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BOND BILL PASSED

Democrats and Populists Present an Almost Solid Vote Against It.

BOTH SIDES WERE HEARD

The House Adjourned Until Next Tuesday—The Last Assignment of the Minority Members of the Senate Committees.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The house today passed the bond bill by a vote of 170 to 136; and thus, having discharged the task for which it has been sitting during the recess, effected an agreement by which the house should adjourn next week, three days at a time, in order to give the members an opportunity to spend New Year's day at their homes. The closing hours of the debate to-day were lacking in spirit, and there was practically no excitement until the vote was taken. The margin of 33, by which the first section of the bill, against which the republican opponents of the measure massed their opposition, was passed, showing that the friends of the measure had marshalled every available vote in its favor. As it was, 47 republicans refused to act with the majority of their party. The populists and democrats, with the exception of Hutchinson of Texas, who voted for the bill, presented an unbroken front against the bill.

The bill, as passed, amends the redemption act so as to permit the issue of 3 per cent. coin bonds redeemable after five years, at the pleasure of the government, and payable in 15 years, with the specific provision that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878, for the reissue of greenbacks, and that the bonds shall first be offered for subscription at the sub-treasury and depositories of the United States. The second section of the bill provides for the issue of three-year 3 per cent. debt certificates of the denominations of \$20 and multiples thereof, in amounts not exceeding \$50,000,000, to meet temporary deficiencies.

When the house convened to-day but three hours remained for debate on the bond bill. The vote, by the terms of the rule under which the house was operating, was to be taken at 3 o'clock. Brosius, republican, Pennsylvania, opened the debate in favor of the bill. This was the only country on the globe, he said, where gold redemption had neither qualification nor limitation and where the treasury was without the power to resist the incursions of foreign gold-grabbers or domestic speculators. Parker, republican, New Jersey, favored the bill as a good business measure. McLaurin, democrat, South Carolina, opposed it because it would increase the burden of a people already tax-ridden and would tend to legalize a series of usurpation of power by the secretary of the treasury. If the secretary would use his discretion and redeem notes in silver, the gold raids would stop and new hope would be infused into the democratic party, now crushed by the financial policy of the administration.

Cannon, republican, Illinois, in support of the measure, declared that it was a bill to maintain specie payments which had been resumed under the wise direction of the republican party in 1879. "You, on the other side, will vote against this bill; those in favor of silver at 16 to 1, because you want to impair the credit of the country and force us to a silver basis; those who support the administration, because it wants gold bonds. We, in our judgment and patriotism, stand ready to pass this bill. If it is rejected by the senate or president, we shall at least have cast our mite towards the protection of the public credit and have given a prophecy of what we shall do when we come into full power in 1897."

Bartlett, democrat, New York, announced as his opinion that the passage of the pending bill, instead of strengthening the financial ability and credit of the government, would lead to further panic and avowed that he was for the maintenance of the gold standard until the powers of the world agreed to the coinage of silver. Tawney, republican, Minnesota, in support of the bill, called attention to the president's urgent appeal to congress to do something before adjourning. He knew, and everybody knew, that gold bonds would not be authorized by congress, and because congress would not give him authority he and his secretary of the treasury had already opened negotiations with the same old malodorous syndicate for another issue of 4 per cent. bonds. The people of the country were to be given an opportunity to subscribe.

Bailey, democrat, Texas, in outlining the attitude of the silver democrats, said that they had desired to offer as a substitute for the bill a measure that would, in his opinion, render the further sale of bonds unnecessary. As a plain business proposition, the treasury should coin the silver coinage. The world furnish the treasury with \$55,000,000 of additional assets. Successive gold withdrawals and bond issues might be forced until the public debt was increased indefinitely. Burton, republican, Missouri, and Connolly, republican, Illinois, who had been counted on as opponents of the bill, gave their support to it in brief speeches.

Payne, republican, New York, called attention to the fact that the administration was already preparing to issue \$100,000,000 of 30-year bonds. This was the emergency that this bill met by a reduction of the interest.

"The president's message," interrupted Linney, republican, North Carolina, "says the \$155,000,000 of silver certificates issued against the bullion purchased under the act of 1890 constituted gold obligations. Why did not the ways and means committee pro-

vide for the coinage of that bullion and the redemption of these notes in silver?"

"The secretary now has authority to coin and redeem the Sherman notes," said Payne. "But one thing at a time. The bill proposes to give the government power to redeem United States gold obligations in gold." He argued that the purpose of the administration was to sell the bonds to the Morgan syndicate at an exorbitant rate of interest and throw the responsibility upon a republican congress.

Russell, republican, Connecticut, supported the bill briefly, and Crisp, democrat, Georgia, then closed for the democratic side and Dalzell, republican, Pennsylvania, for the majority. The vote on the first section of the bill was yeas, 170; nays, 136. Hartman, Hermann, Mondell and Wilson were recorded among the nays.

Tarsney, democrat, Missouri, offered for reference a resolution to reopen the testimony in the contested election case of Robert Thorn against himself. The speaker referred the resolution under the rule.

Hitt, republican, Illinois, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, reported back with a favorable report, the resolution calling on the state department for all information regarding the trial and arrest of John L. Waller, calling for a report on the alleged firing on the schooner Henry L. Crosby by the San Domingo troops in December, 1892, and calling for all correspondence between the state department and Spain relative to the war in

incorporated with the republican assignments, and the entire list submitted to the senate by Mitchell on Monday. The list of principal committees will be as follows:

Appropriations—Allison, chairman; Hale, Cullom, Teller, Quay, Pettigrew, Perkins, republicans; Cockrell, Call, Gorman, Blackburn, Brice, Faulkner, democrats.

Finance—Morrill, chairman; Sherman, Jones of Nevada, populist; Allison, Aldrich, Platt, Wolcott, republicans; Voorhees, Morris, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, White, Walthall, democrats.

Foreign relations—Sherman, chairman; Frye, Davis, Cameron, Cullom, Lodge, republicans; Morgan, Gray, Turpie, Daniel, Mills, democrats.

Judiciary—Hoar, chairman; Teller, Platt, Mitchell, Oregon; Davis, Clark, Thurston, republicans; Pugh, George, Vilas, Hill, Lindsay, Daniel, democrats.

Commerce—Frye, chairman; Jones of Nevada, populist; Quay, McMillan, Squire, Elkins, Nelson, McBride, republicans; Vest, Gorman, Murphy, Berry, Pasco, Caffery, democrats.

Interstate commerce—Cullom, chairman; Chandler, Wolcott, Aldrich, Crisp, Gear, republicans; Gorman, Brice, Lindsay, Smith, Chilton, democrats.

Military affairs—Hawley, chairman; Proctor, Shoup, Sewell, Warren, Elkins, republicans; Bate, Cockrell, Palmer, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Walthall, democrats.

Naval affairs—Cameron, chairman; Hale, Perkins, McMillan, Chandler, Dubois, republicans; Blackburn, Gib-

Burrows, Carter, republicans; Butler, populist; Vilas, Irby, Hill, Blanchard, democrats.

Civil service and retrenchment—Fritchard, chairman; Lodge, Morrill, Dubois, Elkins, republicans; Gordon, Irby, Walthall, Chilton, democrats.

Irrigation and reclamation of arid lands—Warren, republican, chairman; Kyle, populist; Stewart, populist; Peffer, populist; Thurston, republican; White, Jones of Arkansas, Roach, Brice, democrats.

Mines and mining—Stewart, populist, chairman; Pettigrew, Wilson, Mantle, Warren, republicans; Bate, Call, Mills, Tillman, democrats.

Railroads—Clarke, chairman; Gallinger, Gear, Elkins, Nelson, Thurston, republicans; Berry, Gordon, Palmer, Blackburn, Blanchard, democrats.

Relations with Canada—Carter, chairman; Hoar, Hale, Pettigrew, Perkins, republicans; Murphy, Pugh, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Tillman, democrats.

Indian depredations—Wilson, republican, chairman; Kyle, populist; Shoup, Sewell, Mantle, McBride, republicans; Lindsay, Faulkner, Cockrell, Bacon, Martin, democrats.

Nicaragua canal and claims—Morgan, chairman; Palmer, Martin, democrats; Mitchell of Oregon, Hawley, Squire, Sewell, republicans.

National banks—Mantle, chairman; Dubois, Burrows, republicans; Mitchell of Wisconsin, Chilton, democrats.

Gorman becomes chairman of the democratic conference and takes the room now occupied by Sherman as chairman of the republican conference. In addition to the above Mantle is on the committee on buildings and public grounds and forestry reservations; Clark, on patents; Dubois, on enrolled bills and expenditures of the executive department; Carter, improvement of the Mississippi

GERMANY IS SILENT

They Say But Little Over There About the Late Tempest.

THE IMPERIALS' CHRISTMAS

In London, Sullen Weather, Mud and Sleet and the Venezuelan Dispute Keep the Gossips Busy These Days.

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Berlin, Dec. 28.—German feeling in the Venezuelan difficulty seems to be veering around, although the government studiously refrains from expressing an opinion. From an official of the foreign office, however, it has been learned that several diplomatic attempts have been made by Great Britain during the past week to get Germany to join in a movement looking to combined diplomatic action opposed to the latest application of the Monroe doctrine. These efforts thus far have met with non-committal answers, and unless things assume a much more serious aspect, Germany will keep officially aloof from the whole question. Popular feeling is certainly more favorable to the United States as the cause of the whole trouble is coming to be understood. Christmas meditations of the German press are, with a few exceptions, rather melancholy, dwelling upon the unsatisfactory state of German domestic and foreign politics and the economic situation.

By the imperials of the court Christmas was celebrated quietly. Distribution of gifts took place in the school hall of the new palace at Potsdam, where each of the imperial princes had a tree to himself and their parents had a miniature tree to themselves. Among the gifts received by the emperor was a miniature tree of malachite from the czar. The three elder of the princes were most pleased with miniature rifles of the type of 1888, made especially for them at the Spandau factory, with which arms they will learn their military drill. Presents were also exchanged between the emperor and his allies, the sovereigns of Italy and Austria, and the German army, through the commanding captain, and a delegation of his own company of guards presented his majesty with a package of Christmas cakes.

An alleged expression of his majesty's during his visit to Breslau is now going the rounds of the press. Speaking of the regimental, he is quoted as having said: "The cowardly German Bourgeois cannot be relied upon in warfare against socialism."

Diplomatic negotiations have been resumed between the American embassy and the German foreign office with a view of settling, one way or the other, the proposed changes in the extradition treaty. The United States claims that extraditable crimes should be more precisely defined. The presence here of Poutney Bigelow, as the representative of American insurance companies, together with the energetic representations of the United States embassy, during the past fortnight, and the fall of Baron Von Koeller, the Prussian minister for the interior, who was the prime mover in the unceremonious exclusion of the American insurance companies from doing business in this country, are looked upon here as hopeful signs that the matter will be finally amicably adjusted.

The pope has conveyed to Emperor William his warm acknowledgments of his majesty's readiness to grant permission necessary for the interment of the remains of the late Cardinal Paul Melchers in the Cologne cathedral.

Prince Henry of Prussia will represent Emperor William at the approaching coronation of the czar of Moscow.

London, Dec. 28.—The sullen weather, sleet and dampness, seem to have cast a gloom over politics in general, although the Venezuelan question, chiefly from its financial and commercial standpoint, has been uppermost in the public mind. The tone of the press, and that of a meeting here is not strikingly conciliatory and everything possible is being done to avoid a friction which might result in further unpleasantness.

Although the attitude of people in authority and those not in authority here is peaceful, the possibilities which the future may bring are not by any means overlooked. This is shown by the stress laid by the St. James Gazette this afternoon upon the latest advices from British Guiana and the commercial and military outlook in that colony. The mail news just received from British Guiana, in which it is announced that the main body of the insurgents had passed through Amarillas, on the borders of Matanzas and Santa Clara. They are said to have burned the railroad station at Contreras and La Guinillas. A later report was to the effect that the last of the forces of the insurgents had succeeded in effecting the countermarch to the province of Santa Clara and that all the Cubans have now retired from the province of Matanzas.

A grand manifestation in honor of Captain General De Campos took place to-day at the palace. The leader of all the Spanish national parties and representatives of all lines of business and industry were present. Many patriotic speeches were made. The speakers were unanimous in expressing one idea, namely, Cuba for Spain and with Spain. The enthusiasm was great and it was estimated that 40,000 people gathered, cheering for the king and Queen, the captain general and Cuba Espanola.

Venezuela Ready to Fight.

New York, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the World from Caracas, Venezuela, says: "Trouble seems inevitable. The excitement in the first outburst of enthusiasm has given place to a determination to fight. If necessary Venezuela could be ready for battle to-morrow. The government has received important cable dispatches from the Venezuelan minister at Washington. A conference between the president and the cabinet was held immediately.



Cuba. They were all agreed to without objection. The resolution was reported back by the committee in lieu of the Barrett resolution, for an inquiry into the advisability of impeaching Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to Great Britain, for reported speeches made at Boston, England and Edinburgh, Scotland, which substantially is the McCall resolution, requesting the president to inform the house whether any steps had been taken to ascertain the correctness of the reported speeches and, if true, what action, if any, should be taken thereon. Hitt suggested that everything offensive had been eliminated from the resolution, making it simply one of inquiry. It also was agreed to, when McCreary, democrat, Kentucky, gave notice that he would debate the question when the reply was laid before the house.

Cummings, democrat, New York, presented a favorable report from the committee on naval affairs on the joint resolution for the acceptance of the ram Katabdin, whose speed did not meet the requirements of the contract and the resolution was passed. At 4:25 o'clock the house adjourned until next Tuesday.

Minority Senate Committees.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The democratic steering committee of the senate to-day completed the last assignment of minority members of the committees, and handed the list to Senator Mitchell, chairman of the republican caucus committee. Their complete list will be

son, Smith, Bacon, Tillman, democrats.

Rules—Aldrich, chairman; Hoar, Mitchell of Oregon; Teller, republicans; Blackburn, Harris, Gorman, democrats.

Public lands—Dubois, chairman; Pettigrew, Hansbrough, Wilson, Carter, McBride, republicans; Allen, populist; Berry, Pasco, Vilas, Tillman, democrats.

Indian affairs—Pettigrew, chairman; Platt, Shoup, republicans; Stewart, populist; Mantle, Wilson, republicans; Allen, populist; Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Roach, Blanchard, Chilton, democrats.

Coast defense—Squire, chairman; Hawley, Proctor, Burrows, McBride, republicans; Butler, populist; Gordon, Irby, Mills, White, Smith, democrats.

Education and labor—Shoup, republican, chairman; Kyle, populist; Perkins, Mantle, Clark, republicans; George, Caffery, Murphy, Lindsay, democrats.

Territories—Davis, chairman; Shoup, Squire, Sewell, Elkins, Thurston, republicans; Hill, Blackburn, Bate, Call, White, democrats.

Pacific railroads—Gear, republican, chairman; Stewart, populist; Davis, Wolcott, Frye, republicans; Brice, Morgan, Faulkner, Murphy, democrats.

Pensions—Gallinger, chairman; Shoup, republican; Peffer, populist; Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, Baker, republicans; Palmer, Brice, Vilas, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Lindsay, Roach, democrats.

Postoffices and post roads—Wolcott, chairman; Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler,

river and to investigate trespassers on Indian lands.

Down in Cuba.

Havana, Dec. 28.—Late last evening it was announced that the main body of the insurgents had passed through Amarillas, on the borders of Matanzas and Santa Clara. They are said to have burned the railroad station at Contreras and La Guinillas. A later report was to the effect that the last of the forces of the insurgents had succeeded in effecting the countermarch to the province of Santa Clara and that all the Cubans have now retired from the province of Matanzas.

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WRECKED AGAIN.

The Long Bridge Over the Yellowstone Destroyed by the Wind.

Livingston, Mont., Dec. 28.—During the prevalence of the severe wind storm last night the wagon bridge spanning the Yellowstone, five miles south of Livingston, was totally wrecked, and now lies at the bottom of the river. It was the longest single-span bridge in the state, being 230 feet in length and erected two years ago by Park county at a cost of \$8,000. The structure was wrecked a year ago by wind and rebuilt last spring by contract with the Gillette-Herzog company of Minneapolis, the contractors.