

SILVER IN REICHSTAG.

Resolution For an International Monetary Congress.

ROSEBERY ACCUSED OF JINGOISM

Henry Labouchere Does Not Like the Premier's Attitude Toward Home Rule and the House of Lords—Minister Gray's Body Started Home From the City of Mexico—Foreign Gossip.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Count von Mirbach (German Conservative) introduced a resolution in the reichstag instructing the federal governments of Germany to issue invitations for an international monetary congress to take measures to bring about the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium. Mirbach said that the moment had now arrived for Germany to take the initiative in settling this question which is of great importance. Bimetallism would cause the raise of all prices in gold, when gold was the currency. Agriculture would be ruined if the present system was maintained. America would either absorb Germany's gold or adopt a pure silver standard and capture the whole eastern trade. Other supporters of the resolution endorsed the position that Germany had taken at the Paris monetary conference in 1883, namely that she regarded an international agreement upon a ratio between gold and silver as desirable.

Favored by Herbert Bismarck. Dr. Theodore Barth (German Radical Unionist) said the Brussels conference had proved a fiasco and the conference in Germany in 1893 was fruitless. There was little or no connection between the depression in husbandry and the introduction of the gold standard. Count Herbert Bismarck said the failure of the Brussels conference was partly due to the absence of an entente between the powers which took part of it. The Berlin conference of 1878 arrived at a result because Great Britain and Russia had previously reached a basis for an agreement. An international entente upon the currency question would be arrived at in the course of time and in the case of Great Britain the feeling was growing in favor of bimetallism. In conclusion Count Herbert said: "It gives me great pleasure to show how warmly my friend Balfour has taken up the cause in that country."

Herr Schoenlank (Social Democrat) contended that the introduction of bimetallism would lead to a fall in the value of currency and would promise nothing but a hopeless future to the workingman. Dr. Lieber (Center) said the Centrists willingly supported the measure because they saw in the proposed conference an attempt to remove the difficulties in regard to the monetary standard—a question which was of paramount importance to commerce. Chancellor Von Hohenlohe declared that he was inclined to favorable consideration for a proposal for an interchange of views on the subject with those states which were concerned in the silver question. The debate was then adjourned.

ROSEBERY ACCUSED OF JINGOISM.

Henry Labouchere Dissatisfied With the Government's Program.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—On the resumption of the address in reply to the queen's speech opening the session of the house of commons Friday, Joseph Chamberlain offered an amendment declaring it was contrary to the public interest for the time of parliament to be occupied in the discussion of measures which, according to the minister's own statements, had no prospect of passage into law, while proposals involving grave constitutional changes had been announced on which the judgment of parliament should be taken without delay. In speaking of his amendment, Mr. Chamberlain said the refusal of the government to disclose the terms of their proposed resolution against the house of lords was disrespectful to the house. The government was tottering and could no longer represent the interests of Great Britain in councils of Europe. Neither could it enact measures for the enforcement of its domestic policy.

Herbert Asquith said it would not be the government's fault, but that of the house of lords if the measure did not become a law. Henry Labouchere said his party was dissatisfied because a leader, Lord Rosebery, who was a member of the house of lords, had been planked upon them. He blamed Lord Rosebery for pandering to the "jingo" party. There had undoubtedly been a change in the attitude of Liberal officialdom since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, both in regard to the home rule and the position on the house of lords. The change was due to the influence of Lord Rosebery. Mr. Labouchere warned the government the country had not changed its view of the question, but demanded the abolition of the house of lords. He urged the government not to pursue a course which would surely lead to disaster.

Rescued Fourteen Missionaries. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The navy department has heard from Admiral Carpenter from Chefoo to the effect the Charleston had arrived there after having rescued 14 missionaries, and that he

had directed the Yorktown to go to the south coast of Shantung, China, to the assistance of missionaries there.

Sighted a Burning Vessel. HAVRE, Feb. 17.—The British steamer Topaz, Captain Gray, at this port from Savannah, reports that when in latitude 49, longitude 17 west, she sighted a vessel about 150 feet long on fire. There was no sign of life on board the burning vessel.

Scheme Is Impracticable. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 17.—The attempt of the free silver men in the United States to use silver by having it coined in Mexico is impracticable. The old Spanish system of coinage has been abolished and the real and half real pieces have been demonetized by law and no longer exist.

GRAY'S BODY STARTED HOME. Flags to Be at Half Mast Until It Crosses the Rio Grande.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 17.—United States Minister Gray's body left today at 9 a. m. via the Mexican Central on a special train for his Indianapolis home, accompanied by Mrs. Gray and Bayard Gray. President Diaz accompanied the body with a brigade of soldiers to the train. A general order has been issued by President Diaz that all national flags throughout the republic of Mexico shall remain at half mast until the body has crossed the Rio Grande river. The president personally paid a visit of condolence to the legation. Mrs. Diaz called on Mrs. Gray.

The German minister has asked his colleagues to let their flags remain at half mast until the body has crossed the frontier. The city is in mourning.

Intense Cold Prevails in Europe. LONDON, Feb. 17.—Advices from the continent show that the cold weather prevails in the whole of central Europe.

Peasants Buried in an Avalanche. VIENNA, Feb. 17.—An avalanche buried several peasants at Borszescow, Galicia. All were suffocated.

Minister De Leon Ill. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 17.—Guatemalan Minister De Leon is confined to his bed by a slight illness.

WHITE RIBBONERS IN SESSION. The Polyglot Temperance Petition Has Arrived in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The opening sessions of the W. C. T. U. convention were held here Friday. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. M. F. Griffith, president of the District W. C. T. U., to which Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, the recording secretary of the National union responded.

The principal topic of the gathering is to call to the attention of congress and the president as strongly as possible the immense polyglot petition which has arrived in Washington after a journey around the world, and now it is asserted bears the signatures of more than 3,000,000 people of all nationalities.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse of Chicago gave a retrospect of the W. C. T. U. and made a strong appeal for bonds to assist in building the new temperance temple in Chicago. Convention hall was crowded by 3,000 persons at the evening session, over which Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens presided. After devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, Miss Anna Gordon read Miss Francis Willard's address, the latter not being present. Both she and Lady Somersat were detained in Boston by an attack of the grip, but are expected before the meeting closes. At the close of the reading of Miss Willard's address, Miss Belle Carney delivered an address to men. She was followed by Dr. Lann of London and Mrs. Baker, the national treasurer of the Union.

Proposed Russian Thistle Laws. ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—The Russian thistle interstate convention passed a series of proposals of laws in the interested states as follows: A special law relating to Russian thistle alone should be passed; this weed should be declared a public nuisance and every plant should be destroyed before it matures its seed; owners of land should be compelled to destroy the weeds on their lands; provisions should be made for the destruction of all these weeds on all highways and other state lands; an earnest appeal should be made to the federal government by concurrent resolutions to secure a liberal appropriation to assist those sections of our commonwealth where it has become a scourge beyond the control of its citizens.

Snow Storm in the South. MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—Reports from all sections of the south indicate that the snow storm has been more extensive than ever before known. At Birmingham some two feet has fallen and from 2 to 13 inches throughout Texas. At Winona, Miss., a man named Thompson was frozen to death within half a mile of a house where he had stopped to warm. At Birmingham much suffering is reported among poor people on account of the continued cold spell. Cattle are reported dying in great numbers.

Scotch-Irish Banquet. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish society held its sixth annual banquet at the Hotel Bellevue. A large array of distinguished guests attended. The speakers of the evening were Secretary of the Navy Herbert. Senator Manderson of Nebras-

ka and Representatives Hatch of Missouri and Grosvenor of Ohio. Colonel A. K. McClure presided.

Approved by the Governor. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 17.—The governor has approved the law providing for the acceptance and reclamation of the 1,000,000 acres of land granted to the state by the government under the provisions of the Carey law.

Fruit Importers Assign. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The schedules in the assignment of Mathew Dean & Co., wholesale importers of fruit, were filed. The liabilities are \$180,529; nominal assets, \$127,525; actual assets, \$95,426.

Engraver Vogel Is Dead. MUNICH, Feb. 17.—Johann Friedrich Vogel, the well known German engraver, is dead. He was born at Munich, Bavaria, in 1828. In 1872 he was made a member of the academy of fine arts.

Municipal Suffrage For Women. BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The committee on woman suffrage of the legislature decided 8 to 3 to report a bill in favor of municipal suffrage for women.

Payne Dies at Rome. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Percy R. Payne, vice president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, died at Rome, Italy.

ETIQUETTE. Novelties in Stationery—Fads and Fancies More or Less in Vogue.

Certain fixed rules have prevailed and are likely to prevail as regards letter writing, but no law has been laid down, even by Dame Fashion, as to what size or shape of paper and envelopes, what thickness or what color is correct. Unruled paper is of course the only thing possible. To write with lines implies, to put it very mildly, a neglected education. The note or letter stamped with the hall mark of good breeding is generally on a medium sized cream tinted sheet absolutely without any fragrance save a very faint one of orris root.

Bright blue paper or bright purple has lately been shown at the stationers' shops, paper that will fold not into square but into oblong envelopes. It is a fancy that will not last. Crests, monograms and coats of arms are all more or less affected, but the favorite ornamentation on any paper is the address stamped at the top of the first sheet in clear, distinct letters, not script. On the envelopes there is never anything put. There was an attempt to have the address also on the back of the envelope, but tradespeople adopted the plan at once, and it was then tabooed as being too professional.

All sizes of paper ought to be kept on hand on a well appointed writing table. Letter paper of good size, note paper, medium and very small, and even a few of the cards which fit into square envelopes should be within easy reach, and there should also be some thin large paper or pads for common use. Paper is much cheaper than it used to be, so there is very little excuse for untidy letters written on half sheets and folded into envelopes that do not at all correspond in color or shape. Writing pads are capital things to use. The finest qualities of linen paper come in these pads of the right size to go into the small square envelopes, and when there are a great many letters to be written it is much easier to write them on a pad than to sit down at a writing table to do it.

It is always smart looking to seal a note or letter with sealing wax. Red, black and pale blue are the best to use. Postal cards are not in favor for correspondence. They are used only in giving orders or for business purposes.

Writing with quill pens is not so much of a fad as at one time it threatened to be, but clear, legible handwriting should be cultivated. Colored inks are not used. Jet black is decidedly the thing, according to Harper's Bazar, which is authority for the foregoing.

What the Irrigationists Want. After a long and very animated debate the Denver convention adopted a comprehensive plan for reaching congress. It provides that the new national committee shall draft certain bills, the purposes of which are to be as follows: Repeal of desert land laws. To withdraw from settlement all lands, except mineral, for which water is not accessible.

States to be permitted to select reclamation lands as security basis for irrigation works, titles to remain in the federal government until it passes from the state to the actual settler in 40 acre homesteads.

States to make hydrographic divisions of such lands. States to have proper irrigation departments. A national irrigation committee to be created. The territories to receive a million acre bounty provided for arid states by the Carey law.

International commissions to settle stream and water questions between the United States, Mexico and Canada. State legislation is recommended to unify irrigation and water administration. State conventions to discuss the million acre state grants and their proper use are proposed.

The judicial and divisional water control adopted by Colorado and Wyoming are recommended as models.

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G. T. PAUL, Manager.

Dillon, Montana.

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Notice of Administrators Sale.

In the district court of the fifth judicial district, State of Montana, in and for the County of Madison.

In the matter of the estate of Christopher Kingery deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that I, William Taylor, administrator of the estate of Christopher Kingery, will sell at public sale on March 5, 1895, the following described real estate.

The west half of south east quarter and east half of south west quarter of section 28 in township 6, south of range 4 west, containing 160 acres, more or less, together with improvements thereon, consisting of the dwelling house, stables, out-houses, fences, etc., together with all the tenements and other improvements thereon, and also the rights belonging or appertaining thereunto.

Terms half cash in hand with six months time at ten per cent. with mortgage for balance.

Sale to take place at the residence of deceased.

WM. TAYLOR,
Administrator.
First publication Feb. 2, 1895. 15-4

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of William J. Norwood, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of William J. Norwood deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his office in the city of Virginia, county of Madison, State of Montana.

Dated at Virginia City, this 30th day of January, 1895.

JULIAN A. KNIGHT,
Administrator of the said estate.
First pub. Feb. 2, 1895. 15-5

Order to Show Cause.

In the district court of the fifth judicial district of the State of Montana in and for the County of Madison.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Bartruff, deceased.

It appearing to this court by the petition this day presented and filed by Julian A. Knight, administrator of the estate of John S. Bartruff, deceased, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real and personal property, of said estate, to pay the debts of decedent and the expenses and charges of the administration.

It is therefore ordered by this court that all persons interested in the estate of deceased, appear before the said court on the 23 day of February, A. D. 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said court, in the City of Virginia, County of Madison, State of Montana, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell all of the real and personal property of said estate, and that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the MADISONIAN, a weekly newspaper published and printed in said county.

THOMAS DUNCAN,
Clerk.
Dated Jan. 23d, 1895. 14-5t.

Order to Show Cause.

In the district court of the fifth judicial district of the State of Montana, in and for the County of Madison.

In the matter of the estate of Dennis Collins, deceased.

It appearing to this court by petition this day presented and filed by Ras Rochester, the administrator of the estate of Dennis Collins, deceased; that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate of said decedent to pay the debts of decedent and the expenses and charges of administration.

It is therefore ordered by this court that all persons interested in the estate of said decedent, appear before the above named court on Monday the 25th day of February, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of said court, at the court house in Virginia City, County of Madison, State of Montana, to show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published four successive weeks in the MADISONIAN, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated this first day of February, A. D. 1895.

J. E. CALLAWAY,
Atty. for petitioner.
First pub. Feb. 2, 1895. 15-4

To Whom it May Concern.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BOZEMAN, Montana, Dec. 27 1894

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has filed in this office a list of lands situated in townships described below and has applied for a patent for said lands; that the list is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof by descriptive subdivisions has been posted in a convenient place in this office for the inspection of all persons and the public generally.

SOUTH AND WEST
Townships 6 and 7 south range 1 west.
Township 7 south, range 2 west.
Township 8 south, range 1 west.
Townships 6 and 7 south, range 1 east.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 south range 1 west.

Townships 1, 2 and 4 south, range 2 west.
Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, protests or contests against the claim of the company to any tract or subdivision described in the list on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the general land office at Washington, D. C.

C. P. BLAKELEY,
Register.
JOHN F. ATBURY,
Receiver.
First pub. Jan. 5 1895. 11-10t.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.