

THE SPOCK COUNTY JOURNAL

S. S. HARRISON, Proprietor.
HARRISON, MONTANA

Captivated Counterfeiters.
London, March 28.—The important capture of a gang of counterfeiters at Dobra in Posen will probably lead to the unearthing of an extensive nihilistic plot. It was found that the counterfeiters were not regular criminals, several of them showing signs of good training and refinement. The gang were betrayed by a woman, a German who appears to have been the mistress of the chief counterfeiter, a Russian, and was by him discarded, he supposing that she knew nothing about his criminality of which, however, she was fully aware. The counterfeiters were taken by surprise and made a desperate fight to escape. At first they almost succeeded in overpowering the police but the arrival of a small but timely reinforcement turned the scale and the gang were forced to surrender. The capture has excited a lively interest in St. Petersburg as well as Berlin.

The United States and Switzerland.
Washington, March 28.—Referring to the cable dispatch about the arbitration treaty between the United States and Switzerland, it is learned at the state department that there has been no negotiations with Switzerland for several years. Such a treaty was under consideration and ratified by Switzerland eight years ago, but Secretary Frelinghuysen objected to the text as too vague and the negotiation lapsed. When the arbitration agreement was made after the late Pan American congress, a copy of the treaty was sent to each European government. It is presumed that this may have been submitted by the president of Switzerland to the legislature.

Found His Wife Dead.
Bedford, Ind., March 28.—Solomon Neidifer, living in the extreme southern part of this county, returned home late the other night and found the dead body of his wife in one of the back rooms. There were two large bullet holes through her body. In her hand she held a poker, with which she had attempted to defend her honor. Her left hand was badly burned with powder. The couple have been married some five years and have lived very happily together. So far there is no clue to the murderer. If he is caught lynching is probable.

First Tin Plate Works in this Country.
St. Louis, March 28.—The St. Louis Stamping company, of which ex-Congressman Niedringhaus is president, has inaugurated actual work of erecting the first tin plate works in this country, near their present rolling mills. The iron now used by the company in the manufacture of plates comes from Tennessee, but it is proposed to establish a mammoth steel mill and iron foundry just north of Madison, Ill., to turn out all the sheets used in the manufacture of the plate. Employment will be given to 2,000 men.

Parnell Made a Speech.
Bismarck, March 28.—The McCarthyites furnished much amusement to the people of the town last evening. Parnell made a speech in the afternoon and in the evening a party of McCarthyites, obtaining possession of a portable fire escape, wheeled it, amid a chorus of cheers and yells, through the principal streets to Parnell's hotel. Arrived there they elevated it to one of the windows, greatly to the edification of the huge crowd. At last the police interfered and took the fire escape away.

Remains in Atlanta.
Bismarck, March 28.—Bismarck has gone to Atlanta, the headquarters of the Ninth army corps, upon a visit recently paid by the general to Bismarck. This has given fresh life to old rumors and given birth to a number of new reports among the old ones being that the emperor and his distinguished subject are upon the eve of a reconciliation. Among the new ones is that the ex-chancellor may, upon certain conditions, return some of the letters wanted by the emperor.

Sanctioned by the Pope.
Bismarck, March 28.—Archbishop Walsh is here in obedience to a secret summons from the pope, who is anxious in the present crisis to arrest the decline of Catholic ascendancy in Ireland by forming a united Catholic party in Ireland, which shall proceed by reasonable methods, but which shall demonstrate force. A pledge to this effect will be offered the British government in return for a renewal of diplomatic relations.

Hotel Burned.
Anson, Pa., March 28.—The Commercial hotel burned. Leslie McCarthy, a domestic, Jack McCarthy, a barber, and an unknown man perished. The loss was small.

Gold for Cuba.
New York, March 28.—One hundred thousand dollars in gold was shipped to Cuba for the purpose of the Cuban revolution.

London Telegrams.
London, March 28.—The British government has refused to renew diplomatic relations with the emperor.

Will Appoint an Inspector.
Washington, March 28.—The secretary of agriculture has prescribed elaborate rules and regulations for the inspection of live cattle and hogs and carcasses under the law of August last. Proprietors of establishments engaged in slaughtering and packing animals the carcasses or products of which are to become the subject of interstate foreign commerce will make application in writing to the secretary for inspection, giving detailed information in regard to their product, etc. The secretary will give each establishment an official number, by which all its inspected products will thereafter be known. He will appoint an inspector to take charge of the work at each establishment so numbered. This inspector will examine all animals before slaughtering and at the time of slaughter and shall condemn any found to be diseased and unfit for food. The carcasses of cats will be stamped with a numbered stamp and a record sent to the department at Washington. Each and every article of food products made from the inspected carcasses will be labeled or marked in such a manner as the owner of the establishment may direct. In the case of swine, in addition to the above rules a microscopic examination for trichinae will be required for all products. The inspector will issue a certificate for all carcasses or products to be exported into foreign countries.

The Kincaid Trial.
Washington, March 28.—A number of witnesses in the Kincaid trial were examined yesterday morning. William McCormick, one of the doorkeepers of the house, said he heard Taubee call Kincaid a liar before the shooting occurred. About an hour and a quarter afterwards Kincaid returned and asked witnesses' advice as to what he should do in regard to the trouble. Witness replied that he had no advice to give. Said Kincaid: "I am not able to cope with such a man as Taubee. I have been sick and am very weak. More than that, I was not armed. I did not even have my cane." Then Kincaid left and walked very rapidly to the head of the stairway. In a short time—about half a minute—witness heard the report of a pistol. On cross-examination he denied having heard Taubee call Kincaid a "dirty liar," "moky," or "d-d little coward," nor did he hear Taubee tell Kincaid to go and arm himself.

Robert Woodbridge, another doorkeeper, substantially corroborated McCormick's testimony, except he testified to having seen Taubee pull Kincaid's ear.

Medical testimony was then taken as to Taubee's condition when he made his dying declaration. It was not in writing and was not signed by Taubee, but consisted of notes taken down by Dr. Taubee, a brother of the deceased.

In the Coke Regions.
Scottsdale, Pa., March 28.—The coke regions are in an uproar over the posting of a sliding scale by the Fricks company, the McClure and other concerns. The Fricks company is an enormous concern, controlling over two-thirds of the ovens in the district, while the McClure company owns some 2,000 ovens. The manager of the Fricks company says that of the seventeen works in which they posted notices yesterday ten are working. It is claimed by the operators that they are paying 20 per cent more wages than any other coke region in the country. Labor leaders are dismayed at the unexpected desertion of so many strikers. At the Leaning works the strikers who remained out raided the yard, putting the men to flight, several of them being injured. Tonight the region is filled with apprehension as to the result of this determined and unexpected attempt at resumption. The operators will have a regiment of deputies if necessary. The strikers are determined and the majority united, while the men who are going back to work are either desperate for signs or men who are actually driven to work by poverty and perhaps hunger.

Prominent Miners Dead.
Chicago, March 28.—Norman Gasette, a very prominent Minner and one of the leaders in the movement resulting in the construction of the Great Mason's temple here, died yesterday of pneumonia after a brief illness. At the time of his death he was grand senior warden of the grand commandery of Illinois.

A Negro Lynched.
Middleborough, Ky., March 28.—At Cumberland Gap, Tenn., J. A. Berte, a telegraph operator, and Tom Hunter, (colored) had a row over some trifling matter. The negro left and, procuring a shotgun, laid in ambush for Berte and when the latter came along shot and killed him. The negro was captured after a long chase. This evening Hunter was ferociously taken from the streets by a mob and lynched.

Some for Sale.
Most Strangers—Can you change a \$50 bill?
Getting Dealer (suspicious)—No; I can't change no twenty-dollar bill.
Most Strangers (suspicious)—Twenty, because I wanted to buy one of those \$50 overcoats.
Getting Dealer (after reflection)—Well, you've got me here. You'll have to go with me to see the boss.

General Joseph E. Johnson Died.

There was no warning that the end was so near.

Gen. Johnson was the last save Gen. Beauregard of the six field generals of the Confederacy.

DIE OF HEART FAILURE.
WASHINGTON, March 28.—General Joseph E. Johnson died shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The general has been suffering the past three weeks with an affection of the heart, aggravated by a cold caught at General Sherman's funeral. His physician has been trying to keep up his strength for several days, but his advanced age has given little hope from the beginning of his illness.

The general did not suffer in the least and was conscious to the last. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, the result of degeneration of the heart, due in a measure to a cold. At times for about two years General Johnson has shown unmistakable signs of a general breaking down. His mind often became bewildered so that he could not tell where he was or how he came there. At the beginning of his last attack of illness Dr. Lincoln was summoned and succeeded with much difficulty in arresting the progress of the disease for a time. Prior to a week ago yesterday the general seemed to be improving, but on that day he went down stairs without assistance, overexerting himself. Since that he has continued to grow worse until about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, when the doctor found him perfectly comfortable and apparently a little better. There was no warning that the end was so near. Governor McLane of Maryland entered the room a little after 11 o'clock, and as he approached the bed, heard an almost inaudible sigh, and General Johnson was dead.

The funeral services will be held in this city and interment takes place in Baltimore.

General Johnson was the last save General Beauregard of the six field generals of the confederacy. He was born at Cherry Grove Va. in 1807 and graduated at West Point in 1829; was appointed second lieutenant of the Fourth artillery and saw active service in the Black Hawk Indian expedition; was promoted in 1836 and was an aide-de-camp on General Scott's staff in the Peninsula war. He participated in all the battles of Scott's campaigns in the Mexican war; was breveted thrice for gallantry during this war and in 1848 was mustered out as a lieutenant colonel of volunteers, to be reinstated by congress with the rank of captain. He was commissioned colonel in the United States army in 1860, but resigned to enter the confederate service. As major general of volunteers he assisted General Lee in organizing the men then pouring into Richmond. His services during the war are well known. After the close of the war he became superintendent of a railroad company in Arkansas, an express company in Virginia and an insurance agent in Georgia. He was elected to congress from the Richmond district in 1877 and next saw public life as commissioner of railroads during Cleveland's administration.

A Sensation in Railroad Circles.
Pittsburg, Pa., March 28.—A local paper will print a story of an alleged project that will create a sensation in railroad circles. It is a plan by which the Baltimore & Ohio proposes to parallel the Pennsylvania from one end to the other with an almost air line route from Baltimore to Chicago and to reduce the distance from Pittsburg to the latter city by seventy-five miles. The Baltimore & Ohio recently purchased the Pittsburg & Western road and is now actively at work to secure a connection through the city to that line. It is reported that Andrew Carnegie will aid them in securing the franchise they need, and further, that he is likely to be the next president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

An Important Conference.
New York, March 28.—A conference was held between the New England committee and the trunk line association passenger committee of the south-eastern. The old bone of contention between these two committees was the question under discussion. The agreement adopted in 1890 for a six months' trial was, after a long discussion, re-adopted.

A Success to the Legislature.
Madison, Wis., March 28.—[World-Herald Special.]—Governor Peck sent a message to the legislature vetoing the bill which appropriates \$50,000 for the support of the Waspaqua veterans' home on the ground that the bill does not properly guard the estate in the disbursement of the appropriation. The governor recommends the introduction of a new bill which will give the state proper control of the home.

\$1,000,000 For a Railroad.
Concord, N. H., March 28.—A public hearing was given by the house judiciary committee to Austin Corbin upon his proposition to pay \$1,000,000 for the state's interest in the Concord railroad. Mr. H. G. Sargent made the open statement for Mr. Corbin, who was also represented by Hon. Wayne McVeagh as counsel, after which a recess was taken.

Cultivate Enemies!

"What shall I do?" wrote somebody to me not long ago. "I have a relentless and bitter enemy; what shall I do about it?" Cultivate him, is my answer. There is nothing better for the development of the brawn of your soul than a good, active open enemy. Do you remember, if you ever lived on a farm, how the hoe acted on the corn hills and the pruning knife on the vines? A sure way to set the green assels flying and the clusters ripening on the trellis is to call in the active and aggressive action of the cultivator and pruner. I wouldn't give the snap of a sore finger for a person who never had an enemy. You might as well be dead. It is a sign that you are very actively alive if somebody hates you.

Did you ever see truant schoolboys clubbing scrub oaks for apples? No, sir; it is the fruit trees and the nut bearing trees that gets the stones and shakings every time, and the riper and sweeter the fruit and the more plentiful the nuts the more boys congregate and the more clubs are thrown. Never be afraid then of an enemy, provided he fights you according to the tactics of a white man rather than an Indian. God pity you if your foe is a liar and shoots from an ambush. All the bravery and pluck in the world never availed a man when a savage lay for him behind a bush.—Chicago Herald.

One of Kalakaua's Jokes.
The King, always full of fun, was partial to a practical joke of the innocent order. One afternoon Kalakaua was entertaining half a dozen friends at the boathouse, among them Edouard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist. Mr. Strong was taking a swim, and had crossed over to a bathing place a few hundred yards away, where a number of Hawaiian maids were diving and splashing. Mr. Strong at once established pleasant relations with the maidens, and a grand game of romps ensued. Kalakaua called the wife of the chief boatman, and with her assistance arranged a dummy woman on the balcony overlooking the sea. He then sent a boatman to pull across to Mr. Strong to tell him that his wife was waiting for him and disapproved of his proceedings. The artist came back in a chopfallen mood and was received by the King, who begged him not to approach Mrs. Strong on the balcony until he had made peace for him. He kept Joe shivering for twenty minutes or so and then gravely led him to the dummy. Mr. Strong did not see the end of the joke for some time.—San Francisco Examiner.

Human Triumph Over a Rat.
A fat rat tried to struggle through the deep snow in New York the other day. A butcher's boy pursued it and caught it by the tail. The rat tried to bite, and the boy swung it rapidly round in his effort to keep its teeth clear of his hand. Finally the rat began to claw at the boy's sleeve, and the boy, with a parting swing, let the tail go. The rat shot straight upward, struck in the telegraph wires, and in some way got the tip of its tail inextricably caught in one of them.

There the rat hung struggling while a little crowd of men and boys from the neighboring shops tried to bring it down with snowballs. Finally a butcher's boy produced an air gun, and after some twenty minutes sharpshooting wounded the rat mortally in the neck. All the rest of the day small boys snowballed the body, and a little skey terrier in the fourth story made frantic attempts to jump through the window to it. All efforts were vain and yesterday morning the rat still hung as if glued to the wire, with a crowd of gaping small boys under it, and the frantic skey terrier still clawing the window.

James Russell Lowell's Birthday.
If I had been asked a few weeks ago to name the two most interesting men in America, I should have answered without hesitation, "Mr. Lowell and Gen. Sherman"—or "Gen. Sherman and Mr. Lowell," for the order of the names would have mattered little. The general's strong yet childlike nature, his varied and well remembered experience, his extensive reading, and his readiness and skill in expressing himself on a thousand topics, made him a fascinating talker, whether he were addressing two or twenty people.

On the other hand, Mr. Lowell's poetic imagination and keen yet kindly wit, his intimate acquaintance with the best thoughts of the best minds of all time, his familiarity with the history of the past and his personal connection with the historic happenings of his own day combine to make him one of the half dozen living men whom it were best worth while to know. Like Gen. Sherman and George Washington, Mr. Lowell was a February child, and was 72 years old on Washington's birthday. Gen. Sherman reached his seventy-first birthday on Feb. 8, and died on the 14th.—Critic.

New York Herald. "It seems to me McAllister should rank Columbus."
"What an idea."
"Well, my body could have discovered America. McAllister discovered a world which didn't exist."
Jester: "Jane, the biscuits were like lumps of lead this morning."
"Yes, I know that, but then I've heard you say the master had to have a heavy breakfast before going to his business."

COLORED CALLERS.

The Committee Representing the Afro-American Press Association Call on the President, and State Their Case.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.
WASHINGTON, March 25.—The committee of the recent convention of the Afro-American Press association called upon President Harrison and presented an address urging the appointment of a colored man on the world's fair commission, and "also a capable negro jurist to fill a place on the bench of the federal judiciary." The address says in part: "Our national progress has been rapid in all directions. Many millions in money are the value of products of negro labor; the wealth of many great states has been created by his toil, and the staples of a vast region of the republic which load our chambers, bless our tables and furnish material for factories to work are the result of patience and the industry of the class in whose behalf we speak. Believing in your sincere desire to extend impartial treatment to all classes, we respectfully invite your excellency to consider the propriety of placing some one of this class so peculiarly illustrative of the nation's progress, in a representative and prominent position in connection with the world's fair. In many states of the union as well as in our national congress the legal status of the American negro is still a matter of serious discussion and legislation. That he may be clothed with power to speak for himself with authority, that the old idea of fair play may prevail, which grants to the peers of the accused the right to voice in judgment, we beseech that you will consider the merits of a number of able jurists who belong to the people we represent in the judicial appointments which we understand will be made in the near future."

The president in response said that so far as a position on the world's fair commission was concerned there were no vacancies, and if one were to occur the alternate would fill the place. If it became possible, however, to do anything and a proper man was presented he would make the appointment. Speaking with reference to the request that a colored man be appointed to the bench, the president asked if the delegation had a man who was thoroughly versed in law and had arrived at that eminence in practice which would entitle him to fill an appointment as circuit judge. "Present the name of a good man," said the president, "and I will give it that consideration which its importance demands."

When the committee told the president that there were a number of that class among the race whose names would be presented to him with the endorsement of the bar in the state in which they practiced, he advised that their names be sent in, and promised to consider them impartially.

The interview was very pleasant, the president inviting the committee to call again, and thanking the negro press convention for the kindly remembrance of his endeavors to act fairly by the race.

The Stokes-Mackey Case.
New York, March 25.—In the suit brought by Edward S. Stokes to recover \$75,000 in a stock deal from John W. Mackey, the millionaire, and Hector De Castro of the Mackey Bennett cable company Judge Barrett ordered Mackey to submit to an examination before trial. Stokes claims he turned over the bonds and stocks, which defendant agreed to pay \$100,000 for. He only received \$25,000 on account. Mackey claims to have bought and paid for all the stock he had. De Castro swears that Mackey advanced him \$1,250,000 to buy up telegraph lines.

Victoria Goes to Grass.
London, March 25.—Queen Victoria left Windsor castle en route to Grass, a small town twenty-five miles west of Nice. The Grand hotel has been rented and placed in order for the accommodation of her majesty.

Paris, March 25.—Queen Victoria arrived at Chergoug on her way to Grass. The Western railroad company issued special orders to its employes in regard to the passage of the royal train.

Mississippi Editors.
Vicksburg, Miss., March 25.—Ernest Hardenstein, editor of Business, a weekly paper, and John G. Cashman, editor of the Evening Post, have been at odds regarding the New Orleans lynching. Cashman was attacked by Hardenstein on the streets, drawing a revolver, killing Hardenstein instantly. The latter was found to be unarmed. Cashman's friends assert that Hardenstein was making dire threats, and that the killing was justifiable.

For a National Home.
Denver, March 25.—The site for a national home for printers at Colorado Springs has been selected and construction will be at once commenced.

Modern Journalism.
Mamma Greyneck—Any news in the paper this morning, Johnny?
Johnny Greyneck—Well, I should say there was!
M. G.—Well, what is it?
J. G.—Why, Stumpy Yelper has got 98 votes ahead of Tee-in-Jim in the most popular newby voting contest for a pair of red suspenders.—Boston Courier.

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you and you're dissatisfied. The results are not at all.

And did you expect ease of years to disappear a week? Put a pinch in every dose. You not call the milk poor if the cream doesn't rise in an hour? If there's no cream in the cream is sure if there's a possible of Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sure to effect it, if fair trial.

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We wish we could show it by giving the back again, in all benefited, and it'd surprise to know how few do needed to keep up the

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O. G. COLLIER, Publisher. Mention this paper.

ASTHMA CURED STAY CURED. N. N. U. York Neb.

Stanley as a Pirate. The Emin relief expedition respects a private enterprise. was not a shadow of authority hands of any one connected with raise troops, to inflict capital corporal punishment on persons service, to make war on foreign levy supplies by force, or to hold, or employ slaves; yet all things were done by Stanley or his subordinates. . . . question, if we can judge by Stanley's account of Emin and that had even half of what he out about them been known in three months or even two months before he started, the "Emin Committee" would never have been organized; and Emin and his army would have been left to their scrapes as best they could. What prevented preliminary was undoubtedly the Gordon which surrounded with an every European shut up in the Of the illegality of the enterprise the municipal law of England can be little question.—E. L. in the February Forum.

In The Clouds.
Professor Moller, of Carlsbad made some interesting observations on the clouds. The highest clouds, cirro-stratus, rise on an average height of nearly 30,000 feet. The cirro clouds keep at from 10,000 to 22,000 feet in height, while the cirro clouds reach to between 3,000 and 7,000 feet. The cumulus clouds with their lower surface to a height from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, with summits rise to 16,000 feet. The clouds of the Alps are often hidden by the clouds of the second class, and daily of the thunder clouds, fold them.

The vertical dimensions of the clouds observed by Professor Moller at Netelberg was over 1,200 feet stepped out of it at a height of 8,700 feet, and high above the white clouds of the middle of the white veil of mist lay in the growing thicker, while the lower was dissolving, and soon it began to melt and snow.—Public Opinion.

Non-Slipping Footwear.
Lead is an excellent preservative on a flat surface, and has now been applied with success to the tops of cover plates, hydrant buttons so forth, in our streets. These are apt to become greasy in the weather, but by inserting plugs of lead at intervals the foot is enabled to grip the plate.—New York