

The Montanian and Chronicle.

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CHOTEAU, TETON COUNTY, MONTANA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.

Teton Chronicle, Vol. V, No. 8.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GENERAL Merchandise Ever Brought to Choteau for one Season's Business is Now Being Unpacked and Put in Stock.

These Goods have all been Selected in the Eastern Markets, Mostly from Manufacturers. By buying Direct from the Manufacturers it means that we Save the Jobbers' Profits, not only for ourselves but for our Customers as well. Come and see a store full of New Goods at

JOS. HIRSHBERG & COMPANY'S,
BIG DEPARTMENT STORE, CHOTEAU, MONTANA.

THE CLUB

"A Resort For Gentlemen."

Choice stock of all Leading Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Budweiser Lager Beer Constantly on hand.

Phone No. 9. M. MORISON & CO., Props.

When in Choteau, meet your friends at the Club.

NEW MOULDING

AT THE ART STUDIO

We have just received 2,000 feet of Moulding, also Matting, Fancy Corners, etc. Frames made to order. Bring your studies and get our prices.

Mrs. E. N. HAUGEN, Choteau, Montana.

CITY DRUG STORE

C. H. DRAKE, Proprietor.

Complete Stock of Stationery: Tablets, Box Paper, Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Writing Paper. AT EASTERN PRICES.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded From Purest Drugs.

CHOTEAU, MONT.

The Gem,

ANGUS BRUCE, Proprietor

Firstclass Restaurant.....

Under New Management.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Cuisine Unsurpassed.

The CHOTEAU HOUSE

Wm Hodgskiss Prop

Centrally Located and the Best Accommodations of any House in the County. Service and Cuisine surpassed by no other House.

Liquors and Cigars

Furnished for the Convenience of its Customers.

Livery and Feed Stable

Run in Connection. Largest and most Convenient Barn in Town. Careful and Painstaking man in charge. Reasonable Charges.

Philippine Surrender.

Manila, Sept. 22.—Aguinaldo's former bodyguard, Major Alhambra, two captains, two lieutenants and 21 men with 23 rifles, surrendered about 40 miles north of Balee, Island of Luzon, to Capt. George Detchandy of the 22d United States infantry yesterday and took the oath of allegiance and were released.

Since Aguinaldo left General MacArthur's house for his present place of confinement he has never left the premises, although he is at liberty to do so if accompanied by an officer. The reason assigned is that he fears assassination at the hands of the partisans of the late General Luna.

General Chaffee has refused the request for the release of the prisoners on the island of Guam. He considers that their release would not be safe until the surrender or capture of Malvar and Lukban.

To Test The Law.

Helena, Sept. 23.—The test case to decide as to the constitutionality of that section of the anti gambling law which prohibits the use of merchandise slot machines, was made up today. For several months the cigar dealers and others in Montana have been raising a fund to take the law into court, and now that it is raised the fight will be made.

Yesterday Elmer Woodman, a Main street dealer, opened his slot machine for business. His first customers were Knute Opheim and August Fack, two dealers, and many others tried their luck, and the machine was kept running all day.

County Attorney McConnell had other witnesses beside the dealers try the machine and as soon as possible the case will be taken to the district court.

"The proceeding is instituted merely as a friendly test of the law," said Mr. Woodman. "Every cigar dealer in the state is interested in the case and its issue will determine, at least, what disposition will be made of the cigar slot machines. We are in no way interested in the gambling law except that provision which includes cigar machines in the category of gambling devices."

Standard Has a Fire.

Anaconda, Sept. 23.—Fire broke out in the composing room of the Anaconda Standard at 5:40 o'clock this afternoon, and for a time threatened to demolish the entire plant. The flames were not extinguished until 8:30 o'clock.

The damage done was such that it was impossible to use the machinery for the purpose of issuing the morning edition and at 7:40 o'clock the entire staff of printers and reporters departed for Butte for the purpose of getting out the morning paper on the press of the Butte Daily Inter Mountain.

Day of Atonement.

"Yom Kippur," or the day of atonement, the highest of all holy days of the year for those of the Hebrew faith, was ushered in at half-past 7 o'clock last Sunday evening. For them this is the day when God in his mercy extends forgiveness to the fallen sinner who seeks repentance for his transgressions. Beginning on that evening those who belonged to the Hebrew faith, abstained from all the enjoyments of the world and spent 24 hours in fasting and in prayer.

To Expel Wellington.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—George L. Wellington's alleged remarks about the assassination of President McKinley may cost him his seat in the United States senate. Through a close friend of Senator Foraker the statement was made in this city tonight that a vigorous movement was in progress to expel U. S. Senator Wellington.

Senator Hanna is expected to offer the resolution when congress meets, and Senator Foraker, with numerous other senators high in the councils of the republican party, are expected to fight for the measure until it is carried to victory.

School Law.

"Is a school district authorized to collect apportionment for a married woman under the age of 21 years?" This is the question that Superintendent Welch has been called upon to answer by County Superintendent Dilworth, of Red Lodge.

The law says that school districts shall receive money from the state for all children between the ages of 6 and 21 years of age. Mr. Welch is of the opinion that so long as the student is under the statutory age it is not material whether she is married or not. Mr. Welch will advise Miss Dilworth that the district interested may collect for the young woman if she is under 21 years of age, whether she is married or not.

Willing to Consider Claims.

London, Sept. 23.—The foreign office is disposed to settle the claims of Americans for deportation from the Transvaal without troubling the United States embassy to collect more testimony or bring over witnesses. The demands of the Americans will be voluntarily sealed down by the United States embassy from the large sums at first asked.

Insurance on President's Life.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 23.—Finance tomorrow will say: "The amount of life insurance carried by President William McKinley has been a subject of considerable discussion through the newspapers and some of the insurance journals. Finance has ascertained that President McKinley carried \$315,000 in life insurance policies."

The Trial of Czolgosz.

Buffalo, Sept. 23.—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial this morning charged with the murder of President William McKinley. He entered a plea of "guilty," which was subsequently changed to "not guilty," by direction of the court. All the events of the day it decided that the trial would be short. The court convened at 10 o'clock and within two hours eight jurors had been secured. No technicalities were raised by counsel and it was significant that every man who said he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the district attorney. Those who acknowledged they had formed an opinion or stated that they were prejudiced, but admitted their opinion could be changed by evidence were accepted by each side.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the supreme court judges was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of the court and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice Loran L. Lewis, former Justice Robert C. Titus and Calton R. Ladd said they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

"It would be best," he said, "for my colleague and myself that I say something regarding our presence here as attorneys for the defendant. At the time my name was suggested I was out of the city and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of counsel for the defendant. When the circumstances of my selection were told to me I was extremely reluctant to accept. But the duty had been imposed and I considered it my duty in all the circumstances to defend this man. I asked that no evidence be presented here—that the court will not permit the acceptance of any evidence unless it would be at the trial of the most meagre criminal in the land."

"I am familiar with these circumstances," says Justice White in reply, "and I wish to say that I will give you every assurance that the prisoner will have a fair and impartial trial, and that during the progress of the trial he will receive such treatment as the law demands in any criminal case."

The work of securing the jurors was then undertaken with celerity that was amazing. Before the day was over the entire panel had been sworn, the jurors had listened to a description of the Temple of Music, where the crime was committed, they had seen photographs of that interior and been told by the surgeons what caused the death of the president and the effect of the assassin's shot upon the various organs of the body. They also learned why the fatal bullet had not been located. The presentation of the government's case began shortly before three o'clock, when Assistant District Attorney Halter began with much deliberation to address the jury. He spoke very briefly.

"We shall show," he said, "that, for a few days previous to the shooting this defendant had predicted the shooting of the president. He knew that on the sixth day of September the president would receive the shot in the Temple of Music; that on that day he went to the exposition, got into line with the people and approached the president, that he had a weapon concealed in his hand, and as the president extended his hand in kindly greeting he fired the fatal shot."

"He fired two shots, in fact. One of them took effect in the abdomen and caused the mortal wound which resulted in the president's death. That in brief is the story we shall show you. The witnesses will tell you this story and I am sure that when you have heard the evidence you will have no difficulty in reaching a verdict of murder in the first degree."

The first witness, Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American exposition, described the ground floor of the Temple of Music and was followed by Perry A. Bliss, a photographer who presented views of the

interior of the building. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of the three physicians, two of whom had attended the president the last days, while the other performed the autopsy.

The latter, Dr. Harvey R. Gaylor, was the first of the trio to be called. He described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the location of the bullet. The cause of death was attributed to the gun shot wound but fundamentally, he said, it was due to changes back of the stomach, in the pancreas, caused by the "breaking down" of the material of the pancreas as a result of the passage of the bullet.

Dr. Herman Mynter followed and his testimony was important inasmuch as it brought out the fact that the reason why the fatal bullet had not been located at the autopsy was because of the unwillingness of the president's relatives to have the body further mutilated by their instruments. Dr. Mynter and Dr. Mann, who followed him, both testified that the primal cause of death was the gun shot wound in the stomach. One effect of this wound was, they said, to cause the gangrene to form in the pancreas, and the spot of poisoned tissue was as large around as a silver dollar.

The New Party's Platform.

Kansas City, Sept. 23.—The new allied party has issued the following declaration of principles:

The political and economic conditions of our country have made it imperative for the wealth producing classes of the United States to unite in one vast political organization to the end that class legislation in our government shall be abolished.

First, we demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate.

Second, we favor the public ownership of all public utilities as the people shall from time to time decide.

Third, the land, including all natural resources, the heritage of the people, should be secured from speculative purposes and all ownership should be prohibited. Land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs or held by aliens should be reclaimed and held for actual settlers only.

Fourth, we favor scientific money, based upon the entire wealth of the people of the nation and not redeemable in any specific commodity, but to the full legal tender for all debts, private or public, to be issued by the government only and without the intervention of banks, sufficient in quantity to meet the requirements of commerce.

Fifth, we believe in just and natural taxation.

Sixth, we demand the election of the president, vice president, federal judges and senators by the people.

Seventh, we favor the creation of a cabinet office of the department of labor and equitable arbitration.

Eighth, we favor the establishment of postal savings banks.

Ninth, we favor the adoption of such constitutional amendments as may be necessary to make the above laws effective.

Hung in Effigy.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—An effigy designed to represent Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of the late president, was set on fire and hanged to an electric light pole at State and Madison streets one of the busiest corners in Chicago. A large crowd shouted approvingly of the demonstration, hissed their contempt for the assassin and demanded similar treatment for Emma Goldman. During all the excitement which lasted for three-quarters of an hour, no policeman was visible in the crowd and there was not the slightest interference with its actions.

Baltimore, Sept. 17.—Emma Goldman, the anarchist, was hanged and burned in effigy from a telegraph pole in the eastern section of the city. A large crowd witnessed the hanging, cheering and jeering and hooting at the dummy.

Cruel War Still Continues.

New York, Sept. 23.—Commenting upon the South African situation, the London correspondent of the Tribune says anxiety with regard to the situation in South Africa is intensified by Lord Kitchener's latest message announcing the loss of three more British guns. The war is not over and even some of the unionist papers are blaming the government for the manner in which the country has been deluded into the belief that the Boers were at the end of their resources.

General Botha has for a week past been meditating a raid into Natal and no doubt he is acting in co-operation with other Boer leaders. Just whether he has enough material at his command to enter upon a large scale in northern Natal is open to doubt, but at the same time Lord Kitchener may not have enough men to successfully oppose the Boer commandant general unless he considerably reduces the number now employed in chasing commandoes the whole length and breadth of Cape Colony.

Natal is almost the only position in South Africa which is beginning to recover from the misfortunes of the last two years, and it offers very tempting prey to the raider. A fresh invasion of the colony would be regarded here as a real calamity. The financial outlook also is far from satisfactory.

On the stock exchange rumors are current that the chancellor of the exchequer will ultimately have to float another large issue of consols.

The Deed Filed.

The deed transferring the G. F. & C. railway to the Great Northern railway, was filed in the office of the county clerk and recorder of Cascade county last week. The price mentioned in consideration of the deal is \$750,000, and the document bears \$300 worth of revenue stamps, the largest amount ever used on any legal document in that county.

The deed is signed by T. T. Galt, for the Great Falls & Canada railway and by J. J. Hill for the Great Northern railway. By the terms of the sale the Great Northern Railway company stipulates that the work of widening the gauge of the road to a standard gauge shall be completed by Oct. 30, 1902.

The road will be standard gauge to a point near Sweet Grass, where it joins the Alberta road, which is now being changed to broad gauge, as far north as Lethbridge, which is the junction with the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Burlington Survey.

The statement is published in Boston that the party of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy surveyors who have been for some time engaged in seeking a right of way from Billings to Great Falls report that one has been selected which will permit of easy grades.

The great scarcity of laborers in the west will, it is feared, hinder temporarily at least the beginning of actual work on the line, but with the end of harvest season the labor supply will be better.

May Issue McKinley Stamps.

Washington, Sept. 23.—A special issue of stamps commemorative of the life of the late President McKinley is under contemplation at the post-office department. Consideration of the subject, however, has not progressed sufficiently to indicate definitely what action may be taken.

Typhoid is Epidemic.

Fort Benton, Sept. 21.—Typhoid fever cases are coming into the hospital here by the dozen, due, it is supposed, to the polluted wells at the railroad camps near Havro.

The situation is becoming serious and steps will probably be taken by the authorities to remedy the evil.

The same conditions prevailed here at the railroad camps last year, and drastic measures were taken by the authorities.