THE YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL.

VOLUME XI. NO, 132. MILES CITY, MONTANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS

McINTIRE MERCANTILE COMPANY.

TO-DAY is the second in the ... day annual poultry show of ... Philadelphia Club in the ... City.

This is very properly the largest exhibition of feathered birds in the United States, since the Philadelphia chicken is as famous for its tenderness as a Philadelphia lawyer is for his ... penmanship. The entries ... large that twenty judges ... needed to make the ...

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CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL Emanuel Church cor. Palmer and Eleventh streets. Services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Holy communion first Sunday in each month after morning services.
Rev. J. T Pritchard, Rector.

METHODIST Church corner Eleventh and Pleasant streets Services at 11a.m. and 7:30p.m.. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings.
Rev. F. G. Boylan, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN Courch Corner Main Street and Montana Avenue. Services Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Rev. Jno. Dunlap, Pastor.

CATHOLIC Church of the Sacred Heart Corner of Main and Tenth Streets. Services first and third Sundays of the month. High Mass at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7:30 p.m.

SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M. Yellowstone Lodge No. 26 meets at Masonic Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month.

I. O. O. F. Custer Lodgee No. 13, meets in their hall every Monday night.
Sentinal Encampment meets firt and third Friday of each, month.

K. of P. Crusader Lodge No. 7, meets at Odd Fellows hall on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

I. O. G. T. Star of the West meets at Masonic hall every Thursday evening.

G. A. R. U. S. Grant Post, No. 14, meets at Odd Fellows hall on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

A. O. U. W. Tongue River Lodge No. 35, meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month

S. of V. Col. E. Butler Camp, No. 4, meets the second audfourth Saturdays of each month.

KANSAS IMBROGLIO.

The Republicans are Now the Complete Masters in the Legislative Row at Topeka.

Full Details of the Scenes Which Followed the Populist Attempt to Gain Control.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16. Up to the hour of assembling of the republican house at 9 o'clock this morning for its legislative day of Thursday the legislative war has been a bloodless one. The republicans still maintain their position in representatives hall, and the populists still maintan theirs outside of it.

The situation appears on its face fully as bellicose ar it did yesterday. Gov. Lewelling still asserts postively that he will drive the republicans from the hall at the point of the bayonet and the republicans assert with equal positiveness that they will resist ejection, even to the use of arms. Col. Huges, in command of the military force now stationed in the sity, has for a third time

DECLINED TO OBEY THE GOVERNOR'S ORDER

to his men to eject the republicans. The sheriff still refuses to take a hand in the trouble and the governor's only alternative forces are three meager companies of provisional troops composed of populists. They are green recruits, badly organized and badly drilled and are not considered, even by the governor, effective enough to dislodge the republicans from their position. They may be reinforced during the day by the formation of other provisional companies, and in that event an attack may be made upon the republican stronghold. Otherwise, from present indications, the day will probably pass peacefully.

Col. Hughes will, in all probability, be relieved from his command today. Immediately he receives notice of release he will retire from command, and his regiment, which includes most of the companies on the ground, will retire with him.

The plans of the populists included an assault on the republican stronghold at 3 o'clock this morning. They hoped to take the enemy by surprise and to carry the position without difficulty.

Col. Hughes, although not officially informed of the plan, learned its details, and apprised the republican house of it, giving them to understand at the same time that they had nothing to fear from him. A little later he was summoned to the governor's office, where the plan was laid before him, and he was ordered to carry it out. The colonel informed the governor, in forcible language, that he was on duty to

MAINTAIN PEACE, NOT TO BREAK IT.

The republican house, he said, was the legally constituted house of the state of Kansas, and he did not propose to interfere with it in the transaction of its business.

When the republicans learned that Col. Hughes, who had been placed in command of all the troops, would take no action hostile to them they coutermanded by wire many of their requests for men, believing themselves to be

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

Then, the populists throughout the state, being mostly of the agricultural class, would be hard to reach by wire, and many of them did not receive their newspapers until late this morning, and consequently knew nothing of the serious nature of the condition of affairs. There are now on the ground, all told, about 500 state troops and an equal number of armed citizens, 100 of the latter being populists, and the remaining 400 republicans.

It was a cold, dreary night for the republicans besieged in representatives' hall. The hard-hearted janitor of the capitol building refused to turn on the heat which he had turned off yesterday in the effort to freeze the republicans out. The hall was miserably cold, and the republicans were forced to engage in walking matches and other antics about the hall to keep up a free circulation of blood. Sleep was out of the question. The members, however,

HAD THE COMFORT OF FOOD,

which the military guards in the grounds below kindly allowed to be hoisted through the windows.

"We're absolute masters of the situation," said Col. Warner, representative from Comanche county and chairman of the republican caucus steering committee. "The militia are with us, and as for volunteers, why, I reckon we can muster as many as the other fellows. These provisional companies don't amount to anything. They are nothing but pet lambs. We're wolves now, and all that is wanting to make us devour them is the opportunity. If they should gain entrance to this hall, and I don't see how they can, considering the strength of our barricades, and they will find sixty-seven men as determined as ever withstood attack. Our resistance will not be a passive one. We will fight to the last to maintain a position which we maintain to be legal and right."

At 11 o'clock the governor sent a message to the house, stating that he would gave the members

JUST FIFTEEN MINUTES TO VACATE

the hall, warning them that failure to vacate would force him to eject them at the point of the bayonet. The republicans received the message with derisive laughter, and took no action upon it. They at once doubled their guards in the corridors and all the doors of the house and waited expectantly to receive the attack. At the end of fifteen minutes no soldiers appeared to enforce the governor's threat. An hour passed and still no troops appeared, and then the republicans settled down to routine business. At noon a wagonload of provisions were delivered to the republicans, and Speaker Douglass stated that the house was now provisioned for two days.

At 12:15 p. m. a resolution was adopted, under suspension of the rules, defending the attempted arrest of Ben C. Rich, populist reading clerk. Tuesday as simply an attempt to get the question of the legality of the organization of the two houses before the courts.

Newsboys circulated around the room, postmen brought the mail, and in their little world the republicans have provided for all their necessities. Representative H. C. Hoch, of Marian, presided in the stead of Speaker Douglass for some time during the morning, while the speaker went to the hotel for his breakfast.

THE LEGISLATURE.

HELENA, Feb. 17. Party lines were well adhered to in the joint assembly yesterday, Representative Tierney being the only one who voted for a gentlemen of the opposite political faith. There were only two absentees, McDonel and Tallent, so that the total vote was within two of being the full strength of the legislature. Mantle lacked six votes of an election and Clark twelve. For the first time since the balloting began Sanders did not receive a vote, but Carter got one, that of Coder. Tierney voted for Couch.

The senate yesterday concurred in the house bill locating the state normal school at Dillon. Hoffman introduced an important bill, by the terms of which the state board of education is to select sites for the state educational institutions from the school or the public lands of the state. Steele's bill to establish a state bureau of health and vital statistics was unfavorably reported from committee and indifinitely postponed.

The house, in committee of the whole, took up the bill to submit to the people the question of a constitutional amendment reapportioning the state into twenty senatorial and sixty-one representative districts, on the basis of population. The smaller counties opposed it, as they said the effect would be to cut them out of a state senator apiece. They were beaten, however, in committee of the whole, by a vote of twenty-one ayes to twenty-eight nays on a motoin to strike out the enacting clause. It was only a partial victory for the friends of the bill, nevertheless, as the vote in committee shows that unless they gain accession to their ranks they cannot pass the measure. The vote was a large one for a committee of the whole, being within six of the full membership of the house. It takes a two-thirds vote in each branch of the legislature assembly to propose a constitutional amendment. Giving the friends of the reapportionment bill all the six absentees and their strength would be thirty-four, which is just four short of the necessary two-thirds. The bill says the legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state every ten years after 1895, and that at the session next following the census, and also the session following a federal census, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives on the basis of such enumeration, according to the ratio to be fixed by law. The section of the bill which fixes the basis of representation is known as an amendment to section three of article six of the constitution, and is as follows:

"For the purpose of choosing members of the legislature, the state shall be divided into twenty senatorial, and sixty-one representative districts, as may be, and composed of continuous territory, to be called senatorial ond representative districts. Each senatorial district shall elect one senator, and each representative district shall elect one member of the house of representatives. The senatorial districts shall be numbered from one to twenty inclusive, in the same order, commencing at the northern boundary of the state and ending at the southern boundary thereof. In the formation of each district no county or city and county shall be divided unless it contains sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts; nor shall a part of any city and county be united with any county or city and county in forming any district. The enumeration taken in the year 1895, as provided in this article, shall be the basis of fixing and adjusting the senatorial and representative districts herein provided for, and the legislature shall, at its first session after such enumeration, and after each other enumeration herein provided for, establish, adjust and apportion the representation so as to preserve the senatorial and representative districts respectively, as nearly equal in population as may be, but in making such adjustment no persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws, shall be counted as forming part of the population of any district."

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We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold, or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at John Wright's drug store. Large size 50c and $1.

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Its trains run solid to Milwaukee and Chicago.

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It runs four trains daily to Milwaukee and Chicago.

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It is popularly styled the "Old Reliable."

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St. Paul, Minn.

[Official Publication.]

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

An Ordinance to Prevent the carrying of Concealed Weapons and providing for the punishment therefor.

Be it Ordained, by the City Council of the City of Miles City:

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of the said city, to bear concealed upon his person, any dirk, dagger, pistol, revolver, or other deadly weapon. Any person violating any provision of this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars. This section shall not apply to peace officers in the discharge of their official duties.

Approved November 17th, 1892.
[Signed] E. F. FISH,
Acting Mayor.
[Attest] S. GORDON,
City Clerk.

Bids for Medical Attendance.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CERK
OF CUSTER COUNTY
MILES CITY, Mont., Feb. 6, 1893.

Sealed proposals for furnishing medical attendance (including medicine) for the sick poor of the county, and such others as may be county charges, for the year succeeding March 6, 1893, will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock m., Monday, March 6, 1893. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

A. H. SWERDFIGER,
Clerk of Board.

Where to Stop in Helena.

Custer county people who visit Helena should stop at the New Merchants' Hotel. It is centrally located, run on both European and American plan, at popular rates. Good rooms, good table, and the YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL on file in the reading room.

WHERE ARE YOU AT?

If you don't take advantage of the very low prices we are making on clothing and overcoats.

One lot of men's coats—Choice $2.75.

One lot of boys' coats—Choice $1.73.

One lot of men's overcoats—Choice $4.50.

One lot of boy's overcoats---Choice $3.

One lot of boys' overcoats---Choice $1.50.

Call early and get first choice. We offer you immense bargaing during this sale.

Case, King & Wodzitzki.

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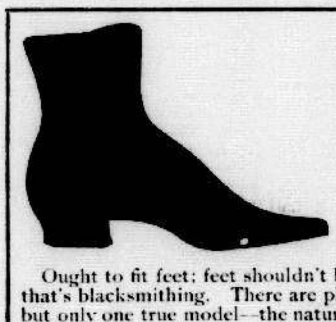

SHOES

Ought to fit feet; feet shouldn't be twisted to fit shoes; that's blacksmithing. There are plenty of shoe-theories, but only one true model—the natural human foot. Now if all shoes were alike, it wouldn't matter where you bought your shoes. But they are not all alike, so you must put yourself into the hands of the dealer as to quality, fit and value. Size price and looks you can tell. That is all you can tell. Time must tell the rest. So your confidence is not in the shoes but in the dealer. We want your confidence. It will not be betrayed.

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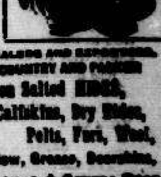

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