

PETTIGREW WILL FIGHT

Bitterly Opposed to Passage of the Pooling Bill.

BUTLER CONFIDENT IT WILL PASS

Senators Gorman, Aldrich and Chandler Will Lead the Opposition Against the Measure—Banker St. John Offers Advice Which Is Returned to His Address by Springer—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—As the senate session was about to close Friday night, Mr. Pettigrew gave a decidedly interesting turn to the otherwise tedious debate on the Indian appropriation bill. It had been discussed for several days and Mr. Call, in charge of the measure, sought to secure an agreement for a final vote. There were numerous objections, and among them one from Mr. Pettigrew, which was emphasized by the brief but pointed statement he made. It was in the nature of a disclosure that an arrangement had been reached among senators whereby the pooling bill would be taken up at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and held before the senate day and night and over Sunday until passed. The statement came so unexpectedly and was the sequel to such active work throughout the day by the friends of the pooling bill that it created something of a sensation among the senators and spectators. Mr. Pettigrew added to his announcement he would take effective steps to defeat the passage of the pooling bill by objecting to the disposal of the Indian appropriation bill or other measures having precedence.

Contract School Question.

The contract school item of the Indian bill was completed in such form as to provide a 20 per cent reduction from the expenditures of last year. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) spoke throughout the afternoon in favor of a judicial system for the Indian Territory, but his amendment to that effect was finally ruled out of order.

The Democratic steering committee of the senate after many postponements held a meeting and decided to recommend to the senate that Senator Butler should be permitted to move at 3 o'clock Saturday for the consideration of the pooling bill; that this bill should be continued as the unfinished business until 12 o'clock Monday, and if it should not be disposed of by that time, it should give place to other business.

The program was immediately construed into a decision to hold a Sunday session and this act was made the most of by those senators who oppose the bill. The advocates of the bill did not admit in so many words that their purpose included a Sunday session, but they confessed that if they should succeed in getting the bill up, they would use their utmost endeavors to have it voted upon before the expiration of the time set for its consideration, and at this time would include only about three hours of the Saturday session and one hour of the Monday session, they would necessarily have very limited time for the bill without either a night or a Sunday session.

Butler Confident of Success.

When Senator Butler, who, as chairman of the interstate commerce commission, has charge of the bill, was asked what his purpose was as to a Sunday session, he said he did not want to be quoted as saying anything that could be construed into a threat and that he would only say he would use his best endeavors to get the bill before the senate and that if he should succeed in that he would continue his exertions in its behalf until a vote could be reached. He felt confident of the success of the bill in case a vote could be reached and he believed a clear majority would be shown on the vote for consideration. While Senator Butler would name no figures, it is understood other friends of the bill claim that a final vote would show two-thirds of the senate in favor of it.

The opponents concede if a vote should be reached it would pass, but they are determined in the declaration that it shall not reach the point when the test of its strength shall be made. The tactics which they will pursue were foreshadowed in Senator Pettigrew's brief speech in the senate just prior to adjournment. The feeling is such as to make it clear there will be a very sharp clash when the effort is made to take the bill up, and the indications are for a period of most decided parliamentary sparring against the measure which will probably be led by Senator Gorman on the Democratic side and Senators Chandler and Aldrich among the Republicans.

BANKER ST. JOHN OFFERS ADVICE.

Congressman Springer Makes the Shoe Fit the Other Foot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following correspondence, which explains itself, has passed between William P. St. John, president of the Mercantile National bank of New York, and Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency. This first is a letter addressed by Mr. St. John to Mr. Springer, in which the former says: "When before your honorable committee in December I commended the redemption of United States notes in gold only at that time under the conditions then of extraordinary weakness of the treasury, I

added that the United States was then (earlier) able to redeem greenbacks and notes in silver and laugh at such consequences. Under the profound conviction that the present condition of the treasury reserve and liberal accumulations of idle money in New York and other money centers afford together a new opportunity to do so safely, I write to beg you to ask the secretary of the treasury to exercise the option conferred upon him by law to redeem the United States notes in silver dollars. The treasury reserve is now composed of about \$105,000,000 in gold and only about \$15,000,000 of free silver. If the secretary will instruct the treasurer and every assistant treasurer of the United States to meet the demand for the redemption of United States and treasury notes in standard silver only, and continue this for a reasonable time, the achievement will be in all details and in every respect a happy one and no more interest bearing debt need to be created. On the other hand, if the secretary of the treasury still neglects this opportunity, the neglect may prove one more just ground for faultfinding with his administration on public finance."

To this letter Mr. Springer replied: "In answer to your letter permit me to say I am under the profound conviction that the present condition of the treasury reserve and liberal accumulations of idle money in New York afford together a new opportunity for you to exercise the discretions conferred on you by law to pay all checks at the bank of which you are president in standard silver dollars. If you should pursue this course for a reasonable time the achievement would be in all details and in every respect a happy one. On the other hand, if you should neglect this opportunity the neglect may prove one more ground for faultfinding with those financiers who preach one doctrine and practice another."

General Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The house devoted Washington's birthday to the further consideration of the general deficiency bill. Most of the time was spent in the discussion of questions of minor importance relating to the extra compensation for the employees of the house of representatives and no amendments of any moment were adopted. Just before adjournment the senate resolution to postpone the time when the new regulations to prevent collisions at sea should go into force was passed.

Gresham Will Adopt a New Course.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Secretary Gresham has decided he will make no further effort to induce congress to pass the bill appropriating \$125,000 to pay damages sustained by British sealing vessels seized by our naval ships and revenue cutters in Bering sea before the making of the modus vivendi. If the bill fails now then he will proceed immediately to draw up a treaty for submission to the senate creating an arbitration committee to adjust the claims.

For Payment of Sugar Bounties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Blackburn on behalf of the committee on appropriations, introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill to provide for the payment of the full bounty on the sugar produced in 1894 and for the payment of 8-10ths of 1 cent per pound on the production of 1894. The amendment for the payment of the first class claims carries an appropriation of \$238,289.

Allen Reports Pettigrew's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Allen made a favorable report on the amendment proposed by Senator Pettigrew to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$300,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to purchase and distribute seed grain among the drought sufferers.

House Seats Epes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The house election committee, by a vote of 7 to 4, decided the contest for the seat of the Fourth district of Virginia in favor of Epes, the Democrat who holds the seat, rejecting the claims of Goode, who ran on a fusion ticket.

The Old Courthouse.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—There was unveiled a tablet to mark the sight of "The Old Courthouse," from the stairs of which was first read to the people of Baltimore the declaration of independence.

NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Rev. Samuel G. Jones died at Cartersville, Ga., aged 91. He was the father of the Rev. Sam Jones, the revivalist. Five of his sons are Methodist preachers.

The Sisters of Charity are to erect a new asylum for insane near Ashbury, Ia., to cost \$75,000.

The farmers of Upper Sandusky, O., contributed \$450 for the destitute of Cheyenne county, Kan.

H. F. Boyer was held for trial in \$1,000 at Dubuque, Ia., for selling oleomargarine without a city license.

Della Smith was accidentally shot by Charles Kleus, age 19, at Lebanon, Ind. She will probably die.

Martin Meland was elected chief of the fire department at Des Moines, Ia., in place of John Monarchs.

The Rev. G. H. Votaw of Princeton, Ill., has accepted a call to the First Congregational church of Hawarden, Ia.

The store of W. H. Whitlock of Arthur, Ill., was robbed of nearly \$1,000 worth of goods. The plunder was removed on a handcar.

North Texas is putting in the biggest

crop of oats ever known in the history of the state.

At Cannellon, W. Va., Albert Rudder was shot and killed by John Lively and his two sons. The murderers are at large.

Taking of evidence was begun at Peoria, Ill., in the suit of Jorgen Scovgaard against the Jonathan Clarke & Son's company of Chicago for \$20,000 damages. He claims he was permanently injured by defective machinery.

Congress Hall, one of the old-time gambling establishments of Tucson, Ariz., was entered by masked men, who took \$340 in gold out of George Houston's pocket. Houston was the dealer.

In St. Johns, N. F., between 6,000 and 7,000 persons are regularly receiving relief. The government has been contributing \$1,000 weekly for the poor, but this has been withdrawn. The government intimates its intention of starting relief works.

Judge Depe at Newark, N. J., sentenced Henry Kohl to be hanged March 21 for the murder of Joseph Peinzel. Kohl smiled while being sentenced.

Three business houses and stocks of goods burned at Terrell, Tex. Loss, \$49,000; insurance, \$20,000.

J. K. Tillotson's disastrous venture, the Hotel Victory, at Put-in-Bay, O., was sold at Toledo, O., to reimburse creditors. It cost \$207,000; it brought \$17,000. O. E. Falls & Co., the architects, secured the property.

The Prentice Brown Stone company of Ashland, Wis., which got out the big brown stone obelisk for the World's fair, has gone into a receiver's hands.

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE.

Le Bon, the French Historian, Predicts an Oriental Influx.

The French historian Le Bon in a recent article predicts that Europe will become the seat for despotism and later for barbarism and incur the same fate as the Byzantine and the Persian empires. Next the Slavs will destroy the old culture, and then Europe will be overrun with the orientals, particularly the Chinese and the Hindoos.

According to Professor Le Bon's views, a general European war will be succeeded by terrible economic conditions. The orient is already commencing to be the producer for Europe instead of being the consumer, and Europe, in spite of its tariff protection, will find it impossible to check the flood. India is now exporting its produce, which, in spite of transportation expenses, is sold at a lower figure than the European, and India, provided with machinery, is now competing with Europe in the manufacturing market. China, when its war with Japan is over, will follow India's example.

When India and China, with their enormous deposits of coal, have a mass of factories in operation, they will overwhelm the European markets with their products and place the European workman in the position where he must either starve to death from lack of work or starve on absolutely insufficient wages. The oriental workman will not, as experience has shown, desert their cheap food—tea and rice—for our more expensive food or European luxuries.

Professor Le Bon's views, says Le Temps, may be drawn in dark colors, but every one familiar with political economy must to a certain extent endorse them. The European markets in certain of their branches are now and have for some time felt the killing influence of economical competition from the oriental countries, and when such conditions exist now what will they be when these countries will be equipped with European machinery and producing its articles with the same facility as is now done in Europe? It may not come in our time, but a future generation will have a difficult problem to solve.

TELEGRAPHIC TYPEWRITER.

Novel Method of News Distribution Followed in Paris.

L'Agence Havas, the great distributor of news at Paris, has introduced recently a system of telegraphic typewriters which for rapid spreading of information excels anything known. The machine was invented as well as perfected by an American, Mr. Wright, and, after some adaptation necessary for the peculiar purpose it had to serve, presents now the perfection of an apparatus for the news bureau. A typewriter in the central station works the machine, and all the subscribers receive the identical information in less than one-third the time required by ordinary telegraphic transmission. Absolute accuracy is guaranteed, the operator sees what he is writing, and mutilation or dropping of words is impossible.

The system of news distribution is very complicated, but great pains have been taken to secure it against any likely interruption of the service. All the wiring is through underground cables, one cable being allowed for a group of 15 subscribers, but there are 20 wires in each cable, allowing a reserve of five wires for each circuit. The machine is quite different from the old American tickers, in that the paper used is not a strip three-quarters of an inch wide, but a roll of paper 6½ inches in width. The principle is that of a typewriter, each key of which is connected with a special communicator, allowing an electric current to pass through the line, upon which are disposed a given number of receivers with typewriting attachments, but without any clockwork. A type reel guided by the current from the central station prints upon a roll of paper as in a typewriter. The commutator

mentioned above is set going by a small electric motor receiving its energy from a battery of 60 Tudor accumulators.—Nature.

An Interesting Insurance Question.

William Bailey, who had been buying horses and shipping them south, and who accidentally shot himself through the right foot two weeks ago, has died of his injuries. Bailey came here from Fort Scott. Shortly after the first of the year he took out two accident insurance policies, one in the Fidelity and Casualty company for \$5,000 and the other in the Standard company for a like amount. The latter company claims exemption under a clause which releases it if the insured is injured while in the act of violating a state law. Local representatives of the company claim that as Bailey was shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his pocket he was carrying a concealed weapon, and thereby violating the state law.—Atchison (Kan.) Dispatch.

Indiana's Librarian.

Mrs. Emma L. Davidson of Peru has been elected state librarian for Indiana. Miss Nancy Baker of Indianapolis was a close competitor, receiving in the joint Republican caucus 46 of 101 votes. Mrs. Davidson has appointed Miss Fitzgerald of Madison and Miss Lillian Welton of Vincennes as her assistants.

An Odd Death Notice.

The following death announcement appeared the other day in the Frankische Tagespost, Nuremberg: "The life principle of our dear wife and mother ended today in the fifty-fifth year of its existence. The material will be given back to earth in the graveyard on Saturday."

The Name Disgraced.

In The Journal Officiel appears a notice to the effect that another Captain Dreyfus of the artillery and of the staff is desirous of changing his name to that of Deslaurens. This officer was born at Nancy in 1855 and is stationed at Perpignan. There are now 38 officers of the name of Dreyfus in the army list. Seven are in the artillery, 12 in the infantry, one is in the engineers and eight in the territorial army.

Death For Train Robbers.

A bill to make train robbery a capital offense has been introduced in the Missouri legislature.

GEMS IN VERSE.

Be What Thou Art.

To be what thou wouldst truly be,
Be bravely, truly, what thou art.
The acorn houses the huge tree
And patient, silent, bears its part
And bides the miracle of time,
For miracle, and more sublime
It is that all that has been writ
To see the great oak grow from it.
But thus the soul grows, grows the heart—
To be what thou wouldst truly be,
Be truly what thou art.

To be what thou wouldst truly be,
Be true. God's finger sets each seed,
Or when or where we may not see
But God shall nourish to its need
Each one, if but it dures be true
To do what it is set to do.
Thy proud soul's heraldry! 'Tis writ
In every gentle action. It
Can never be contested. Time
Dates thy brave soul's ancestral book
From thy first deed sublime.
—Joaquin Miller.

My Philosophy.

I allude to a man
Who does about the best he can
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower mundane institute,
No matter of his daily walk
Is subject for his neighbor's talk,
And critic the mind of every whim
Just all get up and go for him.

It's natural enough, I guess,
When some gets more and some gets less,
For them that's on the slimmest side
To claim it ain't a fair divide.
And I've knowed some to lay in wait
And get up soon and set up late
To catch some fellow they would hate
For goin at a faster gait.

The signs is bad when folks commence
A-fingin fault with Providence
And balkin 'cause the world don't shake
At ev'ry prancin step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be
If stripped to self, and stark and bare
He hung his sign out everywhere.

My doctrin' is to lay aside
Contentions and be satisfied;
Just do your best, and praise a name
That follows that count just the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with trouble, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gets more licks than all the rest.
—James Whitecomb Riley.

Longevity in England.

No fewer than 196 persons were reported during 1894 in the column of death notices in the London Times as being 90 or over. Their aggregate age was 18,203 years; 89 were men who lived jointly 8,226 years, and 107 were women whose ages amounted to 9,977 years.

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