

The signs of the times are of great promise to Stevensville. Having won in the recent county seat election, her permanency as the seat of county government is forever assured, and the next year will witness a rapid growth both in the town and the surrounding country. As told in the local columns, a large brick business house is contemplated in the spring, and two more firms are anticipating engaging in business here. Several of the newly elected county officers will build residences, and some of the present citizens will put up dwellings here. There, again, two or three parties are figuring on that most needed addition to the town, a good-sized hotel, and it is morally certain that one will go up early next year. It is needed badly, and the party who gets in and takes advantage of the situation will reap a fair competency.

Then, again, there is little question that permanent county buildings will be put up next year, as it is said all the members of the new board are in favor of putting up such buildings and ending all uncertainties in the matter. Such a course would be of great benefit to the county, as it would help to build up the town on a permanent and substantial basis and materially increase the assessed valuation of property in the county, and so lessen the tax levy.

Another factor for good in not only this section but to the whole county is the many changes of ownership of many of the farms in the valley, and especially near Stevensville. A good many of these farms were mortgaged, and it kept the owners busy hustling to pay their taxes and interest, after living expenses were made. The new owners who have and are purchasing these places are generally people who have some means left to improve with after paying for the properties, start in out of debt, and so not only keep all the money here which formerly went outside to pay interest, but the fact enhances the value of the property, increases the wealth of the county, and brings in a most desirable class of citizens. Nearly thirty of these changes have occurred within the last sixty days, and still the demand for property tributary to Stevensville increases.

The recent fruit fair, given in this town, has given a decided impetus to the exhibits sent to Anaconda, Butte and Helena, has served to advertise the resources of the Bitter Root valley beyond anything else that could have been done. The Republican is gratified to know that these fairs will be kept up, and will be an annual feature in the state. Measures have already been taken looking to the erection of a permanent building next summer in which to hold these annual fruit and vegetable exhibits, which will advantage into a regular county fair, without the demoralizing influences of the race course and betting. The Bucks will donate the ground; the Bitter Root Development company, with characteristic liberality, have announced their intention of donating lumber, nails, etc., to the amount of half the entire cost; the Missoula Mercantile company say they will not be outdone in liberality, and the business men of Stevensville and the fruit growers of the county will cheerfully combine to make the succeeding exhibits much more successful than even the first.

While all these things will work together for the good of Ravalli county, Stevensville will be the principal partner, and her prospects will grow brighter as the years succeed each other. And the Republican will be in the vanguard of progress.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The cuckoos are sitting up nights now straightening out their disarranged plumage.

Sam fiddled while Rome burned, and the great Gwiler squirrel hunted while the cuckoos of democracy tripped.—Vicksburg Herald (dem.)

Between the dinner that Wilson ate in London and the dinners workmen haven't eaten in this country, the democratic party finds itself a dinner for the buzzards.—Kansas City Journal.

About the only way for democrats to share the spoils is to have their sons marry republican girls and their daughters marry republican boys.—Dallas News (dem.).

The democratic "grains of comfort" which are being found here and there among the election returns make mighty poor picking for a full-grown rooster.

Some of our contemporaries persist in publishing W. J. Knapp, pop., as joint representative for Gerard and Valley counties, instead of Rudolph Von Tadel, rep., whose plurality in the two counties is 232.

Little Japan is the latest instrument in the hands of Divine Providence for administering a brain clamp to the secretary of state of the United States.

The country has \$1,100,000,000 of paper and silver currency resting upon a little over \$60,000,000 in gold. There is no hope that the bond issue will permanently strengthen the gold reserve. Nobody has been able to devise a plan that would. The injustice, danger and absurdity of continuing the single gold standard is clearly evident. Give us the double standard.—Denver Times-Sun.

The democratic organs need not worry about what the next congress will do on the silver question until that congress shall get together. In the meantime there will be a short term of the present congress, with a democratic majority of ninety in the house and a democratic and populist majority of eight in the senate, and a democratic president by the white house. The question of the hour therefore, is: What is the present congress going to do with the silver question?—Inter-Mountain.

Gerrymandering is dirty business, and it avails nothing in such a storm as has just swept over the country. Republicans have now a chance in most of the states to kick it out of the political arena by making fair apportionments. Whenever they depart from the rule that each man's vote should be of equal value, irrespective of party, they abuse the confidence that has been reposed in them, and deserve the rebuke of the people certain to follow.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

Mr. Cleveland in a speech in the open house at Providence, on April 2, 1892, speaking of the policy of protection, declared: "It has congested the federal treasury with a worse than useless surplus, invited reckless public waste and extravagance." That surplus disappeared quickly when Mr. Cleveland took control, and now that he is making a second loan his supporters are trying to put the blame on the McKinley law. In the mean time, a democratic congress increased the appropriations beyond anything known before in the history of the government. Mr. Cleveland ought to mail copies of his old speeches to his newspaper organs.

THANKSGIVING PLEASANTRY.

Now on the festive turkey Hold high thy mighty head, He knows not what is coming, Now why he's so well fed, He's happy in his members, That he may satisfy the boys' When the table's laden to the eye, And there's the fine turkey, And the frolicsome cranberry cake, Who are so much to be had, They come from the good of grapes, Rich stuff, and so good, For they all are sure to get it, Where between roses her beads, I fear poor Bob White's white, In the cornfield near the bridge, And the red city heater, Hand by the forest's edge, His home of days, are pulling— A shrike—the hunter aims— Bob White is sure to get it, Where old Celtic wears his banner, J. Buchanan Siders.

ROBBERIES ON THE WARPATH.

The Canadian Cree, at Silver Bow, fired three shots at 1,300 Wood Choppers. The Cree Indians in the neighborhood of Silver Bow have gone on the warpath, and, unless their depredations are speedily checked, trouble is likely to arise very soon. That the Indians did not murder two innocent woodchoppers yesterday afternoon was not from any lack of disposition to do so, but was owing a good deal to good luck and the flight of the woodchoppers.

The story is told by Eben O. Alley, one of the men who came to town this afternoon for the purpose of securing the sheriff's assistance. Alley and his uncle, W. A. Grindel, have a contract for cutting wood about six miles from Silver Bow. They have two men employed, and have a cabin, in which they all reside. About two miles away there are about 100 lodges of Cree, comprising in all some 200 Indians. These Indians are remnants of Louis Riel's notorious band of "Yellow Jacks," who have been prowling about the state for a long time. They have been encamped near Silver Bow for about a month, but although the people of other portions of that neighborhood had made complaints of their insolence, they made no attempt to molest the wood camp until yesterday.

Between 3 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Grindel cut his hand with an axe while in the timber some distance from the cabin, and, with Alley, started back to their cabin to get something to wrap the injured member with. When they approached the cabin they noticed two horses tied outside, and, coming nearer, they saw that the door of their cabin had been poked open. A few moments later two Indians came out of the cabin, bearing on their backs almost everything of a portable nature that the cabin contained. They transferred their booty to the backs of their animals and were about to ride away when Alley and Grindel came

up. The Indians did not wait in a instant, but each seized his Winchester and blazed away at the two white men, who were about fifteen rods distant. The latter concluded that it would be dangerous to longer remain in that locality, so they fled for their lives. While making for the friendly shelter of a neighboring hill a shot was fired. After placing a safe distance between them and the Indians, they began to take stock of themselves. Grindel felt the first bullet scrape his back, and, upon investigation, he found that the shot had carried away his suspender buttons and had passed through his coat. After the lapse of three-quarters of an hour the men returned to the cabin. They found that all their provisions had been taken, and their bedding and blankets had also disappeared.

Mr. Alley says that a short time ago the Indians visited Doran's ranch in the same vicinity. Laura Doran noticed a number of them carrying off a quantity of vegetables and remonstrated with them. Two of the Indians chased the girl into the house and brandished their huge knives in the air, and threatened to kill her if she interrupted them.

The Indians are said to have killed a number of cattle also in the same vicinity. Another rancher in the same locality had some potatoes planted a short distance from his house. The Indians visited the place and dug up all the potatoes, carefully replacing the stalks in the same position as before. When the rancher went to dig his potatoes he found that he had the stalks but no "spuds."

None of the deputies in the sheriff's office are especially anxious to tackle 300 Indians who have smelted gunpowder, and the officials are at a loss to know what to do in the matter. Under Sheriff Young left for the Indian camp this afternoon.—Inter-Mountain.

DEATH OF PORT ARTHUR.

Graphic Description of the Battle by the Japanese Admiral.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch received here from Hiroshima, Japan, gives the text of a despatch sent by Admiral Ito of the Japanese navy from Port Arthur on Saturday. The dispatch says: "This place was captured by Marshal Oyama Thursday. The united squadron stood off shore, merely attracting the attention of the coast batteries. The Japanese lost 250 men killed or wounded. The Chinese lost over 1,000."

The dispatch adds that for over 48 hours past Count Yungus army had been steadily marching in two divisions down the peninsula to Port Arthur. Organized resistance was offered by the Chinese troops for three-quarters of the march. Since then, however, there have been only occasional brushes with the enemy. Early Wednesday morning the right division crept up the range of low hills to the northwest of Port Arthur and carried them with a rush. Guns were then dragged up and fired open on a strong redoubt several hundred yards away. The enemy returned the fire briskly. The Japanese infantry advanced against a well directed fire without faltering.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the fort was carried by storm in the most gallant fashion. The Chinese stood for a minute or two against the final onslaught, fighting fiercely. Then they fled toward the dock yard. The right division then advanced in force against Kokusan fort, which was armed with several heavy Krupp guns, which were well served. Scores of men were killed or wounded in this brief advance.

At noon Port Arthur was stormed and captured after a short but desperate fight. By three o'clock the right division was in full possession of the western part of the stronghold. Meanwhile the left division had been fiercely engaged on the southeast, where the ground was less difficult, but far from easy. Their progress was momentarily checked by a heavy fire from three forts that were connected by trenches. These forts were strongly held on the highest ground in the vicinity.

By evening Port Arthur was in possession of the Japanese and the enemy still had eight or ten redoubts with a total of about twenty guns on the coast line. The Japanese bivouacked on the hills and the captured forts. Early Thursday morning Lao Mu and the upper forts were attacked in succession, all being taken without serious loss on the Japanese side. Several thousand Chinese were taken prisoners. The Japanese have taken quite 80 guns and mortars that were in use in the captured forts and redoubts, and many others that were found in the dock yards. They also captured immense quantities of ammunition, completely equipped troops, stores and a large quantity of rice and beans.

Assault on Night.

The case of the Heaborn Canal company versus C. V. Walker, which has just been decided in the district court, involved some propositions of law which were new and of

great importance. It was an action for \$5,000 and for an injunction restraining Walker from erecting or maintaining any bridge across the canal. On the original trial the jury failed to allow any damages to the company, and the court decreed that Walker had a right to build and maintain a bridge across the canal, but ordered that it be of a certain height. The company moved for a new trial and also to have the decree changed. The court overruled the motion for a new trial, but affirmed the decree by ordering Walker to build the bridge two feet higher than originally ordered.

The case was the first of the kind tried in Montana, it is believed. It involved the right of a settler on the public domain, who had made his settlement after the construction of an irrigating canal to bridge the canal. By the decision of the court the settler is entitled to that right.—Independent.

CONTEST SENATOR MORGAN.

Col. Warren S. Reese Supported by Fusionists in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 24.—The people's party and the republican members of the general assembly have nominated Col. Warren S. Reese, of Montgomery, for United States senator, to succeed John T. Morgan. Col. Reese will make a vigorous contest for his seat, and believes that the senate will sustain his contest. Forty-seven populist legislators will vote for Col. Reese. He claims a majority of the rightfully elected members of the general assembly.

Of the votes that will be cast for Morgan Col. Reese will try to show that only forty are entitled to seats in the legislature. Any sort of a contest will develop that a majority of those who will vote for Morgan were given their seats by the greatest fraud, the fusionists claim. A petition signed by thousands of Alabamians will be sent to the United States senate, urging an investigation of the situation in Alabama and praying congress to give to the state a republican form of government.

Col. Reese is a man of affairs. He has made his way to Montgomery and is well known throughout the state as one of her most prominent citizens. He believes in protection and is an advocate of the cause of bimetallism. He proposes to show up the alleged election methods in Alabama, and the country will hear from him.

SICKED A TOWN.

Daring Plan of Bandits Meets With Partial Success.

Details of the attempted burning of the town of Shiner are at hand. Just before daylight Thursday morning the citizens were awakened by a terrific explosion. Hundreds were on their feet instantly, but when they reached a point one block from the business center, they found themselves looking into the muzzles of six snipers and Winchester. Just two hours later the business portion of the town was in ashes. Nine buildings were burned; loss, \$100,000.

The work was done by a daring gang. The large mercantile house of A. C. Wagerman was known to contain a large sum of money. The robbers placed a charge of dynamite under the big steel vault and ignited it. The vault was torn to atoms, and while the fire began to devour the buildings the gang detailed a guard to keep the people back, while two men sacked the booty. The exact loss cannot be ascertained, although not less than \$25,000. About \$15,000 in books and accounts was also burned.

A freight train passed immediately after the fire and a lot of men got on it and rode away. Sheriff Houtchins left here as soon as possible with his bloodhounds. He returned with four tough looking tramps, who refuse to give their names. Two of them have been identified by Shiner people as the men who held them back with sixshooters. The Shiner people are greatly excited, and hundreds of persons surrounded the sheriff when he marched with the four prisoners through the Hallettsville streets to the jail.

BORN IN A MINE.

A Coal Miner's Wife Creates a Decided Sensation.

BELLEVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 24.—A remarkable incident occurred at the Lens coal mine near Belleville. John Schmidt, a miner was at work 100 feet below the surface. He had worked his regular time and another shift should have taken the places of the men below at noon. But the company was behind with its orders, and Schmidt, in company with other miners, concluded to work extra time. He sent word to his wife to have some lunch brought to his mine. She filled a basket with some catables and walked a considerable distance to the mine with it. Arriving there, she concluded to go down on the cage, a thing she had frequently done before, as she desired to speak to her husband. She was lowered safely on the cage into the bowels of the earth, but almost immediately

gave birth to a bouncing boy baby. Mother and child were tenderly cared for by the grimy faced miners with candles in their caps, and they were soon on terra firma again. A messenger was sent for a doctor, and another for a carriage to take the young miner and his mother home, but before they arrived Mrs. Schmidt gave birth to another boy baby by the side of the coal shaft. The mother and twins reached home safely, and the doctors say they are all doing well.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The Princess Bismarck, wife of the Iron Chancellor, died at 5 o'clock this morning.

London, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Choo Foo says Port Arthur was taken on Wednesday. The fighting was continuous from the 20th. The Japanese fleet did not take part in the engagement though the torpedo boats attached to the fleet did. A Shanghai dispatch confirms the report of the capture.

Middlesboro, Ky., Nov. 24.—The excitement over the wonderful find of gold at Lone Mountain, twenty miles from here, is unabated. Three thousand people are on the ground. Five thousand dollars was taken out yesterday. This makes \$50,000 in all. John McCampbell, on whose ground the find is located, has called on the governor for protection.

Genesee, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Ferdinand Ward has received from Governor Flower letters which restore to him full rights as a citizen. He will at once institute a legal process for possession of his son, who, he claims, is withheld by an irregularly appointed guardian. Ward now holds a responsible position in the office of the surrogate of Livingston county at Genesee.

Richmond, Nov. 23.—O. C. Wallace, republican candidate for sheriff of Madison county, has filed notice of contest against his democratic opponent, who was declared elected by 20 votes. He alleges that in two precincts the ballots were exhausted long before the polls were closed and that 50 republican voters were thereby disfranchised. This is the first election contest ever made in the county.

Burlington, Mich., Nov. 20.—A dispatch received by a deputy sheriff here from North Dakota states that George Sweringer, who is under arrest for committing a deadly assault upon his father-in-law, August Vetter, is also wanted in North Dakota for a murder committed there six years ago. He will probably be surrendered to the Dakota authorities and stands a chance of suffering the death penalty.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Ward line steamer Seneca, which arrived here last night from Progresso, Mexico, had on board A. V. Armour, of Chicago. Mr. Armour has been Mexico arranging for the reception of a party of American tourists who will in a short time visit the deserted cities of Yucatan. He visited Merida, the capital of Yucatan, and several smaller Mexican towns and is convinced that the visit of scientists will result in interesting discoveries.

Port Townsend, Nov. 23.—The associated press dispatches from San Francisco intimating a probable uprising of the royalists in Hawaii to overthrow the present government and place Queen Liliuokalani on the throne, receives part confirmation in this city. A well-known and prominent ship broker, who requested that his name be withheld for the present, made a statement today that he knew of his own personal knowledge that large quantities of firearms and ammunition had been recently shipped clandestinely to Hawaii on lumber vessels.

Washington, Nov. 23.—In the supreme court today opinions were handed down in several cases involving rights of Indians. In two of these cases the question had been raised whether the Delaware and Shawnee Indians were entitled to any part of the proceeds of the lands owned by the Cherokees. The decision in both cases was delivered by Justice Brewer and was to the effect that the Shawnees and Delawares having been absorbed by the Cherokee tribe, were entitled to equal benefits from such sales, or of the other similar transactions, with the Cherokees themselves.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Attention is called to the most dangerous counterfeit that has made its appearance in years, in a circular issued by the secret service of the treasury department today. It is a \$2 United States silver certificate, series 1891, signed W. S. Rosecrans, register E. H. Nebeker, treasurer, and has the portrait of the late Secretary Window on its face. In general appearance the note is excellent and will bear close scrutiny. The shade around the large figure 2 on the left end, back of the note, is represented in the counterfeit by perpendicular lines only, while in the genuine both perpendicular and horizontal lines are used, forming small squares.

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