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Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Standard from subscribers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

A QUESTION RAISED.

As briefly as possible the Standard prints this morning the report of a trial for blackmail which progressed yesterday in Butte. We refer to the case editorially for reasons which will presently be clear.

A man named Godin wanted to use his wife for the purpose of blackmailing a Butte merchant, his wife consenting, as is alleged, although she asserted that her consent to become a party to the crime resulted from the fact that her husband compelled her. This man Godin laid his scheme before Detective Meiklejohn, offering to give the detective a share in the swag.

Godin never tumbled. His wife met the merchant; these two engaged a room. The plot succeeded. Godin made the discovery and stormed like a pirate. The police officer appeared on the scene at the proper instant, and then Godin, the prime mover in the conspiracy, fell from the clouds by finding himself arrested. The name of the merchant comes out in the proceedings in police court.

This office has no acquaintance with the merchant in question; we are not writing with the idea of awakening any sympathy for him. The one point aimed at here is that, in our opinion, the police went altogether wrong in this matter—we believe that the case reflects discredit on the force. If we understand it, the officers became parties to a conspiracy to commit a crime; needlessly so, wrongfully so. Detective service and police administration enjoy great latitude and are often obliged to be granted it, but this was not an instance where stool-pigeon business, or confederacy, or alleged "fine work" were called for. The whole case was in the hands of the detective as soon as Godin's plot was known to him and one or two witnesses. It seems to us that, in order to bring the offender under some form at least of deserved punishment, the police department was not obliged to take a hand in so much dirty work.

We suppose that Godin will be properly disposed of. There remains simply this: first, that there are blackmailers in Butte who have assumed that they could get confederates among policemen, and, secondly, that, hereafter, for a time at least, the blackmailers will not apply to the officers; Godin's case is a warning. If our view of the matter is right, the police play was not clever; worse than that, we believe that it was thoroughly wrong and that it was an entirely needless prostitution of the police service in Butte.

We do not see that the practice of blackmail is checked by what has been done. And we submit it to be the rule that Butte hires a detective for the detection of crime, but not for the purpose of promoting crime to the end that crime may be detected.

ON HIS TRAVELS.

During a week there has been not a little conflict in the news relating to the condition of Mark Twain, although the information seems to be trustworthy that he is so improved in health as to be able to resume the journey in which he expects to make the tour of the world. Bombay news of a week ago was to the effect that serious results were threatened.

Mark Twain was not in robust health when he started out on the tour he is making. He did not undertake the journey "for fun." On the contrary, he hoped by diligence, in an extended round of lecturing, to repair finances which were much the worse for unfor-

tunate ventures in the book-publishing business. He is sixty-one years old, and as he long ago confessed himself weary of the effort to try to amuse the public from the lecture platform, it may easily be believed that he finds his long trip irksome.

There are plenty of discerning critics who agree that Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" is the best sketch of European travel ever written by an American. May it be that the genial humorist, returning safe and sound from his present trip, will favor literature with the clever observations of a fun-loving traveler in the Orient!

MORE CHEAP STATESMEN.

Some of the congressmen who took part in yesterday's house discussion made a worse exhibition of themselves than ever Ambassador Bayard did. The "debate" led briskly up to a scene in which somebody would have been knocked down but for the fact that one member was suddenly and hopelessly deaf when another member made him out a coward.

The republicans in the house affect to be deeply offended because Mr. Bayard told the living truth about the corrupting influences of McKinley protection. The other side could have read extracts from dozens of prominent republican newspapers which have said within ten days that McKinley is assessing the protected industries for money where-with to be put in possession of a corruption fund at St. Louis. These are republican newspapers, mind you. They are not railing because the trusts are hit hard, but they think that Quay and Reed and Morton should get some of the stuff. Senator Chandler was quoted yesterday. He said in print that McKinley's agents are levying on the protected industries and that "the industries will make merchandise of him if he is elected."

We suppose that the republican house will pass to-day the resolution of censure. To that result the country will be altogether indifferent; our relations will not change at home or abroad. And what difference will it make to Mr. Bayard? He will be remembered as one of this country's conspicuous public men long after they are forgotten who devoted yesterday's session to blather-kite.

HE IS WAITING.

Nothing has been heard within a week of the fifteen days of grace which General Weyler pompously allowed to the Cuban insurgents. It will be remembered that, soon after he assumed command at Havana, this Spanish brute used the terms of amnesty in which to convey a threat; he served notice on the Cuban patriots that, if they failed within fifteen days to lay down their arms and report to him for further stipulations, they might expect to be treated as outlaws. The interval has brought nothing except General Maceo's pointed communication, which shows no signs of surrender. Meanwhile, at Madrid as well as in the city of Washington several things have happened which, we doubt not, have been of weight with Weyler. Probably the Spanish policy is to see what conclusions are reached at Washington before an attempt is made to pursue Weyler's proposed policy of extermination. Our congress is showing itself to be a deliberative body, yet those who are good judges of situations at Washington seem to feel sure that the resolutions now in Senator Sherman's charge will prevail.

GETTING DOWN TO FIGURES.

Within a few days several estimates which are good enough in the way of "straws" have been made on the relative strength of the republican candidates in the presidential contest. McKinley leads, yet, even on the claims set up by his most ardent friends, he is a long way from winning; in fact, he is putting himself on extremely dangerous ground. This is especially the case in view of the fact that the McKinley method, in demanding recognition for him as the sole sponsor for high protection, is serving to unite the strength of his rivals against him.

There should be 456 votes necessary to a choice in the St. Louis convention. According to the claims made by Mr. Manley and his agents, McKinley will have 262 votes on the first ballot. This total includes 46 votes from Ohio, about 20 from Indiana, more than 20 from Wisconsin, 20 from Kansas, a good share in Minnesota and 16 from Tennessee. To this must be added large claims made by the McKinley workers on the delegations from a majority of the southern states; that is strength for which, it is asserted, the McKinley protection fund has closed a dicker. However that may be, the figures we have given as a total on the first ballot are the McKinley estimate.

It will be seen that this strength is not dangerous, especially if it is true that McKinley's vote will be largely made up before the convention's sessions begin. Speaker Reed will probably score at least 200 votes at the outset. He will have New England's 75 votes without a doubt. Estimates based on choices expressed by delegations already elected give him 12 votes in Virginia, six from Tennessee, 20 from New Jersey, a majority in the Texas delegation. The speaker's friends are sure that he will get a dozen votes from California, and they are making figures that add to his strength in the Southwest; they claim at least 200 for a start.

Of course, these leaders in the race presume to say nothing about New York or Pennsylvania or Michigan or Iowa or other states, whose vote, however large, is pre-empted for all the purposes of the preliminary ballots. It is admitted that Cullom, at the begin-

ning, will have the bulk of Illinois. Bradley will hold Kentucky. Michigan may await developments by starting in either for Alger or Burrows. South Dakota is claimed for Davis. We have not yet noticed any printed forecast in which a guess is made as to the preference that will be expressed by Montana republicans.

None of the estimates thus far given out take account of the large vote from the South which represents contests. From that section of the country the republicans get no strength in the electoral college, but republican national conventions are always graced with the presence of contestants who have raised riot at home and who are in attendance because their expenses are paid by the backers of this or that candidate. In 1892, by securing the organization of the Minneapolis convention, the friends of Harrison polled for him this unsavory vote; it will be an item of large account this year.

NOT A FAVORITE.

If Minnesota sentiment is faithfully reflected by the press of that state, Senator Davis is not to be accorded the home support which some other favorite sons in their respective states are enjoying. The signs are that even the senator's elaborate disquisition on the Monroe doctrine will not avail to send him to St. Louis with the solid backing of Minnesota.

The senator is not a native son; for that matter, Governor Morton is not, nor is Allison. Reed is a native of Maine, but he is a Maine man to-day merely because he tried it on in California when he was young and, making a failure there, went back to his native county. Senator Davis is a New Yorker by birth, but he has spent his best years in Minnesota. He has been that state's governor and he is on his second term as Minnesota's representative in the federal senate.

The trouble with the senator is that McKinley has the better of him in Minnesota. If plans prevail that are progressing now, the Ohio man will close a dicker for the delivery to him of the Minnesota delegation. And this will be done, if need be, even to the exclusion of a complimentary vote for the St. Paul attorney. Davis is a richer man than McKinley, but the money subscribed by the protected trusts and combines leaves McKinley with more ready means for campaign purposes than the other candidates combined can put up. Davis is as good a man for the presidency as McKinley, but the signs are that he is not going to show up at St. Louis as a vote-getting favorite son.

The Havana telegraph office succeeded yesterday in achieving another brilliant victory over the insurgents.

In abolishing free lunches in all New York saloons, the Raines bill hits a good many men below the belt.

The Carlisle boom is receiving no applause from the audience except in the vicinity of the Wall street entrance.

Messrs. Sulzer and Gibson enlivened the proceedings of the house yesterday with a fine rendition of the bar-and-coward act.

Governor Morton can hardly expect the votes of the six Montana delegates, but he might at least invite them to step up and take something.

It is understood that Senator Tillman is willing to lend his pitchfork to any gentleman wishing to stick it into Ambassador Bayard.

For his brilliant and meritorious services Colonel Yncian of the Spanish forces is to be promoted to a generalship. The colonel must have hacked to pieces a dozen women and children at the very least.

The McKinley act consists at present of some remarkable juggling performances with a barrel.

The republican leaders of the South would remind Speaker Reed that they are in favor of more liberal appropriations.

The question is, will Lewis & Clarke send W. F. Sanders to the republican state convention? Or will W. F. Sanders be under the necessity of holding a republican state convention himself?

Meanwhile, Weyler's new butchering establishment is understood to be doing a slashing business.

If Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, should be nominated, he would want a platform of free and unlimited lead.

The bill to admit New Mexico to statehood has been reported favorably in the senate, and President Cleveland has instructed Private Secretary Thurber to see that his best veto pen is in good working order.

If McKinley keeps up his vigorous foreign policy in the eastern and middle states, he must expect Reed, Morton and Quay to form a powerful dreibund.

California is suffering from another attack of train robbers.

Mr. Cleveland is finally convinced that the audience will restrain itself from insisting upon another encore.

Congress would seem to be in good shape to adjourn when it has nothing more vital to discuss than General Schenck's standing as a pokerologist.

Governor Morton is not so solid in his own state as to insure a solid New York delegation.

favorably compare with most of the older cities of this and other continents," the West feels like recognizing the Tribune as a long lost brother.

The late Kentucky legislature is sadly missed by the telegraph editors of the country, anyhow.

Snow fell to the depth of several inches in Ohio yesterday. The McKinleyites will claim this as another evidence that the drift is towards their favorite.

The Egyptian surplus is precipitating a quarrel between France and England. Mr. Carlisle would take a contract to remove the cause of the quarrel in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Mr. McKinley's barrel does not come under the head of personal property. It is a trust fund.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times asserts that "never in the history of this republic, save in 1888, has the presidential nomination been so sought with cash as it has been poured forth in McKinley's behalf. It would be difficult to discover any point all along the line where there has been a wall for lack of funds in the McKinley interest." That's all right, but it will not be difficult to discover a peculiarly long, piercing wall from the direction of Montana unless the McKinley managers roll the barrel this way pretty quick.

The Iowa legislature has actually passed a bill making it a crime, punishable by a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary or by a fine of \$100, to climb over the fence into fair grounds or sneak into any public entertainment without paying the admission fee. If Iowa people won't put up they will be shut up.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew start from New York for the Pacific coast to-day. People with railroads that they care to hang onto will please keep jumping sideways.

Butte News.

SOME GOOD THINGS.

How the Minstrel Show Appears on the First Night Here.

Bowman & Young's minstrels gave a performance at Maguire's opera house last night, and but for one or two features and some moss covered jokes, the show would have been entirely acceptable. In the first part of the performance there was some good singing and a quantity of new jokes mixed with the stale. In the second part the good things were the "Cripple Creek poker game," a clever juggling act with some feats in it, a wonderful contortionist, and Memphis Kennedy, a "musical idiosyncrasy," and a whole show in himself. The very bad things in the show were two fellows whose names appear on the programme as E. M. Brumage and Charles E. Lambert. They gave a burlesque boxing match and a disgusting act called by them, "War in Africa," which were done better in that horror known as "Finnigan's Ball." They spoiled the whole show. There were a few other things that would not be tolerated by the patrons of the Casino and yet there is enough to the performance to make a good show if there were some one connected with it who knew enough to present it. The performance will be repeated to-night and to-morrow.

Monday Night's Card.

"Uncle Josh Spruceby," a New England story with a husking bee and life down on the farm, a saw mill in operation and a lot of other bits of realism, will be played at Maguire's opera house next Monday night.

A BUTTE MAN.

John Sayer, Alias Karl Meyer, Arrested and Held in Pocatello. Special Dispatch to the Standard. Pocatello, March 19.—Deputy Sheriff Tom McDaniels this morning arrested Karl Meyer on the south-bound Salt Lake train, under instructions from the chief of police of Butte, Mont., on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner gave his name as John Sayer and had a ticket for Council Bluffs, \$9 and a razor on his person. He confessed to jumping a board bill and wanted to compromise by paying everything. He is being held in jail awaiting instructions from Butte.

Barnes Fought Back.

Fred Barnes was brought back from Lima yesterday on a complaint charging him with grand larceny. The complaint is sworn to by Jake Pincus, who alleges that Barnes, who hung around his shop a good deal, borrowed from him a watch valued at \$16, a diamond pin worth \$35, a chain and charms worth \$3.50 and a lady's gold watch worth \$30. He promised to bring them back in a few minutes, but a few hours later Pincus heard that he had boarded the Union Pacific train for the south. A telegram was sent to Lima and he was stopped there and brought back to Butte. He was arraigned in Judge Allen's court and took the statutory time to plead. His bonds were fixed at \$300.

E. S. Blair Promoted.

E. S. Blair, for the past year the very popular ticket agent of the Great Northern road in this city, has resigned his position to accept the agency of the O. R. & N. at Helena. He will leave Butte April 1. His successor has not yet been appointed. Mr. Blair's many friends will regret his departure from Butte, but will rejoice at his merited prosperity.

BADLY DEFINED.

M. Farholot Criticizes Britain's Action in the Proposed Expedition.

Paris, March 19.—In the chamber of deputies this afternoon M. Berthelot said that Great Britain, in order to utilize the Egyptian surplus to defray the expenses of the expedition to Dongola, needed the authority of commission of the Egyptian debt, and had asked the acquiescence of France to such a scheme. But, continued the minister, that matter seemed open to the most serious financial and political objections, as directly endangered the interests of the fund holders, of which three-quarters were French, besides the expedition was offensive and badly defined. It might involve an unlimited expense which would not only absorb the \$500,000 asked, but would eventually, perhaps, dissipate the whole reserve. "The proposal made to us," added Berthelot, "seems to require the unanimous consent of the powers. (prolonged cheers.)" "Such consent is equally necessary from a political point of view, owing to the unexpected and great modification which the expedition has necessarily caused in the present condition of the oc-

M. J. CONNELL CO.

BUTTE, MONTANA.

Just to finish up the week in good style, we will offer the following bargains: The prices speak for themselves.

SEMI-ANNUAL HANDKERCHIEF SALE

Commencing Thursday, We Will Offer in Our Notion Department:

- 150 dozen Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs at.....35c per dozen
200 dozen White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Less than Manufacturers' Price, Embroidered Corners.....50c per dozen
100 Dozen All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Fine and Sheer.....2 for 25c
These are a Great Bargain
100 Dozen Hemstitched Unlaundered All Linen Handkerchiefs.....3 for 50c
In addition to the above Special Offerings, we will give you the benefit of the Greatest Bargain in Manufacturers' Sample Handkerchiefs ever shown in Butte, as follows:
50 Dozen Manufacturers' Sample Handkerchiefs, Swiss Embroidered, 25c each
50 Dozen Manufacturers' Sample Handkerchiefs, Swiss Embroidered, 35c each
50 Dozen Manufacturers' Sample Handkerchiefs, All Linen, Embroidered and Hemstitched.....35c each
50 Dozen Manufacturers' Sample Handkerchiefs, All Linen, Embroidered, Very Fine.....50c each
35 Dozen Finest Silk Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs.
Every one of these worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50, Only.....95c each

IN OUR DOMESTIC DEPT.

BED SPREADS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

- Lot 1, Fine Crochet Spreads, only 50c; worth.....\$ 90
Lot 2, Fine Crochet Spreads, only 75c; worth..... 1.00
Lot 3, Extra Fine Marseilles Spreads, only \$1.50; worth..... 2.50

Special display of Imported Garments Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Everything new and nobby, and especially designed for us. You can't afford to miss this display of Spring Capes and ready-made Dresses. Come Early.

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BUTTE, MONTANA.

MORGAN'S

THE POOR MAN'S CASH GROCERY.

No. 342 East Park Street.

Some of the flour dealers don't want to sell us flour for cash, because we cut the price. We don't want to hurt any dealer or anybody's business, but we do want to do something for the people that walk from Meaderville, South Butte, Centerville, Walkerville and the West Side to leave us their money. So in order to avoid trouble we have bought for spot cash a car of the Best Patent Hungarian Process, Red River Valley flour. We call it "Poor Man's Patent." There is no "strings" on us now and we will sell this Superior flour at \$2.00 per hundred pound sacks or \$1.00 for 50-pound sacks.

EVERY SACK IS GUARANTEED.

If it does not suit you send it back. This flour will show you the difference in Cash and Credit prices.

D. MORGAN.



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Under new management. Strictly first class. Renovated and refitted throughout. Steam heat and electric light in all rooms. Large sample room for commercial men. Rates \$1.50 and upward. McDERMOTT HOTEL CO., E. F. LOCKE, Manager.

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