

HAVE SYMPATHY

BOER RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

WILL REPORT TO CONGRESS

House Democrats Express Themselves as Being Deeply Anxious for the Welfare of the South African Farmers.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, March 20.—The democrats of the house, at a caucus held last night, unanimously adopted a resolution urging that congress should express the sympathy of the American people for the struggling Boer republics and pledging themselves to use their most endeavors to "force" the committee to report resolutions expressive of such sympathy.

Representative Hays of Virginia presided at the caucus and Representative Robertson of Louisiana acted as secretary. The attendance was large. There was no division of sentiment as to the course to be taken, the division being wholly between the two resolutions offered. The Sulzer resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, By the democrats of the house of representatives of America in caucus assembled, that we sympathize with the Boers in the heroic struggle to maintain their liberty and independence and protest in the name of humanity and civilization against a continuation of a warfare which outrages the feeling of all liberty-loving people, and that we shall use our best efforts to have the congress of the United States, being committed to the principles of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, request the president to urge the government of his majesty the wisdom of adopting this policy for the purpose of stopping the awful atrocities now going on in South Africa, and that the government of the United States should maintain strict neutrality between the contending forces."

The Randall resolution was as follows: "Resolved, By the democratic members of the house of representatives in the United States in caucus assembled, that the congress of the United States should by resolution express the sympathy for the people of the South African republic of the Orange Free State in their heroic struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

"Resolved, The congress in a spirit of amity and friendship appeal to the British government in the interest of humanity to accept overtures for peace, cease hostilities and endeavor to bring about a just and honorable settlement of existing differences, to the end that peace may be established.

"Resolved, That the United States should fairly and honorably maintain a position of strict neutrality in this contest between nations friendly and see to it that the neutrality laws are vigorously and impartially enforced.

"Resolved, As democrats and representatives of the people, that we use our utmost endeavor to persuade the committee now dominated by the republican party having in charge resolutions similar to these, to report the same back to the house so that the congress may give expression thereon declaring the sentiments and will of the American people."

After some remarks the Sulzer resolution was voted down and the Randall resolution was then unanimously adopted. In pursuance of the action taken at the caucus last night a resolution will be framed for introduction in the house and hereafter the democrats will do everything in their power to secure action upon it.

The Southern franchise question was not considered at last night's caucus.

High Priced Books.

(By Associated Press.) Paris, March 20.—At the sale of the library of M. Eugene Pailles some sensational prices were realized. A unique copy of Voltaire's "Zadig," with original drawings, fetched \$5,000; Balzac's "Eugenie Grandes," with drawings, brought \$2,500.



Jewelry Auction

Two Sales Daily—10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. On Saturday a third sale at 7:30 p. m.

Every article to be Sold; not a reserve. Any diamond, any watch and piece of jewelry put up on request.

Hight & Fairfield Co BUTTE, MONT.



REPORTS ON CANAL

MAJORITY RAISE QUESTION OF PANAMA TITLE.

MINORITY SAY IT IS GOOD

Senator Morgan Presented the Majority Report Which Strongly Favors the Hepburn Bill Which Is the Nicaragua Route.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, March 20.—Senator Morgan, from the committee on isthmian canals, yesterday presented to the senate the majority and minority reports of that committee on the question of the validity of the title to the new Panama Canal company and its right to transfer the Panama canal property to the United States for \$40,000,000.

The objections of the majority to the title held by that company are based largely on the relations of the canal company to the governments of France and Colombia, but the committee also discusses at length many other phases of the question.

Among these is the relation of the shareholders who subscribed \$260,000,000 to the old Panama company, whose interests, the report holds, cannot be lightly regarded. On this point the report says:

"The spectacle of the United States congress authorizing the president as the agent of our government to conduct a trade with such a corporation (the new Panama Canal company) without consulting France as to the claims of independence (the new Panama Canal company) asserts, will be entirely new in the history of the nations and its consequences cannot be lightly disregarded.

"Among those is the serious danger of the United States being drawn into disagreeable relations with a large and influential body of worthy people of France, whose friendship for us has been cherished during the entire life of our republic and had its origin in magnanimous sacrifices for our country when this government was travail of its birth.

"Deprived Thousands of French. "Unfortunately, the report of the isthmian canal commission reveals the fact that the men who made this offer are chief among those who defrauded these six or eight hundred thousand Frenchmen out of \$250,000,000."

Speaking further of the obligations of the new company to the old, the majority report says that if Mr. Eiffel and his associates get \$40,000,000 from the American people it is because they are sheltered from the claims of these defrauded and despoiled bondholders and stockholders by the alleged despotism of French courts.

"They would never escape justice in American courts and would be compelled to account for every dollar of the money to the bondholders and to the stockholders before applying it to the profits of their speculation.

The minority report, which was prepared by Senator Kittredge, completely upholds the title of the new Panama company, as will be seen from the following extracts which constitute its opening paragraph:

"The title of the new Panama Canal company to its possessions, concessions and property appears from the facts and documents which have been laid before the sub-committee is clear and free from any complications.

"The transfer of its concessions to the United States by the government of Colombia is not clear, but consent has been given by that country as fully as it can now be given. The purchase of the canal by the United States of the different concessions and different rights must be obtained by treaty between this country and Colombia, and such a treaty would necessarily involve assent to the sale by the company of its rights and property on the isthmus to the United States. Such a treaty Colombia has declared its readiness to make.

On every other point the right of the new canal company to transfer its property to the United States is clear. Every link in the chain of its title and every step in the course by which it agrees to sell its property is free and clear."

The report then reviews the entire origin and history of the Panama company and finds that the affairs of the old company were disposed by a French court in a straightforward way when that company became insolvent, and that that court had a perfect right not only to appoint a liquidator or receiver, but to confer upon him, as was done, power "to grant or contribute to any new company all or part of the corporate assets."

The various objections to the new company's title are then considered and replied to. The following explanation is made of the reasons why the new company should desire to sell:

Why Company Would Sell.

"Under the title this acquired the new company took up the work and continued until a large part of its capital had been expended. It would become necessary to raise funds for the completion of the canal from the public. By this time, however, a new danger menaced it in the announced intention of the United States to build an isthmian canal. Investors could be induced to furnish money only by the prospect of a profitable return, but if the canal must compete with one built and maintained by the government, which could and would disregard all questions of profit, the chance of a profitable return was gone.

"It would not pay to complete the canal and therefore money could not be raised to complete it. As an engineering proposition the canal was perfectly feasible and was attractive. As a commercial proposition, the certainty of the competition with the United States made it uncertain unless with the authorization of the government which might, for public reasons, acquire the canal.

"For the second time it became necessary to consider the means of saving something from this property which would be lost if the canal were not completed. Since the company cannot raise the money to complete the canal the only practicable course was to sell the property.

SEVERAL SPEECHES

PUBLIC SENTIMENT FAVORS PROTECTION BILL.

SENATOR BAILEY IS OPPOSED

None of the Speakers Seem Violently Against the Measure Although It Was Not Generally in Favor—Substitute Offered.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, March 20.—During the entire session of the senate yesterday the bill providing for the protection of the president of the United States was under consideration. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin contended that the government had an absolute and inherent right to protect itself against assaults made either upon itself or upon any of its officers.

He maintained that an assault upon the president was, in the very nature of things, an assault on the nation, for there never was a time when the president was not in the discharge of the duties of his office. His argument was largely legal and constitutional and throughout was forceful and entertaining and instructive.

Mr. Hoar, in charge of the measure, elucidated some arguments he had made previously, and Mr. Teller of Colorado and Mr. Bailey of Texas spoke briefly upon the bill. The Texas senator said he could not support the measure as it stands, because he could conceive of no assault made upon the president as a person and not as an official of the government. The assailant in that event ought to be punished precisely as if he had assaulted any other citizen.

Mr. Spooner's Argument.

Replying to the argument of Mr. Bacon, Mr. Spooner said it did not follow because under the act of Edward III, assassination of the King of England or attempted assassination of the king, was treason, that the assassination of the president of the United States was treason. An assault on the president, however, was a crime against the government, and he did not think the government was disabled by the constitution from punishing it as a crime. By its very nature was an insidious assault upon the sovereignty of the United States, whatever might be its motives.

He declared that if Mr. Bacon's argument were crystallized into law this would be an impotent government, unable to protect itself against obvious crimes, endangering our institutions and obstructing the operations of the government.

Mr. Spooner said he never would believe in any doctrine that was a denial of the right of congress to define as a crime the assassination or attempted assassination of the president or vice president. He said if President McKinley had lived, although he might have lingered wounded and incapacitated for years, his assailant would have been punished by 10 years' imprisonment.

"Regardless," said he, "of the laws of the states, I believe that such a crime ought to be punished by death."

Mr. Culberson offered a substitute for the pending measure. It makes the assassination or attempted assassination of the president, vice president or the sovereign of a foreign country within the jurisdiction of the United States punishable by death. Those who shall counsel or advise the killing of the president, or who shall conspire to kill him or the sovereign of any foreign country shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed 20 years.

Mr. Teller of Colorado said that while he had no objection to legislation of the kind he did not recognize there was any crying need for it. However, public sentiment seemed to demand it and he wanted as nearly a perfect bill as possible. No legislation would protect absolutely, the president, because if any man of determined spirit made up his mind to kill the president, he would accomplish his purpose.

Mr. Bailey's Opinion.

Mr. Bailey of Texas maintained that the government had ample authority to protect its officials in the performance of their duties, but said he doubted the authority to punish a man who would assault or kill an official merely as a person. The demand of the people was that the government should place as heavy a hand as possible on anarchists.

He was in accord with the sentiment that would be put in the post office section to another until he had no resting place, but he warned the senators not to make anarchists of themselves in the effort to protect the president against anarchy. A properly-drawn bill to meet the demands of the American people would command the unanimous support of the senate.

Directly in line with the suggestion contained in Mr. Bailey's remarks, Mr. Bacon of Georgia introduced a bill for the deportation and exclusion of alien anarchists. It was the bill, he said, which, introduced by Former Senator Hill of New York, had been passed by the senate, but had failed in the house. He offered it as a suggestion to the judiciary committee.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Permanent Government Will Be Installed as Soon as Possible. (By Associated Press.)

Washington, March 20.—Although the details of the program for the acquisition of the Danish West Indian islands have not been perfected, the discussion of the subject by the cabinet has indicated a purpose on the part of the president to erect a provisional government in the islands at the outset. The American flag having been raised by an officer of the army or navy (just which is not yet certain, though it may be noted that the United States gunboat Machias is now at St. Thomas) some person, probably a civilian, will be dispatched from the United States to take charge of affairs as provisional governor of the islands. Meanwhile a scheme for a permanent government will be submitted to congress, probably approximating the Porto Rican government act, and if this is favorably acted upon a permanent government will be installed before the end of the fiscal

ISLAND OF SAMAR

MAJOR WALLER'S EFFORTS TO CROSS OVER IT.

HARDSHIPS WERE TERRIBLE

He Lost Ten Men From Exhaustion and for a Time None of Them Expected to Return Alive—Men Broken Down.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, March 20.—The Navy department has made public another report from Major Waller, recounting in detail his efforts to cross the island of Samar. Major Waller begins with a statement that Lieutenant Williams, Seventh infantry, who had just returned from a 12 days' trip in fruitless search for a trail and Captain Pickering urged him not to make the attempt to cross Samar, on account of the difficulties, but he decided to make the attempt in view of the commanding general's evident desire to find the trail and run a wire across, starting with 50 men on December 6, from Langganin.

The rivers were swollen and it took a long time to get the boat through the rapids. Trails were picked up, only to be lost again and the rain came down in torrential bursts. The river the men were following curved almost to a circle and banks held no trails. The route crossed and recrossed the river every few minutes and the men began to develop sores and chafes. The knowledge that they made four or five miles in direction for each 12 miles marched was depressing.

On December 30 reduced rations were installed. No sign of human habitation had been seen, except a lonely fishing smack. There were not even birds.

It took the whole of December 31 to reach the mountain pass. All the elements seemed to be against the men. Descending, the trail was again lost. The men were suffering from sores, from bites made by thorns and from festering cuts of leeches. They could get no fire and ate raw bacon.

A raft was built, but sank with one man on it. Starting down the river, word came to Waller that many men could not keep up, so he decided to forge ahead for relief with 13 of the men, leaving Captain Power in command of the main body.

Another effort to build a raft failed. Major Waller finally came upon a clearing where he found a shack and some growing vegetables. The lenses of his field-glasses started a fire and two days' supply of potatoes were cooked. Word from the rear was that the men could make only three miles a day. There was only enough bacon to fry the potatoes. The natives were reported to be threatening Porter and altogether the expedition was in a bad way. Two natives were captured and pressed into service as guides. Finally the Spanish trail was found, but simultaneously a large boat was discovered and the start was made for Basey. The report says:

"The men, realizing that all was over and that they were safe and once more near home, gave up, some quietly wept; others laughed hysterically. Most of the men had no shoes. But, thorned, bruised and dilapidated they marched without a murmur for 29 days and had achieved what no white troops had done before. They thought not of it, but of each other."

At Basey, Waller was taken sick with fever and suffered also from his injured ankle. He said his expedition was of no value except to show that the mountains can be passed and that there are no insurgents there.

In conclusion Major Waller says he was the only one of his party able to move on February 8. Ten men died of exhaustion and one in the hospital, the other men, except Captain Beards, Lieutenant Halford, Lieutenant Lyles and Major Waller himself either was or had been in the hospital at the date of the report. The length of his march was 259 miles.

JUDGE LONG DYING

ONE OF MICHIGAN'S SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

MADE GREAT PENSION FIGHT

While a Judge He Also Draws Seventy-two Dollars Per Month From the Government as a Pension.

(By Associated Press.)

Detroit, Mich., March 20.—Judge Charles Long of the state supreme court is very ill at the residence of his son-in-law, John M. Barton, 247 Lincoln avenue. Judge Long has not been in attendance upon the present term of court. In fact has been at Mr. Barton's residence ever since the first of January. Mrs. Long is with him, and their residence in Lansing is closed.

There is much fear on the part of Judge Long's relatives that this is the judge's last illness.

He is suffering from stomach and kidney trouble, a relic of the civil war. During the last administration of President Cleveland Judge Long became noted throughout the country through his fight for the restitution of his pension.

Judge Lochren, then commissioner of pensions, ruled that a soldier who was able to earn his own living was not entitled to the full amount of pension allowed. Judge Long was then receiving a pension of \$72 per month, and was also judge of the supreme court.

Under the commissioner's ruling the pension was reduced to a "very small amount. Judge Long took the matter into the courts, carrying it to the United States supreme court. The result was that his pension was restored to its original amount.

It was among the most celebrated pension cases ever tried.

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NEWS STORIES BRIEFLY TOLD

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Senor Zelaya has allowed the free entry into Nicaragua of the products of Guatemala and Salvador.

BERLIN.—James H. Fairchild, president of Oberlin college, and who was connected with the college in various capacities for 63 years, died last night aged 83.

CAPE TOWN.—A bulletin issued at midnight last night said that Cecil Rhodes had taken nourishment, that he was slightly stronger and at that time he was sleeping.

BELGRADE, Servia.—The Servian cabinet has tendered its resignation owing to the adoption by the national assembly of a civil service reform measure against the wishes of the ministry.

CHICAGO.—Prof. John H. Gray of Northwestern University has received from Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, an appointment to go to England to study the effects of labor unions on the output of industry.

WASHINGTON.—The navy department yesterday received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Higginson announcing the arrival of the North Atlantic squadron at Port of Spain, Trinidad, off the north coast of Venezuela.

NEW YORK.—High northwest winds which had swept over this city since early morning increased suddenly this afternoon and blew in gusts with a velocity of 48 and 72 miles an hour. In the evening the wind slackened.

WASHINGTON.—A joint resolution was introduced yesterday by Senator Vest of Missouri tendering to Admiral Kempff the thanks of congress for meritorious and arduous duties in refusing to join the foreign fleets in bombarding the forts of Taku in China.

WASHINGTON.—The secretary of the interior yesterday sent a draft of a bill providing for the enlargement of Yellowstone park to the senate. In a communication accompanying the bill, he says the extension of the park boundaries is necessary to protect the game in the park.

SAN JUAN.—A conference concerning the relations between Costa Rica and the United States in regard to the proposed Nicaragua canal was held here today between government officials and certain prominent citizens. The Costa Rica congress will meet in special session today.

DR. HUIE POCK

12 Years in Butte. Generation doctor of China from grandfather down. Born and schooled in the profession. Treats all diseases, making a specialty of chronic troubles. Consult me before you waste your life away. 227 South Main Street

WANT ADS.

WANT AD. RATES.

Funeral and death notices, fraternal society notices, entertainment notices, cards of thanks, 10 cents a line each insertion. Help wanted, citations wanted, houses and rooms, real estate, etc., 15 words or less 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No discount for additional insertions. Personal, fortune telling, palmists, proprietary remedies, 2 cents a word each insertion, \$2.00 per month per line. ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS addressed care the Inter Mountain and left at this office, should always be inclosed in sealed envelopes. No stamp is required on such letters. The Inter Mountain will not be responsible for errors in advertisements taken through the telephone.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

THE FUNERAL OF A. BOURCK WILL take place tomorrow, Friday morning, from the family residence, No. 1815, South Washington street, at 9:30 o'clock. Mass at St. Patrick's church.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. J. R. REED will take place tomorrow, Friday, at 3 p. m., from the family residence, No. 415 West Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, 21 South Montana.

FOR RENT—THREE FURNISHED rooms, 115 West Quartz.

FOR RENT—VERY DESIRABLE MODERN furnished rooms; moderate prices, 502 West Park street.

SAVE BOARD MONEY.

If you come to Butte be sure to stop at the Southern hotel, Dan Tewey's hotel, equal in building, location, rooms, light, heat and service to any in Montana. Board and lodging \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day. More people eat their 25 cent dinners daily than dine at the three higher priced hotels. Try a 25 cent dinner at the Southern, 12 to 8 o'clock.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. Great demand for barbers during summer rash. Short time required. Last 30 days that scholarship, board, tools and transportation can be earned. Positions plentiful. Write Moler Barber College, Minneapolis, Minn.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE LADY OR gentleman. Salary and expenses paid. Experience not necessary. Must be willing to work. Address with street and number, F. H. Hoffman, Butte City.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO DEMONSTRATE Cocos. Apply between 7 and 8 p. m. W. S. Jessurun, Finlen hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FRESH MILCH COWS. Inquire at the Five-Mile House. Emmanuel Richer.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING from pure bred Silver Laced Wyandottes; \$2 per setting. W. W. Griffiths, No. 2 Bryant avenue, on South Montana street.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED MEN, with a nickel, to drink beer and eat a hot lunch at my saloon. Joe Primavera, Meaderville.

COLLECTIONS.

BUTTE ADJUSTMENT COMPANY collects bad bills. Try it. 115 N. Main.

CARPET CLEANING.

WEST SIDE ELECTRIC CARPET Cleaning Co., 130 W. Bdwy. Tel 881A.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS 21 South Montana.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; BEST LOCATION in town for nice trade. Must be sold soon; only \$450. Chas. L. Smith & Co., 33 West Granite street.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP WITH good trade. A bargain at \$150. Chas. L. Smith & Co., 33 West Granite street.

WANTED—PARTNER. A SPLENDID business opening for man with small capital. Call at 123 West Park, between 7 and 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CIGAR stand; good location; \$425. Will invoice more than that, but owner wants to leave the city and will sell at a bargain. Charles L. Smith & Co., No. 33 West Granite street.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SIX-room house, 321 N. Washington St.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—6-ROOM HOUSE and furniture; South Side. Ochsli, 134 West Park street.

FOR SALE—10,000 SHARES OF THE Butte Mine Exploration Co., which is working the Pacific Mine, at 20 cents per share. Address W. Saiton.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS—MUSIC DAY and night. Stage leaves four times a day, 7 a. m., 2 p. m., 5 p. m., 8 p. m. Day time stage etc. round trip, 5 o'clock stage free. C. Langlois, proprietor.

LOST.

LOST—FOX TERRIER; BODY WHITE, brown face; has collar with my name upon. Anyone finding him, please leave word at 213 North Montana street. LEE MANTLE.

LOST—ENAMELED WATCH. BETWEEN Arty's block and Chequamegon restaurant. Finder please return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—A BAY MARE, WITH SMALL white star in face, Friday, March 14. Return Klondike house, East Park, for reward.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE OR SMALL sums. Jackman & Armitage Company, 57 North Main street.

MONEY LOANED ON CHATTELS and time checks. Butte Chattel Mortgage Company, 22 North Main.

LOANS—MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER cent; no delays. Hall Bros., 40 East Broadway, Butte.