

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

VOLUME X. GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1892. NUMBER 43

A. Nathan,
THE
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CLOTHIER,
Sole Agent in Great Falls
for all goods bearing the trade mark
MANHATTAN
The Manhattan Shirts are unequalled in quality and make and none others approach them in fit, in fact they lead in price line just as hats bearing the trade mark

In the hat line. But other manufacturers can only try to imitate.
Our Fall Stock
Is complete in every respect and better than ever before. We have been striving to get the best goods of the best makes and have succeeded in every department. In nearly every instance have secured sole control in Great Falls of the goods of manufacturers that recognize no competitor.
Call, examine our stock and be convinced.
Respectfully yours,
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Bach,
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Wholesale Grocers.
THE ONLY STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE IN THIS PART OF MONTANA.
We buy from the same factories and houses that the eastern jobbers do, and in much larger quantities than some of the so-called jobbers who infest this country with their grip and sell by sample.
OUR GOODS ARE HERE ON THE GROUND
Subject to inspection, and are just as we represent them.
We are
NOT DOING A COMMISSION BUSINESS.
We can meet any legitimate competition.

SOLDIERS COOLED THEM OFF.

The Mob in Springfield, Kansas, Are Not So Anxious to Fight.

They Cowardly Shrank Away Before a Strong Body of Militia.

Strong Efforts Will Be Made to Catch Every Member of the Gang.

Soldiers Vs. Mobs.
SPRINGFIELD, Kan., Jan. 7.—The soldiers who arrived here last night have again demonstrated an effect, long since conclusively proven, that a mob, no matter how turbulent and lawless in the absence of troops, soon becomes orderly and law-abiding in their presence or else seeks safety in flight. In the present instance the latter effect is noticed, and not a single member of the mob which so cruelly murdered an officer of the town remained to oppose the state militia in their work of bringing order out of chaos. Company H of the state militia, under command of Capt. Hester, arrived here last night and is camped in some vacant storehouses. They had a quieting effect on all. Contrary to the report circulated freely Judge Bolton did not come to Springfield at all. The judge intended to open and adjourn court at 10 o'clock this morning under the protection of the militia, but the project was abandoned and he went to Pratt to attend the funeral of Sheriff Dunn. At 11 o'clock the Springfield attorneys decided to elect a temporary judge and to call a special venire. At the instance of the county attorney, C. J. H. Dickson and staff established headquarters in an empty bank of Springfield, a building which is about 12 by 14 feet in size.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Among the bills introduced in the house today were the following:
By Miller of Wisconsin—Directing the committee on public lands to inquire whether any of the public lands have been erroneously conveyed to any railroad company.
By Bushnell of Wisconsin—Providing that all silver dollars hereafter coined shall contain one ounce troy of pure silver and for the free coinage thereof.
By Joseph of New Mexico as a state.
By Halvorsen of Minnesota—To fix freight rates on all interstate railways.
By Lodge of Massachusetts—To regulate immigration.
By Post of Illinois—To reduce letter postage to 1 cent an ounce.
By Endoe of Tennessee—To repeal the McKinley law; also to repeal the ocean mail subsidy act.
By Miller of Wisconsin—Authorizing the secretary of the navy to hire a sufficient number of vessels to carry to Russia all contributions made by citizens of the United States.
By Pickler of South Dakota—Fixing the minimum rate of a pension at \$1 per month.
By Pierce of Tennessee—For the free coinage of silver.
By Latham of Texas—For the irrigation of lands, also for the free coinage of silver, also a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to investigate and report whether the act of 1857, which provides that gold and silver bullion brought to the mints for coinage shall be coined for the benefit of depositors, is still in force.
By Tucker of Virginia—To place binding twine on the free list.
By Hopkins of Illinois—For a branch mint at Chicago, also to prevent speculation in gold and silver bullion, also to prohibit national banks from acting as agents of lottery companies.
Blount of Georgia entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the house decided yesterday to indefinitely postpone the senate joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport certain contributions to the suffering poor of Russia.
The house then adjourned, till Monday.

Washington Notes.—Springer's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Endoe of Tennessee today introduced a bill amending paragraph 199 of a schedule of the tariff law so as to provide that lead ores and lead dross shall pay a duty of three quarters of a cent per pound providing that ores containing silver and lead in which the silver is greater in value than the lead, shall be considered silver ores and be admitted free of duty.
Secretary Noble decided that the charges of fraud and corruption against Palmer, agent at Cheyenne River Indian agency, and Shoentel his clerk, are not sustained. He does find, however, that inefficiency is shown, and in consequence their resignations will soon be asked.
The comptroller of the currency today appointed Lewis L. Lottetter of Iroquois receiver of the Huron National bank, of Huron, South Dakota.
The text of the free wool bill, drafted by Chairman Springer of the ways and means committee, but not yet introduced in the house by him nor approved by a majority of the ways and means committee, has been given to the press. Springer was at first reluctant to give it out for publication in advance but finally said, in view of the many

conflicting statements made in regard to the bill, that he thought it might be best in order to avoid criticism to make public its provisions. It provides that after the first day of January, 1893, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty—namely, all wools, hair of camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wools on the skin, all wools, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and woolen rags, mungos, and flecks. The effect of section 3 is to wipe out all except ad valorem duties on woolen and worsted yarns, cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, blankets, hats, and flannels of wool, women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of a similar character, ready-made clothing and wearing apparel, felt, plushes and pile fabrics made partly of wool, cloaks, dolmans, jackets, tablans, ulsters, etc., webbing, gings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galoons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets and buttons for ornaments (made principally of wool or worsted), carpets of all kinds, druggists and backings, mats, rugs, dussocks, and art squares and other portions of carpets or carpeting. These are what are known as compensatory duties to manufacturers and made because of their being required to pay duties on raw wool.
The duty under paragraph 230 of the McKinley act is fixed in Springer's bill at 30 per cent ad valorem. Paragraph 230 of the McKinley act provides that wools and hair in the form of roping or tops, and all wool and hair advanced in any manner beyond a washed or scoured condition not specially for in addition to compensatory duties, shall be subject to the same duties, ranging from 40 to 50 per cent, as are imposed upon manufacturers of wool not specially provided for. This is equivalent to a reduction (besides compensatory duties) of from 10 to 20 per cent on roping, riving and top wool and wools partly advanced in manufacture and not specially provided for.

The Black-Listed Nations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In view of the provision in the reciprocity section of the tariff law of Oct. 3, 1890, making it the duty of the president after Jan. 1, 1892, to suspend by proclamation the free admission of sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides against such countries producing these articles as after that date maintain tariff duties upon American agricultural and other products which he may deem unequal and unreasonable. The president submitted to the attorney general a question whether the law authorized him to issue a proclamation fixing a future day when the duties imposed by virtue of the proclamation would take effect. The attorney general has given the opinion that duties must attach and be collected on and after the date of the proclamation, and that a future day cannot be named by the president. Owing to this decision and the fact that justice to the importers of articles named in section 3 of the tariff law requires that reasonable notice should be given of the president's intended action, Secretary Blaine today sent notes to the diplomatic representatives in this city of Austria, Hungary, Columbia, Hayti, Nicaragua, Honduras, Spain (for Philippine islands) and Venezuela informing them that on the 15th of March next the president would issue such proclamation. Negotiations with France and some other countries have reached such a stage as in the opinion of the president to warrant the secretary of state in withholding notice to them of the proclamation affecting their products. The notes were considered and signed by Blaine at his residence this afternoon.

Peter's Great Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Peffer, alliance senator from Kansas, today undertook some missionary work in states outside the home of the alliance. He introduced a bill of a purely alliance and paternal character to secure a loan by the national government of the sum of \$100,000,000 to the people of Indiana. The preamble recites that the people of Indiana are laboring under a burden of enormous interest charges made possible by the great scarcity of money, the direct result of legislation favoring credit-owning capitalists, a hostile to the wage-earner and producer, resulting in enforced mortgaging of lands in Indiana to such an extent as to threaten their loss. The bill itself authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue treasury notes to the amount of \$100,000,000 dollars. These notes to be loaned to the people of Indiana on mortgages upon their lands. Every one who accepts a loan of this description is to give a promissory note for the amount and be limited in his borrowing to half of the cash value of his land. To secure a fair rate of interest on the money loaned the governor of the state is to collect a semi-annual tax of one per cent, and turn it into the treasury. When the principal notes fall due if the promissory notes are unpaid the mortgages will be foreclosed and the land sold. If there is no bidder for the tract of land it is to be bid in for the United States and the occupant be permitted to remain upon it in consideration of the payment of a rent equal to a tax of 2 per cent. A safeguard upon the issue of the treasury notes under the terms of the bill is provided in a clause limiting their amount to a total not exceeding \$100 per capita for the whole country and not less than \$50 per capita for the whole population of the state of Indiana.
Senator Hill of New York remained in his seat for an hour after adjournment of the senate today. He was the object of interest to the people who then had entrance to the hall and was much discussed and pointed at by little knots of spectators who gathered in the rear of the desks. He occupied the seat formerly filled by Senator Hampton of South Carolina, in the last row on the democratic side of the chamber. The new senator received a measure of welcome not usually accorded to newcomers in a conservative senate, for not only was he personally greeted by nearly all his democratic colleagues, but by many republican senators.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

An Organization Effected and the Necessary Committees Appointed by the Chair.

George W. Irvin Makes a Rattling Speech in Which He Takes Popular Ground on Irrigation.

A Diamond City Man Falls from a Third-Story Window and Still Lives.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 7.—[Special to the Tribune].—The representation from the several counties in the state at the state irrigation convention was not entirely complete but enough were on hand to make a fine representative body of men, embracing all the occupations and professions. They met here in response to a call from Governor Toole, for the purpose of taking some action looking to the securing of arid lands to the state for reclamation. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted at the irrigation congress in Salt Lake last summer, at which all the states and territories were represented. It is proposed to take united action and memorialize congress upon the subject.
A temporary organization was effected by electing ex-Gov. Hauser chairman and George Irvin secretary. Lieut. Gov. Richards welcomed the members to the capital on behalf of the state and Mayor Kleinschmidt responded for the city in his usual happy manner. The remarks of both were greeted with applause. George Irvin was then called upon for a speech. He outlined the objects of the convention and dwelt forcibly upon the necessity of the state's having control of the reclamation of arid lands, and also believed it right and proper that the forests should be also under control of state governments. The idea of a forestry association in the east dictating the policy in regard to forest lands in the west he characterized as absurd, and said they could not distinguish the difference between a tamarack and an ordinary bull pine.
After considerable discussion a committee on permanent organization and credentials was chosen, consisting of one delegate from each county.
The committee is as follows: Missoula county, O. C. Cooper; Park, W. A. Harrison; Silver Bow, R. Leggett; Cascade, J. L. Harris; Jefferson, E. G. Brooke; Beaverhead, Gen. J. A. Brown; Custer, W. B. S. Higgins; Gallatin, A. L. Corby; Dawson, J. W. B. Moore; Deer Lodge, P. Lovenswood; Lewis and Clarke, E. D. Wood; Madison, R. O. Hickman; Yellowstone, B. F. Shugart; Fergus, H. L. Fisher; Meagher, W. H. Sutherland; Chouteau, J. S. Patterson. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to give the committee on resolutions and credentials a chance to report.

Accident at Helena.

HELENA, Jan. 7.—[Special to Tribune].—James T. Thomas of Diamond City, Mont., fell from a third story window of the Grand Central hotel this morning, breaking an arm and receiving other injuries not necessarily serious. He was removed to St. Peter's hospital where his wounds were dressed.

Marriage in High Life.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The marriage of Col. Ralph Vivian of England to Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts was celebrated this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Calvary church in Fourth avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry V. Satterlee, assisted by Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody.

On No.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—A special from Eagle Pass, Tex., says: It was reported here today that the troops ran upon Garza's men this morning between here and Laredo and were defeated. No particulars to be had.

Two Hundred Miners Entombed.

MCALISTER, I. T., Jan. 7.—About 5 o'clock this evening an explosion occurred at mine No. 11 coal shaft, operated by the Sage Coal and Mining company, near Krebs. Reports say about 200 men are entombed at this writing. No particulars can be learned as to the cause of the explosion.

A Necktie Falls.

RAYVILLE, La., Jan. 7.—The jail here was forcibly entered by a mob last night and L. N. Disharmon and Col. Foster lynched for the murder of a Jewish pedlar a week ago.

Fight With Outlaws.

ARKANSAS, Kas., Jan. 7.—In a running fight with outlaws this evening it is known four men were killed. The number wounded is not known.

The Baltimore Sailors' Affair.

VALLERO, Cal., Jan. 7.—The investigation into the assault on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso began this morning at Mare island in the presence of Judge Advocate General Remy, United States District Attorney Garrir and United States Commissioner J. S. Hanley. Remy conducted the investigation. John W. Talbot, apprentice on the Baltimore was the first witness. He claimed the assault was entirely unprovoked.

Insure your house with Phil Gibson.

Hot roast beef lunch from 11 p. m. until 2 a. m. at the Hoffman.

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DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
DRAPERIES, and
BOOTS AND SHOES

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Announcement Tomorrow.