

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1894.

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GALLOGLY & CO.
BUTTE, MONTANA

WAR DECLARED.

Japan and China Begin
the Slaughter.

ONE THOUSAND KILLED

It Will Be a Bloody Page in the Book
of Time.

BOTH EAGER FOR THE FRAY

The Mikado's Troops Won the First Sanguinary Engagement—A Chinese Transport With Hundreds of Passengers Sent to the Bottom of the Sea—The King of Corea Reported to Be a Captive in the Hands of the Japanese Government—Elaborate Preparations Being Made by Both Countries for a Bitter Fight—Some Statesmen Still Hold Out the Olive Branch of Peace—Russia is With Japan While England Hopes to See China Win in the Awful Struggle.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 27.—The steamship Empress of India, 11 days from Yokohama, arrived to-day. Ignorant of the latest cable advice, the passengers almost to a man are strongly of the opinion China will not fight, but will diplomatically get out of the corner into which she has been driven. That seems to have been the general opinion of the foreigners in the Orient when the Empress left.

A dispatch from Chemulpo, under date of July 5, giving the latest advice received at Yokohama said: The Chinese appear to be holding from action in Corea for various reasons, one of which is probably the festival in honor of the empress dowager's 60th birthday. On July 4, the Japanese ship Omi, now an armed cruiser, arrived with about 800 troops, who were landed. The United States flagship Baltimore left for Nagasaki for stores on the third.

Both Japan and China are making active preparations for the impending struggle. Li Hung Chang borrowed 1,000,000 taels from a leading foreign bank, pledging as security the property of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation company. The empress dowager also placed at his disposal the funds for her birthday celebration. A large quantity of ammunition has been sent by the Kiangyang arsenal to the forts and fleet at Woo Sung. The vessels are also coaled for three weeks' cruising at forced speed. The reserve vessels of the navy have been placed at Woo Sung, Yans-Teo and at the naval stations on the gulf of Pechili to guard them.

The cities of Hankow and Woochan, in the province of Hupeh, are guarded by four sloops of war owned by Viceroy Chang of that province.

A telegram was received at Tokio from Tien-Tsin on the 11th inst., to the effect that the Chinese government proposes to engage English officers for the navy and German officers for the army and has applied to the ministers of the two powers at Peking for assistance in the matter. The armaments of Japan are still busy and cabinet meetings daily consider the situation. The policy is still aggressive. The army and navy are at the highest pitch of enthusiasm for war. Immense amounts of stores are being purchased and held ready for use.

Sealing in Asiatic waters is nearly over. Many vessels are already on their way home. The British pelagic catch to July 17 was 44,699, or 1,278 average per schooner. The American pelagic was 20,283, or an average of 811. This means the total pelagic catch in the Pacific will reach fully 85,000. Few schooners on the Japanese coast go to Copper Island or Bering sea.

The Hongkong Telegraph of July 2 says: "Cholera in its epidemic and most virulent form has appeared this week in Canton."

BUXTON STILL HAS HOPE.

LONDON, July 27.—Mr. Buxton, parliamentary secretary, said in the house of commons to-day that cable messages received yesterday evening from the British envoy at Peking and Tokio announce that peace negotiations were continuing in spite of the outbreak of hostilities. The latter, Mr. Buxton added, had not yet resulted in a formal declaration of war being made.

WASHINGTON IS IN DOUBT.
WASHINGTON, July 27.—The report of a declaration of war between Japan and China lacks official confirmation here. The Japanese legation believes that had war been declared Minister Tateno would have been promptly informed.

JUST AS HE EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 27.—Chinese Representative Mathieson, when questioned on the subject of the Chinese war to-day by a representative of the associated press, said he had expected that the war, at the outset, would be favorable to Japan, as that country had long been preparing for this contest by drilling armies of men and manning and equipping warships. Mr. Mathieson added that Japan was also a quicker moving nation, and consequently it would be but natural that the first engagements between them and the slower moving Chinese, would result in victory for the army of the Mikado. But eventually China must crush Japan.

HE SAYS CHINA MUST WIN.

"Japan," said Mr. Mathieson, "is absolutely not able to pour out such a torrent of men and material as China, which country can carry on the war for many years if necessary and always with fresh troops."

"China of recent years has purchased

large quantities of munitions of war and is not so far behind in this respect as is generally believed."

IT WILL BE A GOOD THING.

The manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank said: "I have not received any confirmation of the report that war has been declared between China and Japan, but I should not be surprised if such were the case. One of the results of the war will be to put the great trade in the hands of England and Europe to the disadvantage of China and Japan, but the end of the war will be the making of China everywhere and the opening of China for all time, to western civilization and trade. China will realize through this war her great and undeveloped strength."

ENGLAND LEANS TO CHINA.

The consensus of opinion in London is in sympathy with China. This is owing mainly to Russia's active wish to see Japan successful and thus form a barrier to England's progress in the far East.

IT'S WAR FAST ENOUGH.

TIEN TAIN, July 27.—While no formal declaration of war according to the usual diplomatic forms has been made, the governments of both China and Japan recognize that an actual state of war exists and more collisions are expected hourly. The general opinion seems to be that while Japan may be looked upon as likely to score the first victories, the Chinese troops will eventually drive the Japanese out of Corea, even if millions of people have to be sent to the front.

CHANCES OF PEACE.

Negotiations are still in progress and there is a vague chance that an amicable arrangement may be arrived at. Should this be the case, the naval engagements that have already taken place would be mutually disavowed. Otherwise these collisions will be held to constitute a casus belli. Nobody here close to the authorities at Peking believe for a moment the disputes can be settled without bloodshed.

THE FIRST GUN.

The first overt act of war occurred Tuesday, when the Japanese fired upon the junk steamship Kow Sheung, belonging to Hugh Mathieson of London, which had been chartered by the Chinese government to carry troops to Corea. The Japanese cruiser sighted the Kow Sheung and signalled her to put back. The transport continued steaming ahead until the cruiser fired at her. No attention being paid to this, according to the story, the Japanese cruiser opened fire in earnest and the transport was eventually sunk with all hands on board.

ONE THOUSAND CHINESE KILLED.

It is believed that 1,000 Chinese soldiers perished. The Chinese officials claim China can pour troops into Corea in such numbers that the result of the war can never be doubted.

FIGHTING IN EARNEST.

The British and United States warships at Chemulpo have landed detachments of marines at Seoul in order to protect the legations there.

A conflict is said to have occurred between the Japanese and some Chinese and Korean soldiers, the Japanese being victorious. Shortly afterwards the Japanese made prisoner the king of Corea and it is said have sent him to Japan, where he will be detained until the war is over. Rumor also has it that on Wednesday a Japanese cruiser sank a Chinese cruiser conveying transports.

COREA'S KING A PRISONER OF JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The king of Corea is a Japanese prisoner. This information was the important statement in a telegram dated yesterday, which Secretary Herbert has received from Captain Day of the United States steamship Baltimore, now at Chemulpo, Corea. Captain Day reported he had dispatched marines to Seoul to protect the United States legation.

WAR DECLARED.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch received at 11:30 a. m. to-day from Lloyd's agent at Shanghai, China, confirms the announcement exclusively cabled to the associated press last Saturday that war between China and Japan has been declared. Hugh Mathieson & Co., Chinese government agents in England, have received a message which also confirms the announcement.

Both the Chinese and Japanese ministers say they have not been officially informed that war has been declared. They also claim to be ignorant that the Japanese have captured the king of Corea.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The immediate cause of the declaration of war is said to be the fact that the Japanese attacked the Chinese transports conveying troops to Corea. It is believed a number of Chinese ships have been sunk by Japanese cruisers. Telegraphic communication has twice been completely interrupted beyond Nagasaki, Japan, and all messages have been delayed.

If the treaty ports remain open England expects to make a continuous profit out of the war while the fact that Russia is, directly or indirectly, giving assistance to Japan, is likely to place a perpetual stop upon Russia's trade progress with China.

TWO WORLDS UNITED.

The New Anglo-American Cable Successfully Completed Yesterday.

HEARTS CONTENT, N. F., July 27.—The final splice of the Anglo-American Telegraph company's new cable was made to-day at 11 a. m., Greenwich time, and the laying of the largest cable across the Atlantic was then successfully completed.

The time taken in laying this cable was the shortest on record, the total time taken being less than two weeks.

A noteworthy coincidence is the fact that the final splice was made on the anniversary of the day on which the first successful cable was landed at Hearts Content in 1866, 28 years ago.

To Kill San Domingo's President.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Saginaw brings advices from San Domingo of an attempt to assassinate President Herreaux. Twelve or more persons were implicated. Their plans became known to the president, who arrested the conspirators. Bohadelle, who had three previously attempted the president's life, was shot July 14, one of the conspirators was imprisoned and the remainder allowed to go.

Fair and Warm.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—For Montana: Fair; warmer, variable winds.

THEY'LL TRY TO AGREE

Senators and Representatives Will Meet
Once More.

SUGAR IS THE HARDEST NUT

The Senate Was in a Muddle Yesterday All Day Long and Had Several Tie Votes.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Some senators are of the opinion that the conference of the committee will either agree on a report within two or three days after the sitting begins or decide to report another disagreement. The preponderance of opinion is that there will not be another report of disagreement. In fact the democratic conferees assert another disagreement means the defeat of the tariff bill.

The indications all point to the probability that the sugar schedule again will be the principal point of contention, and that but for the differences on this point, agreement would be reached after a very brief sitting. The democratic members of the conference went through the bill very carefully during their former sitting and agreed on a vast amount of the items in it, so they will not need to consider these points again very fully. It is probable the republican members of the committee will ask for an explanation of many changes, and this action would have the effect of delaying the conference report.

Senator Blanchard has an entirely new sugar proposition to submit to the conference, but it is not regarded likely it will be agreed to.

PRETTY CLOSE.

The Senate Was a Tie Every Time It Voted Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the senate to-day at 12:05 o'clock the report of the conference on the tariff bill was called up by Senator Jones.

The pending question was the decision of the chair on the points of order raised by Gray and Mills against Washburn's motion to instruct the senate conferees to recede from the eighth-cent differential on sugar above the 16 Dutch standard.

Manderson argued against the point of order, maintaining with vigor that it was competent for the senate to instruct its conferees. Manderson described at length the methods of the conference between the two houses in parliament and in congress, drawing a distinction between "a simple" conference and a "full and free" conference. In the house, he declared, it had never been disputed that the house could instruct its conferees. Certainly it could not be contended that the senate had no power or control over its conferees. "How could any committee of the senate be superior and above the senate which created it? There was more involved in this than a simple question. In it were involved the rights of the sugar trust which was so eloquently decried against by Mr. Vilas. It was said, inside and outside of this chamber, that the trust was so powerful that it could defeat any bill that did not give it what it wanted." He apprehended this was true, for no matter how close the senate came to striking at the differential a vote was always forthcoming at the last moment to save it. The ruling in this point of order would determine whether the senate should have the right to pass upon this odious differential, the striking out of which meant the defeat of the bill.

Mr. Manderson then reviewed the precedents bearing on the point of order, citing a number of cases in the house where the conferees had been instructed. Senator Harris in the chair sustained the point of order against Washburn's motions.

An appeal was taken and the vote on the motion to lay the appeal on the table was a tie, 32-32, and the motion was lost. The negative vote consisted of 28 republicans, Hill, (dem.), Allen, Kyle and Peffer, pop. Stewart did not vote. Those voting in the affirmative were all democrats. The vote on Washburn's appeal from the decision of the chair resulted: Yeas 32; nays 32.

The senate having failed to sustain the chair the vote recurred on the motion of Washburn to instruct the conferees to recede from the eighth differential. The vote resulted: Yeas 32, nays 32. The motion was not agreed to.

The bill goes back to the conference committee without instructions.

AS TO TRADE.

The Past Week Brought No Appreciable Improvement.

NEW YORK, July 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, which issues to-morrow, will say: The heavy outgo of gold, the fall of the treasury reserve and of the price of wheat to the lowest point on record, and the increasing uncertainty about the tariff, have entirely overshadowed other industries. Business, delayed for months by the two great strikes, now crowds the railways and swells the returns and gives the impression of a revival in business.

But it is not yet clear how far there is an increase in new traffic distinguished from that which has been merely blocked or deferred. In some branches there has been more activity but in others less, because events early this week led many to infer that no change of tariff would be made. The internal revenue receipts on whiskey suddenly dropped more than half, and sales of wool greatly increased. But the uncertainty is not removed and much of the business done seems to be in the nature of insurance against possibilities. In woolen goods the famine which the clothiers prepared for themselves by deferring orders is such that imperative necessities now keep most of the mills at work, and the purchases of wool for immediate use are large.

But there is no change for the better, as respects orders running into the future, and indeed some concerns have been withdrawing spring samples on which very low prices had been fixed and will make

no effort for trade at present. The sales of wool have been greatly swelled by speculation in the belief that wool is not likely to decline in any event and will advance sharply if the tariff changes fail. The sales for the week were 9,634,100, against 34,600,500 last year. In the four weeks of July the sales have been 22,359,285 pounds, against 10,686,900 in 1893.

For the week failures have been 249, against 368 last year.

REAL JOLLY.

New Mexico Trying to Compete With China and Japan.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 27.—Two Mexicans have been killed and several others wounded in this city within 24 hours. The federal troops were called in to suppress the disturbance, which was the outcome of a lynching four months ago. Jose Galtenos, a noted outlaw, was suspected of being one of the lynchers, and when resisting arrest was shot by William Green. The Mexican's wound to Green's house last night and fired on him. He and his brother returned the fire, killing Juan Sordoval and another Mexican and seriously wounding several. The results would have been more serious had not City Marshal Clay called for troops. They took the two brothers into custody, and they are kept under close guard to prevent lynching.

RAISED THE RATES.

Lewis and Clarke County People Must Pay a Higher Rate of Taxes.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, July 27.—The state board of equalization to-day increased the value of improvements on real estate in Lewis and Clarke county outside of Helena 15 per cent.

On behalf of John H. Ming, Jr., J. W. Knisley, in the Ming estate matter, moved the court to-day for special letters of administration and that John H. Ming be appointed special administrator pending the hearing upon the removal of Catherine L. Ming, executrix, to be heard on July 30. Knisley also moved that the special letters of administration served to Joseph M. Kenck be revoked. The court denied both requests.

CON DOESN'T CARE.

French Prisoners Yawn for Him But Alibi is Good Enough at Present.

PARIS, July 27.—Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, was formally charged to-day with extorting 10,000 francs from the late Baron Reinach. As Dr. Herz did not put in an appearance, the tribunal declared him a defaulter and judgment was reserved.

Dr. Herz is understood to be still in England, where he has been a resident ever since the Panama Canal company disclosures caused him to leave France. His extradition has been repeatedly sought for, but under the plea of ill health he has succeeded in avoiding appearing personally before a French court.

BEATS THE SHELL GAME.

How the Chinese Registration Law Was Bounced at Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 27.—An elaborate scheme to evade the Chinese registration law was unlearned here to-day by federal officers. James A. Miller, E. Reed and a printer and engraver have been arrested for counterfeiting international revenue registry certificates for the Chinese. Their plan was to sell the certificates to the Chinese here and in San Francisco, where they expected to do a wholesale business. The prime mover in the scheme, a man named Minto, who came here from Baltimore, and escaped arrest, is in San Francisco with the plate for printing the certificates.

HERE'S MORE OF IT.

There May Be Another Big Railroad Strike Within a Few Days.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—The Journal to-morrow morning will publish a story to the effect that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad may be involved in another strike within 48 hours. This time the engineers, firemen and conductors will walk out. Their grievance is said to be caused by the issuance of a circular a week ago by the Santa Fe in which it was stated all contracts would soon be abrogated. This the men take as a determination to reduce salaries which, they say, they will never submit to.

DONE BY DEVILS.

Fiendish Attempt to Destroy a Man's Home and Family.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., July 27.—Another attempt at dynamiting was made by the strikers about daylight near the Trotter works. A bomb was thrown at the home of John Bailey, a nonunion coke worker, the missile striking a tree in front of the house. It exploded with a deafening report, shattering the windows and splintering the tree. Had the bomb struck the house a number of lives would have been lost. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

IN THE CHECK.

A Frenchman Suffers at the Hands of an Irate Editor.

PARIS, July 27.—A duel with swords was fought between M. Paul Deschanel and M. Clemenceau to-day. Deschanel was wounded in the cheek. The duel was on account of an article published in *La Justice*, Clemenceau's paper, which Deschanel claimed was an insulting reply to a speech made by him in the chamber of deputies during a discussion of the government's anti-anarchist bill.

WHISKEY AS IS WHISKEY.

Peccoliar Things That a Correspondent Saw Last Night.

STOCKTON, Cal., July 27.—A peculiar luminous body fell from the sky in a southeasterly direction to-night at 7:30 o'clock. It left a trail of light and fleecy smoke behind it. The smoke was also luminous and glowed in the sky for some minutes. Nothing of the sort was ever observed here before.

A HOT OF BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The president has approved the naval, diplomatic and consular and military academy appropriation bills; the bill prescribing the limitations of the time for the completion of titles under the donation acts; the bill extending the time for final proof and payment on public lands, and the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo.

SHAYNE IS A CONVERT

Study of the Situation Has Made Him
a Friend of Silver.

FREE MINING AND MINTING

He Found an Almost Total Change
of Opinion Among British Mer-
chants—Dropped Their
Gold Standard Notions.

NEW YORK, July 27.—One of the most influential business men in New York city is C. C. Shayne, who has just returned from an extended trip abroad. When asked concerning his observations while in Europe he said:

"While in London I noticed that there was a despondent look on most of the countenances of tradesmen, and after I talked with a few of them I found that in nearly every case they complained of dull business. Many houses which have been prospering for years are not now making enough to pay ordinary running expenses."

Mr. Shayne said that the merchants complained bitterly of the lack of American money; also, that the domestic trade was not nearly so good as formerly, and that when asked for the reason one tradesman said:

"Well, there seems to be a very great lack of hard metal. There is a great talk going on here among our men of affairs and members of parliament and gentlemen who coin opinions, that there should be some change in the money question. I hear on every side the question that something must be done in regard to the silver question. The business which I do with India is falling off, and I have learned that most of this falling off is due to this silver question."

"I met several prominent men," Mr. Shayne continued, "and on one occasion at dinner, in White's club, I met some very brainy men—men of affairs, who were among the substantial men of England. I learned from them that England is waking up to the fact that it had made a mistake in adopting monometallism, which is better understood as the gold standard, and I was surprised on my return to London, after a few weeks' visit in Paris, at the growth of the idea of bimetalism in the short space of time that I was away. Bimetalism is being discussed by the leading men of England with an earnestness and seriousness such as has never been the case before. The fact that the recent international bimetallic conference, which was held in the Mansion house in London on May 2 and 3, was attended by many of the most eminent men in England and nearby countries, is evidence that the bimetallic idea is taking root in the minds of men who lead public opinion in those nations."

"As to my own idea in regard to silver, it is true that last year I opposed it and advocated monometallism. I attended the meeting of the chamber of commerce when the matter was discussed by men in whom I have a great deal of confidence, and as I had not, up to that time, given the matter any serious consideration, I relied upon their judgment when they advocated a gold standard as being for the best interests of the country. Since that time, however, I have studied the question. You know we belong to an age in which steam and electricity hurry us on so fast that we have scarcely time to read a book or review a newspaper article. One might almost say it were in time to think. Now, the *Recorder* was, I believe, the only newspaper in the city of New York which advocated bimetalism. I now believe that the *Recorder* was right in the stand it took."

"There are five points which have been spread among the public. These points are simple, but they are only paradoxes. The chamber of commerce did more than any one body of men to bring about the repeal of the Sherman act. I now believe that the bill was a good idea. I have now reached the stage where I believe that silver should be coined as fast as it can be mined, and that it should be put into circulation; that goods should be bought with it, help paid with it, and that it should be used wherever possible."

THEY MUST HAVE GORE.

Residents Around Bluefields Going Around Spoiling for a Fight.

COLIN, July 27.—The following advices have been received from Bluefields: The Nicaraguans, under Governor Cabezas, have been defeated and retired to Rama, where they collected 400 men and seized ammunition and launches, intending to descend upon Bluefields. Subsequently the launches were restored to the owners upon the demand of the American consul.

Captain O'Neil of the United States gunboat *Marblehead* landed 160 United States sailors and marines in order to protect the United States consulate and American residents generally.

The Mosquito chief is expecting a renewal of the attack. The British consul has telegraphed for a British warship. The inhabitants of Bluefields are leaving in large numbers.

The rebel British subjects of Corn Island were dispersed at Fort Limon, but they purchased arms and at Bokais chartered a schooner, which took them to Bluefields. They have been reinforced, intending to invade Corn Island.

HOT STUFF.

Montana's Climate Advertised by Some Eastern Chump.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The heat wave to-day is general over Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, the temperature in many places running over 100 degrees. In Montana and the Dakotas the worst is passed. In Kansas and Nebraska the growing crops sustained great damage.

DAKOTA DEMOCRATS.

Some Candidates Who Couldn't Be Beaten With a Club.

GRAND FORKS, July 27.—The democratic state convention nominated for congressman N. G. Larimore; governor, P. M. Kintner; lieutenant governor, E. A. Ueland; secretary of state, George Slette; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Eisenhuth; auditor, A. W. Porter; treasurer, E. J. Newland.