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VOL. X.—NO. 23.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Heavy Durable Artistic Sterling Silver Toilets

If you do not own one, come and buy one. We can please you from our new line just opened.

Sterling Silver Combs and Brushes in Cases

Small size \$ 6.50
Medium size 8.50
Large and heavy size \$10.00 to 12.00
Sterling Silver Cloth Brushes..... 6.00
Sterling Silver Velvet Brushes..... 4.00
Sterling Silver Hat Brushes..... 2.75
Sterling Silver Military Brushes \$8.00 and \$10.00 and..... 12.00

Children's Gifts

Sterling Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon Sets..... \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$6.50
Silver Plated..... \$1.25 up
Silver Plated Cup..... \$1.00 up
Solid Gold Rings..... 75c up
Gold Filled Bracelets..... \$1.25 to \$2.00

Cheap, Good, Stylish



Lyle's

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
OWLEY BLOCK BUTTE, MONT.
SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS

If You Can Get

\$1.00 Men's Underwear At 45c each

You'd better hurry and get some. This is a bargain that's really a bargain. Heavy weight, gray men's underwear, all sizes, some pieces slightly damaged by fire. Fully worth \$1.00. Or

\$22 and \$20 Men's Suits at \$10.00 Only

The last day of this famous sale; after this they'll go at the regular price. And

20c Men's Hose at 3 Pairs for 50c

Then the Zenith of Bargain-giving Is Reached

Gans & Klein Butte, Mont.

IN CAMP CUBA LIBRE

Secretary Alger Tells What He Knows About War.

VISITING SICK SOLDIERS

He Has No Apology to Make for What He Has Been Done—Let the Record of the Campaign Speak for Itself.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 25.—Secretary Alger and party, consisting of General Sternberg, surgeon general; General Ludington, quartermaster general, and others spent the day in visiting the camp of the 7th army corps. The distinguished party was met at the station by General Lee and a committee of citizens. General Alger proceeded at once to the camp of the first division, and during the day inspected the three division hospitals, going through every ward. He shook hands and spoke encouraging words to the sick men, and in one instance a discharge was asked for by a sick man. His name was taken and the secretary said that it would be attended to. The regiments of the three divisions were reviewed, that of the third division being after dark with the light of the moon hid behind a hazy sky.

At the conclusion of his labors, Secretary Alger said in response to a question: "I am highly delighted with what I have seen and am very agreeably surprised at the conditions that I find existing in Camp Cuba Libre." As Jacksonville is considered to have the best and healthiest camp in the country, his statement means much.

A luncheon was tendered to the secretary and party at noon, and in response to a toast, drunk standing, he said: "I have visited Jacksonville once or twice before, but never with the same interest as to-day. I have been pleased with pleasure, but with no surprise, to the resolutions that have been read as to how the citizens of Jacksonville have got along with General Lee. Any one can get along with him. I know him pretty well and you have been sagacious in letting him run things here. I am glad the soldiers have been orderly and of course, that is the duty of a general. The health of this camp has been better than that of any other in the country. Twenty-five per cent of that has been due to the city of Jacksonville and 75 per cent has been due to General Lee, for, of course, the subordinate officers don't count. (Applause and loud laughter.) Sickness is largely the fault of commanders, division, regimental and company commanders. General Lee is not looking very well and I have granted him a short absence.

"The organization and equipment of an army of 250,000 men camping on a war in two continents in the space of three months, has been a tremendous undertaking. The secretary of war has been ably assisted in this undertaking by the surgeon general and the quartermaster's department. They have been criticised, but not to the extent the secretary of war has been, yet I know the work they have accomplished has been little short of miraculous.

"When this war began, I thought that the men have worn was on the backs of animals. There was no ammunition, no transportation; there was nothing beyond the war department but a great, rich nation, burning with patriotism. Almost in a night an army was organized and equipped that paralyzed the nation with which we had to deal, and has awakened the admiration of the world. I have no apology to make for what has been done. I am willing to let the record of the campaign stand and speak for itself.

"Senator Morgan said to me before he left for the Hawaiian Islands: 'The world has never seen, nor will it see again, the mobilization of such an army and the accomplishing with it of what has been done with this one in such a short period. It matters not what may become of me, I may be buried in oblivion, or in the grave, but my unbiased historian will give the world the impartial record of what has been accomplished, and the record will stand forever as a monument to the greatness of the nation and its boundless resources. We are a great nation. We don't have to depend on any other nation on earth, and our resources are such that we can be independent of the world. We should have a standing army enough for our needs. We should have a great navy that we may take our place among the leading nations of the world.

"When this war began I issued an order that the North and South should be brigaded together. They have been united and it is proved that the sectional lines of the North and of the South no longer exist, and I thank God that I have been able to see that we have a united country. I thank you, General Lee, for the welcome and the hospitality of to-day, and I hope for the continued prosperity of this city and this nation." (Great and continued applause.)

Surgeon General Sternberg, in an interview, said that he did not think he should be held responsible for the mistakes of all the officers under him, and yet he had been criticised for all that had happened. He said that every requisition that had come to his office for supplies had been promptly filled, and that he did not know of any one thing that had been cut from a requisition, and that was for chewing gum. His department had been ready to meet every demand and if the supplies wanted had not been asked for, it was not his fault. Regarding female nurses, he said that his position had been misunderstood. He had been in favor of them from the start and did not know it would be possible to get along without them. As to the hospitals, he was highly pleased, and found the sick being well cared for. In contrast to other camps, the purity of the water supply was unquestionable. He had made inquiries at random and had not heard a single complaint during the entire day.

THE FATAL SCURVY.

Six Seamen Succumb to the Dread Disease. Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—The German bark Olga arrived at the Delaware breakwater to-night for orders from Samarang, Java, laden with sugar. She brought to a close

a voyage of strange fatalities, having only a few of the original officers on board. Captain Dreyer, her commander, died of scurvy, which he contracted on board vessels from the far east. The Olga sailed from Sourabaya on April 2. When about two months out from port she first made its appearance, and one by one the men were taken ill until the ship's company was reduced to four men able to be about. Captain Dreyer was among the first to be stricken. He lasted only a few days, suffering great agony. Then the mate took charge. He, too, was stricken down, leaving in charge of the vessel men who had but little knowledge of navigation. When St. Michaels was reached a new captain was appointed. The Olga is now waiting orders and will probably come to this port to discharge her cargo.

ESTERHAZY SAYS HE WAS DECEIVED

He Denies Having Said What Was Credited to Him.

London, Sept. 25.—The Daily News this morning publishes a report of an interview with Comte Esterhazy, in the course of which the comte admitted having a conversation with Mrs. Rachael Baer, wife of the editor of the Observer, on the 16th inst., but denied categorically that he had made the avowal credited to him. Then he produced a long letter, which he addressed to Mrs. Baer last week, giving a general denial in advance to anything which might be published without his signature, and protesting that he had been "deceived by lying demonstrations of friendship on the part of the managers of the Observer, when far from foreseeing the scandalous manner in which the paper was to be used." Incidentally Comte Esterhazy said that the pretended witness to the revelation was utterly ignorant of the French language.

The above mentioned letter, dated Sept. 21, is, the paper says, "apparently all that Comte Esterhazy intended to submit in disproof of admissions which are everywhere in London accepted as facts. Comte Esterhazy made the slightest attempt to deny the Observer's categorical statement. Mrs. Baer, the enterprising editress of the Sunday Times, and the actual directress of the Observer."

"If the Observer's statements are untrue, Comte Esterhazy should immediately seek a remedy in the proper quarter and retire with a substantial addition to his fortune."

MAYBE A DEAD CHINAMAN

THERE IS EVIDENCE THE EMPEROR IS NO MORE.

While Confirmation is Lacking, the Impression Prevails That the Ruler of China Died Sept. 21.

London, Sept. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Hong Kong correspondent, writing Sunday, says: Although there is no positive information, all the evidence tends to the conviction that the emperor is dead. A private dispatch says he died on Sept. 21, directly he issued the edict giving the dowager the regency. Nobody doubts that Yang and Chang Yen Hoon, who was minister at Washington in 1895, are both innocent of the charge of poisoning the emperor.

AT CAMP POLAND.

One Soldier Accidentally Shot and He May Die.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Camp Poland was to-day the scene of another accidental shooting, which is expected to result in the death of Private Jackson of the 5th Ohio regiment. A loaded rifle fell to the ground and was fired. The ball struck Jackson in the bowels. Death is expected at any moment. The hospital report to-day was as follows: Three recovered, none released, one died. Two hundred and eighty-seven convalescents remaining.

As a result of the report of the examining board of surgeons made some time ago, as well as the recommendation of Secretary Alger, the enforcement of all sanitary regulations at Camp Poland becomes stricter and more rigid from day to day. It is plainly to be seen that the attitude of Secretary Alger and Surgeon General Sternberg toward regimental, brigade and division officers responsible for any sickness caused by the non-enforcement of sanitary regulations already in force, are being tightened at Camp Poland and the sanitary condition of the various regimental corps is being watched in the closest manner possible.

TREACHEROUS SPANIARDS.

They Play to Be Transported From Porto Rico to Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—It is announced here that 10,000 Spaniards residing in the island of Porto Rico have refused to live in the island under the American flag and have demanded that they be returned to Spain at the expense of the government. The question of the repatriation of the discontented Spaniards has been referred to the state council.

Required at Santiago.

Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 25.—A requisition has been put to-day for the surgeon general's office for two surgeons, two surgeons from the hospitals to go to Santiago. The number asked for could not be spared from Sternberg, but Letter, who is already in the hospital, and one surgeon to be sent. Two deaths occurred to-day at Sternberg: Private James Harrel, 6th U. S. V. infantry, and Private J. Witz, 14th New York. Seventeen men were released from the hospital in a few days; 23 nurses, 18 men and 15 sisters of charity, who have been engaged in the work at the third division, first corps hospital, left to-night, the men for New York and the sisters for Lexington.

Camp Wikoff Report.

Camp Wikoff, Montana Point, Sept. 25.—One death was reported from the hospital to-day—Arthur L. Kaufman, 8th Ohio. There are now 422 patients in the hospital, 29 of whom are in a dangerous condition. General Wheeler expects to leave camp to-morrow. The cavalry are all under orders to go to Alabama.

READY TO BEGIN WORK

The War Conduct Investigation Committee on the Ground.

TO LOOK RIGHT INTO IT

President McKinley Invites the Most Rigid Inquiry Into the Management of Affairs Connected With the War With Spain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—

The commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the administration of the war department in relation to its conduct of the Hispano-American war will begin its labors formally to-morrow. The commission effected an organization yesterday by electing General Grenville M. Dodge president, Richard Weightman secretary and Major Stephen C. Mills of the regular army recorder. The president is understood to be thoroughly pleased with the personnel of the commission. It is an effort to secure as members of the commission men of the highest character and standing, in whose opinions and judgment the country would have all confidence. He desires, also, to have represented on the board all phases of public and political feeling, every section of the country and all classes of business, professional, commercial and military. The men whom he has appointed are men of wide and varied experience, many of them having served with distinguished honor to themselves either in the union or confederate armies. The president feels assured that the verdict of the commission, whatever it may be, will be accepted and approved by all right-minded and right-thinking American citizens. That it is the president's desire that the inquiry should be rigid and searching was indicated by his statement to the commission when it assembled at the White House for a conference with him yesterday. No limit is placed by the president on the scope of the commission. The president assured the commission in his address that he will afford it every facility in his power for the prosecution of the most searching inquiry into every part of the administration of the war.

In addressing the commission the president said, among other things: "Gentlemen: Before suggesting matters which shall come before you for investigation, I desire to express my appreciation to each of you for your willingness to accept the patriotic service to which you have been invited. You are to perform one of the highest public duties that can fall to a citizen; and your usefulness in undertaking it makes me profoundly grateful.

"There has been in many quarters severe criticism of the conduct of the war with Spain. Charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp and field and hospitals and in transports have been so persistent that, whether true or false, they have made a deep impression upon the country. It is my earnest desire that you shall thoroughly investigate these charges and make the fullest exposition of the administration of the war department in all its branches, with the view to establishing the truth or falsity of these accusations. I put upon you no limit to the scope of your investigation. Of all departments connected with the army I invite the closest scrutiny and examination and shall afford every facility for the most searching inquiry. The records of the war department and the assistance of all assistants shall be subject to your call.

"I cannot impress upon you too strongly my wish that your investigation shall be so thorough and complete that your report will place the responsibility for any neglect, incompetency or maladministration upon the part of officers and bureaus responsible therefore—if it be found that the evils complained of have existed. The people of the country are entitled to know whether or not they have been promptly responded to the call of duty that were neglected or misused or maltreated by the government to which they so willingly gave their service. If there have been wrongs committed the articles must not escape conviction and punishment."

The following are biographical sketches of all the members of the commission, except of Dr. O'Connor of Cincinnati, who has not arrived in Washington.

Major General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the commission, was born April 12, 1831; graduated from the Norwich (Vermont) university as a civil engineer. He entered the service April, 1861, commanding the 1st regiment of the Fourth Iowa infantry June 10, 1861; brigadier general March 10, 1862; major general May 10, 1862. He commanded the 16th corps in the Atlanta campaign, and was stationed at Fort McCallister. While there the monitors on their first tour south attacked McCallister and Captain Howell's battery was part of the garrison. The fort was almost dismantled by the fire of the monitors, but the fort held out and did not surrender. He was in all of the important battles of the western army around Chattanooga and in the retreat from Dalton, around Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's station. He surrendered with Johnston's army at the end of the war and returned home, where he resumed the practice of law. He was made solicitor of his judicial circuit in 1869, and held this office until he was elected to the state senate in 1872, where he remained until 1877, holding three terms. In 1876 he purchased a half interest in the Atlanta Constitution and afterwards sold a fourth interest to the late Henry W. Grady. In 1887 Captain Howell sold his fourth interest for \$100,000. Captain Howell has been personally connected with all the great enterprises that have contributed to the upbuilding of Atlanta since the war. He has been a director in every railway that has been built into the city since the war. He was a director in both of the great expositions. Captain Howell has been a member of four national defense committees, commanding in 1876. He was appointed consul to Manchester, England, by President Cleveland during his first term, and declined the place on account of his business.

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In April, 1889, President Harrison appointed him postmaster at Chicago. He was continued in the office until he resigned in January, 1895. Richard Weightman, secretary of the commission, was born in Washington in 1846. He joined the confederate army in 1861 and served continually until May, 1865. For 20 years he resided in Louisiana. The first 13 having been devoted to journalism. He has since 1891 Mr. Weightman has been an editorial writer on the Washington Post.

About the middle of November Mr. Weightman was seen by his papers to investigate the report upon the conditions of affairs in Cuba. His letters from the island were in exact contradiction of the sensational reports then current. He reported the general opinion of the government a mere thing of broken cohesion and of no military importance.

General James Adam Beaver was born in Perry county, Pa., October 21, 1837, graduated at Jefferson college in eastern Pennsylvania in 1856; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced law at Bellefonte, Pa. He belonged to a military company of which Governor Curtis was captain and when the civil war broke out entered the union army at the first call for three months, after expiration of the term re-entered the army for the war as lieutenant colonel of the 45th Pennsylvania. After brief service with the 45th, was offered command of the 148th Pennsylvania infantry and joined the army of the Potomac, just after the battle of Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville he was shot through the body, May, 1863; after his recovery re-joined his regiment, was shot again at Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. At the first assault of the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded by a shell; returned to the brigade at Reams Station lost his leg. This was the 25th of August, 1864, and of course, ended General Beaver's military service. He was mustered out on account of his wounds. General Beaver's record since the war is so well known that it is useless to record it.

Urban A. Woodbury of Burlington, Vt., was born in New Hampshire, July 11, 1838, moved to Vermont, 1859. Was graduated in the common schools. Graduated in medicine from the University of Vermont in 1859. Enlisted in company H, 2nd Vermont volunteers, in May, 1861; was promoted corporal and first sergeant; lost right arm at Bull Run, July 1, 1861; taken a prisoner and sent to Richmond. Paroled in October, 1861; recruited and drilled troops in Vermont until exchanged, in November, 1862. Captain in 11th Vermont volunteers from December, 1862, to June, 1863. Recalled to duty and stationed at Fort C. from June, 1863, to close of war. Mayor of Burlington, 1885-6. Lieutenant governor of Vermont, 1888 to 1890. Colonel in Governor Barstow's staff, 1884 to 1888.

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TRADE WITH AUSTRIA

The United States a Very Important Factor.

FALLING OFF IN IMPORTS

Goods Manufactured Here Sold in Europe—The American Bicycle, Cut Glass and Silks in Demand Over There.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The United States consul at Vienna, in a report to the state department on the trade of Austria-Hungary for 1897, ascribes the general decrease in exports to this country to the fact that the same goods are now manufactured in the United States and can be sold there at the same or lower prices than the Austrian goods. The report is that American silk is being sold in Lyons, the real silk center in Europe, and that French manufacturers are buying it in large quantities, and practically that used for lining purposes, to take the place of that formerly imported from Austria and Germany. There is a falling off in the demand for pearl goods and for glassware, due to the popularity and superiority of the American product. It is frankly admitted, the consul says, that the American cut glass is finer and more delicately cut than any manufactured in Europe. The report also states, according to the consul, is finding favor with the wheelmen, notwithstanding its higher price over those of domestic make. He thinks that if the United States manufacturers desire to get their wheels into the foreign market they should be satisfied with a little less profit and try to make easier terms for their agents. The wheels sent from America are generally without mudguards, brakes and other necessities, and the agent is put to the additional expense and trouble of supplying them. There is a growing demand for American canned goods, but high prices prevail because the goods go through the hands of middlemen.

The consul at Antwerp, Belgium, reports that the exports from that country to the United States in 1896 were valued at \$9,457,700, an increase of 5 per cent over the preceding year and the imports direct from the United States in 1896 were valued at \$7,504,800, an increase of 31 per cent over 1895. An important increase in the consumption of beer is noted, amounting to about 51 gallons per capita. Figures are also presented showing a large increase in importations in a number of articles from the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1897, over the corresponding period of 1896, notably in starch and non-edible products, timber, rye, barley, wheat and buckwheat.

From Great consular district a report of the commerce for 1896 says the cotton mills are employing more and more American cotton. The demand for the raw material is annually increasing by reason of the larger number of spindles set in motion. The imports of American hardware on the market shows considerable increase. The introduction of American bicycles was also marked during 1896 and with present quotations United States manufacturers are strongly compete with their foreign rivals.

NEW YORK STATE IS FIXED

THE REPUBLICANS WILL NAME ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

Convention May Last But One Day, Now That Everything is Arranged to Proceed to Business.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The state prepared by the leaders claiming to have control of the republican state convention, and given out as that to be