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BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT WITH THE SPANIARDS

The News So Far Received Comes From Spanish Sources Exclusively and of Course the Spaniards Claim That the Americans Were Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

THAT'S THEIR VERSION

They Admit That Two Towns Were Destroyed by Our Shells.

NO DOUBT THAT WE WON

The Enemy Also Admits That One of Our Flank Movements Was Successful, the Spaniards Being Driven Back Into the Mountains—The News Comes From Madrid, Which Got It by Cable From the Governor of Santiago.

Madrid, June 23, 4 p. m.—The minister for war, General Correa, it is announced, has received an official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announcing "that the Americans' attack on Punta Berraco had been repulsed after a hard fought and bloody engagement."

Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish warships at Santiago have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defense of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch affirms that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

A dispatch from the governor of Santiago de Cuba says: "The attack on Seboney and Baiquiri continued until nightfall. The enemy was repulsed except on the left at Baiquiri, where the Spaniards were obliged to retire in consequence of the flanking movement on the part of the enemy, who landed several kilometers east of Baiquiri. The Spanish forces retired in good order into the mountains. Seboney and Berraco were destroyed by the American shells."

An official dispatch from Santiago, dated June 23, says: "The attack commenced yesterday. The enemy concentrated his landing force in front of Punta Berraco, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast."

Another official dispatch from Havana says: "The commander at Santiago de Cuba announces that the American squadron has commenced the bombardment, and is trying to disembark at Baiquiri and at Punta Berraco. An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Cienfuegos. Several Spaniards were slightly wounded."

Official note was issued, "in order to avoid a misunderstanding," pointing out that merely the Spanish left retired and took up a position in the mountains, owing to the Americans landing nine kilometers east of Baiquiri, where there were no Spanish troops, and endeavoring to outflank the Spaniards.

The note then points out that "this part of the country is very unhealthy, and that yellow fever is rampant."

The Spanish official dispatches are announced to have created "an excellent impression" here as indicating the "immense difficulties of the advance on Santiago de Cuba."

The dispatches from Cuba were read to the senate to-day, whereupon the senate made patriotic speeches.

Senator Rodrigo declared Europe and the whole world is "committing the greatest and most horrible crime in allowing Spain to be crushed by brutal weight of numbers."

Continuing, the senator dilated upon the grave danger to the Latin and Slavonic races "if Europe tolerates Anglo-Saxon preponderance."

The budget was then adopted, which will permit the government to suspend the sitting of the cortes.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Miles Expected the Battle and Thinks Everything is All Right.

Washington, June 23.—The bulletin from Madrid announcing fighting near Santiago was shown by an associated press reporter to Secretary Alger and General Miles, who were in conference at 4 o'clock. They expressed much satisfaction over it, but had no additional information. General Miles remarked that he had expected fighting to-day, and that the news showed the carrying out of what he anticipated would be to-day's developments. Punta Berraco is situated a short distance from Baiquiri, where the United States troops landed yesterday. It

is near to the coast, and is under the guns of the American fleet, from which it can be judged that it is highly improbable that the army has been repulsed, as stated in the Madrid dispatches.

Concentrating at Santiago.

London, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The government has received an additional dispatch from Cuba, not yet published, to the effect that Spanish reinforcements are being concentrated on Santiago."

NO NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

The War and Navy Officials Think There's Been No Battle.

Washington, June 24.—Up to 12:30 o'clock a. m. neither the war nor the navy department had received any news from either the troops or the fleet in the vicinity of Santiago. The navy department had several messages during the evening from Admiral Sampson, but all of them related to purely routine matters of no possible interest to the public.

Admiral Sampson made no reference to the fighting, and his silence on that point, together with the fact that nothing has been received by the war department from General Shafter, is taken by the officials of both departments to mean that no engagement in the least way serious has occurred since the landing of the forces.

SANTIAGO'S FORTS.

Accurate Maps of the Harbor Prepared by a Cuban.

In General Garcia's Camp, Aurren Derails, Santiago de Cuba, June 22, per associated press dispatch boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—A Cuban who left the city of Santiago on Monday night arrived at General Garcia's camp on Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and of the earthworks surrounding it. The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions they were in three days ago and now lie in almost a circle surrounding a small island and lighthouse about half way up the harbor. The cruiser Cristobal Colon lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya lies to the east, her starboard battery looking upon the same neck. Both of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers are totally disabled. The ships have only two days' supplies of coal. The island that sunk the Reina Mercedes was fired by the Massachusetts. Beyond this loss and quite a large loss of life incident to it, there was little or no damage done. Seven new guns are being put up being dug out of a new line of trenches has been dug about a mile and a half from the city. The spirit of discontent is very widespread among the Spanish troops and an uprising in Santiago de Cuba is feared.

WILL STRENGTHEN THE BLOCKADE.

On Much of the South Coast of Cuba It Hasn't Amounted to Much.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 22, 5 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23, 7:30 a. m.—With the complete investment of Santiago de Cuba by land and by sea but a few days off, the admiral has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast westward of Santiago. For three weeks the south coast, west of Santiago de Cuba, to Cape Cruz, Antonio, has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been simply on paper, in name only, with the result that it is known that quite a number of ships have run the blockade, and that an immense quantity of provisions has been smuggled into Havana. Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions, etc., have been taken to Cape Cruz, Antonio, where the railroad runs to Havana, only 30 miles distant. The admiral has now decided that blockade running must cease, and yesterday he dispatched four fast ships to patrol the coast from Cape Cruz to the Isle of Pines.

SHELLED THE TOWNS.

The Warships Prepared the Way for the Landing of the Troops.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo bay, province of Santiago de Cuba, June 23, 2:07 p. m.—Before the landing yesterday the fleet in front of El Morro opened out and the ships, steaming along between Santiago and Baiquiri to prevent reinforcements by the railroad to the latter point, shelled every village on the coast.

The Bancroft, Wilmington and Vixen discovered a regiment of Spanish soldiers defiling down the road to Juragua, and the shells sent them scampering up the hills like jack rabbits.

The warships, before the landing, shelled Baiquiri town and the surrounding hills for half an hour. What remained of the smoldering village was wrecked, the crash of the guns sending the rock and reverberating among the hills. Great smoke banks drifted in shore, completely veiling the ridges for miles. Steam launches with one-pound Colt guns in the bows and the Tecumseh and Suance covered the landing inside the pier.

Testing a Torpedo Boat.

Seattle, June 23.—The torpedo boat Rowan was given a preliminary trial to-day. The run, which was to Tacoma and return, was very satisfactory, a speed of 25 knots being developed under 175 pounds of steam. She can stand 280 pounds, and it would be no surprise if she made on her official trial a greater speed than the required 25 knots. The official trial will probably be held next week. An 80-mile course is to be laid out from Tacoma up the sound.

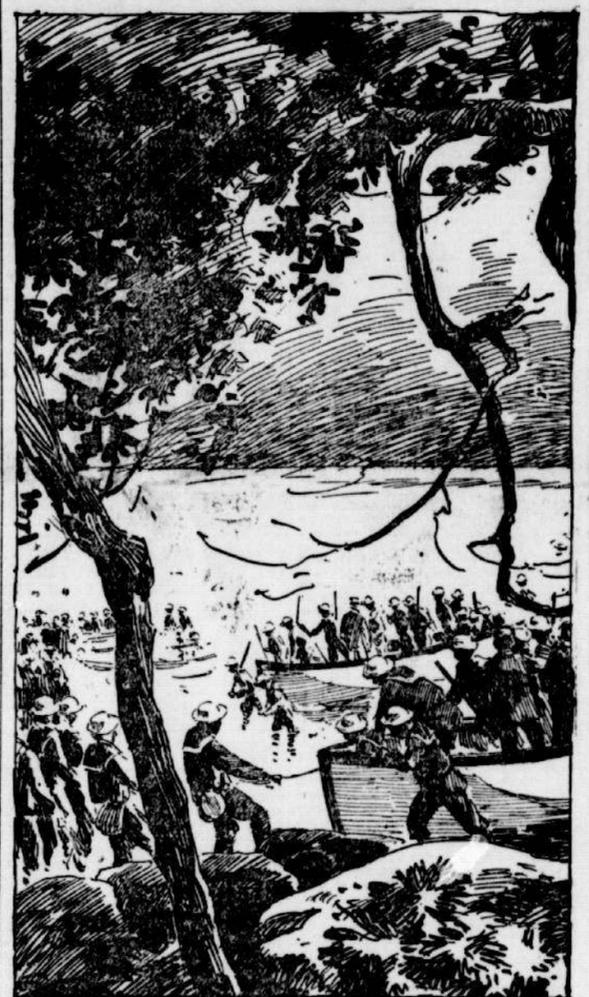
ended to-day by the nomination of Marius Taylor of Beadle for treasurer. Hugh Smith Miner for auditor, John Scallard of Mead for land commissioner, T. F. Kitz of Hutchinson for superintendent by the democrats and C. Robinson Brown for lieutenant governor by the silver republicans. The pops endorsed all the nominations. The three parties join in a big jubilee to-night.

FUSION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans Act in Harmony. Aberdeen, S. D., June 23.—After three hours of hot discussion the populist state convention to-day accepted a conference report allowing the democrats to name four places on the state ticket and the silver republicans one. The populists then nominated by acclamation: For congressman, Knowles and Kelley; governor, M. E. Lee; secretary of state, George Sparling; attorney general, C. D. Palmer; railroad commissioner, W. C. Tompkins. The democrats will nominate the treasurer, auditor, superintendent and land commissioner, and the silver republicans the lieutenant governor, General Marias, the present state examiner, a candidate for treasurer, is being fought hard by many democrats and it may take several hours to complete the fusion.

MINES OWNED BY SOLDIERS. They Are to Be Exempt From the Ordinary Assessment Work. Special Dispatch to the Standard. Washington, June 23.—The house this afternoon altered the senate bill providing that mines owned by soldiers should be exempt from assessment work and substituted amendments offered by Representative Bell of Colorado. The bill provides that any mine owned in whole or in part by a soldier or sailor should be exempt from assessment for six months after any soldier or sailor shall have been mustered out of service if he survives his enlistment. It further provides for the forfeiture, re-location and transfer of the interest of non-enlisted co-owners without affecting the interest of such soldier or sailor. The bill will now go to the president and the Bell amendments will certainly be adopted.

ON CUBAN SOIL



On Wednesday, June 22, the army of invasion began its landing at Santiago, and the Twenty-Fifth regulars from Fort Missoula were among the very first to land.

WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING.

The Spaniards Lost 60 Dead and 16 Wounded. They Fled.

New York, June 23.—The first official cablegram received by the Cuban junta from its government since the breaking out of the war was received here to-day by Senor T. Estrada Palma. It was as follows: "Playa del Este, June 22.—We are at Guantanamo. Position taken from the enemy at Playa del Este. Fought with 200 Americans and 50 Cubans against 450 Spaniards. Complete rout. The enemy's flight was shameful. We captured 18 prisoners, one officer. Sixty of the enemy are dead and 16 wounded. Two officers were killed. On our part we had two killed and three wounded. We captured 28 Mauser rifles and 3,000 cartridges. To-day the forces of General Rabi and Brigadier Castillo took Baiquiri with the aid of the American vessels. The Spaniards set fire to the town on retreating. Sixteen thousand American troops have disembarked at

Baiquiri. General Garcia is on board the cruiser New York.

"COLONEL LABORDE."

WASHINGTON LYNCHED.

Three Thousand People Witness His Taking Off.

Nashville, Tenn., June 23.—A dispatch to the Banner from Double Springs, Tenn., states that Charles Washington, colored, who recently assaulted Mrs. Ward near Mine Lick, Putnam county, was lynched at Mine Lick to-day. He was captured near Dayton and lodged in jail at Cookeville, but was taken from prison by the mob and hanged. The negro said he had escaped from the New Jersey penitentiary after serving only a short time. He confessed his guilt. The lynching was witnessed by 3,000 people.

Senator Carter Objects.

Washington, June 23.—In the executive session of the senate to-day, Senators Carter and Wilson called attention to the fact that many of the officers of the engineer regiment being raised in the West are taken from the Eastern states, saying that this arrangement was unfair and unsatisfactory to the West. Senator Sewall replied in defense of the nominations. Action was postponed.

CAMARA GOING TO THE PHILIPPINES

Palermo, June 23.—The Giornale de Sicilia publishes a dispatch from the island of Pantellaria, southwest of Sicily, announcing that Admiral Camara's squadron, consisting of seven warships, including three torpedo boats and conveying five transports shipped

there on Tuesday, June 21, as going in the direction of Suez.

London, June 24.—A dispatch from Madrid says: Sagasta informed the chamber yesterday (Thursday) that Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines.

IT'S BELIEVED TO BE A GREAT VICTORY

Washington Hasn't Any Direct News of Yesterday's Battle but General Miles Thinks the Tenor of the Madrid Dispatches Indicates the Success of the American Arms.

PLANS WERE WELL LAID

It Was Practically Impossible for Them to Miscarry.

FIGHTING FROM NOW ON

General Miles Declines to Discuss His Intentions—The Accident on the Yankee Caused by Deceptive Powder.

British Consul Leaves Havana—Hobson's Promotion Raises a Number of Interesting Points.

Washington, June 23.—Secretary Alger and General Miles were in conference in the secretary's office at 4 o'clock to-day, when the first Madrid bulletin announcing that fighting had begun was shown to them. The secretary read it aloud with evident satisfaction, and both of them expressed themselves gratified with the favorable report, coming, as it did, from the enemy. There was no surprise that the fighting had been started so soon. It was suggested that the troops had finished their landing only this morning.

"Yes, but they have gone there to fight, and are ready to begin it at once," replied General Miles. Secretary Alger said that no word had been received up to that hour indicating that fighting was in progress. He had no reason to doubt, however, that our troops had encountered the Spanish troops and had given a good account of themselves. He commented on Admiral Cervera's cable that the situation was "critical," and that the Spaniards had been obliged to retire as a strange contrast with Madrid's claim of a "Spanish victory."

General Miles said the American troops would now push forward aggressively, driving in the Spanish and forcing them to fight. There was not a suggestion of apprehension or doubt, either with Secretary Alger or General Miles, as to what the outcome would be. They had made their plans well, and they were confident that General Shafter and his troops would be hammering at the gates of Santiago before long.

The impression here is that the Spaniards will make their strongest stand close to Santiago and the inner harbor, within the range and protection of the guns of the big Spanish warships lying there. There is no doubt that until these ships are removed from the field operations of the campaign against Santiago will be conducted against odds.

The guns of the ships command the hills over which our soldiers must come to attack the town and forcing them to fight. The naval officials here believe that when the time comes for an attack by land upon the town Sampson will force his way into the harbor and take part in the engagement. They are satisfied that the wreck of the Merrimac does not completely block the channel, and say that if Sampson does not come in the Southern fleet is likely to make a desperate effort to get out. The mines are to be considered in such a case, but it is believed that once Morro Castle is taken by the combined attack of the soldiers and fleet these mines will be easily removed with the experience gained in Guantanamo bay.

The only positive news coming to the war department up to the close of office hours was a dispatch to General Miles from our troops at the mouth of the bay with General Shafter, and also a brief dispatch to General Greeley from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. General Miles' dispatch stated in substance that the landing of troops had been successful without any casualties, save one Cuban soldier had his arm injured by the bursting of a shell. The troops of Garcia and Rabi, about 5,700 in number, had met the American forces with enthusiastic greeting. The troops were well armed and disciplined.

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During the day orders were issued to the entire division comprising the newly-created command of Brigadier General Guy V. Henry for the speedy departure to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago. Already the 3d Michigan regiment and one battalion of the 34th have started on this mission. To-day's orders cover the balance of General Henry's command. It includes the remaining battalions of the 34th Michigan and 9th Massachusetts regiments. These will complete General Duffield's command. The 3d Virginia, which belongs to this brigade, will not go, as its equipment is incomplete. The orders also cover the entire brigade of Brigadier General Garretson, which includes the 8th Illinois and 6th Massachusetts and 8th and 9th Ohio regiments. The plan is to move all of General Henry's division on the Harvard and Yale, these ships to make two round trips. The first trip will carry most, if not all, of General Duffield's brigade to the coast of Cuba, and from a junction with General Shafter, to the east of Santiago harbor. Their natural base, therefore, will be to the west, at Acerredero, co-operating with such of General Shafter's troops as land to the west of the harbor. A road runs from Acerredero to Cubanans.

No road is shown along the west line of Santiago harbor, and the march of the American and Cuban troops making an assault on the weak side of the city may be slow and laborious, through the tangled tropical underbrush, swamp and rock.

that he had asked to get into the actual fighting by going to Cuba and there assuming command of the troops. This was contradictory to the reports circulated a few days ago that General Miles would take command of the Porto Rico expedition. When General Miles' attention was drawn to the several conflicting reports to-night, he good-naturedly declined to discuss them. He considered it inadvisable to give any intimation as to when or where he would go. His long conference with Secretary Alger during the afternoon lent some color to the report that the general's future arrangements were under consideration.

The details of the accident on the Yankee on Decoration day have just reached the navy department. While the ship was at sea a trial was made of the guns. One, a six-pounder, using English smokeless powder, hung fire after the trigger was pulled. The gunner, without waiting, threw open breech just as the powder exploded. The rear blast killed Corporal J. J. Murray and severely, but not seriously, wounded Private Jesse Fuller, both of the United States marine corps. The powder is believed to be defective as the other hand-guns have been had with it, and if used at all in the future, it will be with great caution. None of the naval militia men, who in large part man the Yankee, were hurt.

The British consul at Havana, Mr. Gollan, who has so well protected such interests in Havana as were necessarily left in his care, is to quit Havana for home leave. He has been a long time in Havana continuously, and has been under much strain lately.

During his absence Mr. Jerome, vice consul, will assume charge of the consulate, along with the care of the American interests.

Representative Pearson, uncle of Naval Constructor Hobson, had another long interview to-day with Secretary Long respecting the reward of that hero. The secretary is puzzled by the conflicting interests of the officers, who tends to reward Hobson in accordance with the merits of his feat, but would like to do this without injustice to other officers.

A study of the naval register shows that if Hobson is advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander he will have been given a greater award than has ever known in our naval history. Cushing got 56 numbers and gained one year and nine months' time in his record, yet Hobson, it is calculated, will be given, if he is made a naval commander, 34, and will gain 30 years in time before he will become a lieutenant in the navy in the course of about 15 years, and owing to his youth, will retain that place no less than 20 years, something absolutely without precedent in the navy. These facts are being adduced by naval officials, who are desirous of finding some other means of rewarding our naval heroes, and which, while thoroughly satisfactory to them and their friends, will not work injustice to others. As one instance of how the present practice works, the officers point to the fact that for his splendid achievement at Manila Dewey only gained 10 numbers while, astounding as it may seem, instead of a reward for his excellent management and seamanship in bringing the great battleship Oregon successfully through one of the most remarkable cruises on record, Captain Clark actually loses three numbers through the promotion over his head to take office engaged in the battle of Manila bay.

Captain Sigbee is cited also as a case in point, having suffered the loss of several numbers, representing the amount of his service through the Manila rewards.

SANTIAGO AND VICINITY.

War Authorities at Washington Eagerly Scanning the Maps.

Washington, June 23.—Army officers were intently scanning the map of the country around Santiago to-day with a view of locating the troops and fixing their positions. The distance from the harbor to Baiquiri is about 15 miles east from the mouth of Santiago harbor. A small river runs inland at that point, affording additional facilities for landing. The map shows a road direct from the town of Juragua to the city of Santiago harbor and thence along the harbor to the city of Santiago.

Besides this road a railroad starts a few miles west of Baiquiri, circling along the coast to the mouth of Santiago harbor. Juragua, the other point mentioned in the dispatches, is midway between Baiquiri and Santiago harbor. It also has a small stream, giving additional facilities for landing and the railroad crosses the stream, crossing the coast from that point. Back of this railroad and highway the map shows mountainous formations, which would make the progress of an army difficult. It seems evident from an examination of the army map that General Shafter's troops at Baiquiri or Juragua will move westward along the highway, perhaps utilizing the railroad and thus approach Santiago from the southeast.

Distinct from this landing, which is east of Santiago harbor, it seems evident that at least a part of General Shafter's force will land west of the harbor, thus allowing an attack on Santiago from the northwest. The dispatches state that a detachment was made against Cubanans, which is shown on the military map to be a small place just west of Santiago harbor and not more than two or three miles from the mouth.

Further to the west is Acerredero, where General Rabi and General Garcia have a large force of Cuban troops. It is clearly inexpedient for this Cuban force to make the inland circuit clear of the coast, and a detachment was made against Cubanans, which is shown on the military map to be a small place just west of Santiago harbor and not more than two or three miles from the mouth.

No road is shown along the west line of Santiago harbor, and the march of the American and Cuban troops making an assault on the weak side of the city may be slow and laborious, through the tangled tropical underbrush, swamp and rock.