

FERGUS COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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WHITE HOME FROM DENVER

Fergus County Stockman Tells Democrat of the Great Livestock Gathering.

A VERY UNFORTUNATE SQUABBLE

Contention Over the Admission of Railroads and Packers Detracted From Benefits.

The Hon. B. C. White returned Wednesday evening from Denver, where he attended the annual meeting of the National Livestock association, being the only regularly accredited delegate from Montana. Friday afternoon Mr. White was seen by a representative of the Democrat and he gave an interesting account of the meeting, which was the most exciting in the long history of the association.

"It was a great gathering of representative stockmen from all over the United States," said Mr. White. "In point of numbers it was the best meeting of the kind ever held, and it required but a glance to tell one that it was, for the most part, made up of men from the plains, men who have had actual experience, and much of it, in the livestock business. The greater number of them were tanned by exposure to the elements and there prevailed that free and whole-hearted sociability which is characteristic of this class of men."

"There were five of us down from Montana, John M. Hoyt and 'Skew' Johnson of Miles City, John Boardman of Helena, W. E. Milner of Fort Benton, and myself. Of the five I was the only woolgrower, the other four Montanans being cattle raisers. Altogether there were 500 or 600 men in the convention."

"The city of Denver certainly did herself proud in the matter of entertainment of the visitors. There was always 'something doing' while we were not engaged in the regular work of the convention. We were given a reception at the Brown Palace hotel one evening, a masquerade ball at the Windsor hotel the next evening, entertained at the Orpheum theater on another evening, and, in fact, had something to do every evening of the week."

"The convention was notable for the great fight which arose over the proposition to admit to membership in the association representatives of the railroad and packing house companies. A more persistent and, at times, bitter fight was never seen in a convention of the sort. The railroad companies and packing house concerns applied for membership on the grounds that they were 'allied industries.' They were represented by an array of the most brilliant attorneys in the country and had the advantage of the active support of President Hagenbarth of the association. Hagenbarth had secured the proxies from several western states and had at his command a majority of the votes of the association."

"The opposition was led by Sam Cowan of Texas. He made a magnificent fight for the rejection of the applications of the railroads and packing houses. He successfully refuted every argument that they advanced. He said that inasmuch as the railroads fixed freight rates and the stockmen are compelled to pay such rates, their interests could never be in sympathy; that it would be as reasonable for the railroads to permit the stockmen to have an equal voice in the fixing of freight rates as for the railroads to be given a voice in the management of the business of the stockmen. He scored a telling point when he cited the fact that the president is having a rigid investigation made of the alleged discriminations on the part of the railroads and packing houses against the stockmen, and that if the stock growers ally their interests with the railroads and packers they cannot expect the investigation to amount to much."

"But Chairman Hagenbarth remained firm in his determination to admit the railroad and packing house representatives to membership in the association, and when the vote was taken he threw a majority of the votes that way. This speedily brought about the crisis. Finding themselves outvoted, and believing that the Na-

tional Livestock association had departed from its original purposes and aims, about half of the delegates left the hall. It is my opinion that many who remained in the hall were in hearty sympathy with those who went out. I know that it was so with myself and numerous woolgrowers with whom I talked."

"What the outcome of this fight will be I will not undertake to say. The executive committees of the two associations, the old and the new, will meet in Denver the 9th of May and it is possible that the trouble will be patched up and the two bodies once more united. It is to be hoped that such will be the case, for the stockmen of this country have enough to do to hold their own against the monopolistic interests without fighting among themselves."

"Although the meeting was torn to pieces by the big fight, there was some good work done and several subjects of interest to all stockgrowers discussed. The discussion of freight rates brought forth complaints from every section of the country over the poor service being given by the great stock-shipping roads. A vigorous protest was entered against the unnecessary delays in getting stock to market after it is once loaded. A committee was appointed to confer with the managements of the roads and try to induce them to abandon the present practice of mixing cars containing 'dead' freight, thereby causing delays. A proposition was also submitted to have congress investigate the transportation question and try to enact remedial legislation along that line."

"I was greatly interested in an address by Dr. Salmon, the government inspector, on the subject of 'Livestock Inspection,' continued Mr. White. "I was never so fully impressed with the magnitude of the task of inspecting livestock, especially of the west, and of the great good which this inspection is doing for the livestock interests of the west. According to the paper of Dr. Salmon 45,000,000 sheep have been inspected during the last year. Of course, thousands and millions of these sheep have been inspected several times over. As a result of this rigid inspection some of the most dreaded diseases are being eradicated. In the state of Wyoming the scab, which has done millions of dollars damage to woolgrowers, is being gradually wiped out by means of the dipping which is enforced by the government inspectors. The law providing for this service will ultimately mean a vast sum of money to western stockmen."

"Many other things of interest came up in the meeting, but these are the most important. All stockmen will await with some feelings of anxiety the result of the efforts to reconcile and reunite the two factions of the association. The executive committee or committees will also select a place for holding the next meeting, which will probably be Denver, as the greater number of stockmen present appeared to favor that city on account of its accessibility."

Revival Meetings.

The revival meeting started by the Christian Workers' Union in their mission room on the corner of First avenue and Main street, near the opera house, has surely received the approval of God. Since their evangelist, Miss Emma Baller, arrived, fifteen persons have been converted and twenty-four sanctified. Their room was overcrowded and Brother Winters invited them to go to his church and continue there. They accepted the invitation and Miss Baller spoke to a crowded house Sunday night. We anticipate a wonderful outpouring of the Spirit in the saving of souls and sanctifying of believers."

Just a word of explanation regarding their mission, its objects and work. It is not the Volunteers or Salvation Army which are separate organizations from the church, but a body of Christians from any or all denominations who have consecrated their lives and all to Christ and have a burning desire to save the lost, conducting services every night, making a special effort to reach those who do not for any reason attend church, to assist the poor and needy spiritually and temporally. It is supported by voluntary contributions. They invite the co-operation of all who are anxious for the bettering of mankind morally, temporarily and spiritually. If any further information is desired call on the superintendent, M. L. Thompson, at rear of mission room, corner First avenue and Main street, or address Box 863, Lewistown, Mont.

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HOLD PUBLIC INSTALLATION

Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters Begin New Lodge Year With Happy Occasion.

DANCING FOLLOWS LODGE WORK

Musical Program and Splendid Supper Help to Make the Evening a Pleasant One.

The Knights of Pythias and the auxiliary order, the Rathbone Sisters, held joint public installations in their lodge room in the Electric building last Thursday evening. It was one of the most pleasant occasions of the kind ever attended in this city, and the two hundred or more lodge members and guests present thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

Edward Brassey was chairman of the evening and performed the duties of that position in his usual happy manner. The installation services were impressive. Mrs. J. L. Mears was installing officer for the Rathbone Sisters. J. L. Mears was installed chancellor commander of the Knights for the coming year, and Mrs. John B. Ritch will occupy the highest place in the Rathbone Sisters' order for the coming term, that of excellent chief. The names of the other officers who were installed have been previously given in this paper.

Following the installation ceremonies an attractive musical program was rendered. Prof. Race and Mrs. DuClos rendered several beautiful selections and W. H. Smith delighted the crowd with two guitar selections. Prof. Silloway gave a number of excellent stereopticon views of local scenes and members of the two lodges under whose auspices the evening's entertainment was given.

An elegant lunch was served at the conclusion of the musical program and after the lunch dancing became the order of the evening and continued until early in the morning.

"DOES THE SALOON PAY?"

Important Topic Aply Discussed by the Rev. Henry Quickenden.

The topic, "Does the Saloon Pay?" was discussed at the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening by the pastor, Rev. Henry Quickenden. The following is a partial report of the address:

"This discussion is pertinent to the assertion that 'a wide open town makes business good.' We grant the assertion if the increased business referred to is that of the saloonkeeper, the jailer, the hospital, the poor house and the undertaker. We submit that the facts prove the contrary if it is meant that the business of the grocer, the lumberman and the clothier is increased by the wide open town. The recent restrictions of the city council ought to receive the loyal support of every patriotic citizen, regardless of party affiliations."

"Does it pay the drunkards family? Ask the lonely wife and mother at the midnight hour, ask the women in rags and tears, ask the helpless children who lack a father's care. Ask all these if the saloon pays and do not forget that the chief damage cannot be reckoned by money values, but must be measured in tears and groans, ruined bodies and lost souls."

and have been oftentimes incapacitated for full wage earnings."

"To say that the saloon makes business good is like saying that to burn \$200,000 worth of Fergus county's wheat crop each year would improve business conditions. You see their logic? It would require a fire department to put it out, a salvage corps to gather up the charred grain to feed to hogs, more carpenters to rebuild the granaries, and more lumber sawed to put into them, and more men to sow an increased acreage next year. You see how it makes business good to set fire to our granaries. Let's burn the whole crop next time. Instead of the fire department, the salvage corps, etc. put their corresponding terms, ministers, schools, hospitals, jails, bartenders and undertakers and you have the logic that makes the saloon business helpful to the community."

"What does it pay to a town as a whole? Facts, just here, are better than guesses or opinions. The following editorial is quoted by the Interior from the North Dakota Eagle, a prominent Bottineau county paper. It is clear, undisputed testimony: 'When prohibition went into effect, some of the leading papers of the state prophesied that the grass would grow on the streets of Fargo and Grand Forks, and that their sister towns across the river in Minnesota, with the advantage of the saloons bring, and the magnificent revenues from them would spring up into great cities. Cross the river and you will find that for once the newspaper men were false prophets. The Minnesota towns still have the saloons and the revenue of from ten to thirty thousand dollars a year from them, but the business, the growth, the prosperity, have gone to the prohibition towns. East Grand Forks, Minnesota, has forty two saloons. The assessed valuation of all the property is \$381,000 with a bonded indebtedness of 25 per cent. In addition to which there are outstanding unpaid warrants and other indebtedness amounting to \$50,000. In Grand Forks (across the river in North Dakota) the assessed valuation is \$3,500,000, its bonded indebtedness being only 8 and one half percent. City warrants are at par and bonds above par."

"In East Grand Forks there is one third mile of paving (mighty poor stuff at that) one mile of sewer, and an \$800 electric light plant. Grand Forks has fourteen miles of paved streets, electric light plant, sewer system, water works, and a \$45,000 filter. Notwithstanding all this, the rate of taxation is twenty per cent lower in Grand Forks with all its improvements than in East Grand Forks with almost no improvements and its great saloon revenues. The old theory that the saloons brings business to a town, paras and lights its streets and reduces taxation, has long been exploded."

"Does the saloon pay the county tax payer. Let the criminal court of records answer. For the past two years approximate \$15,000 was the cost of criminal cases in the district court which arose in connection with a saloon or in which liquor was a factor. If we could build that for our new high school building it would only require two more years of such saving to pay for it."

"Does it pay the drunkards family? Ask the lonely wife and mother at the midnight hour, ask the women in rags and tears, ask the helpless children who lack a father's care. Ask all these if the saloon pays and do not forget that the chief damage cannot be reckoned by money values, but must be measured in tears and groans, ruined bodies and lost souls."

SMALLPOX FATALITIES.

Many Victims in Billings of the Dread Disease.

Billings, Jan. 18.—Dr. Tuttle, of the state board of health, was called to Billings this morning to investigate the death of Mrs. Charles Gretchel, who died Tuesday morning. A dispute had arisen among the local physicians regarding the cause of her death, the health officers pronouncing the disease of hemorrhagic nature, while other physicians insisted that it was smallpox. Dr. Tuttle decided positively that Mrs. Gretchel did not die of smallpox.

One new case was reported today and one death occurred last night, Frank Sawyer, of north Twenty-sixth street. Seven deaths have occurred up to the present time.

Patronize home industries. Buy home-rendered, pure leaf lard. The best and cheapest. Abel Bros.

NEW SENATORS ARE ELECTED

State Legislatures Have Been Busy During the Past Week Confering Senatorial Toga.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS BOLT

In Joint Session They Fail to Stand by the Caucus Nominee, T. K. Niedringhaus.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 17.—Thos. K. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, the republican caucus nominee, today received a majority of the votes cast in both houses, in separate session, for United States senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell. The vote stood as follows: Senate—Cockrell, 22; Niedringhaus, 11. House—Niedringhaus, 79; Cockrell, 58; Kerens, 1; Bittinger, 1.

Tomorrow the election will be ratified by both houses in joint session. After Niedringhaus had been placed in nomination, Representative Grace of St. Louis, who had presented the resolution calling for the investigation of Niedringhaus, rose and said: "I dare to do all that becomes a man. In behalf of Col. R. C. Kerens and his gallant friends, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Thomas K. Niedringhaus."

Jefferson City, Jan. 21.—The ballot today for United States senator resulted as follows: Niedringhaus, 80; Cockrell, 81; Kerens, 3; scattering, 6. No election.

BEVERIDGE AND HEMENWAY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—The two branches of the Indiana legislature today voted separately for United States senator. Senator Albert J. Beveridge to succeed himself and Representative James A. Hemenway, of Boonville, to succeed Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks, received the unanimous vote of the republican members, who are in a large majority. The minority cast their votes for John W. Kern of Indianapolis and Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend.

THE CONTEST IN WASHINGTON.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 17.—On the first ballot for United States senator in the Washington legislature two ballots in the senate and house separately were as follows: Addison G. Foster of Tacoma, 43; Charles Sweeney of Spokane, 21; Samuel Piles of Seattle, 32; John L. Wilson, Seattle, 12; Wesley L. Jones, North Yakima, 4; Samuel G. Grogrove, Pomeroy, 5; Geo. Turner, (dem.), Spokane, 2. Necessary to elect, 69.

BURKETT IN NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 17.—Without a party caucus or other formality save the pledges of the state and district conventions, the republicans in the Nebraska legislature today voted for Congressman Elmer J. Burkett for United States senator.

There are only nine fusionists in the two houses, and Mr. Burkett received a majority vote in each.

SUTHERLAND IN UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 17.—Former Congressman George Sutherland today was elected United States senator to succeed Thomas Kerens, receiving the full republican vote in both houses of the legislature. William H. King, former congressman, received the six democratic votes.

KNOX IS ELECTED.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—The two branches of the Pennsylvania legislature today voted separately for United States senator. Philander C. Knox, who was appointed by Governor Pennypacker to succeed the late M. S. Quay, received the unanimous vote of the republicans.

BURROWS IS RE-ELECTED.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 17.—The two houses of the legislature in joint session cast their unanimous ballots for Julius C. Burrows for a third term in the United States senate.

M'CUMBER IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Dismarek, N. D., Jan. 17.—Both houses of the North Dakota legislature voted in separate session today for United States senator. The entire republican vote in each house was

cast for Senator P. J. McCumber.

CLAPP SUCCEEDS HIMSELF. St. Paul, Jan. 17.—Both houses of the legislature voted separately today for Moses Clapp for United States senator to succeed himself.

TROUBLES OF THE IRISH.

An Effort Being Made to Relieve Terrible Condition of Peasants.

Dublin, Jan. 17.—The Grand Orange lodge of Ireland has adopted the following resolution:

"That the Grand Orange lodge of Ireland, believing that devolution is merely another name for home rule, strongly protests against any attempt to weaken the union between this country and Great Britain, and repudiates in the most unreserved manner the action of so-called unionists in identifying themselves with the members of the Irish Reform association."

Speaking in Dublin at a gathering of the Ireland branch of the United Irish league, John Redmond said that the Gaelic league was doing a noble work for the country, and that he had always regarded it as complimentary to the political movement. He would deplore the existence of any friction between them.

Addressing a meeting of nationalists at Templeby, Mr. Redmond said that the problem of the west of Ireland was only now beginning to be understood painfully and slowly in England. There were rich lands in Connaught, but they were occupied with cattle ranches which were in the hands of a few men, while the whole population of the congested district was huddled on the fringes of bog and mountain. From these wretched people the shadow of famine was never absent. The persecution which had driven them from the rich lands had been created and maintained with a cautious cruelty by English rule. The only effective remedy for this state of affairs would be to sweep the uneconomic holdings out of existence.

PLAY WAS A SUCCESS.

Home Talent Production at Opera House Well Received.

The production of the melo-drama, "The Blue and the Gray," in Culver's hall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings by a company of home talent was a success in every particular. Prof. Silloway had the play in charge and the entire success of the play was due largely to his energy and good management.

Every seat in the house was taken Tuesday night when the curtain went up. The cast was well selected and each part was performed in a creditable manner. As Dietrich, the dutchman, Prof. Silloway was undoubtedly the star. Harry Boggs played the part of Teddy, the Irish recruit, in a worthy manner while Herbert Silloway took the part of Harry Pearson, the hero of the plot, in excellent manner. Roy E. Ayers as Colonel St. Leon and Charlie Grupp as John Barker, the overseer of the St. Leon plantation each won the favor of the audience. The difficult part of Maud St. Leon was played in a most effective manner by Miss Coralee Phillips. The natural elocutionary talent which Miss Phillips possesses enabled her to bring out this part to excellent advantage. Miss Orpha Noble made a first class Polly Prim and gave the part just the right amount of spirit to make the audience enjoy it. Miss Theta Dougherty played the part of Mrs. St. Leon in a painstaking and pleasing manner. Archie Farnham covered himself with glory in the manner in which he played the part of Uncle Ned, the old darkey. John Phillips made a good guerilla officer and Ralph Thavener, as the faithful friend of Harry Pearson manifested dramatic ability. A half dozen of the high school boys who did duty as guerilla soldiers were always on the right spot at the right time. The plectanians made a hit with their singing and dancing. Tom Stout had the part of Frank Duncan, the villain who receives his just deserts in the last scene. The play was given Wednesday night and the house was once more crowded. About \$135 was realized above all expenses and the money will be devoted largely to paying the expenses of the high school athletic team while they are training for the state meet in the spring.

If you are looking for reduced prices in shoes overshoes and rubbers call on A. Dahl, the shoemaker.

Blackford & Blackford, attorneys, First National bank building.