THE LEGISLATURE

CLARK THE CHOICE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The Various Committees of the House Named ...Sundry Bills Introduced in the House ...The Bill to Repeal the Estray Law Ordered Printed.

HELENA, Jan. 12.—[Special to THE TRIBUNE.]—The legislature took another ballot on senator today without any result. The vote stood: Senate—Sanders, 6; Clark, 4; Hauser, 2; Dixon, 2. House—Sanders, 26; Clark, 12; Hauser, 7; Dixon, 6; Mulville, 3. The only changes from yesterday were that Lockhart went back to Clark and Beecher went to Mulville.

The speaker named the committees in the house. The chairmen are: Ways and means, Lockey; judicial, Bach; appropriations and claims, Babcock; privileges and elections, Beecher; agriculture and stock growing, Sappington; education, Monteath; mines and minerals, Kilgallon; towns, counties and highways, Smalley; incorporations and manufactures, Tierney; military affairs, Graves; federal relations, Fitzgerald; internal improvements, Rose; public lands, Logue; water rights and irrigation, Hoffman; state boards and officers, Lewis; labor, Brown; apportionment and representation, Fleming; railroads and transportation, Tallant; state institutions, A. F. Bray; game and fish, Dudley; affairs of cities, Annear; rules and joint rules, Loring; immigration, C. H. Bray, printing, Walkup; engrossment, Wilson; enrollment, Scharnikow; Tallant is also on judiciary privileges and elections on education; Beecher is on labor and state institutions.

Babcock introduced a bill for the state penitentiary at Billings to be built by convict labor and appropriating $70,000 for it.

Lockey introduced bills extending the life of corporations to fifty years, Scharnikow introduced one making the pay of members of the legislature $8 per day and mileage 20 cents; and another for repealing the estray law. Lewis handed in a bill creating Valley county. Among notices of bills was one by Burns creating Bear Paw county out of parts of Dawson and Choteau counties; by A. F. Bray, to purchase Warm Springs property for an insane asylum; by Arezel, to locate the state normal school at Twin Bridges.

In the senate a bill to repeal estray law was reported favorably from the committee and ordered printed. Buford gave notice of a bill to establish a state normal school.

HELENA, Jan. 13.—[Special to the TRIBUNE.]—The joint ballot of the senate and house today was without result, it being understood beforehand that the Daly men would not vote for the nominee of the democratic caucus. It was deemed inadvisable, especially as the weather was cold and blustery, to bring A. J. Davidson in to vote. The eight Daly men voted solidly for Dixon and the three populists for Mulville. Sanders got all (thirty-two) votes of the republicans present, one of his men, Folsom, being paired with Gibson, who would have supported Clark had he been here. He wrote a letter saying he would abide by the action of the democratic caucus.

Of Clark's twenty-five votes six came from the senate and nineteen from the house. Dixon's eight votes were Eggleston and Matts of the senate and Bonner, Burke, Fitzgerald, Gorman, Ward, and Walkup of the house.

Another joint ballot will be taken tomorrow. A. F. Bray, the populist of Silver Bow, gave notice to the house today on behalf of A. B. Hamilton, that the latter meant to contest the seat now occupied by Eugene Leech. The matter was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The chairmen of the different committees announced the selection of their clerks and the house approved the choice. This went on until fourteen clerks had been selected and it was evident that each of the twenty-six committees meant to have one. Groves of Silver Bow called a halt and the house stopped on fourteen, who will be used by the committees as needed, being assigned by Chief Clerk Meili.

The following bills were introduced: By Scharnikow—Fixing license on a sliding scale from $2.50 to $80 a quarter, according to amount of business done. By Smalley—Creating the county of Bitter Root out of that part of Missoula county south of Lolo creek. By Fleming—Making the Seventh judicial district out of Madison and Beaverhead counties. Notice of bills: By Hoffman—Creating a state water commission, to prevent corrupt practices at elections, and requiring the publication of election expenses. By Bach—For the regulation and control of boards of county canvassers to prevent frauds at elections.

Messrs. Babcock, A. F. Bray and Scharnikow were appointed a committee to act with a similar committee of the senate to see what are the further needs of the World's fair board of Montana.

In the senate the bill repealing the estray law was favorably reported and ordered printed. Hoffman's bill for the agricultural college at Bozeman was referred to the committee. Buford gave notice of a bill to establish the state Normal school.

Among the incidentals of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by Lapeyre Druggists.

THE KANSAS MUDDLE.

The Populists Adopt Resolutions Commending the Representatives.

TOPEKA, Jan. 12.—While all parties were striving to bring about a peaceful solution of the legislative problem today a few hot-headed populists were distributing in the houses copies of resolutions adopted last night at a mass meeting. These resolutions, signed by a committee, were about as follows:

Resolved, That we indorse and applaud the glorious action of the representatives of the will of the people.

Resolved, That we expect the counsels of the poor man with brains and a heart that beats for the people to count for more under this administration than the advice and menaces of short-lived senators, ex senators, and highnesses.

Resolved, That we urge the representatives of the great American people to stand firm as a unit and that we pledge to them an unfaltering support in their government against the representatives of greed and avarice.

These resolutions were condemned by the populist speaker, Dunsmore, and others of the more conservative people. An attempt was made by the more radical members of the senate to force a recognition by the house, but it failed. All morning and a portion of the afternoon was spent in awaiting the report from the committee appointed to inquire into the organization of the two houses. That committee was at work all day.

At 3 o'clock the populist senators' squabble, impatient at the long delay, voted in caucus to discharge the committee. Recess had been taken to permit the holding of the caucus. When the senate reassembled a motion was made to discharge the committee and reorganize the populists by adopting a formal resolution to that effect. The motion aroused an animated discussion. During the debate news came from the house that three democrats of that body had joined the republicans. The effect was to cause the senators to proceed slowly. Adjournment followed before definite action was taken.

SEEKS DAMAGES.

$5,000 Will Compensate Him For a Shot in the Foot.

Yesterday Mr. Albert Lentz of Choteau was in the city consulting his attorney about an injury received last October near Choteau.

Mr. Lentz alleges that some time last October he was shot by Mr. Roy Cowell, a prominent ranchman and sheep raiser of Choteau county, the ball entering the foot at the instep and penetrating the foot, breaking several bones and otherwise permanently injuring his foot.

Attorney C. O. Broxon has been retained by Mr. Lentz and has begun proceedings in the district court at Fort Benton. The case promises some startling developments.

The Montana Brewery.

The first meeting of the stockholders of the Montana Brewing company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the secretary and the following officers were elected: A. F. Schmitz, president; John J. Ellis, vice president; J. H. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Trimborn, general manager. The above officers and J. T. Easton compose the board of directors.

The capital stock of this new enterprise is $250,000, which will furnish ample means for the construction of one of the largest and finest breweries in the northwest. Men are now at work on the foundation and expect to finish it in three weeks.

The bids for the main building were not all ready yesterday and the time was extended for receiving them until Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

Arrangements have been made with the railroad company for a switch to be laid to the brewery and work will be commenced at once.

The brewery buildings will cover nearly a whole block with a river frontage of 350 feet, and will be located at the west end of the wagon bridge across the Missouri river.

Mr. Schmitz will leave for the east in a few days to let the contracts for the machinery, etc., necessary.

Grain Rates For the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—As yet the roads have not yet received the full text of the recent decision of the inter state commerce commission, ordering that grain rates to Minneapolis from the northwest to be lower than from the same points to Duluth. As soon as copies of the decision have been received a meeting of the traffic officials of the western and northwestern lines will be called to consider the situation. As it is now understood the commission merely orders the difference of three cents in rates to the points named. If such is the case the rate to Duluth will be advanced three cents from Dakota and Minnesota points and Chicago roads will be in a position to secure considerable grain traffic that would otherwise take the Duluth route. On the other hand if the commission orders a reduction in the Minneapolis rate the Chicago roads will get three cents per hundred pounds more for what they haul than they are now getting.

Montana Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Montana—Snows, clearing Saturday morning; colder in eastern, warmer in western portion, northwesterly winds becoming variable.

HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS.

Frequent Causes of Apoplexy and Paralysis.

The most recent and profound researches in this direction by specialists, have developed conclusively that the above disorder frequently results in death or permanent disability. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the greatest remedy for either of these apparently insignificant causes. Nothing approaches it in merit. Mrs. W. E. Burns, of South Bend, Ind., who has suffered from constant headache for three months, was cured by it. The daughter of Daniel Myers, Brooklyn, Mich., had been insane for ten years, and was having from 15 to 25 fits a day. Nervine cured her of both fits and insanity. Sold on a guarantee by Driver-Bradley Drug Co. Get a book free.

REPORT OF TRADE.

BUSINESS IN A HEALTHY CONDITION.

No Serious Financial Depression Feared ...Commercial Indebtedness Is Remarkably Low...Failures Unimportant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: In spite of the report that more gold will go abroad and in spite of the uncertainties regarding legislation on the money question, the business world seems inclined to believe there will be no serious financial embarrassment especially as the average of the commercial indebtedness is remarkably low and failures have been comparatively unimportant.

What people mean by depression in business is shown in the pig iron output of 3,203 tons weekly or less than 2 per cent smaller than December 1 with a slight increase in stocks and 14,315 smaller than a year ago, but with stocks much reduced. The output in 1892 was 9,100,000 tons, only 100,000 less than the largest ever known, that of 1890, and the consumption was probably the largest ever known. Prices are weaker, Bessemer pig is only $13.50 at Pittsburg and at Alabama iron is offered at west at lower prices, but there is a better movement at Philadelphia.

Structural iron is dull and bar is weaker at $1.52 and rails are still inactive.

On the other hand the textile mills are crowded with work. The sales of wool are the largest known for many weeks.

The treasury has been disbursing freely since January 1 and very large returns of money from the interior have caused lower rates here, but foreign exchange advances and further exports of gold are expected.

Merchandise imports continue fully up to last year's figures, while exports from New York for two weeks have declined $5,000,000, or over 20 per cent.

The Populist's Organization Recognized.

TOPEKA, Kans., Jan. 13.—Both branches of the lower house were called to order simultaneously at 9 o'clock this morning. The only thing to disturbe the monotony of the session was the announcement by Ben. Rich, chief clerk of the populist house, that the senate had received a message from him to the governor providing for a joint committee to wait on him, as the emissary of the legally constituted house of representatives. At noon a recess was taken for four hours by both houses. Just before recess the republicans received a request from the governor to appoint a committee to wait on him to talk over a compromise. The committee was appointed and had a long conference with the governor. The latter urged an acceptance of the populist proposition. The republicans declined emphatically to accept. At 1 o'clock both houses reassembled, but by mutual agreement adjourned immediately until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The senate, dominated by a populist majority of eight today, formally recognized the populist organization as the legally constituted house of representatives.

CLARK IS CHOSEN.

The Democratic Caucus Makes Him Its Nominee for Senator.

HELENA, Jan. 12.—[Special to the TRIBUNE.]—The democratic caucus tonight decided on W. A. Clark for senator. There was no ballot taken. The Hauser men and Clark men stood up to be counted and Clark had the most. He was made the nominee and twenty-seven democrats present will stick by him to the last. The absentees, except Gibson, of Cascade, were all Daly men. Daly went home tonight. Unless his forces conclude to abide by the caucus nominee there will be no election tomorrow.

Disastrous Floods Threatened.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—Dispatches from Morgantown, W. Va., reports an ice gorge extending from two and one-half miles above that place to lock No. 9. The ice is to some places 20 feet thick and its average is 14 feet.

River men are apprehensive of a repetition of the great flood of 1884, when a thaw comes. They expect great loss of property from the ice and water and every precaution is being taken to save the craft on the rivers. A sudden breakup would cause heavy loss.

Fire in Duluth.

DULUTH, Jan. 13.—About 11 this morning fire broke out in the basement of the St. Louis hotel and destroyed the building in an hour. The flames spread so rapidly many were unable to escape except by fire escapes or ladders placed by firemen mid smoke from every window. There was hardly time to save the books in the office. Nearly all the guests lost their entire effects. The building was the property of the Boston Realty company and was insured for $75,000.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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THE SENATORIAL BALLOT.

Hon. T. E. Collins in the Race—Republicans Vote Solidly for Sanders.

HELENA, Jan. 11.—[Special to THE TRIBUNE.]—There was a joint ballot for United States senator today again without result. The Dixon men stood solidly by their candidate. An incident of the day was Beecher's voting for the Hon. T. E. Collins. He made a neat little speech, saying he desired to cast his vote for one who was known to all, one of the democratic standard-bearers of the last campaign and who had come through it unscathed, a friend of the white metal and one whose righteousness was beyond question. Senator Gibson, who had complimented Maginnis with his vote, changed to Collins, giving that gentleman two votes. Brown and Buford were paired.

The result was Sanders got all the republican votes present, thirty-two; Clark got five in the senate and nineteen in the house; total, twenty-four. Dixon got two in the senate and six in the house; total eight; Collins, one in each place, and Mulville two in the house. Very little business was done in either branch of the legislature. In the senate Power introduced a bill for Teton county and Cullen one for Valley county. In the house Scharnikow introduced the new codes prepared by code commissioner, but on account of their length the reading first and second times was dispensed with and they were referred.

Other bills introduced were: By Hoffman, establishing state water commission; by Monteath, punishing illegal voting at primary elections, by from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars fine, or one to six months in the county jail, or both. Babcock handed in a substitute for his bill locating the state penitentiary at Billings; the only change is that the new bill is for work to be done under contract and not by convict's labor. Babcock gave notice of an intention to introduce the general appropriations bill for 1893 and 1894.

The house appointed a committee to look into the matter of clerks. The probabilities are they will report in favor of reducing the number engaged yesterday.

Gibson this afternoon introduced his bill for the consolidation of the state university. It is entitled "An act to establish an agricultural college, school of mines and state university and to provide for the location of same." The bill provides for the establishment of several institutions, but for their separate and distinct identity. For the purpose of choosing sites the governor selects three persons from the presidents of the following universities. Leland Stanford, junior, university of Michigan, university of Wisconsin, university of Minnesota, university of Nebraska, Cornell university, and from Harvard and Yale. This commission shall visit such towns and cities as they may desire and shall then make a written report designating what town or city has been selected as the permanent location of these three institutions.

A Delegate Apostolic Appointed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—On the announcement that the pope had established a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States and had named Mgr. Satolli the first delegate, Archbishop Corrigan prepared the following, which his secretary, Father Connolly, gave out this evening: The sovereign pontiff, as the vatican council defines, enjoys the immediate Episcopal jurisdiction over the entire flock of Christ. When the holy father is pleased to make a delegate apostolic he has a perfect right to do so. More than this, to doubt of the wisdom of the holy see in determining to appoint such representative no Catholic who is well instructed in his religion would for a moment think of doing. We all receive this decision from the holy father as we receive all the other doctrines emanating from him with the profound est reverence, respect and obedience. Before the holy see acted there might have been room for a difference of opinion; none now exists.

Cold in Iowa and Illinois.

LYONS, Ia., Jan. 13.—The mercury here marked 22 degrees below at 7 a. m. and not higher than 6 below all day. This evening it is falling fast. Trains are delayed by drifting snow. The mercury has hovered about zero, even at noon time every day this year save one.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 13.—Last night was the coldest in 15 years. Today the mercury never rose to the zero point. Railroads are blockaded since yesterday's blizzard and business suffers.

A Desperate Prisoner.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 13.—While Sheriff Lee was conveying four handcuffed prisoners across the river at Cummins yesterday Ed Taylor, one of the prisoners, capsized the boat in midstream. Taylor and his partner, Walker Wooden, were drowned. The sheriff and remaining prisoners had a narrow escape. Taylor had sworn he would never be taken to the workhouse alive.

Senator Kennan's Funeral Services.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the house this morning a resolution was adopted that the house attend as a body the funeral ceremonies to be conducted in the senate chamber over the remains of the late senator John E. Kennan. After attending the funeral services in the senate the house adjourned.

Butler's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—After a brief religious service at the house a train bearing the remains of Benjamin F. Buttler, left Washington at 3:15 this afternoon for Lowell.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malaria fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at Driver Bradley drug store.

OUR LAWMAKERS

THEY HAVE BEEN IN SESSION TWO WEEKS.

Only Preparatory Work Has Been Accomplished so Far...The Senatorial Fight Overshadows All Else.

HELENA, Jan. 11.—[Special to THE TRIBUNE.]—The second week of the legislative assembly has passed without much work being accomplished except in a preparatory way. The senatorial question has pushed everything else into the background. Up to this time not over twenty bills have been introduced and none of them have been printed. With a question so huge as that of the election of a United States senator hanging over them, the members of the legislature do not feel like getting down to solid work. One-fourth the session is gone and such important matters as the state educational institutions, the appropriation bills and other things that are likely to need attention, cannot be said to have been fairly started yet. The experience of older states than Montana, however, has been that it is not the quantity of the legislation, but the quality that does the most good.

There are some subjects that will need careful consideration by the present legislature, and none of them are of more importance than the contemplated changes in the registration and election laws. Several measures of the kind are already in process of evolution in the minds of their promoters. One of them is by Monteath, republican, of Silver Bow, who proposes to legalize primary elections, so as to make a fraud practiced during the family quarrels of political parties just as much of a crime as if it were done at a general election. This is in force in many of the eastern states, though in most places it is left optional with the several parties to adopt the law for the conduct of primaries.

Judge Bach, of Lewis and Clarke, proposes to have a bill passed clearly defining what county canvassing boards may or may not do, and thus avoid a repetition of the Choteau affair. Hoffman of Custer has a bill based on the Massachusetts law, to prevent corrupt practices at elections. Among other things it requires candidates to publish sworn statements of their election expenses. From these and other schemes of similar nature something may come that will make elections in Montana above reproach.

The seating of Eugene Leech, the republican contestant from Choteau county, without even waiting for the result of the inquiry the house had directed, was about as glaring a piece of bad faith as could be conceived. The committee on elections had shown its determination to get to the bottom of the matter by asking for full authority to send for evidence. While the committee's request was still pending, the republicans, with the aid of two of the populists, seated Leech. Then they directed the committee to go ahead and investigate. But bad faith as this practice was, it was nevertheless good politics on the part of the populists. With the Choteau seat vacant, the democrats, with the aid of one populist, and by bringing in Davidson, the sick man, could at any time have elected a United States senator, provided only they agreed on the man. This would have destroyed the importance of the other two populists in the house. With Hamilton seated the democrats would have elected their man without the aid of even one populist. But with Leech seated, neither party could get along without some aid from the populists. It is this that the populists considered when two of them united with the republicans in the Leech matter, and whatever else may be thought of it, it cannot be called bad politics, even by those who might suffer from it.

There was a meeting of members of the populist party here on Wednesday night, at which action was taken looking towards settling the senatorial question in their own favor. They passed a resolution calling on the populist members of the house to unite with either of the old parties to elect to the senate either Samuel Mulville, A. F. Bray, Thomas Matthews, D. W. Beecher, W. Y. Pemberton, Dr. A. H. Mitchell, R. G. Davies, Caldwell Edwards, John H. Shober, John H. Jurgens, T. B. Sullivan, Albert Kleinschmidt, John Gable, A. O. Southmayd, E. W. B. Harney or any other well known populist, if there were any. Frank C. Ives, the sergeant-at-arms of the house, was delegated to hand the resolutions to the populist members of the house. He did so and A. F. Bray, the populist leader, read it over and said he and his associates would pay no attention to it. The only populists of note at the meeting who were not mentioned for senatorial honors were Will Kennedy, C. W. Hanscome and R. A. Bell.

The council of education of Montana have issued an address to the members of the legislature, giving their reasons for asking a consolidation of the various state institutions on lines laid down by Senator Gibson. The address says: "Having studied the matter intelligently, from a practical and economical standpoint, we feel assured that the citizens of Montana will rise above considerations of merely local interests, and look to the greater advantages which must accrue to the state as a whole and for all the future." In support of their position they argue that the history of state education in the older states proves most conclusively that the best results have always been reached through the consolidation of the state educational institutions; and that this has additional force in Montana because it is sparsely populated and must be for some years to come.

Considerations of economy are also urged in favor of the consolidation. If divided each institution must have a separate board of trustees, president, professors, laboratories and library. This argument applies forcibly to Montana, where the students for years to come will not be beyond the capacity of one professor in each department, and where one laboratory and one library will be sufficient for all. Combining the funds at the disposal of the state the departments can be better equipped than they can by division. Continuing, the address says: "There is no fact more clearly established than that a struggling institution does not add to the town where it is located, nor will students seek a town where there is an utter absence of the college spirit which always pervades a city or town in which all the educational forces are concentrated." Appended are letters in favor of consolidation from such eminent educators as President Eliot of Harvard, President Jordan of Stanford university, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, President Wm. R. Harper of the University of Chicago and others. Senator Gibson believes in the broad and liberal ideas advocated by the gentlemen mentioned, and though he will meet with opposition, and much of it from those who have local interests to serve, he is determined to push the matter to a conclusion. Bills locating the state university at Missoula, the agricultural college at Bozeman and the school of mines at Butte, have already been introduced. During the coming week a bill will be introduced to establish the agricultural college at Miles City.

The county division schemes are getting very numerous. The projectors of the Teton county project have opened headquarters at the Power block, and are working hard among the legislators. There seems to be no difference of opinion among Choteau county people as to the advisability of letting part of their territory go for the formation of Teton county. The difference, however, is as to the exact dividing line. The people of Fort Benton and vicinity want the line of division to be on the principal meridian, extending from the Cascade county line due north to the international boundary. Many of the people in the proposed new county want the line further east. The fight will be on this question. When that is settled there will be another fight between Dupuyer and Choteau city as to which shall be the county seat. There is another proposition before the house which calls for taking another slice of Choteau county. It is the Bear Paw county project. If this and the Teton county project both carry, Choteau will have very little left. Missoula is also threatened with dismemberment by the Valley and Flathead county schemes, bills for which have already been introduced in the deadest of earnest.

A bill for a comprehensive system of irrigation under state direction has been introduced in the house. Its provisions have already been described. The author of the bill says the division of the state into two departments for the purpose of issuing bonds to aid in the work, was done because that part west of the Rocky mountains might prefer not to go into any irrigation scheme, not having the same necessity for it that exists east of the range. The bill is so drawn that the two departments vote separately on the bond question, and each assumes its own indebtedness without binding the other. The west side can issue $4,000,000 and the east side $6,000,000 of bonds, by vote of the people in each department. Those amounts look pretty high, and unless a more moderate estimate is made, may have the effect of scaring both the legislators and the people. There are people who profess to see in the bill the scheme of some big irrigation companies to unload their ditches on the state, as the commission is empowered either to build or to purchase.

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