

PAY TEN DOLLARS AND GET A COPY OF "PARIS OF TO-DAY" AND A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO The Anaconda Standard.

VOL. X.—NO. 185.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1899.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Silverware

Buyers appreciate above all else a nice, clean, up-to-date stock to choose from. The next consideration is the quality and make of the goods, and lastly the price.

That

Is the reason why we have such a large trade in Silverware. Our customers appreciate the goods and prices and buy them, knowing that what we sell

Wears

And gives absolute satisfaction. We have a larger and prettier line this season than ever, consisting of Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Chocolate Sets, Water Sets and all the other extra pieces that go to make up a perfect line of Silverware.

- Tea Sets ... From \$10.00 to \$50.00
Coffee Sets ... From 12.00 to 25.00
Water Sets ... From 10.00 to 50.00
Chocolate Pots From 5.00 to 15.00
Butter Dishes From 3.00 to 8.50
Cake Baskets From 3.50 to 12.00
Berry Dishes ... From 4.00 to 12.00
Silver Plated Teaspoons \$1.25 up per Set.
Silver Plated Knives or Forks \$1.50 up per Set.

We invite Comparison and Inspection

Leys

Jeweler and Optician
OWSLEY BLOCK, BUTTE.
Mail Orders Given Special Attention.



Men's Light-Weight Shoes

Ours are not the clumsy, ill-shaped, ill-fitting efforts that are so displeasing to the gentlemen of taste and choice selections. We can give you a shoe that will look handsome, neat and stylish from toe to heel. They will look comfortable, too, and easy from the first time you put them on.

High-grade Tan Shoes, three different colors, kid or vesting tops, very latest toes.

For \$4.50

High-grade Black Shoes, lace or congress, some for \$2.00 and \$3.00, best grades.

For \$5.00

Gans & Klein

Largest Clothing House in Montana. BUTTE, MONT.

WAR OFFICIALLY ENDED

The Last Formalities Observed at the White House.

AT PEACE WITH SPAIN

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Announcing the Restoration of Friendly Relations With Queen Regent's Government.

Washington, April 11.—The condition of war which has existed between the United States and Spain since April 21, 1898, terminated to-day when the last formalities in the restoration of peace were performed by the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty.

Coincident with this, President McKinley issued his proclamation declaring that the war was at an end, and the appointment of Bellamy Storer was determined upon as United States minister to Spain.

The principal ceremony of the day occurred in the reception room at the white house, where the exchange of ratifications took place at 3 o'clock.

In anticipation of the historic character of the event, many members of the cabinet and officials prominent in the administration gathered at the white house. These included Secretaries Hay, Wilson and Hitchcock, Senator Davis, one of the peace commissioners, who negotiated the treaty, Assistant Secretary Hilgert, chief of the state department, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Adjutant General Corbin, Solicitor General Richards, Hon. Wayne MacVeigh and Sidney Smith, chief of the bureau of diplomatic correspondence of the state department, who had prepared the American copy of the treaty.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the French ambassador, M. Cambon, arrived in company with M. Thibault, the first secretary of the embassy, the latter bearing the Spanish copy of the peace treaty. Mr. McKinley cordially greeted the ambassador, and after a brief exchange of well wishes the formal ceremony began. The president stood back of the large desk presented to the government by Queen Victoria, while Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon occupied the seats at the desk.

This central group were ranged the cabinet officers and others already mentioned and officials of the household. The powers of M. Cambon and Secretary Hay were explained, a signed copy of the treaty was presented, and other formalities concluded. These preliminaries took some time, so that it was nearly 3:30 o'clock before the actual exchange began. The signing of the protocol of each occurred at 3:28 p. m., Ambassador Cambon signing for Spain and Secretary Hay for the United States. The protocol was in French and Spanish, and was read in both languages. The president then cleared the way for the exchange itself, constituting the final act.

The president took from the desk the American copy of the treaty, handsomely engrossed and in a dark blue morocco and encased in a black morocco portfolio, and handed it to M. Cambon. At the same time M. Cambon handed to the president the Spanish copy of the treaty, also engrossed and bound in morocco and encased in a maroon colored morocco box. There were deferential bows as each received from the other this final pledge of peace. This exchange of ratification occurred at 3:45 p. m. The president was the first to speak.

"Mr. Ambassador," he said, "I will issue my proclamation at once."

M. Cambon thanked the president for the promptness with which the ratification followed. This ended the formal ceremony and after brief congratulations the ambassador and other officials withdrew. Secretary Hay took with him the Spanish copy of the treaty received to-day and the exchange of the ratification of the state department. M. Cambon cabled the Spanish government of the final restoration of peace and made known that the American copy of the treaty would be forwarded through the French legation in Madrid. The object of the action taken to-day is to completely renew the peaceful relations, trade, official, diplomatic, consular and in all other ways between this country and Spain.

At the same time Spanish consuls will be appointed throughout this country. For a time the trade and navigation between the two countries will proceed without treaty protection, as the war put an end to the consular system, but now, trade, navigation and commerce, suitable to the new conditions and needs of both countries and also an extradition treaty will be negotiated soon.

After the ceremony President McKinley issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, a treaty of peace between the United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, were entered and signed at their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which is in the Spanish language, is word for word as follows (here the full text of the treaty is included); and

Whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, 1899; and

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be seen and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed at Washington at the city of Washington the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. "By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State"

Directors of the B. & O. Baltimore, April 11.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, held to-day, the following directors were elected. WILLIAM SALOMAN, New York; JACOB H. SCHIFF, New York; JAMES J. HILL, St. Paul; EDWARD H. BROWN, New York; LOUIS FITZGERALD, New York; NORMAN B. ROBIN, Chicago; JAMES STILLMAN, Charles Steele, Edward H. Harriman, J. Kennedy Tod, New York; ALEXANDER BROWN, Baltimore; H. CLAY FIERCE, St. Louis; and CREW FORD, Black and John V. L. Findlay, Baltimore.

The board of directors met and elected the following executive committee: WILLIAM SALOMAN, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES J. HILL, EDWARD H. BROWN, NORMAN B. ROBIN, EDWARD H. Harriman and CHARLES B. STEELE. WILLIAM SALOMAN will be chairman of the board of directors and of the executive committee.

HOUSE WASHED AWAY.

Impressive Funeral of the Eight Members of Mr. Sullivan's Family. Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Glendive, April 11.—The high water in the Yellowstone river inundated and washed away the residence and barn of Mrs. M. A. Sawyer near the water track, just north of town, this afternoon, the water cutting 135 feet of the bank away. The house was occupied by Mrs. Sawyer's son, James H., who began moving his household goods out this morning and the last load had not reached town before the house went floating down the river. The loss on house and barn is fully \$3,000.

The search was resumed for the body of Mrs. H. W. Snyder to-day by more than 100 persons, but no trace of it has yet been found. The funeral services of the eight members of James Sullivan's family and Miss Rose Wybrecht were held this morning from the court house and were largely attended. Impressive requiem services were held at St. Juliana's church, with the eight caskets, the youngest Sullivan child resting in its mother's arms, filling the aisles, with a sight never before witnessed in the community. The pastor, Rev. Cyr Pauwelyn, preached an eloquent sermon and warmly eulogized those who risked their lives in crossing the dangerous stream to convey the bodies to this side to rest them, Christians also to those who generously gave their lives to recover the body of Miss Wybrecht, which was found under ice weighing hundreds of tons.

The grave of the Sullivans is a long tract, in which the bodies of the side, according to age, with the father at the head.

IN WESTERN MONTANA.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Missoula, April 11.—The local train service has not improved at all to-day. Missoula has been cut off from Butte and Anaconda for two days, but the announcement is made to-night that the Montana Union will be all right in the morning for traffic and that there will be no further delay. The trains from the west continue to come in on time, but the service from the east is haphazard. The trains that come from the direction are made up of freight and the washouts in eastern Montana and bring no through mail. The slides on the Coeur d'Alene branch have been removed for the time being, and a train succeeded in getting through from Coeur d'Alene to-day, but outlook along some parts of the branch is not encouraging, but the line is said to be in much better shape than it has been for several seasons.

Union Pacific in Trouble.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 11.—Several miles of the main line of the Union Pacific are under water, and over a mile of the track has been washed away near Edison station. The flow of water from the mountains is unprecedented, flooding the country for miles along St. Mary's creek, which drains the Elk mountain country. The railroad company is arranging to transfer all its passengers over the flooded district, several hundred being taken to-day in carrying baggage on their backs from one train to the other. It is expected that the track will be replaced to-morrow if the water falls below the grade of the road.

IN THE COUR D'ALENCE.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Wallace, April 11.—Two slides near Saitice held last night's train from Missoula 18 hours. Rain has fallen here continuously for 48 hours. It is expected to-day, with floods and slides imminent.

CAN'T SURRENDER HIM.

Washington, April 11.—The state department finds itself unable to issue a warrant for the surrender to the Mexican authorities of "Santiago" Morphy, the embazzeling employe of the Mexican national bank, now held under arrest in Kansas City. Although the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico has been ratified by our senate, the Mexican congress has not yet taken similar action. It is improbable that Morphy can be longer held by the Kansas City authorities.

CONTRACT FOR LABOR.

Victoria, B. C., April 11.—The Victoria trades and labor councils have passed resolutions inviting the attention of the minister of the interior to the published report of the deportation of 20 men from Pittsburg, Pa., to work on the construction of a steamer at Lake Bennett. This the council holds to be an infringement of the alien labor laws, the minister will also be asked to appoint an agent in Victoria to assist in the enforcement of the law.

KILLED A 25th REGIMENT PRIVATE.

Denver, April 11.—In a scuffle for the possession of a rifle, Albert Pemberton, a private of the 25th infantry regiment, was killed last night at Fort Logan by a comrade, Peter Horn. The killing was not reported in this city until noon to-day. Horn is a raw recruit from St. Louis. Colonel Hart, thinks that the shooting was accidental.

HEATH AT PORTO RICO.

San Juan de Porto Rico, April 11.—Perry S. Heath, the first assistant postmaster general, has arrived here on Eastern Island, which he will visit for a few days. He will be urged on all sides to improve the mail service and especially between Ponce and San Juan.

OVERLIN'S PRESENT.

Oberlin, Ohio, April 11.—President Barrows of Oberlin college announced to-night the anonymous gift of \$5,000 for the purpose of building and equipping a chemical laboratory.

AN AGED PROFESSOR.

London, April 11.—Sir Munier Williams-Robson, professor of Sanskrit at the university of Oxford, died to-day in his 80th year.

PUT UP A GAME FIGHT

Quay's Lawyers Making a Desperate Effort to Clear Him.

VERY ABLE ARGUMENTS

It Is Contended That the Books of the People's Bank Are Not Competent Testimony—Court Reserves Its Decision Till To-Day.

Philadelphia, April 11.—In the trial of ex-Senator Quay to-day his lawyers began what they regarded as the all-important contention in their fight for his acquittal, namely, that the books of the broken People's bank are not competent testimony against the accused man, and therefore should not be admitted in evidence. On the decision of this point rests the entire fabric of the prosecution's case. Should Judge Biddle decide the point well taken, the commonwealth's case will necessarily collapse.

In order to secure the most effective presentation of this phase of the defense, Mr. Quay brought to his aid the skill of David K. Watson of Pittsburg, one of the ablest attorneys in Pennsylvania and ranking, in fact, with the best of the country. Mr. Watson spoke on this subject for nearly two hours this afternoon and held the almost breathless attention of a room filled with the legal lights of the local and state bar. Mr. Quay used a fixed amount of the opinion that Mr. Watson made a very strong argument. What its effect will be upon the judge remains to be seen.

The district attorney opened the proceedings in this phase of the case by offering in evidence the books of the bank, extending over a number of years and along with them the account books, in which Mr. Quay used a fixed amount of the opinion that Mr. Watson made a very strong argument. What its effect will be upon the judge remains to be seen.

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ROOSEVELT AT ANN ARBOR.

The College Boys Receive the Governor With the U. of M. Yell.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 11.—When Governor Roosevelt of New York alighted from the Chicago train to-day he was greeted with a rousing University of Michigan yell. Governor Roosevelt was greeted by a large number of more than 2,000 by President Angell as "one of those rare men who has not only written history, but has made history, and has done both equally well."

It was a most enthusiastic and warm reception, and the students subsided enough to allow the governor to be heard. Colonel Roosevelt spoke highly of the college men in his remarks and said that the university men in the world were the best of his countrymen. Said he: "Much has been given you, and we have the right to expect much from you in return. You can do your duty in two ways: First, in the direction of common honesty; second, in the direction of common sense. I am speaking from a political standpoint now. After a great many years of painful experience, I really don't know whether I regard with more unshaken confidence the unprincipled politician or the foot of the reformer."

"If you will not set yourselves to try to solve, as they must be solved, the problems which I regard with the most anxious concern, the complexity of our social conditions, you can depend upon it the lead will be taken from demagogues exciting the animosity of class against class for their own selfish purposes."

RECEIVER HINDS NOT A MINING MAN NOR A METALLURGIST.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Helena, April 11.—The supreme court to-day received Judge Clancy's return to the supplemental peremptory writ of mandate in relation to the motion to set aside the verdict in the case of Receiver Hinds and to file a supplemental answer. Both were overruled. The court heard arguments by William Scallon and J. E. Forbis, appealing from Judge Clancy's ruling and asking for a stay of the receiver's action pending the determination of their appeal. An affidavit was filed to the effect that Receiver Hinds was not a mining man nor a metallurgist, nor in any way competent to manage the property of the company. The court will render an early decision.

SAMOA AFFAIRS FIXED UP.

Washington, April 11.—As a result of conferences held to-day at the state department and the British embassies, efforts will be made to have the Samoan high commissioner make a quick trip across the country, reaching San Francisco in time to catch the boat leaving to-morrow.

This is regarded as a distinctly favorable turn in the negotiations, and indicating that the three governments are very near to complete accord on all the points of the commission. It does away, also, with the reports that Germany was withholding the appointment of her commissioner and makes practically certain that Baron Speck Von Sternberg, first secretary of the German embassy, will be the German high commissioner.

SHOT BY A TRAMP.

South Charleston, O., April 11.—A tramp entered the home of Mrs. James Hutzler, on a farm three miles west of this place, to-day and shot her four times in the presence of her children. The man was captured at Jeffersonville and carried to the London jail to escape lynching at the hands of neighbors of the murdered woman.

DR. NANCY GETS 10 YEARS.

Bridgesport, Conn., April 11.—This afternoon Dr. Nancy A. Gullford, who has been on trial on a charge of murdering her husband, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

GERMAN PRESS IS BITTER

Insisting That We Must Disavow Admiral Kautz' Action.

SEMI-OFFICIAL WORDS

The Emperor and Baron Von Bulow Sold to Have Changed Their Views and the Tone of the Newspapers Seems to Indicate It.

Berlin, April 11.—The Lokal Anzeiger to-day prints an interview with Dr. Tafel, in which he is quoted as saying: "The decision of Chief Justice Chambers in regard to Tanu was partly due to the fact that Mataafa is a Catholic, while Tanu is a Protestant member of the English missionaries. Mataafa is the only King the Samoans will tolerate. There has been a sudden veering of views upon the part of both the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Bulow, and the emperor."

A foreign official said to-night to the correspondent of the associated press that Germany, in beginning an investigation of the commissioners' work, must insist upon the American and British governments unmistakably disavowing the flagrant violations committed by Admiral Kautz and Captain Sturde. In the absence of a disavowal, for Germany to join the commission would be a mere farce. He added: "When the commission starts it must start on the basis of the commission's status created by the illegal acts of subordinates in Samoa."

More energetic still is the semi-official statement of the Hamburg Correspondent, which declares that England and America do not heed the diplomatic remonstrances made in London and Washington, these remonstrances will be fulfilled, adding: "Germany insists upon receiving full satisfaction for the number of breaches committed in Samoa."

The tone of the German press during the last two days has been most bitter. Inquiries made by the correspondent of the associated press at the foreign office have elicited the statement that the commission is known of the alleged British annexation of the Tokau islands, and it is believed that such action has been taken, as it is claimed that it would be a gross violation of the Anglo-German agreement of 1895.

Mr. Watson also opposed the admission of the proposed evidence. It was evident from his argument that the government was utterly opposed to the consideration of the "red book" and other documents found in Cashier Hopkins' desk as evidence against the defendant.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Receiver Hinds Not a Mining Man Nor a Metallurgist. Special Dispatch to the Standard.

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As it has been strongly intimated in the Berlin dispatches that the German government was about to make a demand for a disavowal of Admiral Kautz's actions, it may be stated that our government will certainly not accede to any such request in advance of a full knowledge of all the facts in the case and a conviction that the admiral acted wrongly, the presumption always being that our officers have acted with due propriety until the contrary is shown to be the case.

If Admiral Kautz found Mataafa, the self-constituted king, with his 13 chiefs, dominating the affairs of the island, involving the suspension of the functions of the supreme court and of the municipal council, formally and duly established by the treaty, then it was his duty, according to the state department, to bring the conditions at once to conformity with the treaty. If it becomes known that the provisional government, there can be no legal complaint, it is said, by any one of the three powers who have bound themselves to carry out and maintain the treaty of Berlin.

Some surprise is expressed by the department of state at the misconception entertained in Germany of the terms of Admiral Kautz's proclamation, and it is