

# THIS DAILY YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL.

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MILES CITY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1890.

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## THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Every Morning Except Monday.

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Unofficial Count.

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Residence, Miles City, Mont.  
Practices in all courts in the state. Will be in attendance at all courts held in Custer county.

### PHYSICIANS.

D. R. G. REDD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office at W. E. Savage's drug store, 12 1/2 p. m.  
R. E. FISH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office at Savage's drug store, 12 1/2 p. m.

### CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church (Episcopal) Palmer St.—Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Samuel Robinson, rector.  
Baptist Church—Wm. M. Weeks, acting pastor. Teaching services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayers and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. A cordial invitation to all.  
Methodist Church—Services Sunday, 11 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7:45 p. m. Pastor, J. W. Weeks.  
Presbyterian Church—Services Sunday, 11 a. m. 7:30 p. m. T. C. Armstrong, pastor.  
Church of Sacred Heart, Catholic—Services every first and third Sunday of the month. High Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Venues at Benediction at 7:30 p. m. FATHER C. P. BELTIN.

### SOCIETIES.

A. O. U.—Division No. 1 meets first and second Sundays of each month.  
K. of H.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8:00 p. m. at Odd Fellows' Hall.  
A. F. A. M.—Yellowstone Lodge, No. 2, first and third Wednesdays.  
R. A. M.—Yellowstone Chapter, No. 5, second Sunday in each month.  
K. T.—Damascus, Commandery, fourth Thursdays.  
I. O. O. F.—Custer Lodge, No. 13, every Monday at their hall.  
I. O. O. F.—Sentinel Encampment, No. 8, first and third Friday.  
K. of P.—Crescent Lodge, No. 7, Thursday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall.  
C. E. of A.—Miles City Branch, every Sunday at 2 p. m.  
G. A. R.—U. S. Grant Post, No. 14, first and third Tuesdays.  
I. O. G. T.—Star of the West, No. 24, every Thursday evening.  
S. of V.—Col. Swaine Camp No. 7. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Good Templars Hall.

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## A FIERY HORROR.

The Leland Hotel, the Finest in Syracuse, N. Y., Burned to the Ground.

Gen'l Miles Appointed on the Commission that is to Treat With and Locate the Cheyennes.

Twenty-Five Lives Lost.  
SYRACUSE N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Leland hotel, the finest in this city, was totally destroyed by fire tonight and it is reported that 25 lives were lost. Many people, crazed with fright, lost their lives by jumping from windows. The building was provided with both fire escapes on the outside and ropes on the inside, which were the means of saving many lives. Burnet Forbes, a stock broker of this city, escaped into the street almost entirely naked. He was slightly injured about the hands. The fire started in the kitchen. The building will be a total loss. It was built two years ago at a cost of \$150,000; was six stories high and contained 490 rooms. It is impossible to learn how many guests were in the hotel at the time. The total loss will not fall short of half a million dollars, the building being partially covered by insurance. It is impossible to learn what the private and individual losses will be. Among those injured is Cora Tanner, the actress, who was severely burned about the head and feet. Every physician in Syracuse is on the ground. Most of those killed were on the fourth and fifth floors. 3 a. m.—The hotel is still burning. Vague rumors are afloat that the list of killed will number fifty, but this cannot be substantiated, and it is believed the number will be less than twenty-five. The entire fire department—nine engines—is working hard to save further loss of life and limb. An eye witness of the fire says it is positive that at least 25 persons lost their lives and many more have been more or less injured. One woman was being lowered from a window by aid of a rope. She had reached a point opposite the third story when the rope became ignited from a burning sill, parted, and the woman fell to the pavement. Her brains were dashed out and her body flattened into a shapeless mass. No great is the confusion and excitement that the identity of those killed and injured is entirely unknown. Undertakers' ambulances are flying in all directions, and the streets in the neighborhood of the ill-fated hotel are thronged with excited groups of people.

CRIES OF WOMEN  
standing in the upper windows and of the excited crowd below were deafening, added to this the constant roar of many fire engines, created a babel of confusion and madly excitement in an around the hotel. At 1:12 a. m. a man and woman were seen locked in each other's arms in a window on the fifth floor at the northeast corner of the building. Below them was a perfect sea of flame. There was no possibility of escape except by the window that was open to them, and that seemed inevitable death. No assistance could reach them. The woman seemed anxious to jump, but her husband was earnestly entreating her to desist. The crowd below waited with bated breath. The woman made one last effort to jump, was restrained by her husband and the cry of the crowd signalled the awful fate that must have befallen them as they fell backward into a mass of flames. At the window on the fourth floor, almost directly under this, a woman appeared. She was surrounded from the interior of the room by fierce flames. She seemed irresolute as to whether to jump to the pavement or face the fiery foe that was fast encroaching on her liberty and life. She stepped upon the sill of the window and placed her hands above her head. The people in the street below shuddered and turned their faces to shut out the horrible sight that must meet their gaze should the woman jump to the ground. She did not jump, but seemed to be withheld by either fear or a feeling that escape would come from some other source. She stepped down from the sill into the room, but remained at the window but an instant, when the whole room became enveloped in flames and she sank from view.

To Deal With the Cheyennes.  
WASHINGTON, October 14.—Major General Miles, U. S. A., has been detailed as a member of the commission

created by the act of Congress approved August 19, 1890, to negotiate with the northern band of the Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue river reservation, Montana, and with the band of Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation, South Dakota, for such modification of the treaty and other rights as may be deemed desirable.

Race Winners.  
CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—At the Lathrop race today the winners were Little Midget, Pickup, Carter B., Mabelle Wood and Bennie.

At Morris Park—Madstone, Annie, St. James, Paramatta, Diablo, Kirkover and Can-Can.

Distress in Brown County.  
ORDWAY, S. D., Oct. 15.—At the county Alliance held in Braden today resolutions were adopted calling on the railroad to help the distressed people of Brown county by moving fuel, clothing, donations, etc. free, and condemning the statements sent out by some parties that Brown county had an average yield of wheat and were not suffering.

Scared the Governor.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 15.—Governor Steele enroute to K. City to attend the G. A. R. reunion, received warning that he would be assassinated if he passed through here because of his having vetoed the bill locating the territorial capital at this place. At the collection of the family and friends he left the train at a small station before reaching Oklahoma City and continued the journey by stage. The bill against the governor is very bitter and the desperate men would have carried out their threat had not the governor changed his route.

The Alliance Branching Out.  
KANSAS CITY, October 14.—An intended expansion of its business by the Farmers' Alliance of the Southwest was discovered today when it was learned that they were about to establish a branch at Kansas City, Mo. in Texas, Nebraska and Iowa are back of the scheme. Fifty acres of land adjoining the present stock yards is to be the site of the new yards. By maintaining their own yards the Farmers believe they can save much money in marketing their cattle by doing away with the commission men and a great part of the other expenses.

Accepts the Inevitable.  
NEW YORK, October 14.—The Independent will publish tomorrow articles received by telegraph from President Woodruff of the Mormon church, and Governor Thomas of Utah, concerning the action of the Mormon conference, October 6, forbidding polygamy. President Woodruff says: "The action of Congress is conclusive. The church has no disposition to violate the laws or defy the government. The revelation of God requires us to obey the constitutional laws of the land. Judge Zane has recognized the action of the church as sincere and final, and has rescinded the rule excluding Mormon aliens from naturalization." Governor Thomas says: "The manifesto of the president of the church has now been confirmed by the conference. It comes with the force of a new revelation, and whatever doubts may have existed as to the purpose and effect of the manifesto as first sent out, they now seem removed. The Gentiles rejoice that the contest begun so many years ago against polygamy has finally triumphed, for they believe that never again will polygamy flourish on American soil. This is the most important event that has occurred in the Mormon church in years, and it is believed that it will result in greatly advancing the material interests and prosperity of the Territory."

A Boy's Suicide.  
Irving Alberts was a bright schoolboy who lived in Hackensack, N. J., with his father and two brothers. He was a favorite with teacher and schoolmates, and stood near the head of his class. He had not a bad habit. Out of school, when not studying, he helped his father and brothers with the housework, since there was no woman in the household to do it. Irving seems to have had no young associates, good or bad, and no fun to speak of. Yet, good boy and obedient son as he was, his father often scolded him very harshly. After Irving was dead the father, weeping bitterly, said he had scolded the boy for his good. He thought he ought to do it on general principles, though there seems to have been no occasion for it. One evening not long since Irving sat studying his lessons as usual. Mr. Alberts told him to stop and clean the room and do some housework. Irving did not do it. He said his father, who

thereupon reprimanded him severely and made him do it over again. The boy obeyed in silence. They remembered afterward that he made not one word of reply. Then Irving sat down and learned his lessons for next day. He left no unfinished school book lessons when he went into the next world, however many other lessons he might have been taught by his father, lessons of gentleness, of patience, of sweet temper and family love. But these had never been taught to him, never were to be.

Irving finished his school work, and his father and brother heard him go to the washbasin. They thought nothing of it, and presently, at 9 o'clock, the brother helped his father, who was a cripple, to bed. Still "Irving," the youngest and the favorite, did not come in. The brother went to bed also, leaving the back door open. After a little while he felt so uneasy that he arose and went in search of the boy. What he found was announced in the agonized cry that rang through the house. "Father, father, Irving has hanged himself!"

He was quite dead when they cut him down, poor, proud spirited, broken hearted lad. The accumulated weight of years of scolding, work and study had borne him down, and he put himself out of the world rather than be scolded longer and live a life that had no joy in it. A awful remorse and sorrow will pursue the father through the rest of his mortal existence.

Yet other parents will go on treating their children as Irving Alberts was treated to the end of the chapter, and think themselves good, virtuous fathers and mothers all the while, entitled to all love and reverence from those children. Do they ever realize what such a life as Irving Alberts led means to a boy or girl?

### Gerrymandering.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger (Rep.) has this to say about the redistricting bill introduced into congress from Ohio: Congress is asked by the Ohio delegation to effect one gerrymander of its state, by returning to another. It would, however, be a dangerous precedent for congress to set in this matter. Everybody agrees that gerrymandering is wrong, but every party resorts to it when chance gives them temporary control of the legislature of the state. It is thought to be a good way of disfranchising the opposition—much more genteel than the shotgun policy in Mississippi, though it has the same result. Under the old method of districting the state of Ohio the Republicans were given a much larger representation in congress than their votes entitled them to have. Under the new method the Democrats are expected to get more than their fair proportion, unless congress should interfere to restore an unjust balance to the Republicans. A wrong is done to popular government in either case, but gerrymandering is the wrong done by the other fellows. In these days of electrical science gerrymandering of any kind should be robbed of its power for mischief by giving to each congressman a vote and a fraction proportional to the majority cast for him, electrical machines being employed in taking the vote, so that the result of a year and may vote could be recorded in a few minutes. Then we should only have to look after the shoguns and the bribers to make the house of representatives truly reflect the will of the people.

### Mamma's Doings.

Daisy was lost. From garret to cellar they searched for her, and then went out to rouse the neighbors and scour the town. At last, near nightfall, the little girl was found sound asleep by the side of a haycock in a neighbor's field. Disturbed by the joyful outcry about her she began to cry, and was only comforted when mamma rushed through the groups and cuddled her to her heart. Then the happy procession went home, and in half an hour Daisy was asleep in her little bed. Papa, however, had gone in another direction, and came home tired and anxious to hear the good news. Now that there was no longer cause for worry he grew a little cross at having suffered such needless fright, and in the morning when Daisy appeared at the breakfast table tried to greet her with judicial severity.

"Well, little runaway," he said in a vain attempt at gruffness, "how do you find yourself?" Daisy looked up at him with eyes shining in limpid innocence. "I didn't find myself," she replied simply. "Mamma found me."—Youth's Companion.

### Tobacco in American Civilization.

The development of the American colonies, their rapid growth in the century preceding the American revolution, depended in a large measure on a botanical accident, viz. on the introduction of tobacco into the commerce of the world. No contribution from newly discovered lands has ever been so welcomed as this so called noxious weed. No new faith has ever traveled so fast or far among men as the habit of smoking. In scarce a century from the first introduction of the plant in Europe its use has spread to nearly half the peoples of the Old World. The eastern coast of America from the Hudson southward to South Carolina is peculiarly well suited for the growth of the tobacco plant, and the rapid extension of the British colonies in America, which brought their population at the time of the revolution to a point where they numbered almost one-sixth part of the English people, was largely due to the commerce which rested upon the use of this plant.—Professor H. S. Fisher in Scribner's.

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