

BUTTE NEWS.

CHINESE BOYCOTT CASE

Joseph H. Wray Tells What He Knows About It.

THE WILL HOUSE NOTICES

Witnesses Saw Them Carried About the Streets—The Notices Offered in Evidence—Pulled Men Out of a Restaurant.

Joseph H. Wray was the first witness on yesterday morning when the Chinese boycott investigation was resumed before Judge Blake. Wray said he knew of the existence of the boycott inaugurated against the Chinese by the labor unions of Butte.

Wray said he knew of the existence of the boycott inaugurated against the Chinese by the labor unions of Butte. "One day I was walking along West Park street and hesitated in front of Hum Fay's Palace restaurant," said the witness.

In answer to further questions by Louis Sanders, the witness said he passed the restaurant daily and saw the same party standing in front of the Palace for 15 or 20 days. Wray also saw the same thing going on at a Chinese restaurant on South Main street.

The delegates stopped people going in the restaurants and talked to them. The witness told about the various boycott signs and floats carried about Butte, and saw one of the signs planted in front of the Will house.

Mr. McMillan, ex-city clerk, testified that he knew something about the Chinese boycott and had seen the Will house notices carried about the streets. He was of the opinion that the signs were carried for several weeks.

Mr. McMillan said he knew nothing of his own knowledge about a fund being raised to conduct the boycott.

"Did a committee wait on you to solicit funds for that purpose?" asked Colonel Sanders.

"No, sir." "Do you serve on such a committee?" "No, sir."

"Did you have any knowledge of such a committee?" "I was told so by another party."

"Who told you there was such a committee?" "I was told by Donat Dorais."

Mr. McMillan was not an important witness, as he knew little about the boycott but what was told him.

One of the notices offered in evidence during the examination of the previous witness read as follows:

"Boycott—A general boycott has been declared upon all Chinese and Japanese restaurants, tailor shops and wash houses. Also all persons employing them in any capacity. All friends and sympathizers of organized labor will assist us in this fight against the lowering Asiatic standard of living and of morals. America vs. Asia. Progress vs. Retrogression, are the considerations involved. By order of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly and Butte Miners' Union."

Dr. J. W. Gunn, the next witness on the stand, testified as to his knowledge of the boycott.

"Did you have any knowledge of an attempt being made to employ persons not to employ Chinese labor?" asked Colonel Sanders.

"My boy picked up a card somewhere and brought it and I saw that my name appeared on it as among those boycotted for employing Chinese."

"Prior to seeing that card, had anyone waited on you about employing Chinese?"

"Some time before two men, one of them Mr. Geiger, waited on me and handed me one of those bills, and as I was busy they said they would call again. That is all I know of them or their business."

"Did you hear anything about the matter afterwards?"

"One day a man named Hasselberger came to me and said my name had been brought up in the Clerks' assembly, where it was said I was employing a Chinaman. He said he was surprised to hear it and wanted me to discharge the man. I told him I employed none, but had a man doing some of the house washing and I did not purpose doing anything with him. We had our white goods done at the laundry and the others with a Chinese."

"Who is this man Hasselberger?" "He was then clerk in a Park street store, but since then he has been conducting a racing pool shop here."

John Hooper, an ex-policeman, testified that he was a special officer during the boycott activity. He said he saw the walking delegate on guard in front of a South Butte restaurant and

ing him take hold of people and stop them from going in and several times had words with the persons he intercepted. Hooper was detailed to duty at the Yokohama restaurant, a Japanese place. There was only one boycotter there at a time.

"I saw him go right into the restaurant and pull men out, and I told him that if he did that again I would have to arrest him," said Hooper. "I only had to warn him once, and after that he walked up and down the sidewalk and accosted people and talked to them."

"What occurred when he pulled the man out of the restaurant?" "He followed him in and took hold of him and pulled him out. He told him not to go in there, as the place was boycotted."

"About how many a day did this man accost?" "Quite a number when he first started in. The restaurant had quite a trade when they first started the boycott, but it fell off afterwards."

"How did the action of the man on the sidewalk affect the amount of business done by the restaurant?" "I know the business fell off considerably, but how much I could not say."

Hooper also saw the workings of the boycott at the Palace restaurant, and one of the delegates in front of that place also operated at times in front of the Jap restaurant on Lower Main street.

St. W. Barber, a clerk in D. W. Tilton's store, was the next witness, and said he had seen the Chinese boycott floats about the streets, but could not say what the wording of the signs were.

In December, 1896, he was guarding at Hum Fay's place. About that time three men called on him at the store and asked him if he would not stop boarding at the Chinese restaurant and he said he would.

"What did you do in reference to leaving the restaurant?" "Well, I quit and went to a white restaurant."

"Do you belong to any labor organization?" "I do not."

Mr. Joseph V. Long was called as a witness and Colonel Sanders asked: "Are you more than 20 years of age?"

"No, I am not," she replied, but then admitted that she was.

Mrs. Long testified that she knew of the Chinese boycott and had seen the signs posted about the city. She also said a committee of three men called on her at her house and asked her if she employed a Chinaman.

"I told them then I did to do the washing, and they told me to discharge him, and of course I refused to do so."

"What reason did they give you for wanting you to discharge him?" "They gave no reason."

"They simply asked you if you employed a Chinaman, and when you would not discharge him?" inquired Mr. Wines.

"They told me I had better discharge him."

Mrs. Bessie Irvin, wife of Postmaster Irvin, was the next witness called.

"Are you over 20 years of age?" delicately asked Mr. Brooks.

"I am."

Mrs. Irvin said three different committees called on her one of the men was Walters, one of the defendants.

"They first talked to my Chinaman," said the witness, and then they came to me and one of them said: 'I see you keep a Chinaman, don't you think you had better let him go?'

"I didn't think so," and the man said I had better, as it would save me a lot of trouble in the long run. They gave me two weeks to think about it, and at the end of that time the committee returned and asked me if I would discharge my Chinaman, and when I told them I had not, they said they would give me three weeks more, and that was the last I saw of them."

Mrs. Irvin was excused. Judge Blake requested her to return next Monday to sign her testimony.

"By the way," he added, "Mrs. Irvin, I think I met you about 30 years ago."

"Indeed! 30 years ago?" responded the lady as she walked out of the room.

Mrs. Laura J. Scott, proprietress of the Scott house, was called.

"Are you over 20 years of age?" asked Colonel Sanders.

"Considerably over it," was the reply.

Mrs. Scott testified that she knew of the boycott and saw the signs carried about the streets some time before the boycott was issued.

"The injunction is a sort of a Christian era from which you date the reign of common sense and decency," suggested Colonel Sanders.

The witness said three men waited on her and said they understood she was employing a Chinese laundry and that they were sent as a committee from the union to tell her to not do it any more, and she replied that if that was their notice she would have to do it, and the committee said all right.

A day or two before the injunction was served another committee called on her and told her they understood that she employed a Chinaman to come to her house at 12 o'clock at night to do her cleaning.

"What did you say to that accusation?" "I pointed to the woman, who was then cleaning for me, and I said she was the only one I employed, and that I never had a Chinaman to wash even a door for me. I was irritated and my answer was short."

"Your American blood boiled," put in Colonel Sanders.

Mrs. Scott asked for the name of the person who told the committee she was employing a Chinaman, but the committee said they could not do that.

Mrs. D. Ramsdell, of 221 Dakota street, testified that the boycott committee called on her and asked if she employed a Chinaman, and she said she did not, but sent out her husband's washing. She had two young women cleaning at her house. They belonged to a union and they told her that if she did not quit employing a Chinaman they would have to move.

"I said that rather than have them move I would accommodate them and give the washing to the union."

"I believe not."

Mr. Talbot said the committee called several times and even wrote letters to his wife. He said the boycott at that time was universal in Butte and that it was a matter of common knowledge that union committees came on nearly everybody and gave notice to discharge Chinese help. The witness was questioned and testified as to his knowledge of the existence of the various labor unions in Butte. He only knew of seeing their banners in street parades.

"Did you see in the parade the banner of the Musicians' Mutual Protective association—singing in my key or not at all?" asked Colonel Sanders.

"Yes, sir."

The witness said he saw the banners in the labor day parade.

"What is the genesis of labor day?" asked Colonel Sanders. "It is a divine institution or of human appointment."

Mr. Talbot had no idea it was a human idea.

The witness was questioned regarding his knowledge of boycotts other than that against the Chinese, and he spoke of the boycott against James A. Murray on account of the trouble over the opera house, and the old boycott against Andrew J. Davis.

P. C. Dean, an ex-policeman, testified as to his knowledge of the boycott and said he saw the committee operating in front of the Palace restaurant and frequently saw men follow the boycott committee where they were going.

The witness said he had taken meals at both Chinese and Japanese restaurants, and one day E. J. Tebo, who was the chief of police, called him in the office and asked him if he was aware of the fact that he would get into trouble over it.

"What about it?" I asked him," said the witness, "and he replied, 'Well, I thought I would warn you.' I told him that if he would get into trouble on duty and to protect all classes, could not eat where he wanted to he could take my club and start right there. I went out and finished my meal ticket at the restaurant."

The witness said he had formerly been a member of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly and he was asked as to the various standing committees and he named among the number the boycott committee and an arbitration committee.

The examination of Mr. Dean had not been concluded when an adjournment for the day was taken.

THE CURFEW ORDINANCE.

A Correspondent insists That It Is Not Being Obeyed.

The following letter from a correspondent in Butte is self-explanatory: Editor Anaconda Standard:

I have once before called the attention of the press to the curfew law or ordinance and the fact that it is being obeyed in the breach rather than in the observance. If we make laws we do so because we think there is occasion for them. In the case of the curfew ordinance there was, at the time of its passage, occasion for its creation.

Today, with a largely increased population, there is more occasion for the law and its enforcement than there was at the time of its passage, and yet it is a dead law; it is not being enforced in the slightest degree. If the city fathers would wonder about the city at any hour from 9 to 12 p. m. they could find hundreds of children, mostly boys, up to all sorts of boyish tricks. The language that I have heard many of them use would cause a young native of the United States to blush in London.

Green with envy. He would have a consuming desire to come to Butte and take lessons in the use of superlative adjectives and epithets and their application. Of course such language is, no doubt, the exception, and not the rule. But, admitting this to be true, how soon will it become the rule if allowed to go on? Children do not learn such language as this often. They are invariably imitative of their elders; therefore the younger ones, desiring to be considered the equals of the older boys, at once imitate them—the seed is sown. I am afraid that Butte boys in too many instances could be employed greenly, and to their future good, by being kept at home nights. The influence of home should extend all through life. It helps to make a good or a bad boy and man, and influences the character of the man. Many men of to-day can thank their early home influences for their success financially and morally. Their tendency was toward the lower, the bestial, things of the world, but home influences and mother's love at least prevailed and conquered the evil tendencies and they grew up honored men.

Of course said doesn't hurt where there are no raw nerves, therefore no one can take offense at this article who has no occasion for doing so. Let us enforce our curfew ordinance. If fathers and mothers will not keep their children at home, away from evil influences, then let the city authorities do all they can to remedy this evil. For the sake of their future, if for no other reason, let us try and keep the boys at home nights and perhaps, who knows, we may change some of the boys who have evil wrong tendencies for the better, teach them to love their home more and the street and street associates and companions less. If we can influence but one soul for the better, return one ray, it will be ample reward for our trouble. Truly yours, for the good of the boys, F. G. F.

Weekly excursions to St. Louis via Salt Lake and Denver. Commencing Thursday, March 3rd, 1898, and each Thursday thereafter, "Missouri Pacific" personally conducted tourist excursions via Salt Lake, Portland for St. Louis via Salt Lake, Denver and Kansas City.

The cars used in these excursions are the best tourist sleepers, and will run through to St. Louis without change via the G. & L., B. & N. & R. G., and Missouri Pacific. Cars will be in charge of experienced and gentlemanly conductors and porters. Special care taken of ladies or children traveling without escort. Call on or write to M. W. Bacon, G. A. Oregon Short Line, Butte, Montana, No. 1 East Broadway.

N. P. Changes Passenger Depots. Commencing Sunday, March 6, all passenger trains for the East and West over the Northern Pacific railroad will arrive and depart from Butte at the Montana Union depot in South Butte.

W. M. TUOHY, General Agent N. P. Ry. Co., Butte, Mont.

Great Northern train leaves for Seattle at 9:35 p. m. daily. Rates to Klondike as low as the lowest. Vestibuled trains and diners. Try it.

A BIG "YALLER" DIAMOND

Ernest Hogan Sported It When Last in Butte.

SHINES FOR HIM NO MORE

It Was Worth a Small Fortune and Was Taken From His Dressing Room While He Was Doing a Turn on the Stage.

When Ernest Hogan was last in Butte he sported a great big "yaller" diamond, which he valued at a small fortune and which formerly belonged to the late W. J. Scanlan.

Hogan has it no more and the San Francisco Chronicle of Feb. 27 tells about its loss as follows:

Ernest Hogan, the composer of rag-time songs, who is traveling with the Black Path operative combination now holding the boards at the California theater, yesterday caused the arrest of Tom Lansing, the prize fighter, and Sandy Sanborn, a negro, upon the suspicion that they had stolen from him a diamond stud which, he claims, cost him \$750.

Lansing and Sanborn were taken to the California street police station, where they were searched in the hope that their clothes would yield the treasured gem, but nothing in the way of jewels was found on them. They were transferred to the city prison, where they will be detained pending an investigation of the matter by the police.

According to the story told by Hogan, he was relieved of his solitaire while doing a turn on the stage at the matinee yesterday afternoon. Shortly before Hogan went on, Lansing and Sanborn, he says, entered his dressing room to ask him for a couple of seats.

Tom Trice, a negro and old time friend of Hogan, was then in the dressing room with him. Hogan arranged for the seats, and then went on for his turn. When he left the room his shirt was hanging up, and the alleged \$750 diamond was in it. On his return to the dressing room Lansing and Sanborn had been shown to their seats, and the diamond had disappeared from the shirt on the wall.

Hogan questioned Trice about the matter, and was told that while he was on the stage Trice had left the dressing room for a few moments, Lansing and Sanborn remaining inside. Upon the strength of this Hogan sought a policeman and had the two ticket-seekers taken into custody.

Each of them denied his guilt and intimated that Trice was the guilty man, as he was in the dressing room when they left. Hogan, however, refused to believe that Trice had anything to do with the matter, as he had been a lifelong friend to him and he had great confidence in his honesty.

As Hogan tells it, the missing diamond was bought by him from the widow of the late W. J. Scanlan, the Irish comedian, at a cost of \$750, and was one of a number of rare gems that he had purchased from her at the aggregate cost of \$4,000.

After being detained at the police station for several hours Lansing and Sanborn were released. Detectives Gibson, Wren and Dinan finding that they had not sufficient evidence to hold them.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascara Candy Cathartic, 10 or 25¢. H. C. C. Co. sell to cure, druggists refund money.

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WARRANTED WORK. Durable dentistry, moderate charges, warranted work. It is just as if "durable dentistry" and "moderate charges" were nails with which I am to fasten your good will to my methods.

DR. W. H. WIX, DENTIST. Cor. Broadway and Main Butte, Montana.

NOTICE. The auction sale of 300 Cattle, advertised for March 31, will not take place, the sale being declared off.

HARRISON JORDAN Whitehall, Montana.

Ladies' Appreciate. A good remedy, and there is not anything on the market that equals French Tansy Tablets for the relief and cure of painful or irregular menses.

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