

Cheap Homes.
Within every man's breast is implanted an innate desire to at some time possess a home. This is one of the holiest instincts of the human heart. No matter what his circumstances may be there is deep in the recesses of his heart the deep hope that a pleasant home, together with all the tender associations which the word implies will yet be his. Man's life may be divided into three periods. First, the happy home life of his boyhood, when he is surrounded by brothers, sisters and friends, and is watched over by the tender solicitude which only a mother's love ever knows. Next comes that vague, unsatisfactory, dreamy period of existence when everything is to be and nothing is. The last and best is the time when man takes unto himself a mate and the true responsibilities of life begin. From that time on he is something to live for—something to call on his best energies and develop the innate nobility of his soul, if he has any. It is now that he feels the want of a home of his own so that every dollar expended in the way of adornment will add to the beauty and value of his own property. Great Falls now possesses greater possibilities than ever before for the permanent location of a place of residence. It should be a city of homes. This is made possible by the action of the Townsite company, which is announced in this morning's paper. Every workingman in this city should own the house which gives him shelter. No city in the west so pre-eminently embodies all the qualities that make a place of residence so desirable. To the workingmen of Great Falls we say, own your own home.

Business Men Lend a Hand.
The Board of Trade has done good work for the city of Great Falls in the past. It has been devoted to no clique or faction but solely to the general welfare of this city, and with what splendid results. Our business men now seem to think that there is nothing more to do, or if there is they seek to place the burden upon the shoulders of others. This is all wrong. If we are to keep pace with our former growth it is the imperative duty of every business man in Great Falls to attend the meetings of the Board of Trade and give it the support, not only of his purse, but of his presence. It is only by concert of action that the best results are obtained. If the Board of Trade is to do its most efficient work, if Great Falls is to attain the greatness we are all hoping for, it must be through the active interest, aid and counsel of every business man within her limits.

Once more the unequal contest between capital and organized labor has been decided in favor of the army which was best supplied with the sinews of war. The great English strike of the coal miners, in which more than one million men were involved, has ended in disaster to the poor and the triumph of the rich. The dispatches state that the English statisticians estimate the loss inflicted by the recent protracted strike upon mine owners, iron workers and railways at \$155,000,000, and it left 1,000,000 men out of employment and 3,500,000 persons in a state of destitution at the commencement of winter. What a fearful cost in misery and suffering this unequal struggle has entailed upon the helpless and innocent dependents upon labor.

Great Falls has had so much done for her by outside influences and outside interests that a large proportion of her business men have become content to sit down with folded hands and wait for the next surprise. Their energies have become weakened and their enterprise lessened. They have come to believe that Great Falls will grow whether they help it or not. They are content to let others do the work for them. Throw off this stupor, gentlemen, and get to work. Our future was never so bright as now. The year 1894 will be the best in our history if you will only have it so.

Never let up in advertising, is the secret of success. Advertising that does let up never pays. To stop and see how it works is like throwing a double eagle in the water to see if it will float; you solve the problem but you lose your gold.

We discover how much more fortunate we are than other nations when we read how other governments—Spain, for instance—have the right to postpone elections when they fear the result may go against them. The Spanish parliament last summer postponed the municipal elections. Peixoto, the so-called president of Brazil, has done likewise, putting off by his mandate the parliamentary elections that were to take place next March till May.

The farmers of the country through their congress at Savannah have asked for a ship canal connecting the Mississippi river and the great lakes. Besides that, they want the Mississippi and its tributaries improved and some more harbors on the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

The voting of women in Wyoming and Colorado seems likely to bring into prominence a new occupation. In Denver the first woman to register was Mrs. Eliza F. Rountt, wife of ex-Governor John L. Rountt. She gave her occupation as that of "housewife."

The whole pension bureau will probably be transferred to the war department. Is this because people have been fighting over it so?

A National Inheritance Tax.
The opposition to the proposed income tax has led to much speculation as to the probable popularity of an inheritance tax. Most men would rather be taxed after they are dead than when they are alive. A tax on legacies is a very old idea in Europe. In 1893 Great Britain obtained over \$33,800,000 from this source, while France derived \$39,878,805. If we had such a tax in this country, it would more than make up for the falling off in customs revenues.

A few of the individual states of this Union have already such a tax. The first one to establish it was Pennsylvania, where the inheritance tax has been levied ever since 1838. Other states fell slowly into line until now 14 of the 44 levy a certain per cent on all large estates that come into possession of heirs. Most of these are the older eastern states, but this year Ohio, Nebraska and California swung into line with their tax on bequests. So also did Maine. New York passed her inheritance tax law in 1883, Illinois in 1887. The middle southern states take kindly to the idea, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Tennessee having an inheritance tax. The other states that have resorted to this source of revenue are Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey. To the eye of "Jersey justice," therefore, a tax on dead men is quite the correct thing. The living heirs cannot grumble, since they have never been in the enjoyment of the property which is thus levied on for the expenses of the government under which it was accumulated.

For this year the amount of revenue to New York state from this source will be over \$4,000,000. Three-quarters of a million of this comes, it is said, from the estate of Jay Gould alone. Two-thirds of the inheritance tax in New York comes from the city and county of New York. One of the abuses connected with this tax in New York county was formerly the enormous amount of fees that accrued to the comptroller for its collection. This reached in some cases \$80,000 a year. At that rate it was better to be comptroller than to be president.

If a national inheritance tax were levied, there would doubtless be at first some confusion and grumbling about the two taxes, state and national, in the states that have anticipated the national move in this direction.

Italian Cabinet Making.
It is said that the new Italian cabinet is not what Crispi hoped to make it, but still it is the best he could do under the circumstances. When Zanardelli submitted to the king of Italy his list of officers for the cabinet that failed, Humbert looked over the names and exclaimed: "These are under secretaries. Where are the ministers?"

It is a question the king of Italy and his people have been asking for many months. "Where are the ministers?" Has the native land of Garibaldi, Mazzini, Dante and Count Cavour no longer half a dozen men strong enough, wise enough and clean enough to conduct Italian affairs successfully? It is true that an appalling debt, deficit and taxation faced any cabinet that might have been formed, and theirs would be a task which no statesman could envy them. But other governments have been guided safely through worse situations than that which now Italy is involved in. And there was a time when Italian statescraft was more illustrious than of any other in Europe. The trouble has arisen from the gradual deterioration of Italian legislators. They were patriots when Italy was freed. They must have been, or Italy could not have been freed. But they degenerated and sought to make money out of politics. Hence they ruined themselves and almost wrecked the Italian government. It was the bank frauds and scandal that at last brought their character to light. The Italian people call the bank scandal "little Panama."

Mr. Carlisle thinks that the laws do not give discretionary power enough to the secretary of the treasury. He wants authority now to issue United States bonds to the amount of \$300,000,000, to run a short time at low interest. He says he will have to face an estimated deficit of \$28,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. Besides the bonds for immediate relief, he suggests that congress increase the internal revenue tax—that is to say, the tax on liquors and tobacco chiefly, though playing cards, cosmetics and perfumes are included in his recommendations. Likewise he would have a tax imposed on inheritances and on incomes derived from the stocks and bonds of corporations and joint stock companies. These are the ways by which the secretary would refill our low national treasury.

To the Public.
Having offered my half interest in the business and being unable to sell, I am compelled to offer the entire stock, consisting mostly of unredeemed diamonds, watches, and jewelry, at public auction. I positively must sell out and leave Great Falls not later than January owing to an estate left to me by my deceased uncle, which requires my immediate attention.
Goods sold at private sale and at auction prices.
Special sale for ladies only every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons between 2 and 4 p. m. Respectfully,
S. HERSKOVITZ,
(of Greenberg & Herskovitz.)
To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliterations of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.
The largest assortment of soured spoons of Great Falls at W. E. Chamberlain's, 224 Central avenue.

THE BOMB.

The Anarchist Who Threw the Bomb in the Lyceo Theatre Makes a Confession.

It Was He Who Was Delegated to Kill General Campos, But His Nerve Failed Him.

The Lyceo Bomb Was Thrown to Avenge the Execution of Pallas, His Companion.

BARCELONA, Dec. 25.—Jose Cedini, the anarchist who has already confessed that he threw the bomb which caused upwards of 30 deaths in the Lyceo theatre, has made a further confession, giving details of the crime.

He says that he was selected of an anarchist group to assassinate General Martinez Campos, in September last.

He in company with two or three comrades, including Pallas, went to view the march past of the troops, it being his intention to then assassinate General de Campos, who was the reviewing officer. He took a position from which it would have been an easy task to have carried out his project, but when the troops arrived his courage failed. The reason for this, he says, was that he realized that if he threw a bomb amidst the vast crowd that surrounded General de Campos, he would have killed and wounded hundreds of persons. He had the bomb ready to throw, but the thought of the many innocent persons that would suffer restrained him from throwing it.

Pallas, as the time set for the assassination drew near, urged Cedini to throw the bomb. Seeing that Cedini hesitated Pallas angrily snatched the bomb from him, saying:

"You're no good."

Pallas' nerves were evidently unstrung by the wrangle, and for a time he hesitated to throw the bomb he had seized.

Had he thrown it as he originally intended he would have killed General de Campos, but the delay, which allowed the crowd surging about the reviewing stand to grow thicker, saved the life of the general. Pallas, when arrested, and until his execution, insisted that he alone was responsible for the attempted assassination, and despite the close questioning by the authorities, he never by word betrayed that Cedini or any one else had anything to do with the crime. It was this fact that made him the hero in the eyes of the anarchists who knew all the facts. His stoicism and willingness to accept death rather than to betray his comrades, led Cedini to determine that he would give effect to Pallas' threat that his execution would be avenged. Shortly after Pallas was shot at Mount Juich, Cedini began his preparations to avenge his comrade's death, and the explosion at the Lyceo theater followed.

THE ELEVATOR FELL.

Probably Fatal Accident at Chicago's New Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—An elevator in the new Stock Exchange building, in course of construction at La Salle and Washington streets, fell, and four men were probably fatally injured.

Restore Old Wages.

DETROIT, Dec. 25.—The Detroit, Lansing and Northern and Chicago and West Michigan railroad system made a general reduction in wages last August and now have announced that they will resume the old scale Jan. 1. Business does not warrant it, the general manager says, but roads are going to try it any way, in the hope that an increase of business and added zeal of employes may help them to make it permanent.

Christmas Presents From Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The president has granted a number of pardons, as follows: Joseph P. Barton, William E. Jones, Chet Palmotroy and Steven S. Barton, Utah, polygamy; John C. Wallow, Kansas, manslaughter; John W. Pitts, Missouri, larceny, committed to one year's imprisonment; Isaac A. Stanley, Ohio, violation of the United States banking laws; William M. Palmer, Arkansas, assault.

In a Massachusetts school the teachers are training their pupils in the banking business. A real banking establishment is very well imitated by a device set up in the schoolrooms. Counters are used instead of money, and by means of them banking operations are performed and thoroughly taught to the children. When these pupils go into the world, they will all, girls as well as boys, know the difference between discount and interest. Actually seeing the papers and mock money before them and themselves doing the things they study about in their arithmetics will impress the knowledge of banking upon their minds more in one week than three months' abstract drumming over their books would do. It is melancholy to think of the way arithmetic has to be stuffed into school children. There is one way even better than that adopted in the Massachusetts school, and that is the plan in vogue in some of the educational institutions of Holland. There actual sums of money—the pennies and small savings of the pupils—are used to illustrate banking and commercial business. A strict account is kept always. The boys are ready to enter commercial life as clerks and accountants as soon as they leave these schools.
You cannot find better companies for insurance than in Phil Gibson's agencies. Insure with Phil Gibson.

On the Subject of Tramps.

TOPKA, Kan., Dec. 25.—Governor Lewelling received a request from the North American Review asking him to write 8,500 word article on "Tramps," to appear with articles on the same subject by Governors Russell of Massachusetts, Waite of Colorado and Flower of New York. Governor Lewelling is out of the city but it is understood he will comply.

McClelland Gets Bail.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 25.—John A. McClelland has secured a release on a habeas corpus writ on \$3,000 bonds. McClelland is charged with having been connected with the murder of his father and brother, Alex and Oscar McClelland, whose bones were found staked in a pond.

Carey Smith Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Carey H. Smith, for some years journal clerk of the house of representatives, and then deputy register of the treasury under General Rosecrans, has resigned, owing to personal and official difficulties between himself and Register Tillman.

Rockefeller Denies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller denies the report that he has given another \$1,000,000 to Chicago university. He says the rumor is untrue in every particular and that he had no idea of making any such gift.

Fresh Commercial Crisis.

VIENNA, Dec. 25.—Several business houses have received advices of a fresh commercial crisis. At Patras four important failures have taken place, the bills of the firms affected having been dishonored.

All Craft Ordered South.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 25.—All craft have been ordered south. The Essex, which has arrived here, has been deserted by her crew.

Report Much Exaggerated.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 25.—The report of the Homestead disaster was exaggerated. Only one man was killed and four injured. The others escaped.

Convicted of Perjury.

BUFFALO, Minn., Dec. 25.—The jury brought in a verdict of guilty in the perjury case against Eloy Hohnberg. They were out but a short time.

Reunion of German Soldiers.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 25.—On Jan. 1 a meeting will be held in Pittsburg to arrange for a reunion of the German soldiers in the United States, to be held in Pittsburg next August. It will last five days, and 10,000 German soldiers and 50,000 visitors are expected to be present.

Blind Pigger in the Toils.

BUFFALO, Minn., Dec. 25.—George Allen of Monticello, was indicted by the grand jury for running a blind pig in Monticello. He was placed under \$200 bonds on each of two indictments.

HE KILLED CROOKS.

An Iowa Farmer Confesses Putting Two Men Out of the Way.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Dec. 25.—It has been established that G. H. Mayer and Joe Blum, the crooks who were killed in a confidence gang's rendezvous in this city, were shot by A. H. Pilla, a wealthy farmer from Chatsworth, Ia., whom they had attempted to rob. Pilla arrived in the city from Kansas City during the evening and gave himself up to the police. He said:

"I was at the Union depot. Mayer asked me out to have a drink and took me to the confidence joint. They wanted me to draw in a lottery to get a suit for \$4 and demanded that I show them more money. I took \$5 out of my pocketbook, which contained \$50, and both Mayer and Blum grabbed for it. They held my hands and we fought quite a while before I got loose. Then they grabbed me again and I shot them. I would have given myself up before, but had business to attend to and did not know how long I would have to stay, so I went on and transacted my business. When I got through I came back here to stand trial if necessary."

TO OUST VOORHEES.

A Movement For That Purpose On Foot in Indiana.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 25.—Strong efforts are being made, it is said, to oust Senator Voorhees and make ex-Governor Gray his successor. The anti-Voorhees movement contemplates the capture of the state committee by the Gray faction, and the election as chairman of an enthusiastic supporter of the ex-governor. It is understood that the silver question will cut quite a figure in the campaign, and an effort will be made to array the friends of free coinage against Voorhees on account of his course in the senate.

DISMISSED HABEAS CORPUS.

Prohibitionists Score a Point in the United States Court.

FARGO, N.D., Dec. 25.—Judge Thomas of the United States court handed down a decision dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Emil J. Reppe of Walsh county, charged with a violation of the prohibition law. The argument in favor of the habeas corpus was mainly based on the claim that the title did not express all the law contained, and the legislature had also usurped the powers of the courts in some of the provisions of the case.

Starved Himself to Death.

BREWSTER, Mo., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Fannie Landers, an inmate of the almshouse here, died as the result of a deliberate attempt to starve herself to death. Fifty-five days ago she commenced to refuse both food and drink. At different times efforts were made to compel her to take nourishment and food but she refused to swallow it. When she started upon her voluntary fast she was in good health, but was depressed in spirits by her husband's death.

LONG FIGHT.

After Ten Years the House Yields to the Senate on the Question of Private Clerks.

In Every Congress Since the Forty-eighth There Has Been a Fight Over the Matter.

Reason For the Surrender Was That the House Found the Senate Idea Worth Imitation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The final acceptance by the house of representatives of the senate amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, providing for the payment of salaries of the senate per diem clerks for the recess of the Fifty-first congress probably marks the close of a contest between the two branches of congress, which dates back to a time far beyond the employment of these clerks for this work and has been an interesting page of the history of the two houses.

It Began When in 1883.

upon a motion of Senator Butler, the senate voted to employ private secretaries for senators who were not chairmen of committees. At that time neither senators nor members who were not heads of committees were permitted to have clerks for their assistance in conducting the routine of their official duties, unless they paid them out of their own pocket, and although the need of such assistance had been frequently commented upon in both houses, neither body found itself willing to vote itself aid until the Forty-eighth congress, when the

Senate Took the Initiative.

The house did not follow suit for 10 years, nor did it accept the innovation in a kindly spirit and at once began a war upon the clerks, which has continued until the present time. The subject has often been discussed in the proceedings in the house, and that body has uniformly, except in one session of the Fifty-first congress, refused to include in the legislative bill any appropriations for the clerks of senators. The senate never failed to amend the bill so as to provide for the pay of the clerks, but the amendment was very seldom accepted by the house without vigorous comment and more or less parleying with the senate. The clerks were only paid for the time that congress was in session, and it was after the long session of the Fifty-first congress in 1890, when there was only two months time left between the close of one session and the opening of the next that the senators, finding a great deal of the accumulated business on their hands, resolved to retain the services of the clerks during the recess.

The House Objected.

and the action of the senate in the matter had the effect of giving a stimulus to the conflict, which the house had shown some disposition to drop by providing for session pay in that congress, without waiting for the action of the senate. Every year since the senate has put the item in some appropriation bills sent over from the house, and it has been just as regularly rejected by the house, until the present session, when the senate, refusing absolutely to back down, the house, after trying up an appropriation bill for two months, finally receded. The senate has always taken the ground that the house has

No Right to Interfere.

with the senate's management of its affairs, and to this view the house apparently yielded assent, after a struggle which has continued for a decade, at the expense of much time of both senators and members, and of much cost for the printing of speeches and of delay in legislation.

Probably the reason for the surrender of the house is found in the fact that that body has found the example of the senate in employing clerks for individual members worthy of imitation and now employs such clerks itself. This change in the house was not made until the close of the last congress, but since it has taken place it has been noticeable that the house has shown itself more liberally inclined to tolerate the senators' clerks. It is now admitted by a majority of the members that the business of senators and members are such that it is almost impossible to conduct it without assistance, and the war seems to have reached a final termination.

Notice.

Parties having any goods with us should please redeem same at once, otherwise will be sold, as we are going out of business. GREENBERG & HERSKOVITZ. Great Falls Loan office.

For watches, clocks, jewelry and repairing especially, at 318 Central avenue, J. Tannhauser, Manager.

Not every woman, who arrives at middle age, retains the color and beauty of her hair, but every woman may do so by the occasional application of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, removes dandruff, and cures all scalp diseases.

Slaughter Sale of Dolls and Holiday Goods at Calkins' Bookstore.

Don't insure without calling on Phil Gibson.

WE'VE GOT About ten dozen finest grade hand sewed patent leather shoes—goods that sold from \$6 to \$8 per pair—which we want to sell pretty bad. You can take your choice for \$3.50. Every pair is of the very best make and cannot be bought anywhere in America for less than our former selling price. All sizes, and widths from B to E. THE BOSTON.

I offer for sale on excellent terms, a large number of lots on the East and West side; also, several tracts of land contiguous to the city, in acres to suit. I offer only my own property; therefore no commissions are exacted. Will trade for bank certificates. E. Crutcher, 217 Central avenue.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Tourist Car Jumps the Track and Four Persons Are Injured.

MANDAR, N. D., Dec. 25.—Tourist car No. 1, on the Northern Pacific, jumped the track half a mile from the depot and injured four persons. Alex. Abbott had his head severely cut. The patients were treated by local surgeons and proceeded on the train after a few hours delay. A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Four men were killed by a boiler explosion in a saw mill at Knoxville, Tenn.

A dispatch from Bangkok says that the condition of the king of Siam is serious.

Sir George Elliott, the great coal owner and author of the proposed English coal trust, is dead.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Jacob T. Eshelman shipping commissioner at Port Townsend, Wash.

It is said Chairman Carter of the national Republican committee may be retired at the next meeting.

The porte has decided to reinforce the Turkish troops at Vagrat, Asiatic Turkey, where serious riots have recently occurred.

The only company of United States troops remaining at the world's fair, Company F, Third infantry, has been ordered to Fort Snelling.

James A. Race of Texas, clerk at \$1,000 per annum in the pension bureau, has been dismissed for loaning money at exorbitant rates to other employes.

A terrible storm is raging in the Bay of Biscay and a number of vessels are reported to have been wrecked or seriously damaged by wind and sea.

The vice consul at Archangel wires that Explorer Nansen left Chabarova on the Russian coast opposite Vaigets island in the beginning of August.

Oscar B. Young, a crazy son of Brigham Young, attempted to kill an actor in a Salt Lake theatre, but was prevented by the presence of mind of other actors.

Ex-Professor Martin J. O'Grady of Notre Dame university, Chicago, is mysteriously missing, and after a month's search his relatives have given him up for dead. As the missing man always carried a considerable sum of money it is feared he has been robbed and murdered.

San Francisco's Insurance War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—All the insurance agents in the city, except five, who represent 10 companies, have signed the agreement not to insure merchants who have cancelled policies in other companies because of the refusal of the companies to pay insurance on the Bayer & Reich fire. Notwithstanding this, a large number of policies are being cancelled and reinsurance in companies not interested in the Bayer & Reich losses is being effected.

Edison Company Cuts Prices.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Injunctions falling to rid the Edison General Electric company of its numerous competitors in the electric lighting business, the big trust has determined to run them out of the field by cutting prices below all competitors. A sweeping reduction of 25 per cent on every grade of lamp in manufacture has been made.

Threatened With a Bread Famine.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—This city is threatened with a famine owing to the strike of the bakers. The governor has applied to the military authorities to establish bakerhouses outside of Madrid. The governors of neighboring provinces have been requested to prepare for the sending of supplies of bread to this city.

A Jack Rabbit Boom.

ALFENA, S. D., Dec. 25.—One of the local dealers has shipped more than 2,000 jackrabbits to Minneapolis this season and has orders for 5,000 more.

Mine Fire Under Control.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—The fire in the coal mine at Minonk, Ill., from which 300 men narrowly escaped with their lives, was brought under control during the afternoon. Officials state that operations will be resumed within 10 days.

Found Dead at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—George R. Woodworth, a wealthy merchant formerly residing at Algona, Ia., was found dead in his room at the Briggs House. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

Flywheel Burst.

DES MOINES, Dec. 25.—A 60-ton flywheel in the electric power house here burst, doing great money damage, but hurting no one.

ANOTHER CRANK.

A Discharged Employee Threatens to Blow Up Armour Institute.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Armour institute, at Thirty-third street and Armour avenue, has been threatened with destruction by a dynamite crank, and it is said also that the lives of Phillip D. Armour, founder of the institute, and Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, its president and pastor of Plymouth church, have been placed in jeopardy by the same individual. Neither Dr. Gunsaulus nor Mr. Armour will say a single word concerning the story of their own lives being in danger, but at the same time it is positively known that Dr. Gunsaulus has declared that a man who was at one time connected with the Armour institute has threatened to blow it up with dynamite at a time when such a deed would prove a terrible calamity. When the threat was made, the doctor, by his persuasions and threats, had for the time being converted the would-be dynamiter, and the latter departed, promising not to carry his threat into execution. He had a wild look in his eyes, however, as he had later on several occasions when Dr. Gunsaulus met him on the street.