

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1895.

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BOOKS AND THE FLAG

Montana's Lawmakers Engage in Red Hot Debates.

IT WAS A CARNIVAL OF GAB

Monteath and Tallant Delivered Eloquent Speeches on Knippenberg's Bill—The Governor Elected by Office Seekers.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Feb. 12.—The floor and lobby of the house were packed to-night with the largest audience that has assembled since the A. P. A's came, saw and got left. The occasion was a public meeting of the committee on education at which it had been announced that a hearing would be given to any man, woman or child in the state, or out of it, who had anything to say to the committee about the text books to be adopted by the state of Montana, for the next six years. It looked for a while as if everybody contemplated in the invitation was going to accept it, and it was after 11 o'clock before the text book eloquence was exhausted. A detailed report of the speeches would fill all eight pages of the STANDARD.

Those who took part in the discussion were: Professor Harmon of Bozeman; Professor Hamilton of Missoula; Miss Reiferath, county superintendent of Lewis and Clark; E. A. Steere, state superintendent of public instruction; Professor Walworth, county superintendent of Gallatin county; A. C. Logan; Professor Kern of Anaconda; Professor Hendricks of Butte; Miss Schumacker of Billings; Professor Young of Helena; Miss Cummings of Helena; Dr. Reid of Bozeman; Professor Merritt and A. E. Colton, ex-principals of the Helena high school.

They represented every possible shade of opinion. Professors Hendricks and Young were earnest advocates of no change in the present books, while most of the others wanted changes in some point or the other. Professor Kern made a long talk. He wanted the present readers, McGuffey's, changed, and also Fish's arithmetic.

Some bad blood was created by Dr. Reid referring to the unanimous endorsement of the present text books by the teachers of Butte as if it had been obtained by coercion.

Hendricks became very much excited by this, although he retained his self-possession entirely when he denounced it. There will be a meeting of all the prominent educators of the state now here at the Helena hotel in the morning, and it is their purpose to submit to the committee a list of books which they wish adopted, that is if they can agree upon it. The committee took no action to-night. When they report they will submit their recommendation in regard to text books and also a complete list of all prices that have been given them by the competing book houses.

Governor Rickards will to-morrow send in his nomination of a judge for the new eleventh judicial district. His time has been mostly fully taken since this bill became a law in listening to the claims of the various candidates. The friends of the latter have conducted a bitter fight and the outcome is awaited with great interest. The contest was thought to have narrowed down to Grubb and McIntyre, both of Kalspell, but the meeting of the Flathead bar and its endorsement of Noffsinger delayed matters.

The governor intended to make the appointment to-day, but on receipt of urgent telegrams from Kalspell, he agreed to await the arrival of Mr. Noffsinger and a delegation from the Kalspell bar who arrived this afternoon. It is said in well-informed circles that G. H. Grubb will be the appointee.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

Several Bills Disposed of in Short Order.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Feb. 12.—The senate convened at 10 o'clock this morning and held an hour's session. Monteath's house bill No. 29 was read a third time and passed. The bill is left just as it came from the house, except that all fines collected for violation of the act are to be paid to the school fund instead of one-half to the school fund and one-half to the informer, as contemplated in the bill as it passed the house.

Metzel's bill, providing for the uniform publication of public documents, was also passed.

Metzel gave notice of a bill to amend section 239 of the political code. The senate then went into committee of the whole, Brown in the chair.

The substitute for Sligh's medical act was also considered. The bill was recommended by the committee to pass.

Brosnan's bill for a state exhibit at Great Falls was then called up in committee. Brosnan thought that inasmuch as Great Falls had been entirely overlooked in the distribution of the state institutions there should be no opposition now to the mere location of this state exhibit there, as no appropriation was asked.

Sligh and Steele both opposed the bill, and it was indefinitely postponed. The committee on corporations, other than municipal, reported back senate bill 13, providing for the organization and control of building and loan associations, with one amendment to make it conform with the code. The report was adopted and the bill went to the printing committee.

Brosnan presented a petition from 230 men and women of Montana, asking that all civil disabilities of women be removed and equal rights be granted to all. It was referred to the committee on elections. The senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

BROTHER SHIPPEN'S LATEST.

He Prayed Yesterday for Good School Books and Better Newspapers.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Feb. 12.—In the house, Rev. Mr. Shippen did not take the pointer given him in the STANDARD of Sunday morning. In view of the meeting of the

committee on education to consider the school book question this evening, he prayed that Montana might have the best text books. He did not take G. d into his confidence far enough, however, to tell him which books Mr. Shippen favored. He also prayed that the newspapers might be given a little less to sensationalism, and to print a higher class of matter.

Citizens of the Madison valley, Wolf Creek and Fulton presented resolutions asking the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of oleomargarine and butterine in this state, and a number of citizens of Park county sent in a resolution asking for the submission to the electors of the state of an amendment to the constitution in favor of direct legislation.

Tallant introduced a resolution changing section 7 of the house rules, making the hour of meeting every morning 9:30 o'clock instead of 10 o'clock, in order that the reading of the journal might not take up so much valuable time.

Lynde introduced house bill No. 31, providing for the erection of a suitable building for the state agricultural college at Bozeman and making provision for the payment of obligations thus incurred. This is practically the same bill as introduced some time ago by Cooper and is now being considered under general orders, except that instead of bonding the lands donated to the agricultural college for the erection of buildings, as provided in the Cooper bill, the measure provides for the creation of an agricultural college building fund to be made up of all moneys received from the sale, rental or other disposition of the lands of this institution. The sum so received is subject to payment upon a warrant being drawn by the state auditor upon the state treasurer. With this object in view \$50,000 is appropriated for the year 1895 and \$50,000 for the year 1896 for the agricultural college building fund, this money to be paid only out of the fund created by the sale of lands belonging to the college.

The following other bills were introduced: 322, Monteath, to amend chapter 8, section 768 of the political code, relative to certificates of nomination; 23, Boo h, to amend sections 2922, 2938, 1333, 2940 and 2941 of the political code; 373, code committee, to repeal sections 473 and 374 of the penal code; 235, Craven, to amend section 423 of the penal code; 236, to amend section 2417 of the political code; 237, Von Tobel, to amend section 1495 of the code of civil procedure; 238, code committee, to amend section 3090 of the political code; 239, Losee, to appropriate \$4,000 for the supply of books, stationery, etc., for the senate and house; 240, Joy, to amend section 226, penal code, relating to the maximum limit of punishment for the crime of robbery.

Booth's bill was the reclassification of the counties and it makes the following provisions in regard to classification: First class—All counties having an assessed valuation of \$20,000,000 or over. Second class—All counties with more than \$15,000,000 and less than \$20,000,000. Third class—All counties with more than \$10,000,000 and less than \$15,000,000. Fourth class—All counties with more than \$8,000,000 and less than \$10,000,000. Fifth class—All counties with more than \$6,000,000 and less than \$8,000,000. Sixth class—All counties with more than \$4,000,000 and less than \$6,000,000. Seventh class—All counties with more than \$2,000,000 and less than \$4,000,000.

Within 90 days after the adoption of the code the commissioners must make an order designating the class to which the said county belongs. This measure also fixes the bonds of each county officer in counties according to their classification.

Hedges' bounty bill was then read a third time and placed on its final passage. George W. Oker and Monteath opposed its passage because of the clause providing that 5 per cent. of county licenses should be paid into the bounty fund. The sentiment in favor of the bill was overwhelming, however, and it finally passed by a vote of 54 to 4. The two Okers, Bond and Huseby constituting the negative side of the proposition. The house then took a recess till 2 p. m.

THAT FLAG BILL.

Knippenberg's Scheme Gets a Decided Set-Back in the House.

Knippenberg's American flag bill got a decided set-back this afternoon when it came up for its third reading and final passage, immediately after the recess. The doughty colonel himself was absent and it was noticeable that Monteath heaped coals of fire on his head by not mentioning him, a course of treatment directly opposed to that of the gentleman from Beaverhead in committee of the whole the other day when Monteath was absent.

Monteath for a starter said that he yielded to no man in loyalty to the flag and the principles which it represented. He supposed that the object of the introducer of the bill was to create a deeper feeling of patriotism. The object had his entire sympathy, and if he considered the bill likely to support that object he would support it. On the contrary he believed the bill an insult to true patriotism. It was an open charge that republican institutions, as represented by the government, were a failure and that the people are ready to go back to the bigotry and intolerance which they came to this country to avoid. It was aimed at the very persons who came to this country because they were dissatisfied with the laws and government of their native lands. He referred to the world's fair at Chicago and its wonderful influence in bringing together the different nations of the world into a common brotherhood, all nations under their own flags. They fraternized and approached a closer union as men than ever before. Under such a law as that proposed by this bill, such a reunion would be impossible in Montana.

If such a measure was good for long ago there had been assembled at this water at New York the navies of the world, and broadsides after broadsides had been fired, not only as a salute for the stars and stripes, the nation was too broad for that, but in honor of every flag there displayed. During the debate on this bill last week, the statement has been made in support of the bill, that the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

SILVER WINS A TRICK

The Senate Finance Committee Reports a Free Coinage Bill.

IT WAS DONE WITHOUT FUSS

The Plan is on the Lines Proposed in the Bill Recently Introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The meeting of the senate committee on finance to-day resulted in a decision, by a vote of six to five, to report a measure for the unrestricted coinage of silver on the basis of the provisions of the ninth section of the financial bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas. This section was amended in several particulars and as agreed to is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this bill the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to receive at any United States mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion of standard fineness and to coin the same into silver dollars of 412.5 grains each. The amount of said bullion shall belong to the United States and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the market price of the bullion in New York on the date the presentation is made, and all expenditures for coining done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said moneys, and the secretary of the treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars, equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid, and whenever the said coin herein provided for shall be received into the treasury certificates may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law.

The vote on the motion to report this section as amended was as follows:

Yeas—Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones (Arkansas), Jones (Nebraska), White, Nays—McPherson, Morrill, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich.

There was comparatively little discussion of the question after the suggestion for such a report was made, and it soon became apparent there was an understanding among the members of the majority of the committee as to the line of action to be pursued and they afterwards stated that they had held a conference and agreed upon their course. The republican members offered no substitute and no objections in the way of securing a vote.

The senate finance committee to-day authorized a favorable report on the house concurrent resolution extending the time for making returns under the income tax law from March 1, to April 1, with the following amendments: That in computing incomes under the said act the amounts necessarily paid for fire insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs upon any real estate shall be deducted from the rents accrued of the receiver from such real estate.

And also resolved, that in computing the incomes under the said act the amounts received, the dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company or association shall not be included. In case such dividends are liable to a tax of 2 per cent. on the net profits of said corporation, company or association will, through such a tax may not have been actually paid by said corporation, etc., at the time of making the returns, be paid by the corporation or association receiving such dividends.

Be it further resolved, that no taxpayer shall be required in his or her annual return under said act to answer any interrogatories unless specifically provided for in said act.

The resolution as amended was afterwards reported to the senate. The republican senators generally are not disposed at this time to prevent the passage of the unrestricted coinage bill reported from the finance committee to-day. When asked what policy they would pursue, Senator Aldrich said: "We would probably not oppose the bill to the extent of trying to consume the time to prevent its passage, though we should want to debate it for the purpose of placing the matter before the country intelligibly."

Senator Platt corroborated this statement and added that he for one should not be disposed to prevent action by saying anything on the financial bill. "If the democrats want to take the responsibility of the passage of such a bill as reported," he said, "I am willing they should."

SHERMAN FOUGHT IT.

The Champion of the Gold Bugs Doesn't Want Silver Re-stored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the senate to-day Cullum presented a memorial from various trade and transportation associations of Chicago asking legislation to protect express companies from train robbers and railroad trains from wrecking. Gray reported adversely, for the committee on privileges and elections, the resolution providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people.

Jones, democrat, of Arkansas, reported the bill adopted by the finance committee for the unlimited coinage of silver.

Aldrich and Hill asked for the reading of the bill and Aldrich then explained that he had made a request that all of what he considered the meritorious features of the bill had been stricken out and the objectionable part retained.

Sherman said the minority had done what it could to prevent the reporting of this bill and he was very emphatic against it.

Jones replied the majority for the bill was a very decided one. Jones asked for immediate consideration. Aldrich suggested that it might take the place of the bankruptcy bill.

"I object to that," exclaimed George. Call objected to the consideration of the bill. Harris said the objection would be withdrawn if the bill could be passed without debate. Aldrich said that was hardly possible and the bill went to the calendar.

Hill secured unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution which he introduced asking for information concerning the appointment and removal of postmasters in New York. The resolution was agreed to.

Vest reported a joint resolution extending the time for the collection of the income tax, but the resolution went over.

Pfeffer called up his resolution requesting the judiciary committee to report his resolution regarding into the legality of the recent bond issues. Hill suggested the committee might wish to wait for an opinion of the attorney general.

Pfeffer said he did not want the opinion

of the attorney general; that he himself knew more about the matter than the attorney general. The resolution went to the calendar.

Blackburn moved to take up the post-office appropriation bill, and Allen took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Stewart to discuss the last message of the president on the currency question.

Stewart declared the president, in his alternative proposition to congress, had construed the bond issue under the present law to be silver bonds, and proposed a premium on gold. The president contracted to issue gold bonds, and gold bonds were something entirely unknown to the existing law. Notwithstanding congress had not given its sanction to the conduct of the treasury department, it was, nevertheless, responsible for the result and could not avoid it. The administration had refused to carry out the laws and congress should face these questions early and determine whether the officials should obey the laws. Stewart closed with a warning that if the present conditions continued there would be a revolution.

Allen then resumed his speech on the alleged election frauds in Alabama.

At the conclusion of Senator Allen's remarks Morgan read a protest against the proceedings in the senate by himself and colleague, Senator Pugh, characterizing the speech as "clear abuse of parliamentary law, in disregard of the urgent necessities of the public and an assault upon the rights of Alabama as a state and upon the character of our government and people." The protest closed as follows: "We, as the representatives, decline on our part to bring Alabama before the senate upon the accusations or to make answer to them in the manner in which they are presented, and we wish to spread this solemn protest against this unprecedented wrong and indignity, upon the records of the senate."

The discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed. Chandler opposed taking away the limit fixed by law upon the amount that can be paid railroad corporation and allowing the postmaster general to do as he pleased. It had been agreed to consider the pension bills at 5 o'clock and this hour having arrived that order was taken up and several pension bills passed.

GETTING FUNNY.

The Members of the House Mix Their Tragedies With Comedies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the house to-day among the bills and resolutions passed were those regarding the war claims to certain Michigan regiments, donating certain amounts to Des Moines, Iowa, and incorporating the National Association of Florists. While the house was proceeding with routine business there was a round of applause from the republican side and then from the whole side, as Wilson of Washington, long a popular and witty member of the house, and recently elevated to the senate, came on the floor. He was surrounded by his old associates and the house business was temporarily suspended by the heartiness of the reception accorded him. The house then resumed consideration of the legislative, judicial and legislative appropriation bill.

Combs, democrat, of New York, defended the pension items of the bill against criticism. He then branched off into a financial speech.

Bland and Snodgrass sought to interpose and the counter assertions became so warm that Combs appealed to the chair for protection. He said: "Combs has shut his eyes to the recommendations of the president. No wonder our securities are returning. If you allow the country's credit to fall before the world," said Combs, "it will cost us untold millions; it will bring ruin and destruction exceeding that of the rebellion."

Snodgrass interposed a point of order that Combs was maligning the upper branch of congress because a free silver bill had to-day been reported to that body. There was great confusion and laughter as Combs excitedly demanded protection.

Another uproar arose when Van Voorhis replied to Combs. He arraigned the administration for its course on its financial question.

"I make the point of order that the gentleman is out of order in criticizing the chief executive," interposed Combs.

There was some more laughter and a lively exchange between Combs and Van Voorhis which could not be heard above the confusion.

Pickler offered a substitute for the provision of the bill relating to clerks in the pension office. The substitute provided that the same force as at present be employed instead of the reduced force called for by the appropriation. Lost, 69 to 122. Mr. Dockery pointed out that the clerks would cost \$355,000 before the next congress actually assembled. The intensity of the feeling aroused by the struggle brought out many humorous incidents.

Dearmond, democrat, of Missouri criticized the congressional vultures.

Bartlett resented the imputation and declared that De Armond was not a vulture, but a raven, continually croaking, "Never More." Bartlett said his fight in behalf of the clerks involved nothing personal to himself as he was serving in congress at a loss to his New York law practice worth \$25,000 annually.

Thereupon Caruth, democrat, of Kentucky, created much amusement by running up the aisle and pleading that this abandoned law practice be turned over to him.

Dockery finally cut off the lively debate by moving the previous question, which was ordered. An aye and nay vote was then taken on the amendment for annual clerks, and it was defeated—yeas, 58; nays, 142. Most of the republicans voted for the clerks and the democrats against. The legislative appropriation bill was then passed without division, and the house adjourned.

It's All Patched Up.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Trunk Line association met the Union Pacific, Burlington and Rock Island officials here to-day and all differences as to organization were settled.

The Same Old Story.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 12.—The vote for senator to-day was without change; Shoup, 19; Sweet, 18; Claggett, 13.

ADRY'S AWFUL STORY

It Shows the Shocking Condition of the Hayward Household.

FIGHT LIKE CATS AND DOGS

The Testimony in the Ging Murder Case Yesterday Deals With the Quarrels of the Brothers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—The cross-examination of Adry Hayward in the Ging murder trial this morning brought out a fearful condition of affairs in the Hayward family in their domestic relations. Adry is evidently indignant at the course being pursued by the defense. The brothers are possessed of a violent hatred for each other of long standing. Attorney Erwin began his questioning roughly and asked Adry about the trouble there was between him and his father and Harry.

"Were you not crazy on Oct. 7?" he asked.

"Well, as to that," replied Adry, "I am not in a position to answer."

The court ruled the question out. With regard to the charge that he had embezzled money from his father, Adry admitted that he had been charged with doing so by Harry and his father, but he had charged at the same time that the money had been stolen from his flat by Harry for the purpose of fomenting trouble. On Oct. 7 he had been requested by his mother to go to her apartments and talk the matter over. The interview was a stormy one. Harry Hayward has continuously said: "Why don't you give father back the money?" Adry claimed that the books were straight and that Harry had the missing money.

Mrs. Hayward became incensed at her elder son, and he turned to her with the retort: "Mother, if you think I'm dishonest, why did you raise such a litter of pups?"

Then came threats from Harry that if Adry did not go out at once he would knife him. Later Harry told the witness that his father was carrying a revolver and would shoot him on sight.

"That was all that ever made trouble between my father and myself," said Adry.

"Don't shake your head, mother," he added, looking straight at Mrs. Hayward, who sat beside Harry.

"It's all true and you know it. I'm telling the truth."

"Tell it, tell it all," cried the mother.

"Leave out nothing."

Erwin asked a number of questions which were ruled out by the court.

One impeaching question, which was allowed was: "Now, you told us yesterday that when you were in the jail, Harry said: 'They are pressing Bixt rather close?'"

"I don't know whether I said it or Harry. We were both of us reading the papers. Then Harry said: 'I'm not afraid about his kicking. What I am afraid of is—tapping me on the shoulder—what you may say.'"

"Now, don't you know that the papers had nothing in them about Bixt that day?"

"I don't know anything about it. I know we read it."

"Did you not say in your office to your father on Oct. 7 'I've got to have money some way. If I don't get it I'll rob a street car or hold up a train or do something. I know a scheme to fix Harry and I'll do it, see if I don't?'"

"I did not," said Adry.

"Now, why did you go to Stewart with this?"

"I thought he was a friend. Father would not listen to me. Harry said he could send me to Stillwater. He and father had the money and they could send me to Stillwater any time they wanted to. Then I told Harry that I could send him there; he wanted to know what that meant. I told him I could, just the same. I went to Stewart the same day and told him about it."

"Hadn't your father had trouble with Elder Stewart?"

"Well, he had some trouble, for I know father had not been doing the elder's business for all of three months. He had gone there right along, however, and they were on reasonably friendly terms."

"Now, why did you go to him, when you knew that he was an enemy?"

"He was not an enemy; he was a friend. I had known him for 25 years."

"Did you wear the same shoes on the night of the murder that you have on now?"

"Yes sir, I think I did."

"Very well, I offer the shoes. You need not take them off," said Erwin.

Adry Hayward held his shoes up with outstretched foot for the jury to look at.

Erwin asked Adry if he had a friend named Frank, who knew Bixt; if he had gone out with Bixt to a place beyond Lake Calhoun and the place where Miss Ging was to be murdered; and whether he had not said to Bixt, "Frank will protect you if there is any trouble."

Adry denied ever knowing Bixt to any extent, and he said he would not have walked a block on the street with him.

These questions on the part of the defense indicate the possible purpose of setting up that it was Adry and not Harry who conspired to commit the murder with Bixt, and that the much-talked-of pointed shoe tracks at the scene of the murder were made by Adry.

Adry Hayward declared that he had received no promise of protection from the state, and that he had told his story upon the advice of Elder Stewart, who was his friend and attorney. He had elected to stay in jail most of the time since the arrest of Harry upon Stewart's advice and to save himself annoyance from reporters and others. He had not been under arrest, but could come and go freely. He had no feeling against Harry but what he was daily overcoming. He pled him and would do anything to help him out of his trouble. This last answer was stricken out.

John Patton and F. E. Dodge, insurance agents, testified to a conversation they had had with Harry Hayward about the insurance of a lady's life, and how such policies could be assigned to him as security for a loan.