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SENATE AND HOUSE

Cuba Is Set Aside to Make Way for Other Business.

A MOVEMENT TO ADJOURN

May 2 is the Day Set by Resolution, Which is Referred—The Naval Appropriation Bill in the House—Boutelle Explains.

Washington, March 25.—Sherman presented a favorable report on the resolution authorizing ex-President Harrison to accept the decoration conferred by Brazil and Spain, while he was president. Allen objected and the resolution went over.

Gallinger proposed an amendment to the constitution, providing neither congress nor the states should pass laws authorizing the use of money raised by taxation, for aiding any church, institution or society, wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

Platt offered a resolution for the adjournment of the present congress at 2 o'clock p. m. May 2. Referred to the committee on appropriations. The senate then took up the legislative appropriation bill.

The question of reforming the fee system of the United States district attorneys and marshals occasioned much debate. Hear opposed the change from fees to salaries by means of an appropriation bill, as it was a large subject, needing separate treatment. Allen attacked the high salaries proposed to be given to district attorneys and criticized the manner in which these salaries were being put through the senate. George attacked the entire policy of giving high salaries and showed that the governors of states received less, by half, than the bill proposed allowing federal district attorneys. Allen spoke against the "horde of officeholders." Under Buchanan the government cost \$50,000,000 annually, and now it costs \$60,000,000. In that time the population had doubled, but the government expenditures had increased 10-fold.

Hear responded warmly that the senate could not waste its time investigating into the details of the number of deputies mania in each of the 77 districts in the United States. If it did, it would become a laughing stock. If the government could not trust the attorney general with this duty then the American government had better shut up shop and apply to some populist club to carry on its affairs.

After an extended debate the salaries for district attorneys and marshals were agreed to as reported, with a few minor changes. The legislative appropriation bill was not completed, when, at 5:30 o'clock the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

A Heated Colloquy Evolves the Proceedings in the House.

Washington, March 25.—Boutelle, republican, Maine, rose to a question of personal privilege and referred to the controversy between Wheeler of Alabama and himself in the discussion of the confederate disability bill yesterday. He read from the Record to show that Wheeler had altered the record in referring to the bill for the retirement of General Grant, saying "many democrats voted for the bill," instead of "all democrats, etc."

The record was corrected, and the house, in committee of the whole, took up the naval appropriation bill. Boutelle made a general statement in explanation of the bill. He said that about \$9,000,000 was carried by the bill for the increase in the navy, authorized and \$3,250,000 for work on the four new battleships and 15 torpedo boats, authorized in the bill. The two battleships being constructed at Newport News would cost each \$2,220,000 for hull and machinery; \$600,000 for armor and \$2,000,000 for armament. Assuming that that would be the cost of the four new battleships, authorized by the bill, they would cost \$14,000,000, and the increase in the navy authorized by the bill would cost, for completion, about \$35,000,000, of which but \$2,250,000 was carried by the bill was \$21,611,034, \$2,468,438 more than the current bill.

Cummings, democrat, New York, gave the bill his hearty endorsement, stating that in his opinion it was the most naval committee ever reported from the naval committee. Our naval establishment, he thought, should keep pace with the progress of the world. After a few remarks by Lou, republican, New York, in favor of the bill, the general debate was closed and the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Bingham, republican, Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to appropriate \$200,000 towards the completion of a dry dock to cost not exceeding \$750,000 at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia.

Dinsley made the point of order, which was sustained, that the appropriation was not authorized by existing laws.

Cannon, republican, Illinois, antagonized the provision in the bill for the erection of residences on the grounds of the naval observatory. These buildings, he said, were occupied by naval officers who were nominally in charge of astronomical observations, but who practically knew no more about astronomy than the average member of congress. (Laughter.)

Boutelle protested indignantly against Cannon's interference at the work of the naval committee. He paid a high tribute to the attainments of the naval officers. In the American navy, he said, there had been some of the brightest minds in the scientific world.

Robinson of Pennsylvania, who was educated at Annapolis and served 11 years as an officer of the navy, defended the attainments of these naval officers and poked fun at Cannon in a good-humored way. "Soon after Cannon came here from his prairie home in Illinois for service," Robinson, "he embarked on a steamer on the Potomac river. While pacing the deck he opened hatchway, exclaiming: 'My God, she is hollow.'" (Laughter.)

Later Wheeler, democrat, Alabama, recurred to the controversy he had

with Boutelle at the opening of the session. He explained from the Record that while he had not been accurate in stating that all the democrats voted for the bill to retire General Grant, 77 had so voted. This drew another statement from Boutelle. He also had the Record and showed that 79 democrats had voted against the bill, of whom 28 had served in the confederate army.

When the paragraph in the bill relating to the increase in the navy was reached the committee rose and at 4:50 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

In Committee.

Washington, March 25.—The senate committee on foreign relations today briefly considered the Hawaiian cable question, but deferred action until next Wednesday. A bill has been drafted by the committee, embodying what are believed to be the best features of the Spencer and Spaulding bills, but omitting all names, which the committee will make the basis of its discussion.

The house committee on labor today decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Erdman in relation to arbitration between carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. The measure has been advocated by representatives of a number of labor organizations.

The secretary of the interior sent the house the agreement negotiated with the Indians of San Carlos reservation, Arizona, for the relinquishment of part of their reservation. He also submitted a draft of a bill to carry it into effect.

Representative Sperry of Connecticut, from postoffice committee, has reported to the house the bill agreed upon by the committee fixing the maximum salary of letter carriers in cities of more than 75,000 inhabitants \$1,200 per year and in cities of less than 75,000 inhabitants at \$1,000 per year. It would, says the report, put the service on a more stable foundation and the benefits intended to be derived from it should be realized in part should the bill become a law.

Cuba in Committee.

Washington, March 25.—The conference of the two houses on the Cuban joint resolution held another meeting today, but again adjourned without reaching a conclusion. They, however, went far enough to justify the belief that another session, which will be held to-morrow, will conclude the conference.

The indications favor the recession of the house from its position and the acceptance of the senate resolutions. Senator Cameron's contribution to the senate resolution that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba is antagonized by the house conferees, one of whom said it would be equally diplomatic and proper to offer friendly offices to Great Britain for the attainment of Canada's independence. In case the senate resolutions are accepted by the conference, the question will again be thrown into the air and in all probability more debate may be had in that body when the conferees make their report, and several members are preparing speeches in anticipation of the opportunity.

Spain Is Pessimistic.

Madrid, March 25.—A majority of the newspapers here print pessimistic comment upon the Cuban discussion at Washington and point to the fact that three senators upon the joint committee have distinguished themselves by showing ill will for Spain. These newspapers claim that this is not a reassuring symptom and urge the government to prepare for every eventuality. They declare that while the vote on belligerent rights has not been finally carried, the conflict continues.

GAVE UP THE CASH

THE END OF THE DAVIDSON-BROWN AFFAIR.

There Was No Effort to Convict the Old Woman of Extortion, and the Jury sends Her Away Smiling.

San Francisco, March 25.—Mrs. Mary A. Davidson was acquitted after a brief trial to-day of the charge of having extorted \$500 from Dr. C. O. Brown. The clergyman and the police detective who testified merely to the arrest of Mrs. Davidson were the only witnesses for the prosecution and the defense presented no evidence. Brown repeated the story of how Mrs. Davidson told him he had been discovered in a liaison with Miss Overman, and of how, after several interviews, he paid the old lady \$500, taking her receipt therefor. In order to secure his position, the receipt was necessary for Brown to admit that he was induced to pay the money through fear. This the minister refused to acknowledge, although the question was asked in half a dozen forms by his counsel and by the court.

Brown's attorney, who assisted the district attorney in the prosecution, declined to make an effort to convict, on such testimony and the court had no recourse but to instruct the jury to acquit. This they did without leaving their seats.

REDUCED TIME.

The Great Northern Makes an Important Change in Schedule.

St. Paul, March 25.—By a change in schedule to be placed in effect within two weeks the Great Northern will reduce the time between St. Paul and Portland by 12 hours, and at the same time establish a through car service between the points named. A message received to-day announced quick connection of the Great Northern with the Oregon Railway & Navigation company at Seattle, and on April 2 the new schedule will be in full effect. On and after that date the transcontinental train will leave St. Paul at 3 p. m. instead of 4:30, as at present, reaching Portland, via the O. R. & N., at 8 o'clock the fourth morning. The reduction in time is the result of cutting out stops at Spokane and Seattle and faster running between St. Paul and Seattle. The new arrangement with the O. R. & N. contemplates an interchange of mileage and cars. It effects connection between Buffalo, N. Y., and San Francisco, using the two railroad lines, the Northern Steamship company on the great lakes and the best fleet of the O. R. & N. between Portland and San Francisco.

M'KINLEY IS AHEAD

More Republican Conventions Instruct Delegates for Ohio's Man.

A BIG COLLAPSE IN TEXAS

Much Uncertainty Is Manifest There—All in a Jumble—South Dakota Follows the Majority—Pettigrew Downhearted.

Austin, Texas, March 25.—The republican state convention met at 1:30 p. m. Reed men are in charge of all the committees. The convention immediately adjourned until 6 p. m. The McKinleyites have given up the fight. Reed and Allison men are in control.

The convention did practically nothing in the matter of selecting delegates to the St. Louis convention at the daylight session to-day. It was 1 o'clock before the convention was called to order. This delay was the result of Cuneo, the Allison temporary chairman, dicker with the Reed men about his committees. The Reed forces demanded of Cuneo a full representation on committees for their support in electing him temporary chairman. They have every one of the committees as a result, and the chairman of each is a red-hot Reed man. As soon as the committees were announced the convention adjourned until 6 p. m.

At a late hour to-night the convention had not been organized and was awaiting the report of the committee on credentials. This committee, of which a strong Reed man is chairman, has been in session since noon, and will probably not conclude its labors before daylight. In the meantime the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Pettigrew Reluctantly Yields.

Huron, S. D., March 25.—The republican state convention to-day declared for McKinley and reaffirmed the financial plank of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. The resolutions adopted declared for a protective tariff, reaffirmed the Minneapolis financial plank, until the St. Louis convention adopts a later statement, and instructed the delegates to the St. Louis convention to use every legitimate and honorable means to secure the nomination of William McKinley for president and Pettigrew for vice-president.

Previous to choosing delegates a resolution was adopted requiring all nominees to go upon the floor and declare for McKinley and "sound money" and not only vote, but to work to accomplish this end. This was to force an expression from Senator Pettigrew. The senator stood in the center of the convention hall when called upon to state his position, and declared that he would bow to the will of the majority; that while he had followed a course which the future seemed to justify, he was willing now to go to St. Louis and support the wishes of the state convention by voting for McKinley and "sound money." Directly after the adjournment of the convention, seven of the delegates held a caucus at which they resolved they would not permit Pettigrew to go as chairman; neither would they permit him to be upon any committee at the national convention.

The A. P. A. and Seecrey.

Washington, March 25.—The advisory board of the A. P. A. was in session here practically all of to-day. Judge Stevens of Missouri presided. Many prominent members of the advisory council of states are in the city. C. T. Beatty of Chicago, supreme secretary of the supreme council; C. P. Johnson, state president of Illinois, and J. H. Traynor, supreme president of Michigan, are here, to appear before the board and present their political views. Unusual precautions were taken to insure secrecy.

Denver's McKinley Club.

Denver, March 25.—A McKinley club was formed in this city to-night with 75 members and with Nell Dennison, son of Ohio's great war governor, as its president.

HER THIRD VICTIM.

Gypsy, a Crazy Elephant, Kills Her Keeper and Stomped Chicago.

Chicago, March 25.—A crazy elephant, which had killed her keeper and escaped from her quarters, charged up and down the streets and alleys of the west side this afternoon, and although chased by a large number of policemen, was not captured until late to-night. The animal was the big elephant, Gypsy, attached to a traveling circus, and Frank Scott, whom she killed this afternoon, had charge of her for a number of years. About 1 o'clock he went into the stall where the beast was confined and cast her loose. He then drove her into the alley and proceeded to give her the daily exercise. Scott mounted on Gypsy's head and rode her around for a few minutes, finally stopping her nearly in front of the barn. Reaching over in front, Scott jammed the iron hook with which he controlled the big beast, into her flesh, just above the right eye. Then he slid down her forehead to the ground. Scarcely had his feet touched the ground when Gypsy raised her trunk, raised him high in the air and hurled him violently against the doors of a shed. The force with which he was cast against the doors broke them down and Scott landed on the ground on his side crushed and broken. "Help!" he cried.

Hearing the noise from inside the shed, Gypsy reached in with her trunk after her keeper, who made all the effort his condition would allow to get out of her reach.

Mrs. Irwin, who lives in Jackson boulevard, ran out into the alley and tried to reach the doors of the barn in order to summon aid. Her movements were observed by Gypsy and, with a scream, she turned for her own gate and reached it barely in time to avoid the brute. A call was immediately sent in to the West Lake police station, and the ambulance was dispatched to the scene. The officers, after much trouble, managed to get Scott away, but he died in a short time.

Meanwhile Gypsy strolled from the barn to Jackson boulevard and back again. Twenty policemen were called from the West Lake street station, and half a dozen from the Warren avenue

station, also 10 park policemen. After considerable trouble the animal was finally quieted by the elephant trainers from the city parks. Scott is the third man she has killed.

LONDON TOAST.

Leading Business Men and Politicians Favor Permanent Arbitration Boards.

London, March 25.—At the banquet of the associated chambers of commerce to-night, A. Krollit presided. Charles Ritchie, president of the board of trade, in his address dwelt upon the feeling here as antagonistic to a conflict with the United States in the present difficulty. The position has led to the hope, he said, that there would soon be a happy solution. The government had always decided to solve the difficulty by arbitrating within lines which, it was believed, would be approved by England. The government went further and said it would be glad to find a permanent board of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. The American government, he concluded, was now considering proposals emanating from Lord Salisbury, which, it was hoped, would result in the establishment of a system by which arbitration would be possible in all cases. (Cheers.)

Hon. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied to the toast "Foreign Representatives." He eulogized the services of diplomats, and paid a special tribute to Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador.

JOHN BULL WILL PUSH.

Turkey Appeals to France and Russia to Intervene in Egyptian Affairs.

Constantinople, March 25.—As a result of an extraordinary cabinet council, which lasted throughout Saturday, the Turkish government has issued an appeal to France and Russia, asking them to intervene with the object of regulating the affairs of Egypt. Germany it is added, was also requested by the porte to exercise her good offices. Instructions were dispatched the Turkish ambassador at London to make representations to the Marquis of Salisbury, but the government is not known to have received any answer. It is declared the action of the porte is due to the councils of France and Russia, the governments of which countries, it is claimed, have submitted that the present is an opportune moment for Turkey to raise the question of her suzerainty over Egypt being practically usurped by Great Britain. A government syndicate, it is alleged, has organized Turkey's support.

In diplomatic circles here, it is believed the steps taken by the porte will not have more than a moral effect, and though it is admitted France and Russia will refuse their consent to use the Egyptian reserve fund, it is generally understood nothing short of the armed intervention of these two nations will prevent Great Britain pushing the Sudan campaign.

They Voted the Credit.

Rome, March 25.—The senate by a vote of 109 to 6 has adopted the credit asked for by the government for contemplated operations in Africa consequent upon the defeat of the Italian army at Adowa. The amount of the credit is 140,000,000 lire. The speakers during the debate pointed out that the attitude of Great Britain showed the Anglo-Italian alliance was an accomplished fact, and rested upon a more solid basis than mere treaties and protocols. Baron Biscione, minister of foreign affairs in the Crispi cabinet, in the course of debate on the African credit, declared that when the documents were published the policy of the former ministry would be justified.

WHAT HE DIDN'T DO

GENERAL BUTLER'S MILITARY CAREER SCORED.

In the Massachusetts Legislature It Is Said That Thousands of Men Were Just as Great as His Was.

Boston, March 25.—General Butler's military career was severely scored to-day when the bill providing for the erection of an equestrian, or military statue of Butler, came up before the committee on ways and means at the state house. Colonel Thomas L. Livermore declared Butler's exploits were dwarfed by thousands of acts performed by other Massachusetts men. Butler did not lead the regiment through Baltimore—he was in Philadelphia. He did not seize Annapolis. From April, 1861, to May, 1862, General Butler never directed the movements of a man in the face of the enemy. After that he directed the army in one battle, Drules' Bluff, and then he was compelled to retire. The reason he again never attempted to direct the troops was because he saw he was not fit to do it. Colonel Livermore said that the idea of commemorating exploits of this sort by equestrian statues borders on the ridiculous. A thousand men in the army would have been just as good military commanders at New Orleans and as efficient a provost marshal at New York. Among the other remonstrances in Egypt for not taking steps to prevent the organization of the expedition, as it is feared that the effect of the advance upon the Nile will be felt elsewhere than on the frontiers of Egypt and that the Arabs of Yemen (the principal division of Arabia, adjacent to the Straits of Babelmandeb), may be encouraged to fresh hostility to the Turkish authorities.

Turkey Is Sad.

Constantinople, March 25.—There is no doubt that considerable annoyance is felt by the porte at the fact that Turkey was not consulted in regard to the advisability of dispatching a British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile and the feeling of irritation has been increased by the khedive also ignoring the porte entirely. Rapproches have, in consequence, been addressed to the Ottoman commissioners in Egypt for not taking steps to prevent the organization of the expedition, as it is feared that the effect of the advance upon the Nile will be felt elsewhere than on the frontiers of Egypt and that the Arabs of Yemen (the principal division of Arabia, adjacent to the Straits of Babelmandeb), may be encouraged to fresh hostility to the Turkish authorities.

Amantay in Bolivia.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, March 25.—Word has been received here that a mutiny has broken out in the army in Bolivia, several persons having been killed and wounded. The outbreak is attended with great excitement.

AGED MRS. GUTHRIE

She Is Indeed the Victim of Most Cruel Impostors.

IT IS A SORROWFUL STORY

Her Son in Helena Justly Indignant Over the Outrage—Robbed and Ill-Treated—Charitable Friends Come to Her Aid.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Omaha, Neb., March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Squires of this city have for two and a half weeks past been carefully caring and providing for Mrs. Guthrie, aged 84 years, a woman who was left utterly destitute by epsons supposed to be her friends. Had it not been for the charitable action of Mr. and Mrs. Squires in taking the unfortunate woman into their home it is not unlikely that fatal results would have followed her being thrown on the street.

Mrs. Guthrie until recently lived with her brother's children in Dayton, Ohio. She lived there a long while, and knew Mr. Squires when he was a little boy. She died about the streets of Dayton. It is supposed that her relatives in Dayton must have grown tired of her, for about a fortnight ago they suggested her going to live with her son in Helena, Mont.

A Mr. Kincaid coming West about that time, volunteered to see that Mrs. Guthrie was brought west and placed in care of her sons. Mr. Squires went to Helena and was surprised to receive word back that Mrs. Guthrie's son was not in Helena, but had gone to British Columbia on business and would be gone a long time. Word was immediately sent to the son and he replied that the whole affair was an outrage. He had never been informed that his mother was coming West. He asked that she be sent to St. Louis, where she has a grandson living, until he could come on from British Columbia and take care of her himself. The grandson in St. Louis was at once communicated with and he replied that Mrs. Guthrie should be sent to his home at once.

On the sleeper from the way out here Kincaid went to Mrs. Guthrie and told her that thieves often robbed people in sleeping cars, especially women, and that she should do well if she gave her money to him. He promised to take good care of her. At night, it did not amount to very much, a trifle more than \$10, but it was all that the aged traveler had. He did not return the money. He has the keys to her trunk. Valuable articles are missing. Mrs. Guthrie will go to St. Louis.

THE A. F. L. ADJOURNS.

A Report Submitted on the Eight-Hour Day Proposition.

Indianapolis, March 25.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adjourned this afternoon. A long report was submitted by the committee on the eight-hour day question which was unanimously adopted. The report says: "The general and constant introduction of machinery, the minute subdivisions of labor, the irregularity of employment, the continually recurring periods of industrial stagnation and financial panic, the hopeless wall of the unemployed, the demand equalization of the opportunities that will come in the general adoption of the eight-hour day. All other lines and economic theories within our ranks should be subordinated to the great task of giving work to the unemployed and of bettering the wages and conditions of all who toil. The realization of the eight-hour day means better food and raiment, happier homes, better citizens, a nobler manhood and a higher civilization. As we approach this question we realize fully the magnitude of the interested and selfish forces arrayed against us. More than all, we recognize the need of a more thorough and complete organization of every craft and occupation on trades union lines before we can undertake a general or simultaneous stand for the eight-hour day."

Suits Against the N. P.

St. Paul, March 25.—The Farmers' Loan & Trust company of New York, has brought two suits in the United States circuit court against the Northern Pacific company aggregating nearly \$2,000,000. The actions are for the recovery of unpaid interest on the bonds of the various branch lines, control of which was secured by the Northern Pacific some years ago with a guaranty of interest on the bonds of each. One of these suits is for \$523,150 interest on the bonds of one Northern Pacific and the Montana branch since March 1, 1893. The other suit is for \$1,333,143 unpaid interest on the bonds of branch lines in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

With Eyes on N. P. Affairs.

St. Paul, March 25.—Leverett S. Miller, chief engineer and assistant general manager of the St. Paul & Duluth road, left to-day for a trip over the line of the Northern Pacific and branches which will take two or three weeks. Miller is said to be making the trip in the interests of the Northern Pacific bondholders for the purpose of looking into the character and desirability of the agreements now in effect between the Northern Pacific and the six or eight branches between here and the Pacific coast.

The Blackmailers.

Paris, March 25.—Ulric Declevy, formerly editor of Echo de Larnee, and Count Lionel Werther Decesti, two of the men on trial for some time on the charge of blackmailing the late Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire newspaper proprietor, who died in the military hospital at Amelie Les Bains, were sentenced to-day to 13 months imprisonment and fined 500 francs each. The other defendants were: Armand Rosenthal, otherwise known as "Jacques St. Cere," formerly of the Figaro, and at one time correspondent in this city for a New York newspaper, were acquitted.

The W. C. T. U. in St. Louis.

Chicago, March 25.—Miss Francis E. Willard authorizing the statement that the national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for 1896 will be held at St. Louis almost without a doubt. The matter was discussed at a conference to-day at which conference the managers recognized the sentiment in favor of St. Louis was practically unanimous.