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SHOTS FROM ALL SIDES

Silver's Friends Resent Cleveland's Abuse of the White Metal.

WHEEL-HORSE BLAND AWAKE

Senator Stewart Asks the President to Tell the Meaning of Hon-est Money—Harvey of Chicago Gives a Fact or Two.

LEBANON, Mo., April 16.—Hon. R. P. Bland was interviewed relative to President Cleveland's letter. Mr. Bland said: "Cleveland, unfortunately for himself, his party and country from the beginning of his administration, draws the line sharply between the friends of bimetalism and gold monometalism. In doing so, he forced upon the country a state of affairs that is intolerable to the masses of our people. Gold monometalism is a stench to the nostrils of our plain people. The gold standard may do for the bondholders and bankers, but the suffering of the industrial masses, consequent from silver demonetization, will not be endured longer without a struggle, the like of which this country has not seen since the late civil war. Cleveland must remember that his crystallization of the gold standard sentiment and methods have brought disaster to the people of all gold standard countries and this policy is now ruining this country. It is a state of things that has made his administration hateful to the American people. Cleveland's insinuations that the advocates of silver restoration are passed on wicked and unpatriotic purposes may do for those whose environments are such as to prevent them from seeing and knowing the utter poverty and distress that is prevailing among the masses of the people, but those who live in the midst of this distress and see daily that the people are suffering will repel with scorn such insinuations."

SENATOR STEWART'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Stewart has addressed a letter to President Cleveland commenting on the latter's letter to the Chicago committee. Senator Stewart says:

Your letter addressed to the Chicago committee is timely. The country looks to you as the great champion of the present condition of the country. The policy for which you have labored so long and so persistently has been established and the United States is reduced to the shrinking volume of gold.

You say: "What is now more needed than anything is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money." The truth of this proposition cannot be denied. If there is any argument in favor of the sound money which policy you have adopted and forced upon the country it should be presented. You have urged upon the country in all your public utterances for the last 10 years the necessity for sound money.

You say: "In this time of misfortune and depression, as people are willing to listen to a remedy for the unfortunate condition." It is gratifying to know that you have learned that this is a time of misfortune and depression, and that you know that "sound money" is the remedy. If you will kindly tell the people what sound money is they would understand the remedy you propose and could form their own opinions as to its probable efficiency.

In your letter to Governor Norton, of Sept. 17, 1893, you said: "I want good, sound, stable money and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use. I am therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the timely and the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law. I confess I am astonished at the opposition in the senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation."

The opposition in the senate at which you were astonished was overcome, and the prompt action which you declared would help the unfortunate situation was obtained more than 18 months ago, and then the "present unfortunate situation" to which you alluded, has continued and is now "this time of misfortune and depression." Your confident prediction that the repeal of the Sherman act would relieve the "unfortunate situation" rallied to your support the commercial press, the boards of trade and the dealers in mines and bonds, and enabled you with the power and patronage of your great office, to overcome the opposition in the senate, which astonished you. The people naturally look to you for an explanation why the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act did not relieve the "unfortunate situation." Why do you not present the argument and say what "sound money" is?

Whatever may happen, you are entitled to the gratitude of the American people for your bold and open advocacy of the combination of gold monometalism against the doctrine of your secretary of the treasury, of the "coinage of both gold and silver upon terms of exact equality." Your recent sale of \$2,000,000 of bonds to the Rothschild's syndicate for \$9,000,000 less than their market value, to obtain gold to maintain gold monometalism, is some evidence of your familiarity with the "forces of safe currency," but your assertion that the opposing forces are those of silver monometalism shows that you do not understand the position of the bimetalists, or knowingly misrepresent their position.

Did it ever occur to you that Jefferson and Jackson might be right and that you might be wrong? Did you ever consider the possibility of the radical change that Mr. Sherman and your associates, in cooperation with what you term "the forces of a safe currency," have made? You have disregarded not only the teaching of the fathers of the republic, but you have reversed the usages and customs of the civilized world, which existed for thousands of years previous to 1873. You have destroyed one-half of the world's metallic money and enhanced the value of the other half fully 100 per cent.

You now call upon the democrats of Illinois to present a "plain and simple argument" which will satisfy the people that a financial policy which makes them miserable is "sound money and a safe currency." If you know such an argument, why do you not produce it? You are doing what no other president has had the courage to do since the time of 1873. None of your predecessors since that deplorable event have dared to advise a combination of gold monometalists against the constitutional rights of the American people to have coined at the mints both gold and silver, and thereby enjoy a sufficient supply of money for the ultimate payments of the business of the country, sustain enterprise and furnish employment for labor.

CHAIRMAN HARVEY'S LETTER.

CHICAGO, April 16.—W. H. Harvey, chairman of the executive committee of the Bimetallic league, has prepared the following reply to President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago committee.

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter addressed to a committee of business men of this city, we

wish to say that the committee that waited on you and the persons who attached their names to the invitation as such committee did not represent a majority of the business men and citizens of this city, who take a deep interest in the welfare of this republic. They represent that class that owns money and securities payable in money, fixed incomes. We respectfully submit that your letter did not present the true merits of this controversy.

You call the attention of farmers and wage earners to the fact that the raising of prices, while enabling them to sell their products and labor at higher prices, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they may purchase; but you do not say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demonetization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers and the people generally have been doing business on a falling market; so that the time intervening between the purchase of the following merchandise or material and placing it on the market has removed the margin which they would have otherwise made. This shrinkage in values, added to the ordinary risk and expense of business, has led to an ever increasing volume of debt, to a money lending period, until it has increased, all told, public and private, to about forty billions of dollars, or two-thirds of the total value of all the property in the United States. Money and these debts payable in money have been steadily increasing in exchangeable value with the property of the people. A debt for \$1,000 that 1,000 bushels of wheat would have paid 10 years ago, now requires the farmer to give up 2,000 bushels of wheat in exchange for these dollars with which to pay the same debt. The owners of property and stockholders in our cities and corporations, when you call the attention of the farmer and wage-earner to the fact that rising prices will make him pay more for what he buys, you should at the same time call his attention to the fact that it would enable him to pay his debts from his own crops and again make him the owner of a home and a free and independent citizen. We submit that our minds again be thro open to silver and our stock of primary money increased thereby.

To the gentlemen who visited and petitioned you to represent only one class of our people, we respectfully submit that it was the intention of the founders of this government that it was safer that all the people should do the thinking for it than any one class should do it for them. We agree with you that it is time for the people to reason together, and to the end we respectfully ask that you make it possible for them to get printed copies of the act of 1792 on which our forefathers based our financial system, and all subsequent acts, together with the act of 1873 that reversed the former policy and acts subsequent thereto, as well as all statistical and other information of an official nature at Washington to be found there. Respectfully,

W. H. HARVEY.

CHAIRMAN BIMETALLIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The World says: "The World believes that the great nations would do well to give a rehearsing in international conference to the question of making a larger use of silver as money. But for this country alone to attempt the restoration of silver to free coinage at nearly double its bullion value would clearly be to invite disaster."

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The Times says: "While silver speculators and political demagogues are tireless in their efforts to mislead the public in the issue of honest money, Cleveland strikes at the very marrow of the disputes when he says: 'Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometalism.'"

DENVER, April 16.—Regarding President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago committee, the Republican says: "If his letter contains the best arguments that can be advanced in favor of the single gold standard, intelligent people in this country are certain to repudiate that standard as soon as they can get an opportunity." The News says: "An actor at Washington now appears without his disguise. Obedient to the money power, of which he is a friend, ally and servant, he openly throws the weight of his great position on the side of the money kings and against the people. No more striking confession of the growth of bimetalism has been wrung from unwilling lips."

Gen. A. J. Warner stigmatized Cleveland's financial letter as a dishonest presentation of the facts, which contained an apprehension of defeat and the acknowledgment of a great battle pending. Ex-Congressman Sibley said the letter consisted of empty words signifying nothing. Gen. James B. Weaver said: "The president's letter is stupid, and does not add anything to the economic literature of the day, and is only valuable as it assists in defining the great issue now before the country. His wing of the democratic party will be found training under the republican banner in 1896." There promises to be a great outpouring of people at the open air meeting this afternoon, when Sibley and Warner will deliver addresses. They will speak at Pueblo tomorrow night, Leadville Thursday night, Aspen Friday night, Grand Junction Saturday night and will reach Salt Lake Sunday.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Post's special from London says silver stock is strong on the belief that peace is about definitely concluded in the East.

NOT THE A. R. U.

These Boys Hide in Palace Cars and Will Talk, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—A large number of members of the American Railway association, composed of general officers of the principal railroads of the country, whose convention begins here to-morrow, have arrived, many of them in private cars, and the number will be swelled by those expected to come in during the day and night. To-day the greater part of the time was taken up with preliminary work of the numerous committees, whose reports will be the feature of the convention.

WANTS SOMETHING EASY.

He Is After Cleveland's Seat Since He Can't Be Mayor.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 16.—J. A. White, a shoemaker, announces his intention of becoming a candidate for president of the United States as a silver man, laboring man and Southerner. He wants to unite the South and West. He has been an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of this city and for sheriff of Muskego county.

STOCK GROWERS MEET

Governor Rickards Takes Part in the Proceedings.

RAILROADS REPRESENTED

Cattle Thief Arrested—Captain Webster Recovering From His Gun Shot Wound—Will Inspect the Reform School.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

MILES CITY, Mont., April 16.—The tenth annual meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' association was called to order by Joseph Scott, president, at 11 o'clock this morning. The president is John T. Murphy; vice president, John Holt; secretary, W. G. Pruitt, and C. C. Smith, assistant secretary. After roll call of the 200 members the secretary read the minutes, showing a very satisfactory condition of the affairs of the association. The committee on membership reported 10 new members.

At the afternoon session the usual committees were appointed as follows: On resolutions, S. S. Huntley, Conrad Kohrs, A. F. Biddle; on roundup, Joseph T. Brown, H. G. Williams and Frank Robertson. Speeches were made by Gov. J. E. Rickards, S. L. Moore, general freight agent of the Northern Pacific; Mr. Gray, Great Northern; Dr. Alloway, Minnesota Transfer; John H. Wood of Chicago, David Pratt, Dr. Williams of the Agricultural College of Montana, and Dr. Bird, state veterinarian. A special committee was appointed to roundup strays, who soon brought in Governor Rickards, who made a very witty as well as entertaining speech and announced that as he was raised on a farm, he knew the difference between a calf and a mule. Mr. Moore assured them there would be no advance in freight, and Mr. Wood gave assurance of better prices for beef. The new board of stock commissioners, consisting of one member from each county, met and organized by the election of John T. Murphy, president; S. S. Huntley, vice president; W. G. Pruitt, secretary.

Of the different railroads represented here the Omaha road to try to outshine them all, having opened rooms in the bank building, where their hospitality and entertainment cannot be surpassed. There are nine special cars of railroad representatives and commission men here who will attend the North Dakota stock meeting at Dickinson after this meeting adjourns. Much trading is being done among the stockmen, the largest of which was by the Murphy Cattle company of 5,000 stock cattle of the Boston Cattle company; Holt & Woodcock, 3,000 head from the Dilworth Cattle company and the purchase of 5,000 cows and calves by Pierre Wibaux at good prices.

Stock Inspector Smith made an important arrest last night of W. C. Jones, wanted in Greeley, Col., for grand larceny. Jones and others stole several cars of cattle on the South Platte river and shipped them East. A reward of \$100 is offered for his arrest. He has been tracked all over the country, leaving Chadron, Neb., on Jan. 15, he arrived here last night and was in custody a few minutes after.

Captain Webster, who was shot last night, is doing as well as can be expected and will live, but liable to be a cripple for life. The ball struck the spine and veered to the right. Doctors have probed for the same, but are unable to locate it. It is expected if he lives that the left limb will be paralyzed. It appears that Charles Sherley, a cowboy from Texas, familiarly known as "Shoot Em U" and who is anxious to have the reputation as a bad man, filled himself with whiskey to do up a prominent stockman who had recently discharged him and was waiting his return to the office to obtain money or trouble, but while in the crowd was jostled and dropped the gun which caused such sad results. Sherley made his escape from town, but it is expected his arrest will be made at any time, as the officers are on his trail. The identification of the revolver as belonging to Sherley is complete.

The state board of examiners, Governor Rickards, Secretary Rotwitt and Attorney General Haskell, are here and will inspect the reform school to-morrow, also open bids for 40 acres of land to be purchased by the state to enlarge the grounds.

SMALL FIRE.

A Commercial Man Brought to a Sudden Realization.

PHILIPSBURG, April 16.—The buildings at the mouth of Jubilee tunnel, the property of the Hope Mining company, caught fire this evening and were totally destroyed. The fire caught in the timbers at the mouth of the tunnel, but as there were only 15 sets the damage to the mine itself will not be great. The miners were never in any danger, as they could easily escape, even if they could not get out of the tunnel. There was some talk of a possible powder explosion, but it was idle, as it was kept in the mine in very small quantities and safe from any fire. The loss will be nominal. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown.

There is a story going the rounds that a respected citizen of Philipsburg committed an unprovoked assault upon a commercial man on the train between Drummond and Garrison a few days ago. The facts are that the drummer was speaking very disrespectfully of about all the prominent men of Butte and Anaconda and finally made a particularly revolting statement about one of them, when the Philipsburger stepped up and slapped his face a few times and that is about all there was to it.

Must Prepare for Business.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Commissioner Lamoreaux has issued instructions to the mineral land surveyors in Montana and Idaho, recently appointed by the president, to organize by the 25th of this month and be ready for business by May 1.

Ultimatum Answered.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A special from Washington says Minister Gutzman was closeted with Secretary Gresham some

time last evening discussing the Nicaraguan situation, but what action, if any, was taken is not made public. It is definitely learned that Nicaragua has formally replied to Great Britain's ultimatum. The answer is brief and explicit. It says that before the demand of Great Britain was received the order of banishment had been revoked. The decree under which Proconsul Hatch was exiled is especially referred to. Nicaragua proposes that all questions of payment for personal injury, damage to property, etc., be referred to impartial commission arbitration.

CYCLONES AND WATER.

From Every Quarter Comes Reports of Disaster and Flood.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—A storm of great severity passed over Eastern Colorado, Kansas and the Southwest generally yesterday and last night. In Colorado and Kansas it is believed considerable damage was done, but it is impossible to learn anything from these sections, because all telegraphic communication have been cut off since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. For a short time last evening Denver was reached on a very shaky wire, but after 30 minutes the wire failed and since that time no word has been received or sent into Denver direct over the telegraph wires. The storm covered a wide area to the northward. Denver wires via Omaha are also down. In Southern Kansas and Oklahoma much damage was done to the crops. The peculiar feature of the storm was the intense darkness and extraordinary electrical display. The atmosphere was surcharged with electricity and several persons and horses were stunned and shocked. In the western part of Oklahoma and the Panhandle, Egyptian darkness prevailed. Such a peculiar storm has seldom been seen, and the superstitious thought that the astronomical conditions, which it has been claimed by a South Carolina minister, are now repeating themselves for the first time since the death of Christ, had something to do with it. Rain that fell in Western Oklahoma was actually a shower of mud. At 10 a. m. a slow wire had been secured to Denver, but it is not sure it will hold any length of time. Last night Denver and the Pacific coast could be reached only by St. Paul and the Northwest by Spokane, Seattle, Portland, and thence down to San Francisco and eastward via Reno and Salt Lake.

VIENNA, April 16.—A dispatch from Laibach, the capital of Duchy of Carniola, announces that there were three fresh earthquakes yesterday evening and three more at 9 o'clock this morning. At Laibach seven persons were killed.

NASHUA, N. H., April 16.—The flood in the Merrimack river reached its highest point for 27 years to-day, and the water is still rising at the rate of two inches an hour.

ELMORO, Col., April 16.—A thick coating of sand is over everything here. It surely came in the form of a snow storm from the clouds, as no such sand is in this section.

BOSTON, April 16.—The floods throughout New England last night reached the highest point that has been recorded in many years. No loss of life has followed the rise of the water, but great losses of property have been caused through dams being carried away and from flooded railway bridges, factories and cellars. All the mills along the Merrimack river near Manchester are shut down and fears are entertained for the bridges.

CHEROKEE, Kas., April 16.—Late last night a cyclone struck the house of Frank Goodin, three miles west of here, and literally tore it to pieces, scattering debris all over the cornfield. Mr. Goodin had his neck dislocated and will die. Mrs. Goodin was caught under the roof and pinned to the ground, her clothes taking fire. Her screams attracted the neighbors, who rescued her. Half a dozen other farm houses in the immediate vicinity were also demolished, but nobody else was hurt.

THE IMPERIAL EDICT.

Li Hung Chang to Sign the Terms of Peace With Japan.

TIENTSIN, April 16.—An imperial edict has been issued, authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign the terms of peace in accordance with the Japanese ultimatum. The indemnity to be paid by China is 200,000,000 taels.

The edict further authorizes Li Hung Chang to grant possession of Liao Tung peninsula, on the 40th degree of latitude, and the island of Formosa to the Japanese, also to consent to the opening of Peking and four new ports to commerce and giving the Japanese power to open cotton factories and other industries in China.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Gresham this afternoon received a cablegram from Minister Dun at Tokio confirming the signing of the peace constitution between China and Japan.

The Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—Oil opened at \$2.40 bid. The Atlantic Refining company has advanced the price of refined oil 2 cents a gallon or \$1 a barrel.

LONDON, April 16.—The English manager of the Standard Oil company when questioned to-day regarding the advance in the price of petroleum in the United States and the situation here, said the price of oil in England had been advanced to correspond with the price in America. Noble Bros. of St. Petersburg, the great Russian oil firm, informed the associated press that there is the same advance in the price of Russian oil as recorded in the United States, and the Standard Oil company has not yet purchased any oil in Russia.

Sibley in Denver.

DENVER, April 16.—Ex-Congressman Sibley and General Warner spoke to the largest open air assemblage that Denver has ever seen. Mr. Sibley received an ovation and spoke at length on the subject of silver. General Warner followed with a few remarks which were confined to practical politics. Mr. Sibley returns from here to Pennsylvania and Warner will proceed to the coast.

New Stock and Lumber Company.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, April 16.—James Ferguson and others of Lewistown to-day incorporated the Fergus Live Stock and Land company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

DURANT CANNOT SLEEP

Yet He Exhibits a Cold-Blooded Calmness During the Day.

INQUEST FORMALLY BEGINS

The Prisoner Attempts to Read a Book—Miss Lamont's Shoes Found on a Beam in the Church—Arraigned for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Theodore Durant keeps his nerves under excellent control. His calmness is characterized as cold blooded by physicians. His slumbers, however, are not so peaceful. Since his incarceration he has not passed an hour in quiet sleep. When he closes his eyes he invariably becomes the victim of nightmares, and groans and cries in terror. His shrieks last night disturbed all the occupants of the prison and gave color to the rumor that the alleged murderer had committed suicide. At day-break this morning he was bathed in a cold perspiration. To an associated press reporter he repeated his attorney's caution to make no statement, coupled with a sweeping denial of the charges against him and a renewed protestation of his innocence.

"My attorneys will tell you anything that is advisable to make known. I hope you will not consider me impolite in refusing to talk. I am acting on the advice of others and mean no discourtesy."

Last night Durant announced that he would not attend the coroner's inquest over the remains of Marian Williams. To-day he reconsidered his resolution, under pressure from the police, and concluded to be present. The streets leading to the morgue were densely packed with a morbidly curious crowd. To prevent an attack by the mob, Durant was taken from the city hall to the old prison an hour before the time set for the inquest. Nothing but the presence of a strong force of policemen, who mingled with the mob and suppressed every attempt at demonstration, prevented an attack.

Durant passed through the throng of people with his head bowed down. He carried into the inquest chamber a book on medical jurisprudence, which he affected to read. He finally closed it and devoted his attention to the testimony. Rev. J. George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel church, described the position of the remains and told of the reception last Friday night, when Durant appeared late with flushed face and clothing disarranged. The pastor said that Durant was a useful man about the church and was frequently in the sanctuary when no services were held.

Frank A. Sademan, the janitor, described Durant's care of the electrical appliances and his peculiar conduct after Blanche Lamont's disappearance a week ago. The most sensational testimony of the day was given by Clark H. Morgan, at whose house in Alameda Miss Williams resided. He stated that Durant had called at his house and endeavored to persuade Miriam to accompany him to the city, as he had something important to talk about. She declined to do so, however, remarking that he could see her at the church reception Friday night. Morgan then related how Durant called to see Minnie last summer and induced her to go out with him. He took her to a secluded spot in Fruitvale and there made a base proposal to her, justifying it by specious arguments based on his alleged love for her and promising that by means of his medical knowledge he would be able to save her from any unpleasant consequences.

The inquest will be continued to-mor-

row. This afternoon Durant was arraigned in the police court for the murder of Marian Williams. The hearing was set for Monday next.

A squad of police resumed their search in Emanuel church this afternoon for further traces of Blanche Lamont's murderer. Under a beam in the roof of the church the girl's shoes were found. Her school books were discovered secreted between the plaster and the framing. The discovery is important, showing that Miss Lamont did not go home from school after her meeting with Durant. Blanche's missing glove and a hat pin were also found secreted on the roof.

Froms With Their Returns.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, April 16.—Yesterday was the busiest day at the internal revenue office of this city since the taking of the income tax lists began. It was the last day in which returns for income tax purposes could be made. The office was kept open until midnight for the accommodation of taxpayers. Many returns came in by mail yesterday; in fact most that were received came that way as the Helena people whose incomes are above \$3,500 per annum were as a rule the first to report. This might have been due to the fact that the district office is located here, but at any rate the returns from Helena have been comparatively prompt in coming in. The office will not at this time give out any figures as to the number of people in this district composed of Montana, Utah and Idaho who made returns. The number is large, however.

England's Day.

NEWMARKET, England, April 16.—The Newmarket Craven meeting of 1895 opened to-day with brilliant weather. Richard Croker's Eau de Gallie, formerly Utica, won the Craford plate. Ten horses ran. Later Messrs. Croker and Dwyer decided to scratch all their entries but Eau de Gallie in the events to be decided to-day. At the drop of the flag Sims was first away and never was headed.

Peace Commission.

TOKIO, April 16.—Newspapers here announce that at the conference between the peace commissioners yesterday Vice-roy Li Hung Chang submitted China's reply to the propositions of Japan, whereupon an agreement on the subject was reached. It is added that the conference of the peace commissioners will not meet again until the ratifications of the treaty of peace is arranged.