Historical Society

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TUESDAY: TONIGHT FAIR.

The Kalispell Bee.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY: SHOWERS.

VOL. I. NO. 10. KALISPELL, MONTANA, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1900. FIVE CENTS

A BAD OUTLOOK.

Situation in China Is Getting Worse All the Time.

U. S. OFFICERS KILLED.

The Ninth Infantry Suffers Heavily.—No Further Doubt that the Story of the Massacre in Pekin Is True.

Special to the Bee.

London, July 16.—The Evening News prints a dispatch dated at Shanghai today giving a detailed account of the attack of the allied forces on the native city of Tien Tsin as reported in the dispatch to the Associated Press dated Tien Tsin, July 13, via Che Foo, July 15, and Shanghai, July 16. According to the Evening News dispatch the allies were repulsed and compelled to retreat, with a loss of more than 100 killed, the British losing 40 and the Japanese 60. The Americans and Russians, it is added, also suffered heavily. Among the Americans killed were Colonel French of the Twenty-fifth infantry and Colonel Liscum of the Ninth infantry. A Russian colonel of artillery was also killed. The dispatch adds that the Chinese fought with great desperation and their marksmanship was accurate and deadly.

London. July 17, 3:50 a. m.—Telegrams from Shanghai and Che Foo indicate an increasingly serious state of affairs, It is alleged that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have cabled their governments that there is urgent need of warships, to protect that city, owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese and the temptation to loot the vast stores of merchandise recently accumulated there. It seems that the Chinese have already threatened to fire the great oil tanks on the Chaotang side.

From Che Foo comes the report that the entire adult male population of the three provinces of Pechili, Shansi and Shantung are massing to defend Pekin, under the conviction that the powers mean war. There is little doubt that a further check of the allies at Tien Tsin would be the signal for a general anti-foreign rising throughout China. The Japanese officers are still confident of their ability to reach Pekin before the roads become impassable, but the European commanders believe an advance will be impossible before September. Fighting is said to be imminent at New Chwang, where the Boxers are threatening the foreign settlement. The Russians have barricaded the streets and loopholed the houses. The banks have removed their valuables to Port Arthur.

Berlin, July 16.—At the foreign office here there is no question as to the correctness of the news of the massacre of foreigners in Pekin. Officials take the view that it is against the interests of China to admit that there has been a massacre, and therefore the Chinese dispatches on the subject are for once probably true.

London, July 16.—"Revenge today—Mourning tomorrow," is practically the universal cry of Europe. But it is sorrowfully admitted that there can be no revenge there, perhaps for many tomorrows, for the incredible barbarities that are reported to have marked the scenes within the legations at Pekin. Nothing has been received today that adds to the information previously obtained regarding the massacres. The only ray of light extricable from the Pekin message appears to be the statement that Prince Ching and his followers did their utmost in defense of the legations. The rebels, however, are greatly in the majority and the few loyalists are helpless before the hordes who have combined and are daily joining the bloodstained Camarilla who have usurped authority at Pekin.

Washington. D. C., July 16.—Today was the most exciting that Washington has known since the battle of Santiago. At the very beginning came Admiral Remey's cablegram announcing the defeat of the allied forces at Tien Tsin, and then came the vivid press account of the fight. A special cabinet meeting was held on the report of this news and it soon became known that the president had decided that it would be best for him to come back from Canton to the capital. The cabinet officers talked over the possibilities of reinforcing the troops in China. There was no disposition shown to withhold these troops. The only question was as to the amount of the additional force available. That was a technical question, so it was left to the war department officials to decide. The only point laid down was that the government would send forward all the troops that could be spared at this time. The estimates varied as to how many could be spared, but the general opinion was that somewhere between 4000 and 8000 could be spared in addition to the troops already under arms. A statement prepared by Adjutant General Corbin shows that there are now a grand total of 10,665 officers and men in China, en route to China, en route to Nagasaki or under orders for Nagasaki. This, of course, includes the ill-fated Ninth infantry, which may not be in condition for further service.

LUCEY WILL HANG.

Supreme Court Refuses Butte Murderer a New Trial.

Special to the Bee.

Helena, July 16.—Daniel Lucey, who was convicted in the district court of Silver Bow county July 1, 1899, of killing Patrick Regan September 3, 1898, and sentenced to hang, will pay the penalty of his crime upon the gallows unless executive clemency is invoked, as the supreme court today refused to grant him a new trial.

Butte, July 16.—As soon as the chief of police received notice today that the supreme court had denied Lucey a new trial the sheriff removed the prisoner from the corridor where he had been with the other prisoners and placed him in the solid iron cage known as the "box car." It was not until toward evening that an officer informed Lucey of the court's decision. He received the information without comment.

THE STATE BOARD

Of Equalization Holds Its First Meeting Yesterday.

Special to the Bee.

Helena, July 16.—The state board of equalization held its first meeting of the year today. The returns of all county assessors excepting Madison and Yellowstone have been received. They are expected tomorrow. The board expects that the total assessments of the state will show an increase, exclusive of railroad assessments, of about $10,000,000 over last year. Many of the counties have shown a large decrease. Silver Bow and Flathead lead the gains. Lewis and Clarke and Missoula show the largest loss. The total number of cattle in the state, as shown by the assessors' returns, will not come up to the expectations of the board.

Nine Cars Passed Over Him.

Special to the Bee.

Anaconda, July 16.—Em Nelson, a switchman in the employ of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railroad, while at work fell between the cars at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon and was instantly killed. Nine cars passed over his body, which was crushed and mangled in a terrible manner. The deceased was 31 years old and had been in Anaconda for the past five months. In addition to a wife and three children, girls of five years, three years, and six months, Nelson leaves a brother, James A. Nelson, who is running a train on the Great Northern at Cass Lake, Minn., and another brother, J. W. Nelson, a switchman at Great Falls. The deceased was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and also of the Knights of Pythias.

WILL BE DISAPPOINTING.

Census Returns For Montana Will Not Be Up to Expectations.

Special to the Bee.

Anaconda, July 16.—According to reports from various sources the state of Montana will be disappointed in the result of the census taken in June. These reports are not official, as no official is allowed to give out the figures. According to the estimate, however, the population of the state will be about 225,000. Butte was expected to show a population of nearly 60,000, but is not likely to return 40,000. Anaconda will show a population of less than 7000 instead of the claimed population of from 12,000 to 15,000. On the same estimate Helena is credited with 11,000 and Great Falls with more than 13,000.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Treasurer of Teton County Several Thousands Behind.

Special to the Bee.

Great Falls, July 16.—Hardy F. England, county treasurer of Teton county, is probably found short in his accounts $2504.50 and his office is now being run by his bondsmen, England having turned his property over to them to apply on the shortage. What became of the money does not appear and England himself claims not to know. England will continue to be county treasurer in name only until his term of office expires next March, but the office will be absolutely in charge of a deputy who will be named by the bondsmen.

YANKEES WIN PRIZES.

Americans Show the Frog Eaters How It Is Done.

Special to the Bee.

Paris, July 16.—Twenty-one championship contests in connection with exposition have been decided during the last three days, and America can boast of winning 16, and of securing 13 seconds and 12 thirds. Nine contests took place today, in which the Americans placed six firsts, six seconds and seven thirds to their credit. They captured the 200 metre hurdle race, standing high jump, three standing jumps, the long jump, the hop step and jump, the hammer throw and the standing long jump, and they did it easily. In fact the facility with which the American athletes carried off prizes finally grew monotonous.

HOLDING A POW-WOW.

Blackfeet Indians Do Not Want to Cede Any More Land.

Special to the Bee.

Great Falls, July 16.—George Berd Grinnell of New York is visiting friends on the Blackfeet reservation and holding a pow-wow with the Indians over the question of their treaty rights. The Indians claim to own nearly all the land in northern Montana, or, in other words, that they never signed a treaty ceding their lands in this part of the state except the recent treaty covering a portion of the Blackfeet reservation. The Indians are averse to ceding any more of their lands to the government.

Carbon County Pops.

Special to the Bee.

Red Lodge, July 16.—The people's party central committee of Carbon county met here today and elected to hold a county convention August 3. Secretary of State Hogan of Helena was in attendance at the meeting and in an address at the opera house this afternoon encouraged the populists by telling them that Montana and Carbon county were sure to go populist next November. In Carbon county the pops will be strengthened through the affiliation of various miners' and labor unions.

Railroads Will Retrench.

Special to the Bee.

Butte, July 16.—The Northern Pacific and Great Northern have both inaugurated a policy of retrenchment, it is claimed, by the falling off in business of the roads on account of crops. It is estimated that the crop failures in some sections of the country along the line of the Northern Pacific will make a deficit of $2,000,000 in the earnings of that road alone.

Range Burned.

Special to the Bee.

Great Falls, July 16.—Advices from the Sweet Grass hills country report the drouth and prairie fires in that section to have destroyed a large area of range, causing much embarrassment to sheep men and other live stock owners.

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Report Discredited.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is officially stated here that no report of the murder of M. de Giers, the Russian minister at Pekin, has been received.

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Conditions at Nome.

A letter from a Cape Nome man to a friend in Missoula contains the following:

"I don't know how to describe this town to you. People are camped in tents for about three miles along the beach, as close as you can put tents together, and there is hardly a place in town that you can get a sleep in for any money. They charge a dollar a night for a place to put your blankets. The first night I was here I could not even get that and had to stay up all night. There must have been over a thousand people walking the beach without a place to sleep—people that had money, too.

"There have been several rich strikes on some of the creeks around here, but most all of them, they say, have every foot of ground along the banks staked out. There are a good many sick people here and many of them are going back at once. One boat went out to-day with over 400 passengers and I don't blame them much. It is certainly a tough place to live in. For myself, I intend to stay here a year anyway.

"I nearly fell dead the first night I was here. I wanted a little lunch and went into a cheap looking place and got a couple of doughnuts and a cup of coffee. I asked how much it was, and they said 'Fifty cents.' I wasn't long in finding out that most everything is in the same proportion. The next morning I had fried eggs, coffee and bread and butter—that was a dollar. If I can I will get a bill of fare and send it to you You can't get any kind of a meal here for less than $1.50 or $2, so you see we have to get to work soon.

"There are 20 men to every job here. Wages are $1 an hour, and you can work as long as you want to. Some are putting in 15 hours a day. You hardly know which is day and which is night here, for it is as light at midnight as any other part of the day, only a little cooler.

"I am stopping in a tent with some fellows that came up on the boat with me. I am writing this in a tent at 11 o'clock at night without any lamp. There have been three murders since I came, all over claim jumping, and they are looking for a lot more."

LOST IN THE PARK

The Frightful Experience of a Tourist.

DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

His Mind Was Deranged When Found. Started to Hunt Horses and Lost His Way.

Special to the Bee.

Livingston, Mont., July 16.—Haggard, pale, emaciated, with his strength so nearly gone that his feeble limbs trembled under him, almost refusing to bear their burden longer, with his mind deranged and senses gone, C. C. H. Smith was found today after parties had scoured the whole National park for five days in search of him· On the fifth inst, C. C. H. Smith, his mother and Miss Schneider, a friend of Mrs. Smith, left Gardner for a trip through the National park. They made the usual round of the points of interest in the wonderland, and last Tuesday evening they arrived at Indian creek, seven miles from Mammoth hot springs and pitched their camp for the night. While the tents were being put up and the matters about camp were being arranged the horses belonging to the party strayed away and Mr. Smith left the place where the party was stopping for the night, telling his mother and Miss Schneider that he was going to find the animals and that he would return soon. But not having returned by morning his mother became seriously alarmed and induced the soldiers and scouts of the Yellowstone park to search for the missing man. It was not until evening of the fifth day that they found Smith who was as mad as a March hare from hunger, thirst and exposure. Smith was taken to Gardiner where, in semi-lucid intervals he told his story. He insists that after losing his way he was followed by men who kept shooting at him and that he was hardly able to save his life by continued flight. He says that his mother sat by a tree and calmly wrote in a note book while assassins were trying to take his life. He imagines that he traveled a great distance, but the fact of the matter is that he ran about in a small circle until he made a path and wore off the grass for an area of some fifty feet. He had nothing at all to eat but says that he slept five minutes every hour. He threw away his watch and money. When he arrived at Cinnabar this morning he had become rational again and is now resting well. He was brought to Livingston tonight by S.M.Fitzgerald, an old friend. His mother and Miss Schneider also accompanied him. He recognized his friends in this city and appeared to be in fairly complete possession of his senses. At times, however, his mind wanders.

HARTMAN HAS A PLAN

For the Nomination of Democratic Electors Who Will Satisfy All Factions.

Hon. Charles S. Hartman returned yesterday to Bozeman after spending twenty-four hours in Butte, during which time he conferred with a number of leading democratic politicians of the city, both of the Clark and anti Clark wings. Mr. Hartman is exceedingly anxious that the factional fight in this state shall not be permitted in any way to jeopardize the success of the presidential ticket in this state. He is therefore endeavoring to bring about some arrangement by which presidential electors may be agreed on which will be satisfactory to all.

"In this matter," said Mr. Hartman, yesterday, "I am not representing any class or clique or any interests except the interests of Bryan's success. I am also representing the wishes at least of Mr. Bryan himself, of Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee, and of George Fred Williams. I talked with all of these gentlemen in Lincoln a day or two ago. All expressed the deepest regret that the factional fight is on in Montana, and expressed the hope that at least we would get together on an electoral ticket so that a division would in no respect jeopardize that ticket. This is their expressed wish and I promised them that I would do my utmost to bring about an understanding by which a presidential ticket can be selected which will be satisfactory to all the Bryan people in the state.

"The suggestion made at this conference, and which met with the approval of all there, was that men be selected for presidential electors who are not connected with either of the factions in an obnoxious sense. That is to say, men who have been charged with bribery or fraud in connection with the election of Mr. Clark as senator, and men likewise who have been actively connected in the proceedings against Mr. Clark, shall be left off the ticket. It was the view of Mr. Jones and the others that plenty of good men could be found who would be acceptable to both sides. I told them that there are certainly plenty of such men in the state.

"In talking with these gentlemen I was told that the action of the national committee and the national convention could in no sense be regarded as determining the right or wrong of either faction, or as recognizing either faction as being rightfully in control of the state organization. That is a matter which must be settled by ourselves. Now, in order that this matter can be settled expeditiously and finally, I would suggest that the matter be taken into the courts. I would suggest, inasmuch as the date for the convention called by the Clark faction has already been fixed, that the anti-Clark faction call its convention for a very early date, so as to give plenty of time for court proceedings; that they make their nominations and certify them as the regular democratic nominations; that the other faction thereupon bring proceedings to enjoin us from using the name of the democratic party and that in this way the matter be finally determined.

"These matters I talked over thoroughly with Messrs. Bryan, Jones and Williams. Of course they were more vitally concerned in having the matter of presidential electors settled in an amicable manner and one in which no votes whatever will be driven away from the democratic ticket. The gentlemen seemed to think that while Montana's vote might not be large, the election is likely to be close and the difference of Montana's three votes might make the difference of success or failure. It was suggested to me that in case we could not agree on three persidential electors, the matter be referred to Chairman Jones and that he be allowed final authority to select the three Bryan and Stevenson electors for the state."

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CARTER DENIES IT.

Says He Never Offered Heinze Anything For His Mines.

Helena, July 10.—Yesterday a conversation which was started about other matters, directed the attention of Senator Carter to the testimony recently given in court by F. A. Heinze, in the course of which Heinze swore that he had received from Mr. Carter, in behalf of the Amalgamated Copper company, an offer of $8,000,000 for certain of his properties. Regarding this matter, Senator Carter said:

"At request of F. August Heinze, I had two interviews with him last November. I had been retained to assist in the trial of a mining suit in the United States court, to represent an interest adverse to Mr. Heinze. But as the case was finally set for trial in December my official duties in congress compelled me to withdraw from the case, as I could not attend the trial without neglecting public duty.

"On the eve of my departure for the east, late in November, Mr. Heinze sent me word through two different persons that he wished to have a talk with me. I met him as he requested. I did not represent the Almagamated company nor any other company at either interview or at all in connection with any conversation or negotiation with Mr. Heinze. I distinctly stated to Mr. Heinze at the very outset that I had no authority to represent the people opposed to him, and that the conversation would therefore be purely personal if any conversation followed,

"Mr. Heinze said he understood this perfectly, but wanted me to understand something of the nature of his contentions so that if I thought proper to aid in bringing about a settlement I might be advised of the fact that there were two sides to the matter. He requested me to regard what he said as confidential, and on that basis he proceeded to talk at considerable length.

"I was a silent listener throughout nine-tenths of the time employed in all the conversation we had. I asked Mr. Heinze a number of questions. Some of them he answered with apparent frankness and others he declined to answer. No understanding was reached or assumed to have been reached. No proposition had been made by me of any kind, character or description. I had no authority from any person, company or combination to make any offer to Mr. Heinze, and I did not make him an offer of $8,000,000 or of any sum whatever.

"The statement of Heinze that I offared him $8,000,000 certainly must have been made by him in jest. That statement has no foundation in fact whatever. The two gentlemen who brought to me the request from Mr. Heinze for the interviews inform me that he said to them that he merely desired to have a friendly talk, and the interviews were of the nature I have suggested."

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To be up with the news of the day, read THE BEE.

How to Teach Reading.

(Concluded from Friday's issue)

their inter-dependence was one secret of their interest—each one's doing had to do with the action of all engaged in the game. Not so in the reading lesson; there each child was cut off from all the others; his part was read, not that he might give to a listening audience that was ready to receive what he had to give; his reading, on the contrary, was only to repeat what the rest already knew; even the teacher herself had the sentence so well in mind that her lips unconsciously moved in the pronunciation of each word as the child spoke his. There was no expression of expectancy on the faces of children or teacher, each one knowing what was coming, hence no incentive to the reader to do more than merely pronounce the words.

"Again the game was chosen because it was well suited to the time and place. Then, too, the unfinished game of yesterday had left with them a genuine desire to continue it at the first opportunity offered. Page 36 was chosen because it followed page 35; the bird, nest and tree were of no especial interest at that time, as the trees are bare and the birds are gone. Then, too, this lesson is a bit by itself; there is no connecting thread running in and out through their daily lessons, no plan of work which might join one lesson to the other. When page 35 was read yesterday it was left behind, to be taken up again only when time for review comes.

"In the game each child knew the plan so well that every effort was directed to some purpose, and when he failed to reach this he needed no urging to have him try again. But in the lesson there was no necessity for his action, no real need of his taking any part, save that the teacher told him to read; he sees no use for it all except the vague promise that if he keeps at it long enough he will learn to read. These far away benefits have little influence upon children, for in all their plans for work or play they must see immediate results, often very crude, to be sure, but if adequate to their demands they are satisfied. In their game there was unity of action; their energies were all directed to the accomplishment of the thing at hand. There was a motive, a conscious activity and a physical effort which resulted in the outward expression of the thought. There was no self-consciousness, either, hence the whole body was free to act. But not so in his recent attempt to read orally. Oral reading is a mode of expression and involves all the mechanics of speech, and, like speech, should be the result of thought. Many errors in the teaching of reading may be traced directly to teachers confounding the two processes of attention and oral reading—of making the latter the goal. So much stress often is laid upon the expression that the thought side or imaging is lost sight of entirely.

"The child should have the same all-pervading motive in his oral reading that he has in speech—a desire to make others understand his thought. Such a motive will control his emphasis, inflection and gestures, in fact everything he brings to his aid when talking. 'Now, read that as you would talk,' is a direction that the child frequently hears, but too often he fails to comply with the request simply because nothing but the symbols have reached his consciousness from the printed page. When children in the second or third grades have formed wrong habits in oral reading, it will be found helpful to have frequent exercises in thought analysis. Such an exercise will aid the children to form images strong and clear enough so that when they attempt to read orally they will forget their drawling and hesitancy in their eagerness to tell what they know to those who are listening.

"In these grades it is well, often, to have only one or two books for the entire class. Where the story has any elements of interest and the reader has the ability to give as he gets from the page, there is a strong incentive both for readers and listeners.

"'My pupils have this habit of drawling and I don't know how to break it up,' young teachers so often say to me. First do not permit another sentence read in your presence with these tones and mere word speaking. Better no oral reading at all than the continuance of that which must in itself strengthen a habit that is even now too firmly rooted. Do not ask the child to read aloud from his book for a time, but let him look at a sentence, paragraph or page according to the age and experience of the reader, then let him close his book and tell the others IN HIS OWN words what he has read silently. Where children have never learned to look for thought, never formed the habit of imaging by means of written or printed symbols, make frequent use of the blackboard and crayon. Take time to give simple directions by writing such on the board instead of telling the same, then hold the children responsible.

"See to it that they can talk with you without feeling ill at ease. One need not expect a child to read aloud in a natural tone of voice so long as he is timid and self-conscious.

"Where the quality of tone is poor it may be changed through the recitation of some story in verse by the entire class or school even. To make such an exercise bring about the best results, the teacher herself must first have these stanzas so well learned that she can be a model for all; each picture given by the poet should stand forth in her mind clear and distinct; her tones must be pure and sweet and her ear trained to the slightest harshness on the part of the children."

FANNIE SPURCK,
County Superintendent.