

The Weekly Tribune.

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THE MILLENIUM

Missouri Has Joined the Band and Gone Republican With the Others.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA

Hugh J. Grant Makes a Democratic Talk In the Face of His Defeat.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Chairman Cook of the state democratic committee says he believes that the republicans have elected the entire state ticket by from 1,000 to 3,000. The republicans also elected their city ticket with three exceptions.

NEW YORK. The scene on Newspaper Row at 8 o'clock, when it was conceded by the democrats that Morton had won the governorship and Strong the mayoralty, was one of the wildest enthusiasm. When bulletins began to play returns at 6 o'clock there were about 2,000 persons on Park Row, but during the following two hours the crowd was augmented by a continuous stream of people from up-town districts. By 8 o'clock fully 10,000 thronged the thoroughfares, blocking the walks and impeding the horse and cable cars. When the concession by the democrats was announced there seemed to be three republicans for every democrat present. The assemblage was very orderly and seemed to be more of a respectable class than that which usually visits Park Row on election night. Tammany men who were down town had no excuse to offer for their overwhelming defeat, and one of their leaders said: "This will lead to a thorough reorganization of the democratic party in this city and will bring good results two years from now." Ex-Mayor Grant tonight admitted his defeat. He said: "On the retirement of Mr. Strauss I thought it my duty to the democratic party to accept the nomination. I made a canvass on democratic issues and have gone down with the party. The principles of the party are essential to the life of the republic. Victories will be won in the future as they have been in the past. It is the duty of all democrats to present a solid front to the common enemy. Democrats never work as well together as in the hour of defeat. All differences will be laid aside and the democratic vote of the city will be preserved as the corner stone of democracy for the presidential contest of 1896."

The republicans have carried New York state by estimated pluralities ranging from 130,000 to 150,000. These figures represent the probable plurality of Morton over Hill. They have elected 23 republican congressmen, a gain of eight. An analysis of the vote shows Hill will run behind even the vote of Maynard, while in the state he fell below the vote cast for Governor Flower in 1891.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—2 p. m.—Votes on the consolidation of Greater New York are very close. Indications are that it is carried.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Hastings plurality for governor is 210,535.

ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Returns from Illinois indicate that the state has been carried by the republicans by 75,000. The legislature is republican and the congressional delegation is the same with the possible exception of the Third district. The republicans carry the county ticket from 20,000 to 40,000. The total vote of the populist ticket will probably reach 30,000.

THEY SETTLE. The Sugar Trust Forced to Comply With the Massachusetts Law.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The American Sugar Refining Company has at length decided to bow to the will of the legislature and comply with Massachusetts law. This afternoon the company filed its certificate at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth and paid \$200 penalty imposed by the court. Pending litigation is thus nipped in the bud and the state is satisfied. The certificate states that the amount of capital stock as it stood fixed by said corporation on the first day of March, 1894, was \$75,000,000; that the amount thereof then paid in was \$73,336,000; that the assets and liabilities of the corporation on November 30, 1893, were: assets, \$105,980,507.02; liabilities, \$105,080,507.02.

AMERICAN CATTLE. Its Shutting Out by Germany Not Retaliation but a Sanitary Measure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The German embassy here repeats the statement given out in Berlin that the prohibition of American cattle by the German government is not an act of retaliation, but

a mere sanitary measure. Information has been telegraphed to this country, it is said, from high officials of the German foreign office, that some of the cattle recently arriving from America were diseased, and under these circumstances it had been deemed advisable to shut out all importations until the German officials are satisfied of their healthfulness. This action, it is asserted, would have been taken even if this country had not imposed a discriminating duty on German beet sugar. The German foreign office is constrained to believe that the administration will make every effort to have the discriminating duty abolished; but meanwhile, it is said, the embargo on American cattle will be raised at the first practicable moment, without reference to what congress may do with the sugar question.

The German embassy has received no information as yet regarding the establishment of an agricultural bureau at Washington and several other large capitals. The proposition will be considered by the reichstag, and it is thought that its action will be favorable.

HARTMAN AND HUNT.

Both the Republican Candidates Are No Doubt Elected.

BUTTE, Nov. 7.—From the returns received here from all over the state there is no question but that Charles S. Hartman has been elected to congress and W. H. Hunt, associate justice of the supreme court.

BOZEMAN, Nov. 7.—Returns from all precincts but four unimportant ones in Gallatin county give Hartman, republican, for congress, 1,227; Corbett, democrat, 461; Smith, populist, 355; Hunt, republican, for supreme judge, 951; Luce, democrat, 953; Reeves, populist, 264. The republicans elect Lynde and Alderson to the Legislature and the entire county except sheriff and surveyor.

FINE WOODS.

Big Corporation Formed to Control the Sale of Them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A company has been formed with an organized capital of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of selling mahogany, cedar and other imported and domestic woods at auction under the title of Mason & Co., limited. The incorporators are William F. Buckley, president of the New York Balance Dock company; Waldron Williams of the firm of J. S. Mason & Co.; Robert M. Gallaway, president of the Merchants National bank; Charles B. Fearing, treasurer of the Export Lumber company; R. B. Constantine of the firm of Constantine & Co.; John E. Hoffmaire of the firm of J. E. Hoffmaire & Son, shipbuilders, and W. R. Gardner & Sons, Liverpool.

Heretofore a few firms have controlled the cedar and mahogany trade, which resulted in the organization of a trust two years ago, and both buyers and sellers were placed at a great disadvantage. It is claimed that a corporation like Mason & Co., limited, selling goods placed in their hands in open market, as is done in England, France and Germany, will make it impossible in the future for combinations and trusts to exist in the trade.

REQUIEM MASS.

Solemn Services in Berlin for the Repose of the Czar's Soul.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—An impressive requiem for the repose of the soul of the late czar was celebrated today in the Church of the Russian embassy. Emperor William and Prince Leopold were present in Russian uniforms, Prince Hohenlohe, chancellor of the cabinet, royal and other princes, the diplomatic corps and leading military princes were present. Count Schauvafoff, Russian ambassador, received Emperor William at the entrance of the church and escorted him to the place of honor. The emperor and all present held lighted tapers.

THE LATE CZAR.

Body of the Departed Monarch En Route to the Tomb.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—The czar and the prince and princess of Wales will leave Lividia Thursday noon, arriving at Moscow Saturday, where the body of the late czar will lie in state throughout Sunday. The body will be taken from Moscow Monday to St. Petersburg, where it will lie in state seven days.

Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The supreme court has decided that the United States courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine questions of law involved in decisions of the board of general appraisers. The question was raised by Gustave A. J. Ahn. The decision was rendered by Chief Justice Fuller.

Contraband Goods.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 7.—The French steamship Sidney, from Magellan for Yokohama, which arrived at Yokohama about October 11, has been seized at Kobe on suspicion of having contraband of war on board.

BY A NEW ROUTE

Railroad to Europe via Hudson's Bay Straits Is Seriously Contemplated.

THE PLAN IS PRACTICABLE

By the Land Portion, But the Water Route Is Open to Grave Objections.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—To Europe via Hudson straits has a queer sound, but English and Canadian capital seems to be at last interested to make such a route familiar. A company just now has its representatives at Ottawa for the purpose of getting a charter to construct a railroad from Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan, and thence to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's bay, a distance of 700 miles in all.

The project is fully a dozen years old, and as early as 1884 the Dominion parliament, in response to solicitations for a subsidy for the proposed new railroad, sent out observation parties to report upon the navigability of Hudson bay and straits. A section of railroad has even been built north from Winnipeg for many miles; but the idle rails have gathered rust and the ties are overgrown with the grass of the prairie. It was the first practical step taken in the early days of the Hudson bay project, but its advocates have never quite lost heart in spite of the difficulties of interesting capital in it and now are pushing it in earnest once more.

The central fact on which the project depends is that the Hudson bay route to Europe is the shortest for the grain and food products, not only of Manitoba, but Uncle Sam's northwestern border. The distance from Winnipeg to Montreal is about 1,400, while from Winnipeg to Fort Churchill it is only about one-half as great; and as the remaining distance from Liverpool to each is about the same, there is evidently a saving of 700 miles by the new road. From Pembina, in North Dakota, the distance is about 1,000 shorter to Liverpool by way of Hudson bay than by way of New York. Winnipeg, too, is only the beginning of a large wheat area in Canada's northwest territory.

COUNTRY TO OPEN UP.

Settlements are found scattered nearly a thousand miles west to Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific road, and through the North Saskatchewan region to or beyond Edmonton. The saving in distance to Edmonton by the Fort Churchill route over the Montreal, with proper rail and river facilities, would be, it is said, about 1,300 miles. For grain could come down by river to Lake Winnipeg, and only 400 miles of rail would then be required to reach Fort Churchill, the point of shipment to Europe. All along the valley of the Saskatchewan river this same double advantage would prevail. In some parts of North Dakota and Montana, by connecting the Canadian Pacific railway to Winnipeg and thence to Hudson's Bay the gain in distance over the New York route is reckoned at nearly 1,000 miles.

There are really two elements, however, in the new undertaking. One is the railroad, for the construction of which the money is chiefly required, while the other is the water route, on which, after all, the question of success may chiefly turn. There are two rail routes to the Hudson's Bay terminus, one of them ending at Port Nelson, at the mouth of the Nelson river, in latitude 57 degrees, 650 miles from Winnipeg, and the other at Fort Churchill. A road built over the former route would travel over a barren wilderness but would be easier of construction, while the Fort Churchill route is through a country which offers opportunities of development and consequent local traffic.

NAVIGATION THROUGH THE STRAITS.

But the real question of practicability for the new grain-carrying route is the transportation by water rather than by land. Hudson's bay, which is practically a great inland sea, having an area of about half a million square miles, or half as great as that of the Mediterranean, is too extensive to be entirely frozen over throughout the year. But the great trouble is with the comparatively narrow Hudson straits. Repeated observations show that at utmost the straits, which at some points are less than 70 miles wide, and are more than 500 miles long from Cape Chudleigh to the bay, are navigable for only three or four months each year. Reference has been made to the observation parties sent out by the Dominion government in the Neptune in 1884.

They were stationed along the bay and straits; by the following summer the Alert, being sent to relieve them, was caught in an ice pack near the entrance

to the straits by the middle of June and was held for three weeks, being then forced to put back to Newfoundland for repairs. In August she tried again, and, in spite of icebergs and a strong tidal drift, found an open passage, ran from the straits to York Factory in five days, reached all the stations and brought off most of the men. Captain Gordon considered the straits navigable by suitably built steamers for four months in the year by following winding courses or by drifting with the ice, as the whalers do.

THE INCOME TAX.

Treasury Department Making Arrangements for Its Enforcement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The work preliminary to carrying into effect the new income tax is going forward as rapidly as its nature will permit, under the direction of Mr. Wm. H. Pugh, who, on October 5 last, was appointed superintendent of the income tax.

A number of complicated and interesting questions have arisen under former laws, and anticipating that questions will arise in the future of equal importance, it is essential for their solution to understand what has been the former legislation of congress, the decisions of the courts, and the rulings of the department upon the subject of the income tax. With this view Mr. Pugh has been occupied since his appointment in examining and preparing a digest of the court decisions and the department rulings compiled under their respective headings. He has also prepared a comparison of all the former laws upon the income tax, arranged so that all the provisions heretofore made upon the same subject shall appear properly grouped and any one at a glance can see the various changes and modifications that have taken place.

There have been several acts upon the subject of the income tax. The first was passed August 5, 1861. Under this act, however, nothing was done. The act failed to provide many provisions contained in the subsequent legislation both as to the subjects of taxation and the methods of collection. These were provided for in subsequent acts. The second act was passed July 1, 1862; the third act June 30, 1864; the fourth act March 3, 1865; the fifth act March 2, 1867. Under the first act \$800 was the amount reserved from taxation and the rate of tax was 5 per cent on all sums over that amount. Under the act of July 1, 1862, the amounts reserved from tax were as follows: If the income exceeded \$500 and did not exceed \$10,000 a duty of 5 per cent upon the amount exceeding \$500. Under the third act \$500 was exempt and the duty was 5 per cent on the excess; under the fourth and fifth acts \$1,000 was free from taxation and the amount of tax was 5 per cent on the amount in excess of that sum.

"HELL ON EARTH"

Is What a Kentucky Lady Says She Has Been Compelled to Endure.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Cuthbert Bullitt, who has sued her husband for divorce, has explained in an interview more fully the reasons why she instituted proceedings against the famous gentleman of the old school. She said: "I positively decline to discuss my marital affairs at length. I stated in my allegations what I had to say, but would add that half has not been told of my persecutions by that man. I refrained from being very severe on him because of his great age."

"I have waited a whole year since our separation before bringing suit for divorce, thinking providence would spare me that duty that I owe to my peace of mind. I was as mild as I could be, because if I had brought out the whole truth about him it would ruin him in this community."

"I felt compelled out of self respect to bring the suit, as he has been circulating falsehoods about me and following me up from place to place until my life was rendered a hell on earth. He is old, and jealous suspicions are more than I could stand, so I determined to bring my suit for divorce and rid myself of him."

"What did he say about you?" was asked. "A number of mean things that friends told me, all of which were untrue and not worth repeating. If he could substantiate any of them he would never have let me rest."

A YOUNG FOOL.

Tries to Commit Murder and Commit Suicide.

MANNINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 8.—Saturday afternoon Landora Calvert, 20 years old, son of Dr. T. H. Calvert of this place, learned that Sadie Lafavor, commonly known as "Pearl, the waif," with whom Calvert was infatuated, had left town with another man. Calvert procured a revolver and followed them. He overtook them a short distance from Fishing creek, and began shooting at the woman. One bullet pierced her side and Calvert, thinking he had fatally wounded her, turned the pistol upon himself and shot himself through the breast. He was brought to his father's home here, where he died this morning.

LOST HER FAITH

The Future Czarina Is Admitted Into the Russian Church.

THE ATTENDANT CEREMONIES

Were Conducted With Great Pomp and Witnessed By a Notable Gathering.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Princess Alix has been received into the orthodox church. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the imperial palace. She received the title of Grand Duchess of Biagovernaja Velikaja Knagina. After the ceremony of confession she received the orthodox sacrament. The ritual observed required no denunciation of her former faith. The priest merely asked the princess to express her belief in the trinity, and then to repeat the dogmas of the orthodox faith. She did so and was then led by a priest into the church and up to a table, on which were vessels containing consecrated oil. In the meantime a choir was singing psalms. The princess knelt before the table.

After the offering of prayers and the singing of hymns, the priest said: "Arise my beloved; arise in the fear of God." The princess stood up and said: "I vow to remain steadfast in the orthodox Catholic church to my last breath. I vow that I acknowledge this faith and rejoice in obeying its laws. As a sign of this sincere vow, which comes from my heart, I kiss the cross of the Savior, amen." Then she knelt and the priest gave absolution.

After numerous hymns and prayers, in which all the members of the czar's family were named, the priest anointed the princess with consecration oil on the top of the head, nose, lips, ears, hands and feet. Afterward he touched these parts with a sponge dipped in holy water.

He then proclaimed the princess' lawful conversion to the Russian orthodox church, and exhorted those present to pray for her.

It is now stated that Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, a cousin of the czar, who some years ago was disgraced and banished to Caucasus, was not refused permission to see the late czar to, as it was said at the time, receive his forgiveness. The grand duke is suffering with consumption, and when he arrived he was too ill to land from the steamer on which he was traveling. His brother, Grand Duke Alexander, his brother's wife, and Grand Duchess Xenia, went on board the steamer to meet him. In the afternoon he sailed for San Remo, Italy.

ROBBING THE INDIANS.

The Yanktons Spending Their Land Money Freely in Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—Within the next two weeks the Indians of the Yankton tribe in South Dakota will receive nearly \$200,000 in part payment for the lands they have sold the government. The 1,500 Indians on the reservation will in the next three years receive over half a million dollars in this way. The business men of Armour, appreciating that the Indian trade will be very valuable, are entertaining the Indians this week in elaborate style. They invited them to the town, which is the only one at which the Indians trade, and are giving them a series of barbecues, and in short having a grand celebration for an entire week. The Indians camped all around the town and are more numerous than the inhabitants of the place. They have been received with the greatest hospitality, and the entire town is devoting itself to entertaining poor Lo— poor no longer. All the scouts of the tribe have already received \$200 each and are spending it freely. The tribe has been making extensive purchases from the business men of the town, for the sensation of being able to get credit is a novel one. It is said that the Indians have already spent the greater part of the money they will receive in their first instalment.

GOULD AND SAGE.

Trustees of the St. Louis Orphans' Home Want \$11,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Soldiers' Orphan home of St. Louis, as the owner of \$10,000 of Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds, has brought suit in the supreme court against Russell Sage and George J. Gould individually, and against the executors of the will of Jay Gould, to recover \$11,000,000, the proceeds of securities placed in the hands of Sage and Jay Gould as trustees for the consolidated bondholders of the Kansas Pacific railway. It is claimed that trustees misappropriated these bonds. An accounting is asked for, as well as the removal of Sage and George J. Gould as trustees. John Quincy Adams brought

a similar suit in the United States circuit court last July, but the action was discontinued on his death.

It was claimed yesterday that the defendants were seeking delay in order to harass the bondholders into accepting lower terms, and a motion was made to deny an extension of time for the defendants.

ENDED ALL RIGHT.

An Eloping Bridegroom Arrested for Horse Stealing.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 7.—A rather sensational elopement from Fosterburg, in Madison county, took place last night. A young man named William E. Dodd arrived here from Fosterburg with a team, in which was himself and a young woman. His intention was to take the train for St. Louis. He was too late for that, however, and proceeded to the Station hotel; where the couple registered as William E. Dodd and wife of Drakeville, Iowa. Shortly afterward a warrant for the arrest of Dodd was presented to the police, sworn out by Brinkley & Laquette, and Joseph O. Natella of Fosterburg, charging him with stealing the horse and buggy in which he arrived. Pulled out of the bed to which he had retired, he was locked up and the girl taken back to her home at Fosterburg. Her name is or was Jessie Challengeworth, and she is but 17 years of age.

Among Dodd's effects was found a marriage certificate, showing him to have been married on December 20, 1891, at Drakeville, Ia., to Ellie Butler, and it was at first supposed that a first-class sensation had been unearthed, but Dodd claims his first wife is dead. This morning the owners of the horse and buggy refused to prosecute saying that they were satisfied that no theft was intended and it was only an elopement. The father and mother of Miss Challengeworth came and a marriage license was procured. Then the entire party returned to Fosterburg to have the ceremony performed and to celebrate the wedding.

WILL THEY DO IT?

Sam Jones Gets Nine Thousand to Pledge Themselves to Prohibition.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Nov. 8.—Rev. Sam P. Jones, the widely known Georgia evangelist, who has been here during the past week, will close his meeting tomorrow night. His preaching has caused the greatest moral and religious upheaval ever known in this part of the country and has attracted larger crowds by far than have ever attended upon similar occasions in the history of the city. From 4,000 to 10,000 persons have attended each service and thousands have asked for prayers and signified their purpose to lead better lives. This afternoon the sermon, which was eloquent and pathetic, was directed especially against the liquor traffic and it had a wonderfully visible effect upon the audience. There were 10,000 present and at least 9,000 at the close of the sermon promised by rising to their feet, that they would vote and work against the license in the ensuing county prohibition election, date for the holding of which has not yet been fixed.

WAS IT A DUEL?

A New York Boy Shoots and Kills His Brother.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Frederick Smith, aged 16, shot and killed his brother William, aged 14, this morning. Just how the tragedy occurred is unknown, there being no witness and Frederick being in an unconscious condition, apparently from grief.

Passers-by were startled by Frederick running out on the stoop and shouting for aid. When the neighbors went in they found William lying in a pool of blood on the floor, with a revolver by his side, while Frederick held another, containing one cartridge and a cartridge shell.

It was surmised that the brothers had quarreled, but the relative think it is a case of accidental shooting, as the boys had great affection for each other.

EDWIN BOOTH'S ESTATE.

The Executors Turn Over \$200,000 in Securities to a Trust Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—E. C. Benedict, William Biepham and J. H. Magonigle, executors of the will of the late Edwin Booth, yesterday filed in the register's office twenty assignments of mortgages to the Central Trust company of New York.

This step practically terminates their business with the estate. The will provides that the residue of the property shall be invested with the Central Trust company in such a manner that the income therefrom shall be paid to the testator's daughter, Mrs. Grossman, for life and on her death to be continued to her children until their twenty-first year, when the capital shall be paid over to them in full.

Besides these assignments, which amount to \$125,000, the executors turned over about \$75,000 of Brooklyn property.