

THE YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL.

VOLUME XII. NO. 266.

MILES CITY, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.

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Appetizing!

Truffled Sardines.

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Hamburg Eels in Jelly

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CHURCHES.

ADVENTIST meeting at Baptist Church, cor. Tenth and Palmer streets. Sabbath School 10:30 a. m. (Saturday). Preaching service 11:30 a. m.; also Sunday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Missionary meeting Saturday evening. All are invited to attend.
C. N. Martin, Pastor.

METHODIST Church corner Eleventh and Pleasant streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
The Epworth League holds service every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.
G. M. Ryder, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN Church Corner Main Street and Montana Avenue. Services Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Rev. J. Scott Miller, Pastor.
Christian Endeavor Society meets one hour previous to the evening service.

CATHOLIC Church of the Sacred Heart Corner of Main and Tenth Streets. Services first and third Sundays of the month. High Mass at 9:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7:30 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M. Yellowstone Lodge No. 26 meets in their hall every Monday night.
Seminole Postmaster meets first and third Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F. Outer Lodge No. 13, meets in their hall every Monday night.
Seminole Postmaster meets first and third Friday of each month.

E. of P. Crusader Lodge No. 1, meets at Odd Fellows hall on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

G. A. S. U. S. Grant Post, No. 14, meets at Odd Fellows hall on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

A. O. U. W. Tompa River Lodge No. 36, meets every Friday evening at Masonic hall.

S. of F. Col. E. Butler Camp, No. 4, meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

A GENERAL DENIAL.

Answer of Debs and Other A. R. U. Men to the Contempt Rule.

The Defense Proposes to Carry the Case to the Supreme Court if an Adverse Decision is Made.

CHICAGO, July 23.—What is considered by labor leaders one of the most important legal battles in the national history was begun in the United States circuit court today, when President Debs, Vice-President Howard, Secretary Keiher and Director Rogers of the A. R. U., by their attorney, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow, filed answer to the contempt rule. The defense proposes to carry the case to the supreme court in the event of an adverse decision here, and if defeated there to appeal to congress. It will be contended that what the court has done amounts to usurpation of power. The defense will follow closely the lines of the report of the Boatner committee of congress which investigated Judge Jenkins.

If the supreme declares the injunction and contempt method good law, congress will be asked, local labor leaders say, to amend the statutes and curb the power of the courts, and every candidate for congress will be asked to pledge himself for such reform.

In the answer filed today by the officers of the American Railway union defendants deny that it was the purpose of the American Railway union or themselves to vest the management of the union with power to order strikes, as alleged in the information, and say strikes are declared or discontinued by vote of the majority of the members in the service affected. They deny that they ordered a strike on the Illinois Central and declare that the employees struck of their own accord, but not for the purpose of hindering the transportation of mails or interstate commerce. They deny this, after the issuance of the injunction. The organizations of unions was continued otherwise than by generally advising railway men to become members. They deny that any of the telegrams set forth in the information, except one, counseling the men to stand firm, were sent by them. They deny that they advised, approved or participated in acts of violence. Defendants allege that, after the injunction was served upon them, they acted upon the advice of counsel.

A great crowd of spectators thronged the corridors of the federal building and struggled for places in the court room when the hearing began. United States Judges Wood and Grosscup occupied the bench and immediately after taking seats ordered the court room cleared of the crowd which stood in the aisles. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Mitchell, Special Counsel Edwin Walker, and District Attorney Band, while the Santa Fe railroad was represented by Ex-Corporation Counsel John Miller and E. A. Bancroft. Attorney Gregory opened the case with the suggestion that the hearing of Debs and others be postponed until after the trial under the indictment pending against them, but the suggestion was not sustained by the court.

Marching On Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 23.—J. F. Coxey was at Ridgewood Park, L. I., Sunday where he was tendered a reception by representatives of the people's party, who were holding a picnic. Coxey made an address at the afternoon meeting. "I represent a party," he said, "that does not want money that is redeemable in gold exclusively, but money that is redeemable in everything that is used in this country." Coxey then unfolded the details of his good roads scheme, which he said would give employment to every workman in this country and make the United States the most powerful country in the world. He then took up the railroad troubles, referring to Pullman as "King George."

"Let the people of the United States condemn the railroads," said he, "and compel the government to buy them. If the people can condemn your property when they are building a railroad on the ground that it is for the common benefit, you, in turn, could condemn their property and operate the railroad for the common benefit of humanity."

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—Carl Brown and seventy members of the Coxey army arrived here today and went into camp, having marched from Bladenburg, Md. Brown says the army has been to Washington to see the servants of the bankers and brokers, and are now going to New York to see the bosses themselves.

A Night of Terror.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 23.—At one o'clock this morning a bomb was exploded under the house of a non-union workman named Vauin Dunbar. The building was blown to pieces, but the family escaped uninjured. Windows were broken all over the town, and chimneys were thrown down. A short time later a bomb was found under the house of William Bodena, another non-unionist. From an early hour in the evening considerable shooting was done, the object being to attract attention to other points than that at which the dynamite were going to make their attacks. Many people remained on the streets all night. Nearly 2,000 strikers have gathered here today for a meeting, many armed.

Estimate on the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Senator Hill has received a long letter from Worthington G. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics, in which he states that the possibilities of the revenue that can be raised from the income tax ranges all the way from \$12,000,000 to \$39,000,000. He thinks that the latter figure is the highest which can possibly be hoped for and the last few years the collections would fall below \$15,000,000. He also expresses the opinion that the revenue which will be collected on private incomes will not be more than sufficient to pay for collection.

Montana Union Men at Work

BUTTE, July 23.—The employees of the Montana Union decided this afternoon to return to work, and that road will be running as usual tomorrow. Union Pacific trains left and arrived here today as usual. Northern Pacific trains also ran regularly on the short line, and tomorrow will be run as formerly over the Montana Union tracks to Garrison. The Northern Pacific and Montana Union depots are still closely guarded, but no guards are at the Montana Central.

It is expected that the Fort Assiniboine troops will go to Helena tomorrow as the Omaha troops are sufficient here and no trouble is anticipated.

Mails Are Moving Better.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Rapid improvement in the condition of western mail service is reported at the postoffice department. Regular train service has been resumed on small roads of the Pacific coast, and in California all mails are now forwarded through the regular channels. The postal officials believe all the injurious effects of the strike will be overcome during this week.

Under Cross Examination.

Counsel—Your age, signora?
Young Lady (bashfully)—Oh, I hardly like to tell you.
Counsel—Yet I must insist on knowing it. Pray tell me how old you were 20 years ago.
Young Lady (cheerfully)—Oh, 28!—Centulla.

A Modern Convenience.

On the fourth of March, 1839, an enterprising yankee left Boston for New York, carrying a carpet bag of most goodly dimensions. The man was William F. Hamden, and his carpet bag apparently only contained a few packages of money and valuable papers, consigned to New York merchants. It had occurred to Hamden that by saving business men the expenses of a special messenger for the transfer of each individual's package a paying occupation might be worked up for himself. The idea was so novel, however, that it took a long time for that generation to patronize the new way. Perhaps Hamden thought the load was light, but now we can see that it contained not only the few packages on his memorandum, but the whole vast express system of today, employing an army of men, transporting millions of money and thousands of tons of various merchandise, and also doing a banking business through their money orders. What would our life be now, had we to return to special messenger or the unpaid service of some neighbor on his travels? Can we not justly call the express system a modern convenience? The development of Hamden's idea is astounding. And yet we must recognize that without the anterior building of railroads—such as the Burlington system, linking to each other and the commercial world hundreds of towns and cities, of the great and popular western states—the scheme would have remained but little more comprehensive than when first devised. It is not for us to advise what express company is preferable, but when it comes to a railroad, you can never miss it by insisting that the ticket agent must sell you a ticket by the Burlington route, to any of the larger cities, and towns of the country, or you can write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

This Time Last Year.

For the convenience of those who wish to make comparisons and for the benefit of those who can never remember, the JOURNAL will hereafter keep standing a table of the corresponding month of last year, showing day by day the principal meteorological conditions, as obtained from the record kept by the United States weather observer in this city. Following is the record for July, 1893:

DAY.	WEATHER.	TEMPERATURE.
1	Clear	67
2	Clear	62
3	Part cloudy	77
4	Clear	69
5	Cloudy	64
6	Partly cloudy	66
7	Part cloudy	61
8	Clear	64
9	Clear	68
10	Clear	83
11	Cloudy	82
12	Clear	69
13	Clear	67
14	Part cloudy	68
15	Clear	68
16	Clear	71
17	Clear	80
18	Clear	86
19	Clear	88
20	Clear	88
21	Clear	88
22	Clear	84
23	Partly cloudy	84
24	Clear	74
25	Clear	72
26	Part cloudy	82
27	Clear	78
28	Clear	72
29	Clear	77
30	Clear	73

The figures in the right hand column denote the average thermometer reading for the day. The average for the month was 74 above zero. The highest was 107 in the shade on the 21, on the 19, 20 and 21, the highest was 105, 106 and 107, respectively in the shade. On those dates 19, 20 and 21, the average was 86, 88 and 88. A very high average.

The Squirrel Monkey.

The red backed teete, or squirrel monkey, is by far the most beautiful in form and color of all the North American monkeys as well as being an interesting pet in captivity. The length of the head and body is about 12 inches, and the tail is about the same length. In color the whole skull cap is black. The ears, face, neck and throat are white. The back is reddish brown. The sides of the body, forearms, hands and feet are a ochre yellow, and the arms, thighs and upper two-thirds of the tail are olive and gray. The tail is not prehensile, and the outer third of it is covered with rather bushy black hair, longest at the end.

I once owned a very near relative to the species described above—a teete, but not this identical species—which was about the size of a gray squirrel, with the nervous activity and sprightliness of three. I bought it of a sleepy Indian in South America, and it proved to be the plague of several people's lives.

One that we shot and roasted for supper proved to be better flavored than any squirrel I ever ate. These monkeys are so small they are not swift climbers in the tree tops, and are desperately hard to find afterward.—William T. Hornaday in St. Nicholas

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That regards, always, the ease, comfort and safety of its patrons.—The Milwaukee.

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That furnishes elegant drawing-room parlor cars, free reclining chair cars and sumptuous dining cars.—The Milwaukee.

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St. Paul, Minn.
NOTE.—Five trains daily from Twin Cities to Chicago, one to St. Louis and one to Kansas City.

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