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BAYARD'S EARS RING

Taft of Ohio Takes a Hand in the Censure Proceedings.

TAFFY FOR PROTECTION

Before Adjournment the Debate Receives Itself into a Very Interesting Colloquy—Some Sharp Passes.

Washington, March 19.—The resolution of censure of Bayard was called up immediately after the reading of the journal, and Taft, republican, Ohio, took the floor in support of the resolutions. He said: "Bayard was invited to deliver an address before the Edinburgh philosophical institution. He accepted, and abused his official position by attacking a great political party in his own country. I say political party, for protection is the foundation principle of the republican party. The complaint against Bayard is not that he is a free trader in home politics, but that, as an ambassador of the American people, he took his home politics with him to a foreign country and exploited them before a foreign audience. When an ambassador abandons his non-partisan character he not only embarrasses the executive, but he also invites the widest range of criticism on all his personal acts.

"It is urged by way of extenuation and defense," said Taft, "that the address was especially admirable on account of its literary merit. Standards of literary merit vary greatly, but I venture to assert that a great majority of those who have read this address, and of those who have attempted to read it, would join issue on this point at once. Our self-esteem as a nation suffered a slight shock when our ambassador in effect insists that Anglo-Saxon civilization nurtures and develops individual freedom equally well everywhere, without reference to the form of government. Undoubtedly the proprieties of the occasion required our ambassador to maintain that the individual freedom of the Englishman was as great as that of the American; but in maintaining this, what right had he, in singling out his own people, to say, 'In my own country I have witnessed the unsatisfactory growth of that form of state socialism styled protection.' Then followed the statements and allegations which ought to cause the blush of shame to any American foreign representative publicly uttering them in a foreign country.

"In view of the fact that the Fifty-fourth house, with its remarkable republican majority, succeeded to the Fifty-third house with its remarkable democratic majority, Bayard condescends to divide the membership of the present house into two classes, the 'jobbers and chaffers, who are protectionists and republicans, and the statesmen,' who are free traders and democrats. If Bayard, yielding to the gentle and subtle influence of old age, had circulated his ideas simply in the drawing rooms of aristocratic London, little or no attention would have been paid to them, but our ambassador proclaimed them upon the platform of the Edinburgh philosophical institution—a society composed of learned men, who give tone to public sentiment. For that reason he should be held to a strict account for his statements."

When Taft concluded Grosvenor, republican, Ohio, made a brief reply to the attack made on General Schenck yesterday by McCreary of Kentucky. Pearson of Indiana then followed in support of the resolution. He said it gave him no pleasure to join in the humiliation of a lofty spirit or in the degradation of an illustrious name. He could say in candor that he had been an admirer and a supporter of Bayard—a name that goes back spotless and shining into the mists of the middle ages. He wished that the executive, by timely action, or the ambassador, by suitable explanation, or the democrats of the house, by suitable concession and non-partisanship, had relieved the members of demanding the censure of such a man. There were only two questions at issue, the power of congress of censure, and does the defense in this case justify such an action. This he answered in the affirmative and quoted authorities in support thereof.

In the course of his remarks upon protection, which Bayard assailed, the speaker said: "The cause of protection has triumphed in the last two elections, and it will triumph in the one for which we are now preparing; this doctrine is firmly lodged in the mind of the American people, and they have a settled conviction that there will be no return of genuine prosperity until there is a return of genuine American protective tariff, and the man who will carry the banner of victory in the coming contest will be that man who measures most nearly to the ideal standard, to the living impersonation of protection." In closing Pearson appealed to all members to pass the resolution, saying: "Then if our representatives in foreign lands cannot boast of our institutions they will at least pay them the poor tribute of their silent contempt.

Tucker, democrat, Virginia, was the first speaker to-day in opposition to the adoption of the resolution. Tucker argued that the republicans were deluding themselves with the idea that Bayard's characterization of the American people was offensive. Personally, he was proud of the description of them as a "strong, self-confident and oftentimes violent people—men who seek to have their own way." That was a glorious description of the history of the Anglo-Saxons as a people. He argued that the American people were some-

times "violent." He cited the strikes at Chicago and other places, the mob violence at New Orleans, the calling out of the militia in Kentucky a few days ago. Tucker referred to the Chandler interview, charging that the protected industries had been levied upon by the McKinley agents, and that those industries will "own him and make merchandise of him if elected." In the light of that interview, he asked, did not the words of Bayard that "protection corrupted public life," fall as gratefully on the ears as the sound of rain on the roof in the time of drought?

"Suppose all Chandler says in the interview is true, which I deny," interrupted Northway, republican, Ohio, hotly, "is that any reason why Bayard should denounce his countrymen to a foreign audience?"

"I call Chandler," replied Tucker, "as a witness to prove my case, and I know of no man better versed in the inner workings of republican politics than Chandler."

"You call him on the theory that he has turned state's evidence, and that there is no other evidence?"

"There is ample evidence," responded Tucker, "that the republicans fry the fat out of manufacturers with becoming regularity."

"Have not the democrats during the past years effectually fried the fat out of the manufacturers and everybody else?" asked McCall, republican, Massachusetts.

"Not in the way you mean," replied Tucker. Tucker argued that these resolutions meant nothing. The managers of the house had decided on a do-nothing policy and sat around, more mischief still for idle hands to do. He closed with a magnificent tribute to Bayard's personal character.

After some brief remarks by McCall, republican, Massachusetts, in favor of the resolutions, Barrett, republican, Massachusetts, the author of the original resolutions of impeachment, took the floor. At the conclusion of Barrett's speech, an agreement was effected for taking a vote at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

After some further remarks by Cooper, democrat, Florida, against the resolutions, and Watson, republican, Ohio, and Gibson, republican, Tennessee, in favor of them, Sulzer, democrat, New York, enlivened the proceedings with some personal remarks about the valor of republicans who assailed Thomas F. Bayard, when he was not present to defend himself. He devoted most of his time to Gibson, displaying to the house a circular which he said was sent out under Gibson's frank describing his qualities as a candidate, and entitled, "Rally, boys, once again. Send Gibson back to congress, and the country is saved."

Gibson, with flushed and angry face, jumped to his feet and shouted that a man who would make such a charge was a coward. "I did not hear the gentleman's remark," said Sulzer, who declined to yield. Later, Sulzer accepted Gibson's disclaimer that the circulars referred to have not been sent out under his frank. He had been so informed, however.

"The statement is an infamous falsehood," shouted Gibson, "and your informer originated a vile slander, and you are no better than he is."

"I decline to yield," said Sulzer. "Your tactics are those of the coward," called out Gibson above the din and confusion.

"When Gibson returned home and was asked 'what did you do?' he would reply, 'We censured Bayard,'" said Sulzer.

When Sulzer sat down Gibson got the floor and made a brief reply in which he denied that he had franked the circular. In fact, he said, it was still in the hands of the printer. Sulzer's copy had been stolen. It was a well-known principle of law that if there were no receivers there would be no thieves. (Laughter.) Sulzer had, he said, flourished a picture of him before the house. He would in return give a pen picture of Mr. Sulzer. He thereupon read, amid howls of laughter, a description of Sulzer from the New York World, which remarked on Sulzer's resemblance to Henry Clay and spoke of him as "Mr. Sedletz Powder." "When the gentleman goes home to New York," said Mr. Gibson in conclusion, "and is asked what he had done, he will reply, 'I abused Gibson.'" (Laughter.)

Sulzer responded in a good tempered and humorous speech.

At 5:20 the house adjourned.

The Sioux City Branch. Washington, March 19.—John C. Coombs of Boston, who represents the Sioux City Credit Computation company, was given a second hearing by the house committee on Pacific railroads to-day. He urged the committee to incorporate in whatever plan it might adopt a provision for building the Sioux City branch, contemplated in the original Pacific railroad act. For this purpose he asked that \$1,500,000 be set aside from the sinking fund in the treasury established by the Thurman act. Coombs complained that the Central and Union Pacific representatives did not stand by any one plan of funding for a long enough time to enable him to present a proposition to the committee based on their scheme.

A Masonic Temple Burned. Providence, R. I., March 19.—Fire, which caused the destruction of the Masonic temple and considerable other property, entailing a loss of \$200,000 or more, broke out in the temple, a five story brick structure, early to-day. The losses are partly covered by insurance. Among the losses are Congdon & Wilbur, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, and Bowworth Bros., dealers in imported and domestic woollens, who occupied the lower floors.

The Nile Expedition. London, March 19.—First Lord of the Treasury Balfour announced in the house of commons to-day that cable replies had been received from Austria, Italy and Germany, agreeing to the withdrawal of £500,000 from the Egyptian surplus to defray the expenses of an expedition up the Nile. France and Russia have not replied to Great Britain on this subject.

STILL TALKING CUBA

Stewart Favors Passing a Joint Resolution and Closing the Debate.

GIVE IT ALL TO CLEVELAND

Gray Causes Amusement by Referring to Hale as the "Senator From Spain"—Caffery Says There's No Evidence of War.

Washington, March 19.—In the senate to-day David reported favorably a bill to admit New Mexico to statehood.

Mills, who was entitled to the floor on the Cuban debate, was sick and Stewart was recognized in support of the Cuban resolutions. He spoke of the ineffectual effort of 125,000 Spanish soldiers to put down the uprising. Cuba was smaller in area than the state of Virginia, and yet Virginia had a debt of less than \$30,000,000 while \$300,000,000 of Spain's was secured by the customs duty of Cuba. The greed of Spanish bondholders was at the bottom of Cuba's slavery to Spain. The American people thrilled with sympathy for Cuba and yet senators stood here quibbling over a report as to the facts. "Let us pass a joint resolution," declared Stewart, "and throw the responsibility on the president for thwarting the resolutions."

Gray said he regarded the original senate resolutions as preferable and it was consistent with the dignity of the senate to insist upon the form which had commanded such overwhelming strength in the senate. There was no reason why the senate should now abandon its position, thus contemptuously sweeping aside an expression first in point of time.

An objection arose when Gray asserted that the present war was precipitated by Spain's failure to carry out her promises to Cuba, made at the close of the former rebellion.

Platt asked if the committee on foreign relations knew the assertion to be true.

Hale insisted that Spain had carried out every one of her promises, save those of a minor character. Hale added: "I speak with some feeling because I am laboring under a sense of indignation at the suppression of facts."

During his remarks, Gray caused great amusement by the remark to Mr. Hale: "I call the attention of the senator from Spain." There was a round of laughter in which Hale did not join. Gray referred to the Spanish bloody order in the last rebellion, declared to be pirates anyone found in insurrection on the high seas.

Chilton followed Gray in support of a proper recognition of Cuban belligerency, expressing his preference for a joint resolution. He insisted, however, that the resolution should be in the joint form, which would make it responsible in character, and it should be temperate in tone. He had no objection to the senate resolution, except that it was concurrent. And what, he asked, was to be gained by a war with Spain? He had no doubt that in the event of such war the United States would, in the end, succeed, but it would be only after a prolonged strife. If we want to go to war, why not make it on Russia, in the interest of exiles in Siberia or Turkey, or in the interest of Christian Armenia? The senator spoke vigorously in closing in favor of giving attention to our affairs at home before starting on a crusade abroad.

Caffery opposed the resolutions on the ground that no reliable evidence of war was at hand. Caffery had not concluded when the senate, at 4 p. m., adjourned.

MONTANA ALL RIGHT.

Marcus Daly Tells a New York Reporter Something About the State.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. New York, March 19.—An extended interview conducted here to-day, Marcus Daly said: "Montana is a prosperous state, in spite of the fact that adverse national legislation practically confiscated \$200,000,000 worth of silver-bearing properties. There is not a surplus of silver in this country, and the fact will be forcibly demonstrated before many years roll around. When the silver industry of Montana was closed, to a large extent by the repeal of the Sherman act, its citizens did not despair, but turned their attention and devoted their energies to the other resources of that great state. The miners increased their efforts in the gold-bearing districts, with good results. Many persons believe that Montana depends almost wholly upon its mining resources. This is a mistake, as there are fine valleys in which grain flourishes and the tillers of the soil reap abundant harvests. There are extensive timber belts, of which the finest lumber is produced. Its grazing lands are unexcelled. Another important matter has escaped many of the persons who write and talk about Montana. It is this: Montana is being developed by the capital and labor of its citizens. New railroads are being built and every part of the state is being rapidly developed. To be sure Wall street and other financial centers furnish capital for the construction of railroads and the establishment of other enterprises, but if the financiers of New York and other money centers did not believe in the resources of Montana and the enterprise of its citizens and feel confident that every dollar invested in the state would return a handsome dividend, not one penny could be raised for investment either in railroads, cattle-raising, lumber, mining or agricultural enterprises. In Montana the laborer is worth the hire and the workers throughout the state are contented, well paid and comfortable. Moreover there is not the slightest indication of labor troubles in Montana. Our schools compare favorably with any in the East. Places of worship have been erected in every village, and the moral standard of Montana is as high as that of any of the older eastern states. Its citizens are making a garden spot of what was a wilderness a few years ago."

When asked about his breeding and racing interests in Montana, Mr. Daly said: "I love racing, no matter whether it is trotting or running. In regard to the Bitter Root stock farm, it was an experiment from the beginning. I desired to solve the problem of breeding thoroughbreds and trotters successfully in the high altitudes of Montana. Montana has done much for me and consequently I could afford to make the experiment of breeding thoroughbreds and trotters in the state. So far as trotters are concerned, the experiment has been eminently successful. The Bitter Root thoroughbreds have yet to face the starter. Now I wish to say without appearing vain that Bitter Root bred youngsters have size, bone and substance and so far as appearances go, compare favorably with any of the Kentucky or California bred colts or fillies. All that remains to establish the success or failure of my breeding venture in Montana is a good showing of the product of the Bitter Root sires and matrons in races, where the inexorable test of the winning post establishes or blasts the reputation of a breeding farm through its representatives on the turf."

DEATH OF A VENERABLE PREACHER.

St. Louis, March 19.—Rev. Dr. Montgomery Schuyler, dean of Christ church cathedral, died this morning in his 83rd year. Dr. Schuyler has been with Christ church since 1854.

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GREAT VICTORY.

Spaniards Defeat the Insurgents and Weyler Promotes the Colonels.

Havana, March 19.—A hot battle between the forces of Colonel Fernandez and the insurgents under Bandera and others is reported from the neighborhood of Candelaria. The insurgent loss is reported to have been 200 killed and wounded. Of the troops Captain Guerrero was killed and Lieutenant Comas wounded. The official report also says that five soldiers were killed and 56 wounded. Altogether the insurgents, nearly 5,000 strong, opened fire from dense thickets on the troops under Colonel Fernandez, as the latter was proceeding at a gallop.

The Spanish leader, Colonel Yncian, threw out a strong skirmishing line consisting of the Tiera battalion and the Victoria squadron of cavalry and artillery. The insurgents were driven back but rallied to the second charge. The Spanish troops met the onslaught firmly and compelled their assailants to retreat a second time. In the confusion the Spanish troops used their bayonets, killing and wounding many of the insurgents. Darkness ended the hostilities. The lieutenant colonel commanding the Luchania battalion and the major commanding the two companies of the Tiera battalion led the charge in front of their men. They will be promoted. Colonel Yncian has been recommended by Weyler for promotion as a general of a brigade.

MURDEROUS INTENT.

A Spanish Soldier Fires at an American Consul.

New York, March 19.—The steamer Cambria, from Port Rico to-day brought news that an attempt was made to kill United States Consul J. D. Hall by a Spanish soldier at St. John. Hall's residence adjoins the Spanish prison. March 4 the consul was fired on by a Spanish soldier from the prison wall. The bullet did not hit the consul. He has written the state department a full report of the attempt on his life. It was reported the soldier was firing at an escaping woman prisoner. Felix Tausig, a passenger on the Cambria, however, says it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the consul.

FOR NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

New York, March 19.—The call for a national arbitration conference in the interest of permanent arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, to meet in Washington on April 22 and 23 next, has been issued by Hon. C. P. Daly of this city. Daly is chairman of a committee of citizens appointed by the gathering of leading men of all parties and walks of life, recently held in this city, to further the cause of arbitration. The call is signed by 50 representative men from all over the United States.

ALL ROARING FULL

WESTERN CATTLEMEN BOSSES OF THE BOAT.

They Board the Ship From London, Raid the Store Room and Drink the Best Whiskey in Stock.

New York, March 19.—One of the greatest orgies that ever took place on the Atlantic ended to-day with the arrival at New York of the Atlantic transport Mobile from London. Thirty-one cattlemen from the West had engaged passage home. Before the steamer left the Thames the men broke into the store room and took three cases of Irish and Scotch whiskey. As soon as the ship reached the open sea the fun began. The men were soon all fighting drunk and they ran things to suit themselves. Sailors who were sent below to quell the disturbance were thrown out, and it became evident it was as much as life was worth to attempt to check the infuriated men. Bottles, furniture, crockery and all portable decorations were thrown around the cabin, and finally the men were locked below the decks and allowed to continue their debauch by themselves. The men were arrested at the pier. As direct proof that they stole the whiskey could not be furnished, they were allowed to go free, much to the disgust of the ship's officers.

MINING BROKERS ARRESTED.

Denver, March 19.—John C. Rice, president of the Blue Jay Mining company, has caused the arrest of John H. Royer and A. W. King, mining brokers, on the charge of embezzling \$5,700. They furnished bonds. It is charged that Royer and King have failed to account to the Blue Jay company for the sale of 100,000 shares of the treasury stock entrusted to them to sell at not less than 7 cents a share. Attorneys for the company have notified the Colorado mining stock exchange to deliver to the company all of the treasury stock sold by King or pay therefor at the rate of 7 cents a share. A committee of the mining exchange is making a full investigation of the Blue Jay deal.

BRADLEY'S SUPPORTERS.

Louisville, Ky., March 19.—At a meeting of the leading republicans representing every congressional district in the state last night, resolutions were adopted endorsing the course of Governor Bradley and pledging those present to support his candidacy for the presidency by sending an instructed Bradley delegation to St. Louis. Missionaries will be sent into the states which have doubtful or uninstructed delegations.

NO WAR IN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Great Falls, March 19.—A Havre special to the Standard says the municipal trouble is over here. Mayor McNally has reinstated Marshal Gowrie and Police Magistrate Meilly. No impeachment proceedings will be instituted, as McNally's term as mayor expires next month. The council granted a franchise for an electric light plant and work on the same will be commenced at once.

ONE NOTE SOUNDED

Prominent Republicans Give Warning to St. Louis Delegates.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Silver Senators and Eastern Manufacturers—Tariff Duties and the Gold Standard—Cameron's Name Mentioned.

Washington, March 19.—A conference was held in this city to-day between the republican silver senators who voted against the consideration of the house bill in the senate and a number of manufacturers, principally of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of arriving at an understanding on which the silver advocates and protectionists can unite. While the conference resulted in no joint declaration, those present expressed themselves as satisfied that the result would be to promote both interests and that an important step had been taken in bringing them nearer together.

The meeting resulted from correspondence between Mr. Wilhelm of Pennsylvania and Senators Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, Carter and Mantle of Montana, Cannon of Utah and Jones of Nevada. These senators were all present at to-day's meeting, as were Representatives Hartman of Montana, Allen of Utah and Wilson of Idaho, and also some 30 representatives of manufacturing interests. The conference was organized by choosing Senator Dubois as chairman and Mr. Wilhelm secretary.

Brief speeches were made by all the senators present. They defined their position in such a manner as to make it plain to the manufacturers that there could be no protective tariff legislation without the rehabilitation of silver, and that bimetalism and protection, as regarded from their standpoint, constituted an issue before the country. Some of the manufacturers themselves endorsed this position as being the logic of the country's necessities and political condition. President Dorman of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, expressed the opinion that tariff duties could not be made high enough to protect manufacturers of our country under the gold basis.

James Dobson came out unqualifiedly for free silver coinage by international agreement if possible; if otherwise, by independent action. He believed that independent action would induce international action. Free coinage might create temporary disturbances, but it was the quickest way to permanent relief. Henry A. Frye of Philadelphia, said the sooner we take independent action for bimetalism the better it would be. He declared for protection and bimetalism. Charles Heber Clark, editor of Manufacturer of Philadelphia, said he had labored to convince the manufacturers that protection would only prove efficacious in conjunction with the restoration of silver. Richard Campion declared himself in favor of the restoration of silver, but thought that the cause of bimetalism was not advanced by the defeat of the revenue measure.

Senators who were interviewed with regard to the meeting expressed the opinion that this was the first note of warning to the republican party against the adoption of a single gold standard in the St. Louis platform or the nomination of a gold standard man on a straddle plank. Senator Cameron's name was mentioned in connection with the presidency and met with the evident approval of many present.

FOR McKINLEY.

New York, March 19.—The republican convention of the Sixteenth congressional district was held at White Plains to-day. Major G. Peene and ex-Judge W. H. Robertson were elected delegates. They are said to be for McKinley.

MORE FOR McKINLEY.

LaFayette, Ind., March 19.—The Sixth and Tenth district Indiana republican conventions instructed for McKinley.

HOW THEY STAND.

Omaha, Neb., March 19.—The administration wing of the democrats tonight replied to the manifesto of the silver democrats asking that primaries be held to determine which element should carry delegates to the national convention. The proposition is refused, they replying that the vote of 25,000 which the administration ticket received last year as against 10,000 for the silver ticket, tells the story of their relative standing.

ONE FOR MORTON.

New York, March 19.—The republican county committee met to-night and formally endorsed the candidacy of Governor Morton for the presidency.

PRINCIPALLY McKINLEY.

Indianapolis, March 19.—The republican convention of this congressional district elected two delegates to the St. Louis convention. One is for Allison, one for McKinley. The Fifth district did not instruct. The Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh districts instructed for McKinley.

CLARKSON FOR ALLISON.

Portland, Ore., March 19.—James S. Clarkson of Iowa and party arrived here to-day. Clarkson said: "I am on my way to the state of Washington, in the interest of William B. Allison for president."

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