

LISTED TO THE PLEAS

Railroad Men Before the Board of Equalization.

AN INCREASE WAS MADE

The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and B. A. & P. Come In For It, While the Other Roads Are Reduced.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Helena, July 30.—The state board of equalization to-day decided upon assessments for 1898 upon the various railroads of Montana. This is about the most important proceeding of the board, and the duty was not accomplished until the board had performed a vast amount of figuring and listened to the pleas of the representatives of the roads who come here annually to argue for a low assessment. There were several conferences with the railroad men, interspersed with executive sessions of the board, before definite conclusions were reached. It was expected that the total railroad assessment would exceed that of last year by at least \$300,000. As finally decided upon, however, the increase is less than \$120,000. The valuation per mile of four roads was increased and the other four decreased, so that when the balance was struck it showed an increase of \$119,220.50 over last year's figures. As might be expected, the representatives of the four roads that were increased are not the happiest men in Helena to-night. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern received the largest increase, while the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific came next.

The morning was devoted to hearing Mr. Halloran of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific, Mr. Pollard of the Big Horn Southern, Mr. Brady of the Great Falls & Canada, Mr. Evans of the Oregon Short Line and Mr. Harlowe of the Montana railroad. Mr. Halloran said he hoped his road would not be increased over last year's assessment. Mr. Pollard said that last year the Burlington lost \$75,000 on its Montana connection, and the other two road representatives asked for reductions. Then the board went to figuring, occasionally calling for some of the railroad men to explain their contentions. The result of the board's deliberations, announced late this afternoon, makes the total valuation of the railroads of the state \$13,793,273.35, against \$13,674,052.55 last year. The increases were Northern Pacific, \$110,120; Great Northern, \$154,650; Butte, Anaconda & Pacific, \$31,337; Montana railroad, \$35,912, or a total of \$382,045.50. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$262,825. The power of the United States to be exerted through example and influence, and not by force.

"It will be a sad thing for the country, if it will be a sad thing for mankind, if the people of the United States come to abandon their fundamental doctrine. If we attempt to govern great masses of people, alien in birth, of strange languages, of different religions, our spirit will not, I am afraid—God grant that I may be wrong—the American spirit will not enter into and possess them, but their spirit will enter into ours, and we shall have a mongrel people, and we shall have a mongrel nation, and we shall have a mongrel government, and we shall have a mongrel civilization, and we shall have a mongrel world."

The main line of the Northern Pacific, 782.6 miles, was valued at \$8,200 per mile, an increase of \$100. Changes were made in the assessments of the more important branches as follows, per mile: Butte & Logan, \$6,250, decrease of \$250; Rocky Fork, \$9,000, increase of \$500; Marysville, increase of \$1,000. The assessments of these branches were unchanged: Coeur d'Alene, \$4,750; Bitton Root, \$4,750; Boulder, \$3,000; Park and Philipsburg, \$4,500 each. The main line of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific was assessed at \$8,000 per mile, an increase of \$1,000, and the spur increased from \$4,500 to \$6,000. The Montana railroad was increased from \$350 to \$1,000 per mile. The Montana Union was decreased from \$7,000 to \$6,000, and its spur from \$4,500 to \$3,000; the Oregon Short Line from \$6,500 to \$5,000; the Big Horn Southern from \$4,000 to \$3,500; and the Great Falls & Canada from \$2,000 to \$1,500. The total assessment of the Northern Pacific system is \$6,657,244.35; Great Northern, \$4,456,431; the Short Line, \$1,785,462; the Big Horn Southern, \$3,609,690; Butte, Anaconda & Pacific, \$3,088,948; Montana Union, \$2,068,400; Great Falls & Canada, \$2,068,850; Montana railroad, \$55,250. Although belonging to the Northern Pacific, the Montana Union is assessed separately. The total railroad mileage assessed this year is 2,883.12.

REPLY GIVEN TO SPAIN

(Continued from Page Two.)

representatives it was announced by Secretary Day that this had been abandoned for the reason that to make any statement at this point would involve a serious breach of diplomatic etiquette that might embarrass the future negotiations. The extended stay of the ambassador with the president opened up a wide field of conjecture, but in all official quarters there was reticence as to the nature of the decision. The case remained, it was said, as fixed by the cabinet early in the day, and the next move was to transmit these terms to Spain and await her reply. In this connection, also, it was said that the terms given in detail in the associated press dispatches were correct in all essential particulars.

Immediately following the long conference the French ambassador and M. Thiebault returned to the French embassy and then began the hard work of reducing to cipher the American peace conditions, together with the results of the conference, and transmitting the same to Madrid. The ambassador was smiling and apparently well pleased with the result of the conference. All the staff of the embassy were engaged on the cipher work, as it was a long and intricate process. Allowing the difference of the time between Washington and Madrid, the terms could not reach the Spanish capital before midnight to-night and would not get before the Spanish ministry before noon to-morrow.

There was little news of interest from the field of war to-day. An agreeable item was the announcement that the wreckers had practically succeeded in their efforts to save the Spanish cruiser

María Teresa. Lieutenant Hobson has already started from his home in Alabama and will sail in a day or two from Tampa directly for Santiago to endeavor to raise the Colon.

General Shafter transmitted his daily health report, showing that about the same state of affairs prevailed in camp there as existed yesterday. In another message he proceeded to make answer to some severe criticisms that have been passed on him in connection with the exclusion of Garcia's Cubans from Santiago, and he succeeded in this message in removing all doubt from official minds as to the propriety of the course he had made. General Miles made no report to-day, but as cable instruments have been sent to him from St. Thomas it is presumed he will make more frequent reports by direct cable in the course of a day or two.

HOAR IN OPPOSITION.

The Massachusetts Senator Objects to Rejection of the Philippines.

Boston, July 30.—Senator Hoar was the guest of honor at the annual outing of the Massachusetts club at Marblehead Neck and made a long and carefully prepared speech, in the course of which he discussed the question of our foreign relations growing out of the war. Upon this question he said: "It is impossible with our eyes on this constantly changing kaleidoscope of liberty and freedom, how we are to solve different problems that are coming on us at the end of the war with Spain. But this country may be sure that the vote of every person who now has legislative responsibility in either house of congress, by the choice of the republicans of Massachusetts or is likely to have such responsibility hereafter, will be cast in accordance with the opinion of Massachusetts. Her opinions on such questions are the result of nearly 300 years of great and honorable history. She will not depart from the declaration of independence. She will not depart from the doctrines of liberty laid down in her own constitution. She will not consent to be the ruler over vassal states or subject people. She will enter upon no mad career of empire in distant seas. She will not seek to force her trade upon unwilling people at the cannon's mouth. She will not exact tribute or revenues from men who have no voice in regard to them. She will not consent to enter with the powers of Europe into a partnership, alliance or confederacy, for the purpose of China or subjugation of the Eastern archipelagoes or compelling unwilling people to trade with her.

"If the American flag appears in the East, it will be the emblem of their liberty and not our dominion. She will consent to meet the great responsibilities which the end of this war seems likely to bring to the American people solely in the power of the provinces we may deliver from Spain and not for our own benefit. The power of the United States to be exerted through example and influence, and not by force.

"It will be a sad thing for the country, if it will be a sad thing for mankind, if the people of the United States come to abandon their fundamental doctrine. If we attempt to govern great masses of people, alien in birth, of strange languages, of different religions, our spirit will not, I am afraid—God grant that I may be wrong—the American spirit will not enter into and possess them, but their spirit will enter into ours, and we shall have a mongrel people, and we shall have a mongrel nation, and we shall have a mongrel government, and we shall have a mongrel civilization, and we shall have a mongrel world."

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SHAFTER IN DENIAL.

He Says Garcia Was Invited by Him to Enter Santiago.

Washington, July 30.—The war department has received the following from General Shafter: "Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—Hon. R. A. Alger, secretary of war, Washington.—I have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officials were left in power. It was fully explained to him that they were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except as he chose to give. The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place; in other words that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that, finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from General Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed up the gap, as I saw that I had to depend upon my own men for any investment of the place."

Presented Claims.

Santiago de Cuba, July 30.—A feature of the situation here is the constant stream of native residents who are presenting claims to the authorities here against the United States government for losses sustained at the hands of Cuban troops, damage to property, robbery and plunder during the last three years. These claims are promptly returned with an expression of regret. For losses sustained at the hands of Cuban troops, damage to property, robbery and plunder during the last three years. These claims are promptly returned with an expression of regret. For losses sustained at the hands of Cuban troops, damage to property, robbery and plunder during the last three years. These claims are promptly returned with an expression of regret.

An Insulting Spaniard.

Copyright 1898 by Associated Press. Santiago de Cuba, July 28, 6 p. m. delayed in transmission.—Gen. Wood, the military governor, this afternoon issued an order establishing an officers' patrol for the city. The first detail will make the rounds at 6 o'clock in the

evening and the next at 10 o'clock. An officer found in the city without a written permission from General Wood will be required to report to headquarters. If he refuses, the patrol is to take him there forcibly.

General Wood, it is understood, has taken this precautionary measure owing to the fact that night before last a Spanish cavalry officer made himself very objectionable at a club here, insulting, while in liquor, several American officers. None of the Americans paid any attention to him, but later the Spaniard got into some trouble with American soldiers while on duty, and was locked up in the guard house for 48 hours.

WILL JOIN SAMPSON.

Sailors From the Patrol Fleet Have Been Sent to Him.

Washington, July 30.—Being able to diminish measurably the force of naval auxiliary vessels employed in patrolling the Atlantic coast, Captain Bartlett, commanding the service, has been ordered to assign some of the best sailors heretofore employed on those vessels to Admiral Sampson's fleet. He has given orders for the detachment of 100 of these sailors to the North Atlantic fleet. Some have been sent to Norfolk already, and 30 were sent yesterday from Pensacola to Santiago on the steamer Tacoma for distribution among the vessels of the fleet. Most of these sailors were from Rhode Island, New York and Maryland, but 20 were sailed from Pensacola were recruited in the southern states. There are still 300 of these auxiliary sailors available, and they will be drawn upon as needed by Sampson.

Commodore Hawley and Chief Engineer Webster have made formal returns to the navy department of the number of sailors they enlisted during their special tour in the West and South. The former statement shows that 56 men were enlisted at New Orleans, 67 at Jacksonville, 68 at Cleveland, 92 at Chicago on the first trip and 47 on the second, 41 in Detroit, 70 at Saginaw, 51 at Toledo, 30 at Cincinnati, 33 at Milwaukee, 12 at Port Huron, 146 at Moline, 58 at Quincy, 64 at Alton and 19 at St. Paul.

INSURGENTS QUIET.

They Have Done Nothing Since Their Repulse at Malate.

Hong Kong, July 30.—Letters received here from Cavite under date of July 26 state that the insurgents have done nothing since their second repulse at Malate, when the American troops were held under arms through fear of an attack by the Spaniards. There are now 4,800 American soldiers within an hour of Manila near Malate. Their camp is protected by trenches and guns and is covered by the guns of the cruiser and the Callao from the sea. The American transports, it is said, will start on their return to San Francisco in a few days. There is no sickness among the troops.

It is believed that Governor General Merritt will surrender the islands and fact that Admiral Camara's squadron has returned to Spain, but the army officers desire to resist to the last, and there is a prospect that peace will be concluded prior to the capture of Manila by the Americans.

DODGE DEAD.

The Captain Was Well Known in the Northwest.

Washington, July 30.—A telegram from Santiago announces the death of Captain Dodge of the 24th infantry. He was well known in the Northwest. The war department posted the following: "Santiago, July 29, via Bermuda.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sanitary conditions for July 28: Total sick, 4,278; total fever cases, 2,406; new cases of fever, 696; cases of fever, 1,000; deaths, 100. The death of Private McGoldenick, 1st infantry, cause, atenia, following malarial fever. SHAFTEK."

The navy department has posted the following cablegram from Admiral Sampson: "Playa del Este, July 29.—The infantas Maria Teresa, upon which the wreckers are now engaged, will be floated as soon as a small leak is located, which is somewhere in the bow of the ship. Whether this leak is due to a small valve being open or a hole which may have been made in the bow is not yet known. Her own pumps are being used to remove the water, there being steam in one of her boilers."

We Should Dictate.

Carson, Nev., July 30.—Senator William M. Stewart, in reference to the terms of peace now being considered at Washington, says: "The terms of peace should be the withdrawal of all Spanish troops from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and all other Spanish possessions in the Pacific and the absolute relinquishment by Spain of all right or claim of sovereignty in such islands."

"What disposition is to be made of these provinces must be determined by the United States untrammelled by conditions in a treaty of peace. The United States should dictate—not negotiate—the terms of peace, the same as Germany did to France. If Spain would absolutely withdraw all claims to the islands within the influence of our present military operations, I would exact no further indemnity, but if she continues the war our claims as compensation must be enlarged for the expense which the United States would suffer for her folly."

Should Hold the Philippines.

Des Moines, July 30.—Congressman Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, is in town. He has just returned from the republican congressional convention at Knoxville, by which he was renominated by acclamation for another term.

In regard to the disposal of the Philippine islands he said it appeared probable that they would be returned to Spain. "It will be hard to do this," he added, "when it is remembered that the Philippine insurgents, in marked distinction to the Cuban insurgents, have proved themselves fighters, and have assisted Dewey in every possible way. Personally, I would favor retaining all the territory we have captured, and I know there is a large and growing sentiment in our country which holds the same belief."

Mail From the Soldiers.

Washington, July 30.—The war department has received large numbers of complaints from persons all over the country of the non-receipt of mail from soldiers in Cuba. The postmaster general has just completed arrangements for carrying the mail, and will not depend, as heretofore, on the irregular trips of transports. Mail deliveries, however, will be retarded by quarantine regulations, owing to yellow fever.

MERRITT IS IN COMMAND

Has Established His Headquarters at Cavite.

GOT A ROUSING WELCOME

He Is Familiarizing Himself With the Situation—Did Not See the Monterey—The Troops Have Made No Move Yet.

Manila, July 26, via Hong Kong, July 30.—General Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he reported to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival at Manila. He established headquarters at the Cavite arsenal. The Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Charleston by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving him a rousing welcome. At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, General Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of 13 guns.

Until he shall have received the reports of the officers who preceded him and familiarized himself with the situation, General Merritt cannot determine as to his future course. The remaining transports are expected to arrive to-morrow. The fleet saw nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus, and it is supposed that the monitor is coaling at Guam island.

The troops encamped at Paranaque have not yet made a move, the condition of the country between the camp and the outskirts of Manila being such on account of the heavy rains that have fallen as to make it impossible to advance. The insurgents are still active, but are accomplishing nothing.

ARE LOSING HOPE.

Spaniards Are Reduced to the Bare Necessities of Life.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 30.—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the expected American troops were held under arms through fear of an attack by the Spaniards. There are now 4,800 American soldiers within an hour of Manila near Malate. Their camp is protected by trenches and guns and is covered by the guns of the cruiser and the Callao from the sea. The American transports, it is said, will start on their return to San Francisco in a few days. There is no sickness among the troops.

It is believed that Governor General Merritt will surrender the islands and fact that Admiral Camara's squadron has returned to Spain, but the army officers desire to resist to the last, and there is a prospect that peace will be concluded prior to the capture of Manila by the Americans.

Although the insurgents redoubled their efforts they have not been able to capture the citadel. The Spaniards are not able to re-establish their authority. Under the circumstances, it seems evident that somebody must interfere in the name of humanity. The natives are reported to be starving by the thousands and the Europeans are also hard pressed for food.

Merritt at Manila.

San Francisco, July 30.—A special from Manila by July 26, via Hong Kong, July 29, says: General Merritt and the transports and troops under his command arrived at Manila on the morning of July 25. All are well. General Merritt will at once assume command. General Merritt's expedition included the transports Ohio, City of Para, Indiana and Morgans and troops under his command on June 27, carrying 3,600 officers and men, under Brigadier General McArthur; the steamer Valencia, which sailed on June 28, with 800 men, and the flagship Newport, which sailed on June 29, with 800 men, under the immediate command of General Merritt. Altogether there were 5,000 officers and men in the third party. The first expedition carried 2,501 men and the second carried 3,515 men, so that General Merritt now has under his command 11,616 men.

General King in Command.

San Francisco, July 30.—It is reported as probable that Brigadier General King will command the next expedition to the Philippines. The 23rd California will likely go on the Arizona. The removal of the 51st Iowa regiment to the Presidio greatly pleased the officers and men, all of whom hope, however, that the change does not mean that they are not to be sent to the seat of war.

Only 12 horses left at the Presidio by officers gone to Manila have been accepted by the government. The case of J. A. Young, quartermaster sergeant of the 20th Kansas volunteers, accused of defrauding the government, will come up before the 2d brigade court martial to-day.

General Merritt's Report.

Washington, July 30.—The following has been received at the war department: "Cavite, July 25, via Hong Kong, July 30.—Adjutant General, Washington: Arrived to-day about 12. Health of commands good. Remainder of feet about four days in rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed. The navy department has made public the following: "Cavite, July 26.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Merritt arrived yesterday on the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days."

Deaths at Camp Merritt.

San Francisco, July 30.—There are 250 cases in the military hospital, as against 230 on Thursday. Privates William Marske, Company G, 7th California, and A. C. Bobb, Company F, 51st Iowa regiment, who died on Thursday, were buried with military honors. The remains of Private Joseph G. Wheeler, Company L, 1st California recruits, who died at the marine hospital, were also interred. Private Edwin J. Shelton, Company E, 1st Tennessee regiment, has died of pneumonia.

Promotions to Be Made.

San Francisco, July 30.—Information has been received at the headquarters of the 1st regiment of New York volunteers for carrying the mail, and will not depend, as heretofore, on the irregular trips of transports. Mail deliveries, however, will be retarded by quarantine regulations, owing to yellow fever.

Aguinaldo Defies Dewey.

Washington, July 29.—A dispatch from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that it would take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents.



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Is causing this business to grow as never before. So comprehensive is our stock that, be your income modest or flattering, you can purchase goods at the Big Store at the smallest possible outlay. This advertisement is but a suggestion, and in no-wise should be construed as more than an index of our stock.

DRESS GOODS

Table listing dress goods items and prices: Cardinal and Figured Duck Suitings, Pink Pique and Cardinal Canvas Cloth, Checked and Striped Nainsook, Plaid and Wool Effect Dress Goods, Plaid Zephyr Gingham, Summer Dress Goods, Wash Silks in plaids and checks, Black Figured Dress Goods, Remnants Wool Dress Goods.

HOSIERY

Table listing hosiery items and prices: Ladies' Bulbriggan Hose, Ladies' Fancy Hose, Misses' Black Lisle Thread Hose, Children's Fancy Plaid Hose, Ladies' Tan Hose.

MEN'S SUITS

Advertisement for men's suits featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and text: Men's All Wool Suits, Men's Finest All Wool Suits, Sold Elsewhere for \$15.00, OUR PRICE \$10.00.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—You Are Cordially Invited to Call and Inspect Our Fall Line of Imported and Domestic Fabrics That Have Just Been Received—PRICES MODERATE

Shirt Waists

Advertisement for shirt waists featuring an illustration of a woman in a dress and text: In Bayadere and bias styles, the new stripes, plaids and figures in percale, madras, organdie and cheviots, A Waist Not Equaled Elsewhere for Less Than \$1.25, SPECIAL PRICE 50c.

PORTIERES

Table listing portieres and rugs items and prices: Portieres in Roman Stripe and Bagdad, Roman Striped Bagdad, Fringe to match, White Fur Rugs, Moquette Rugs.

SHOES

Table listing shoes items and prices: Men's Satin Calf Lace Shoes, Men's Vic Kid Lace Shoes, Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, Ladies' Tan Bicycle Shoes, Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords, Children's Oxfords.