

MOT PENSION DEBATE.

Springer Lectures His Southern Democratic Colleagues.

CHAMP CLARK SCORES JONES.

Attributes Democratic Disaster Last Fall to the Course of Southern Democrats on the Pension Question—Bryan Denounces Cleveland—Indians Given a Hearing, Treasury Deficiency Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Monday was private pension bill day in the house, but only one bill was considered—a claim of the heirs of William Johnson, of Fayette county, Tenn., for \$13,000 worth of goods confiscated during the war. Three hours were consumed in debate, but on account of the opposition the bill was finally withdrawn. Before the regular order was demanded nine bills were passed by unanimous consent. Most of them were of minor importance, the most important was to amend the shipping act of Aug. 19, 1890, so as to eliminate some of the penal provisions of that act which had proved unduly harsh in their application to seamen on board vessels engaged in the coastwise and near by foreign trade. Another bill was passed to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Springer Lectures His Colleagues. The feature of the night session of the house was the debate which grew out of the attempt of Mr. Springer (Ills.), to pass a bill granting \$100 a month to Major General John A. McClernand. Mr. Jones (Va.), insisted upon making the point of no quorum. Mr. Springer in a heated speech lectured those of his southern Democratic colleagues who constantly assumed an attitude of hostility toward the pensioning of Union soldiers. He called attention to the fact that but 13 Democrats had been returned to the next house from the north. He warned them that if their course was persisted in none would be returned the succeeding congress.

Mr. Penoe (Colo.), in an earnest speech, appealed to Mr. Jones to withdraw his point, spoke of the well known distinguished patriotic services of General McClernand, when Mr. Waugh (Ind.) threw a bombshell into the discussion by asking if the beneficiary of this bill was not the same General John A. McClernand who was relieved from command before Vicksburg by General Grant for unsoldierly conduct and to whom General Hallack said it was premeditated murder to place him in command.

The attack on General McClernand came from an unexpected source and Mr. Marsh (Ills.) and others hastened to his defense. Mr. Marsh declared hotly that General McClernand had never been guilty of unsoldierly conduct and the history of the transaction would show that he had not been removed by General Grant for that reason.

"Did not General Grant remove him for causes which he deemed proper?" persisted Mr. Waugh.

"I do not desire to impugn the character of General Grant," replied Mr. Marsh sharply, "but I desire to say that his action in this case was a mistake."

"What reason did General Grant assign?" interrupted Mr. Cox (Tenn.).

"Was it not because he was too quick at Vicksburg?"

"I never heard it charged against Grant," replied Mr. Marsh, "that he criticized a soldier for going in too quick." (Applause.)

Several Sensational Scenes.

This discussion was prolonged for more than an hour, and was marked by several sensational scenes, one of which was the hissing of Mr. Jones when he said that the widow of General John A. Logan, who received a pension of \$2,000 a year, was living in social luxury in this city, and annually spent more than her pension money for flowers displayed by her at social functions.

Later on when he proclaimed his pride in the Confederate cause that had gone down in defeat, the Republicans in chorus shouted: "We have no doubt of it," and in the galleries many of the spectators applauded vigorously.

Mr. Springer was finally forced to withdraw the bill. But even after the bill had been withdrawn, Mr. Champ Clark (Mo.) got the floor and in a characteristic speech scored Mr. Jones roundly, as he said on behalf of his Democratic colleagues of the north. He began by saying that the Democratic party presented a dissolving view and would soon be "lost to sight, though to memory dear." He attributed such Democratic disaster last fall to the course of southern Democrats on the pension question and charged the defeat of at least five northern Democrats to the speeches of Mr. Jones.

He then paid a magnificent tribute to General McClernand. "I saw him preside at the St. Louis convention," he said, "which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, who was elected president of the United States and whom the cowards on this floor allowed to be swindled out of his seat." He declared the greatest martinet who ever ruined a great cause was Jefferson Davis and next to him ranked Stanton. If McClernand had a fair chance he gave it as his opinion that he would have been as great a soldier as Grant. After appealing to Mr. Jones to allow the meritorious bill to go through, he said impressively that the Democrats

of the north were sick and tired of having their southern party associates come to congress and stab their party in the back. "We are through with you," Mr. Clark concluded.

After passing two bills the house, at 10:30 p. m., adjourned.

Indians Given a Hearing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Several delegations of Indians were at the Indian bureau today. Two Stars, representing nine-tenths at the Sisseton and Wapeton agency and Interpreter Brown, and two others, accompanied by Senator Kyle, had a hearing before Commissioner Browning, in which they sought to obtain \$1,900,000 of the fund due them by the government in order to meet their wants in view of the loss of crops and general depressing conditions at the agency. They will have another interview Monday. Chief Keokuk and two associates from the Sac and Fox agency complained to Commissioner Browning of unjust assessments made on their property by local assessors and of their frequent arrests by the whites for trivial offenses. Feather-In-The-Ear, a Dakota Sioux, also had an interview in which he discussed reservation matters.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senator Dubois Discusses the Silver Question—Hill's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Practically the whole of Friday's session was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Hill's amendment to the urgency deficiency bill designated to afford an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the income tax law. Mr. Hill delivered a long and carefully prepared speech in support of his amendment. Mr. Dubois (Ia.) followed in support of the appropriation to make the law operative, but soon drifted into a discussion of the silver question, in which he said that no currency bill could pass that was not liberal towards silver. Mr. Quay supported Mr. Hill's amendment and said it would be the duty of the next Republican congress to repeal the law. Messrs. Sherman (O.) and Mitchell (Or.) thought the appropriation should be made. Before adjournment Mr. Morgan (Ala.) raised and the chair sustained a point of order against the amendment from which Mr. Hill appealed and action on this was laid over.

No Respector of Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary of War Lamont gave a dinner in honor of Joseph Jefferson, and the assemblage of guests is likely to create as much surprise as the memorable dinner at the White House a week since. Senator Hill, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Representative Wilson were present. The other guests were Senators Sherman and Hawley, Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Olney and the Mexican minister.

Bryan Denounces Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representative W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, in a speech before the Virginia Democratic association, denounced President Cleveland. He declared the president was not a Democrat, that his conduct was not Democratic, that he was wrecking the Democratic party, and that he was the first Democratic president who had been unable to control his party. Mr. Bryan also criticized Secretary Carlisle.

Townsite Contest Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The secretary of the interior has dismissed the contests instituted by John Parker and others against John W. Lynch over the ownership of the townsite of Lynchville, O. T., which comprises one-fourth of Ponca City. Several hundred people occupy the townsite, which covers about 160 acres.

Treasury Deficiency Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A treasury statement issued shows that the expenditures so far this month exceed the receipts by \$8,211,743, which makes the deficiency for the fiscal year to date \$33,778,204. The total receipts since June 30 are \$130,273,760 and the disbursements \$204,051,968.

Appropriation to Relieve Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The secretary of the treasury has submitted to congress a request for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the immediate relief of the Navajo Indians of New Mexico.

Pension Examiners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Dr. W. K. Johnson was appointed an examining surgeon for the pension bureau at Falls City, Neb., and Dr. W. H. Conner at Fairfield, Ia.

Gold Reserve Growing Less.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The amount of the gold reserve is \$77,470,409.

TELEGRAPH NEWS ABBREVIATED.

Coal has been found near Emporia, Kan.

The Green Brier boom [at] Bonecorte, W. Va., broke and 11,000,000 feet of lumber went with the current.

General Alfred W. Ellet, a prominent figure in the war of the rebellion, died at Eldorado, Kan.

Five bold highwaymen held up a wealthy Choctaw at Wilberton, I. C., and robbed him of \$2,000.

Labor Commissioner Wright has written a letter to Congressman McCann explaining the arbitration bill.

Della J. Haynes, 80 years old, committed suicide at Minneapolis by strangling herself with the braid of a rug.

Sixteen thousand election clerks were found inefficient at New York and will re-

ceive no pay.

Government employes have begun work to protect the Atchison, Kan., bridge from Missouri river encroachments. The work will cost \$135,000.

A. P. Stockwell, physical director of the Peoria, Ill., Young Men's Christian Association, has accepted a similar position in Calcutta, India.

St. Joseph, Mo., pork packers have gone into the cattle slaughtering business and will kill 100 head daily.

J. B. Tyrrell, a geological surveyor, has arrived at Winnipeg after a six month's exploration of Hudson Bay territory never before visited by a white man.

Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, has returned to New Haven to resume his course of lectures before the Yale law students.

As a result of eating poisoned cheese 27 people of East Bradford, Pa., are sick. Some of the patients are in a serious condition.

George McGee, a colored convict in the Frankfort, Ky., penitentiary, was sentenced to death for the murder of Charles Thomas, a fellow convict.

The three men accused of murdering Emil Benz, a farmer near Leeds, Kan., in December, were released on preliminary hearing for lack of evidence.

The Colorado River Irrigation company elected officers in Denver, and the James H. Beatty faction was defeated by the John C. Beatty people. New bonds for the canal in southern California will be issued.

On a Port Tack.



—Life.

GOOD HEALTH.

Plenty of Water, Bare Feet and Freedom of the Body.

It is indeed a marvel that a system which is already a power in Germany, and which brings hundreds and thousands yearly to the remote little Bavarian village of Worishofen from every European country and even from America and Asia, should yet be greatly misunderstood; but, according to a writer who has been upon the spot and seen it as practiced by its originator, the most exaggerated ideas prevail as to the severity of the treatment, whereas it can be modified and adapted to the most delicate constitution. For children, the weak and anemic, it is eminently suited, but even the healthy may benefit largely, as it braces the system against cold and the attacks of disease. According to this observer, the principle is that the various water applications, acting directly on the circulation, gradually dissolve and eliminate all deleterious elements from the blood. The treatment is carried out in various ways—by douches, ablutions, baths, hot and cold packs, walking in water and wet grass. The body must never be dried, exercise or the warm bed being resorted to after the bath.

Pastor Kneipp's public free consultations, to which batches of six to eight patients are admitted at once, are often enlivened by his sarcastic though not unkindly remarks on the folly and unhealthiness of modern female attire or the artificiality and restraints of town life. His dislike to gloves is notorious, and it is amusing to see ladies pulling them off before entering. Walking barefoot, or at least in sandals, and freedom from trammels in general are inculcated by the Pfarrer.

Dry Bread as a Disinfectant.

Every one knows the cleansing power of rubbing a dirty surface with bread crumbs. This is the germ of the Berlin method.

A writer in a medical magazine describes the operation as carried out in two rooms where a child had died of diphtheria. Four men were engaged. After everything that could be subjected to steam without detriment had been removed to the disinfecting station all the things were removed from the walls, and the men began rubbing these with bread. Ordinary German loaves are used, 48 hours old. The loaves are cut into substantial chunks about 6 inches square, the back of each piece consisting of the crust, thus allowing of a good purchase. The walls are systematically attacked with strokes from above downward, and there can be no question as to its efficacy in cleaning them, nor does the operation take as long as one would imagine. The crumbs are swept up and burned. After this the walls are thoroughly sprinkled with a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution. The floor is washed with a 2 per cent carbolic acid solution, and all the polished woodwork and ornaments as well.

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