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\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

A perfect alarm clock, impossible to get out of order and entirely dust-proof, \$2.00.

\$2.25

Buy a 15-minute continuous alarm (extra loud), or a 30-minute repeating alarm fitted with stop and start switch. It is impossible to sleep when one of these clocks commence their "gentle rattle."

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Kitchen clocks, dining room clocks, parlor clocks, hall clocks, bedroom clocks, office clocks and clocks for wedding gifts. If you think of getting one look our line over. You will not have to go further.

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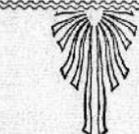
Jeweler and Optician,  
OWSLEY BLOCK, BUTTE.

# 1899



A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO YOU, READER OF THIS AD.

Gans & Klein  
BUTTE, MONTANA



# 1899

## THEY'LL TURN LOOSE MONDAY

### All Hands at Helena Are on Deck and They Will Soon Be Ready to Take Upon Themselves the Biennial Job of Making Laws for the Dear People.

### GOSSIP OF THE LOBBIES

**Tom Carter Is There to See How the Democrats Do When They Elect a Senator—He Swears That There'll Be None of His Folks Get Away From the Party This Trip—There's Plenty of Gossip Running Around About the Senatorship but Certain Little Matters Involving the Working Force for the Two Houses Will Be Fixed Up First.**

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Dec. 31.—This has been a busy, but uneventful day in legislative circles. The speakership fight between Stiff of Missoula and Day of Helena is practically unchanged and by common consent the senatorial contest is virtually off until that is over. Both the senate and house democrats will hold caucuses Sunday to nominate the officers of the respective bodies. The republicans will probably not go through the formality of caucuses, they are so few in number. Notwithstanding the suppressed excitement over the senatorial war, all the democratic members are fraternizing in a spirit of good fellowship.

Senator Carter arrived from Washington on Friday morning's train, wearing a silk hat and a suave smile. The senator grows more dignified as he grows older. Not that he was ever lacking in dignity, but his dignity now is of an affirmative rather than a negative type. His silk hat, of course, has something to do with it. Then he walks with a slow, measured stride, the gait of a man who considers himself self-contained and well-balanced, superior to the foibles and frivolities of the generality of mankind, but in his broad charity, tolerant of other people's imperfections. The senator, however, has too much hard sense to let his dignity verge into pomposity. Of course he came to Helena at this time on "private business." Notwithstanding the epidemic of grip in the East, the senator has not returned to Montana for his health. For a month rumors have been flying about the state that Carter was going to throw the 14 republican votes to Clark, on the theory that it would disrupt and disorganize the democratic party and render certain his re-election in 1900. Carter is very emphatic in his denial of these imputations. He swears there is nothing in them. He says such a procedure would cover the republican party with disgrace and infamy, and that any republican who votes for Clark will be forever branded as a traitor and a boodler, and be politically and socially ostracized just as the republicans have been who voted for Clark in 1898. The senator says Tom Marshall is the logical republican candidate for senator, and he hopes and expects and fully believes that the republican members will stand by Marshall, or some other good republican, from first to last. That is what Tom Carter says. And still the Clark people keep claiming several republican votes at the start and the whole bunch at the finish.

As soon as the two houses have organized at noon Monday an adjournment will probably be taken until Tuesday noon, when Governor Smith will read his message to the joint assembly. The governor has completed the document, but of course its contents are secret. It is believed that he will renew the recommendations he made two years ago for the creation of a state railroad commission. The governor is an earnest advocate of such a board and so is State Treasurer Collins. Regularly the last four or five sessions, bills providing for such an establishment have been introduced and regularly defeated. The railroads, with new branches and extensions in contemplation, don't want to be hampered by any legislation additional to that now operative. The railroad companies say they want free scope in Montana a few years more for the unrestricted improvement and development of their various systems, and that that will mean much for the improvement and development of the state itself. On the other hand, they say, if subjected to the caprices of a state board of railroad commissioners, however liberal the act creating it might be, railroad enterprise in this state will be hindered, and the extension of the Burlington, for instance, hopelessly deferred. That is the railroad argument. Governor Smith and those who agree with him think a railroad commission would insure the

dum business in this legislature, thank you.

There is the usual scramble for the offices at the disposal of the legislature. The most numerous army of applicants is composed of boys. They want to be pages. There are boys of all sizes and of all ages between 13 and 21. They are all dressed up in their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes and some of them are handsome little fellows. All of them have pretty much the same story to tell—their families are poor and they are struggling hard to get an education. The members find it difficult not to promise to vote for everyone of them. Then there are the girls! They stay in the ladies' waiting room and send bell boys out after the members. Turn which way a member will, he finds a bell boy tapping him on the shoulder with the familiar story: "Here's a lady waiting to see you, sir!" The girls are smart politicians. They are up to all the wire-pulling known to politics. They have studied the members thoroughly—they seem to know just who each man's bosom friends are, and they start all the bosom friends to work.

Mr. Becker, the only original and justly celebrated head clerk of the Helena hotel, has his hands full—and likewise his rooms. At no previous session has so large a proportion of the members "put up" at the Helena. It has caught probably 75 per cent. of the total, and what with the senatorial lobbyists Mr. Becker has trouble enough to store them all satisfactorily away. All the senatorial headquarters are here. The Conrad headquarters are on one floor, the Clark forces on another and the Mattie people, of course, are on top. The uppermost floor is occupied almost exclusively by the Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Missoula and Ravalli delegations. There is more danger at the top in case of fire, but on the other hand there is less danger of rubbernecking. Mr. Conrad, who is his own manager, is always on hand, suave and agreeable. Mr. Clark's campaign is in the hands of Charley Clark, Will Clark, Pat Meaney, A. J. Davidson, John Stuart, Will Neill, A. J. Steele and Billy McDermott. The lobbies of each of the candidates are increasing. All the hotel from top to bottom is alive with bustle and animation and at times the office floor is so crowded that it is very difficult to move about. It is a theme of constant comment that the Sixth legislative assembly is an exceptionally fine looking, well dressed and intelligent body of men.

To-night the members of the legislature were very handsomely entertained at the Montana club. The function was in the nature of a smoker and was in every way charming.

### SORRY HE TRADED WIVES

#### FOUR ACRES OF ONIONS THROWN IN TO BOOT.

The Oregon Farmer Got the Worst of the Matrimonial Deal—She Took All of His Cash.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31.—Frank Burton, an Oregon farmer, a year ago traded four acres of onions and his wife for the wife of Frank Hall, a neighbor. Now he is sorry, for he has neither wife nor onions.

Mrs. Hall was a large, powerful woman, while Mrs. Burton was slight and pretty. Burton wanted to go to Klondike in 1897, and wanted a strong partner to share his venture. He looked upon Mrs. Hall and coveted her. Finally he proposed to Hall that they trade wives, Hall agreed, but demanded something in boot, and Burton at last agreed to give Mrs. Burton and four acres of onions for Mrs. Hall.

The bargain was closed, and as neither woman made any objection, Burton and his bride went to Alaska. Mrs. Hall-Burton proved a phenomenal worker, and fortune smiled on the couple. When they "cleaned up" this spring they had something more than \$5,000. Mrs. Hall-Burton, in whose name their mine stood, sold out, and giving Burton \$900, she kept the balance and demanded, no one knows where.

That is why Burton is now alone on a farm near Sylvan, Ore. Mrs. Burton-Hall and Mr. Hall are apparently happy.

### Papers Effective.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.  
Helena, Dec. 31.—Sheriff Roan of Silver Bow applied to Governor Smith to-day for a requisition for Llewellyn S. Hatch, under arrest in Richmond, Va., for embezzlement, alleged to have been committed while agent in Butte for a life insurance company. Owing to some defect in the papers brought over by the sheriff the requisition was not issued. As soon as the defect is remedied Governor Smith will make requisition upon the governor of Virginia for the man.

### The Motion Denied.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.  
Helena, Dec. 31.—Judge Smith to-day denied the motion for a new trial made in the case of the State vs. Joseph Allen, convicted of murder in the first degree in killing J. S. Reynolds last summer and sentenced to hang. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court. If a new trial is denied by that tribunal it is understood that Allen's attorney will go before Governor Smith and try to induce the executive to commute the punishment to life imprisonment on the ground of Allen's youth and because of his Indian blood, which is believed to have prompted the crime.

### Witnesses Have Left.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—The witnesses in the Botkin murder case, who came here from Eastern points to present their testimony, received their transportation and mileage to-day, and with the exception of Mr. Dunning left here to-day. Mr. Dunning will start for the East in a few days after settling up his affairs

## IT IS QUIET IN HAVANA

### Confident That Sunday Will Pass Without Disorder.

### THE CUBANS ACQUIESCE

#### General Brooke's Proclamation on Taking Charge of the Island—Government Will Be Through Civil Channels.

Havana, Dec. 31.—The city is quiet and the Cuban indignation at the American authorities forbidding demonstrations is subsiding. There have been no incidents of disorder and General Brooke is confident that Sunday will pass peacefully. A general order was issued to-day taking over the Spanish telegraph and telephone lines. The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Rapido and the Spanish torpedo boats Marquis Ensenada Dalcia, Marquis Molins and Diego Velasquez sailed to-day for Spain via the island of Martinique. The Rapido had on board Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander, and the Patriota, another auxiliary cruiser, takes the Spanish naval officials. The arsenal here was occupied by the Americans to-day and Morro castle and Cabanas were occupied according to the programme last night. A proclamation by Major General Brooke will be issued to-morrow to the people of the island. It is as follows:

"Coming among you as the representative of the president in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purpose with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing conditions in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present government is to give protection to the people and security to property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuit of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

"To this end, the protection of the United States government will be directed and every possible provision will be made to carry these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control.

"In the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba and those possessed of rights and property in the island, the civil and criminal codes which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

"The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to co-operate in these objects by the exercise of moderation, conciliation and good will toward each other; and a hearty accord in our humanitarian purposes will insure a rapid and beneficial government.

"The military governor of the islands will also be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on matters of public interest."

The text of the proclamation has been cabled to Washington and has been approved.

### WILL ELECT A SENATOR.

Many California Republicans Anxious for the Plum.  
Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 31.—The California legislature will commence its biennial session here on Monday, Jan. 2. A United States senator is to be elected on that day, and as that body is overwhelmingly republican a man from that party will be chosen. The legislature stands 87 republicans, 11 democrats, 23 fusionists and one independent, made up as follows: Senate—20 republicans, 9 democrats and 2 fusionists; Assembly—23 republicans, 2 democrats, 18 fusionists and 1 independent democrat. On a joint ballot the republicans will have a majority of 70.

Owing to the fact that Jan. 1 falls on a Sunday, Monday has been declared a legal holiday in this state and nothing except the perfunctory assembling of the legislature will be done on that day. On Tuesday the legislature will organize, and on the following Tuesday will vote to elect a senator. Probably during the week the republicans will make an attempt to caucus on some one candidate.

There is a number of aspirants for the position, most of them prominent in state politics. Among the avowed candidates are U. S. Grant, Jr., who for more than a year has been making an active canvass throughout the state; Van B. Peterson, ex-justice of the supreme court; State Sen. R. N. Bulla of Los Angeles; E. P. Preston, George A. Knight and W. H. L. Barnes of San Francisco. Irving M. Scott of the Union Iron works has been mentioned as a candidate and has announced that he would be glad to be elected senator, but will make no contest. D. M. Burns, a mine owner and racing man, although he has not yet admitted that he is a candidate, is very prominently mentioned. Mr. Burns has been a power in republican politics in California for some years, but his alleged candidacy for the senate has called forth violent opposition from the leading republican journals of the state. M. H. De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle, has also been mentioned as a candidate, and is believed to have considerable strength, provided that he announces that he is a candidate, which he has not yet done.

### Sure They Have Him.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Sheriff Lyndon has received a telegram from Sheriff Smith at Burlington, Iowa, saying that a photograph of the Dunham suspect there was mailed to-day. In view of the fact that the Iowa officers are positive they have the right man all here eagerly wait the arrival of the photo.

### Reserve Agent.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.  
Washington, Dec. 31.—The comptroller of the currency has appointed the Liberty National bank of New York as the reserve agent for the state National bank of Miles City.

### After Another Trust.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Attorney General Monnett is going after another company which he regards as a trust. It is

## MISSION OF DEMOCRACY

### Opposition to Trusts and to the Gold Standard

### AND WAR ON PROTECTION

#### Judge McConnell Objects to Insistence on the Ratio of 16 to 1, Which He Calls a Superstition—Bryan the Logical Leader.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Ex-Judge S. P. McConnell, one of the Illinois delegates at large to the national democratic convention in 1896, delivered an address before the Monticello club to-day, which caused a good deal of talk among local democrats, particularly in view of the fact that he has been a close political associate of Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld. The speaker began by quoting these declarations of the club:

"We oppose all trusts and monopolies in order that wealth may not gain undue advantage and that competition shall be free and unrestrained among the people.

"We oppose the single gold standard and favor the restoration of bimetallicism, regardless of the action or desire of any other nation.

"These declarations, in my judgment, are expressive of the great mission of the democratic party. I am inclined, however, to believe that the first includes the second, and that the war against monopolies, trusts and combinations, which is the single gold standard, if the contest is to be waged intelligently and effectively, I am certain that the first declaration requires and means hostility to protective tariff laws. In fact, under the encouragement and aid of these laws, the first trusts and combinations encroaching upon free competition were called into existence. Even after that has been said against combinations, trusts and monopolies, I am far from convinced that the body of the people equally appreciate the great peril to their worldly welfare springing from these vast aggregations of capital, which are gradually absorbing and controlling the industrial activity of the country.

"Thousands who voted for McKinley in 1896 are ready to join us in a campaign to destroy the single gold standard, and to restore the ratio between gold and silver. They do not believe in the re-monetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold. They regard it as even less defensible now than two years ago. The question for us to consider is whether we are showing an appreciation of the relative importance of issues when we seem to be willing to run the peril of repeating the experience of 1896 rather than to modify our position regarding the ratio between gold and silver. To my mind, the 16 to 1 proposition has always savored something of superstitiousness and I have come to believe that the best friends of bimetallicism are not those who refuse to take any exception in this condition. I should begin to be skeptical of their value as opponents of monopoly if they persist that it must be fought only in connection with those radical changes which would restore silver at the value it had more than a quarter of a century ago. With aggressive declarations in the platform of 1900 against trusts and monopolies and against the single gold standard, and without insisting on a particular value for silver in a plan for its re-monetization or a particular schedule for a revenue apportionment, we are, in my opinion, showing an appreciation of the relative importance of issues when we seem to be willing to run the peril of repeating the experience of 1896 rather than to modify our position regarding the ratio between gold and silver. To my mind, the 16 to 1 proposition has always savored something of superstitiousness and I have come to believe that the best friends of bimetallicism are not those who refuse to take any exception in this condition. 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