies:

Paris Wilson Ashcraft, youngest son by the marriage of Henry Burges Ashcraft and Margaret Ellen Silvey, was born in Bourbon township, Marshall county, Ind., April 30, 1867. At the age of less than five years his father died, leaving him with no home, excepting that of a mother, either to guide or to warn. His boyhood was spent on the farm, where, in a humble home and under the prudent direction of a thoughtful mother, he learned his first lessons in fragility and industry. From his chasing of the insect and the squirrel at his rural home in boyhood, even to his intellectual pursuits in later life, he displayed an indomitable energy which was defeated only by his ultimate infirmity. His first schooling was received at the district schools, and in boyhood he devoted himself to farm labor in summer and to attending school in winter, until he was finally graduated from the South Whitley public schools, May 1, 1886. In September of that year he entered Fort Wayne College, paying his way partly from his own resources and partly by the aid of his honored and lamented step-father, Mr. Frederick Morrell, until June 20, 1889, when he graduated from that institution with high honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

Within the year of 1886-7 he united with the Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and while yet at college was seized with a conviction of duty to preach Christ's gospel. In the spring of 1890 he preached his first sermon at Leo, Allen county, Ind., within the pastorate of his brother the Rev. Roman C. Ashcraft, and on July 30, 1892 he was granted a local preacher's license by the quarterly conference of the Warsaw district.

In September, 1891, he entered General Biblical Institute, at Evansville, Ind., and prosecuted the studies of a theological course until January 10, 1893, when, on account of his increasing infirmity, he returned home, and gradually failed in health until death came at 7:50 p. m., Friday, Nov. 9, 1894. He was aged 27 years, five months and nine days.

While he never displayed marked brilliancy at his scholastic labors, he nevertheless possessed an iron energy which led him to conquer whatever he undertook, and whatever he did, he did well.

If he had one principal distinction more than another, it was the kindness and consideration with which he treated others and by which he drew his friends to him. His life was a continuous eulogy upon the purity and goodness of true Christian manhood, and, barring his being out of before his preparations could be applied to usefulness, his existence was the largest exemplification of the loftiest conception of life. And this, after all, is the noblest distinction that can be achieved by any man.

The funeral attendance was one of the largest ever held at South Whitley. The deceased left a mother and two brothers to mourn. The family was all at the bedside when death came.—South Whitley (Ind.) News.

The young man whose obituary is printed above was a nephew of Mr. Perry Silvey, one of Stevensville's most respected citizens.

Bryan Will Retire.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 8.—Congressman Bryan issued a manifesto to the Nebraska democrats to-night in which he sums up the causes which led to the defeat of the fusion forces, and announces his retirement from the political arena. He says: "I shall continue as a lawyer and editor to advocate fusion of populists and democrats. It is the only hope against combined monopoly. If all democrats had acquiesced in the action of a majority of the party, we could have elected all the state officers. If the populists had shown more liberality in their treatment of friendly democrats we might have secured a legislature in harmony with the governor, and could then have elected a senator favorable to tariff reform, to the free coinage of silver, to an income tax, and to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people."

The house committee on appropriations will meet in Washington the third week in November.