

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors. Printed Every Day in the Year. Entered at the postoffice at Anaconda as second class mail matter. Subscription Rates Payable in Advance. Postage free for the United States, Canada and Mexico. Elsewhere postage added. Daily and Sunday, one year \$10.00 Daily and Sunday, six months 5.00 Daily and Sunday, three months 3.00 Daily and Sunday, one month 1.00 Sunday, one year 2.00 Main Office—Standard Block, Anaconda. TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Business Office No. 1 Editorial Rooms No. 48

The Standard has branch offices at Butte, Missoula and Great Falls, where advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Washington Bureau—1415 G St., N. W. All general business letters and correspondence should be addressed to the STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Anaconda, Mont.

TO ADVERTISERS. The Anaconda Standard guarantees its advertisers a bona fide paid circulation. Daily and Sunday, three times greater than that of any other newspaper published in the state of Montana. Advertising contracts will be made subject to this guarantee.

\$10.00 REWARD Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Standard from subscribers.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1899. TWELVE PAGES.

The Czar's Way.

A LITTLE item in last night's news shows that Russia can blow hot or cold. At The Hague the czar's people are all of the olive-branch persuasion. They are for peace, for arbitration, for the friendly adjustment of differences and all that sort of thing. But out in the oriental region Russia is otherwise minded, and her representatives pursue other tactics. A few days ago it was announced in cable dispatches that the Russian government wants just a little more in the way of concessions than was secured under the arrangement whereby England and Russia "conceded" to themselves everything in sight that they thought they wanted in China.

What the czar wanted was a little more railroad right of way so that he could extend his Siberian road to Peking—that was the matter of recent telegraphic mention. China declined, the theory at Peking was that Russia had snatched enough and that the line must be drawn. What does the czar do? He informs his minister at Peking to announce to the proper authorities that Russia is "unable to accept the Chinese refusal of a railway concession and that Russian engineers will be sent at once to survey the line that will connect the czar's road with Peking."

And what will old China do then, poor thing? Send a man to The Hague conference? That would, in all probability, amount to as much as anything else China could do; and that certainly would amount to nothing. It's the way the czar has when he wants anything which he knows he can steal and not have to fight for.

Some of the Wastes.

MORE'S the pity. General Lawton, resting his forces, after a month of campaigning, reports that he has swept over a large area of country, destroyed two hundred thousand bushels of rice, one hundred and sixty-five tons of sugar and ten thousand bushels of corn. "The supplies I destroyed," so Lawton sums it up, "would feed an army of thirty thousand men six months." As to fighting, the total was twenty-two engagements, of which ten were severe.

Even more gloomy is the news, which appears to find confirmation, to the effect that the members of the Yorktown's crew, who as the result of a misadventure were made captives, are having a rough experience at the hands of their captors. Perhaps in view of Filipino methods, these men may thank their stars that up to date they are alive to tell the tale of what they are enduring. General Lawton was not able to reach these prisoners; he speaks as if he could get to them in a six-day march, if meanwhile the peace negotiations are not concluded.

It is to be hoped that the dicker with Aguinaldo's commissioners will not fall through and that peace will be speedily reached. General Lawton's belief is that, when hostilities are ended, there will be no difficulty in getting along pleasantly with the natives. That is a pleasant, hopeful view; even those who do not share it will gladly accept the suggestion that Lawton is on the ground and ought to know.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN has written a strong article for the New York Journal in favor of the proposition so to amend the constitution as to permit the people to elect their senators in congress instead of having them appointed by the legislature. Mr. Bryan begins by quoting Brice, who credits James R. Weaver of Iowa with introducing the first proposal to amend the constitution in this respect. It was on January 21, 1851, that Mr. Weaver introduced his constitutional amendment doing away with the appointing power now vested in the legislature under section third, article one, and providing that "the

senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, to be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors in said states respectively, and at such time as shall be determined by act of congress." Then Mr. Bryan adds: "If the subject was brought before congress at an earlier date I am not aware of it." The Utica, N. Y., Observer claims priority in favor of Scott Lord, who was elected to the house in 1876 from the congressional district of which Utica is a part. There had been no great senatorial scandals up to that time. It is true that several carpetbaggers had crept into the senate and that Pomeroy of Kansas had compassed his election by bribery. But such a thing as the candidacy of Clark and Addicks and Quay was then unknown.

Still It Comes.

MORE kind words" for Mayor McCarthy in the columns of the Miner. That newspaper keeps right on pumping "advice" into the mayor with the light and airy generosity of a free-lunch counter and with as much showing of earnestness as if the mayor were likely to listen to a word of it.

When he was nominated for mayor, Mr. McCarthy was placed on a platform that sternly denounced W. A. Clark's purchase of the senatorship. That was right, because not one of the thirteen Silver Bow democrats who represented Montana in the legislative session sold out to Clark. The Miner threatened to defeat Mr. McCarthy terribly if he ran on that platform, but McCarthy did, and—well, as everybody knows, McCarthy is mayor.

Then, later on, the Miner gave Mayor McCarthy advice about all sorts of matters, but it covertly threatened him and promised to do all sorts of things to him if he appointed Mr. Lamb to the office of city attorney—the Miner's misery being that Mr. Lamb, as a member of the legislature, did not sell his vote to Clark; he is one of the thirteen democratic members for Silver Bow county whom the Miner calls "automatons."

Then, still a little later on, the mayor, all heedless of the Miner's threats and advice, appointed Mr. Lamb. The Miner tried hard to "queen" the appointment, and flunked, of course. The public can see why the Miner should feel so badly upset over this failure; the point with the public is that it is willing to let the Miner feel bad and willing also to accept and approve the appointment of Mr. Lamb.

And still it comes—more Miner advice for Mayor McCarthy. We do not exactly catch the drift of this latest effusion but, as nearly as we can gather, it appears to be the Miner's wish that Mayor McCarthy should hold a meeting and resolve that somehow his administration is a rank failure; that seems to be the gist of it. Whether the mayor is going to keep right on paying no attention to these chapters of Miner advice, we cannot tell. We have heard it said that Mr. McCarthy is a kind-hearted sort of man. Perhaps, taking his cue from what the Aguinaldo fellows said to the peace commissioners, he will tell the Miner by and by that really he is sorry for it personally but not officially.

Foolish Fighters.

FRENCHMEN have no difficulty in finding grounds for an insult that requires a duel for its settlement. Yesterday morning's press dispatch told of a ludicrous affair in Paris which was the outcome of a hot discussion between two fools as to whether Hamlet was fat or lean. The item is of no account in the world, as the two French fighters are not, except as it revises the story of a long-ago threatened duel in which one of the participants was John F. Potter of Wisconsin, whose death, at the age of eighty-two years, is announced.

The incident occurred nearly forty years ago, when Potter was a member of the national house of representatives as one of the Wisconsin delegation. In those days the North, as a rule, sent peaceably disposed men to congress; the spirit in that section was against dueling. The southern members took advantage of it to dare their northern associates to the duel, and they were in the habit of taunting them with a lack of courage when they refused to resort to it.

The conditions were rather trying. The southerners might engage in a duel, and go back home to be lionized because they had done so. The northerners, on the other hand, had to meet a home sentiment which regarded dueling as an un-Christian proceeding, better adapted to barbarism than to civilization. The public mind at the North had become so aroused by the overhearing spirit of the southern members of congress that it had been brought to a readiness to forgive almost anything which should meet and overcome the arrogance displayed in congress. Thus it was brought at last to pardon Mr. Potter, and even to glory in his defiant action.

In 1860, congress engaged in an angry debate which had its origin in the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. During this debate, sharp words were interchanged by Mr. Potter and Roger A. Pryor, at that time a young Virginian of the fire-eating kind. The result was that Pryor challenged Potter to a duel. Potter promptly accepted and, having the choice as to the conditions for the fight, he named bowie knives and a darkened room.

That was not the kind of an engagement Pryor had planned, and he backed down. Potter became a passing hero throughout the North, while Pryor was left to explain things to the southern blocs. The incident occasioned no end of talk. Among other things, it is told, on Mr. Potter's authority, we believe,

NO DECISION

In the Pacific Coast Fight for Better Night Rates. St. Paul, May 24.—The conference called to consider freight rates to Pacific coast points closed this afternoon after two days' discussion, without a decision in favor of the Pacific coast jobbers, who demand a change in the tariff under discussion known as transcontinental sheet No. 118, amendment No. 2, to the west-bound tariff No. 1, C, or the representatives of the wholesale and jobbing interests of the Middle West, who insist that the present tariff must be maintained. As to the results of the conference the Globe-to-morrow will say.

"At the close of the last session it was evident that the Pacific coast representatives had made two serious mistakes, which in the opinion of the majority of the representatives, will run against them. The first was the election of chairman at the first session of the conference of a Minneapolis man, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to caucus on the second was made at the afternoon session yesterday, when, in the face of the fact that the transcontinental roads were to be the weapons. Brooks failed to appear; his plea was that he would have to "pass through the enemy's country" to get there.

More serious was the duel of earlier date between William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, both esteemed members of the house. These men fought with rifles, in the knowledge of the use of which it was thought Cilley had the advantage, but Graves killed Cilley by what was very likely a chance shot. The excitement in the country became intense. There were several parties in and out of congress involved in the affair. Cilley left a young wife and family bereaved, and the life of Graves was wrecked by what he had done. He left public life as a victim of remorse from his act, and is said to have been a broken-hearted man always after.

The Montana and Kansas regiments again played partners yesterday, and took every trick. The only disagreeable incident that marred London's celebration of the queen's birthday was the cracked voice of poet Laureate Austin's muse.

The latest war news from the Philippines is of a character to indicate that Aguinaldo has laid in a fresh stock of capitals.

So far there have not been any peace jubilees in the Coeur d'Alenes.

Victoria is still queen of the 24th of May, mother.

Notwithstanding a hot fire the Montana and Kansas boys froze onto a portion of the enemy's country yesterday.

As soon as it struck the Rocky Mountain region "The Turtle" ran into a quantity of higher criticism.

General Otis seems to be acting on the principle When in doubt, sock it to 'em.

Frenchemen who fight a duel because they can't agree as to whether Hamlet was fat or thin must regard it as a question of some magnitude.

An Otis understands them, the inalienable rights of the American soldier are life, liberty and the pursuit of Philippines.

The concert of the American military and civil powers at Manila seems to be off the key.

The Prince of Wales is beginning to entertain a suspicion that his revered mother is ambitious to break Methusalem's record.

It begins to be evident that Aguinaldo's peace overtures were an acute case of false alarm.

Notwithstanding its name, Laureate Austin's "An Indian Summer" belongs to the spring poem class.

"The Turtle" undoubtedly prefers being roasted to being turned into the soup.

We infer from the Butte Miner that "The Turtle" is on terms of closer intimacy with the devil and all his works than the Casino ever dreamed of being.

President McKinley's health is said to have been greatly benefited by his sojourn at Hot Springs, Va. Few people who are sick of Algerism can go all the way to Hot Springs, however.

The demonstrations in Washington would indicate that Sousa's latest march is almost as great a favorite as Joe Wheeler.

Omaha succeeded in royally entertaining Admiral Schley without any kissing bees on the side.

The American consulate at Hong Kong may not be pulling off any \$100-a-plate dinners, but it is safe to assume that it is feeding Dewey something besides rats and rice.

Regardless of Aguinaldo's wishes, General Luna, it is announced, "is bound to continue the fight for independence." It will soon be recorded of General Luna that he also ran.

The heresy hounds in the Presbyterian general assembly are not treating many coons this season.

As for the results of The Hague peace convention, requisit in pace.

All the rest that Dewey gets on his way home will be taken at sea.

The festive game of tag has been retained in Luzon and will alternate with that of hide and go seek.

MISSOURI'S WATER POWER.

Described in a Publication by the Geological Survey. Washington, May 24.—The United States geological survey has just issued an important volume prepared by F. H. Newell relating to the use of water for power, irrigation and other purposes in the state of Missouri. It is the product of 10 years' experience and systematic measurement. It gives facts concerning rivers in various localities from Maine to California and shows the greatest, least and average flow by month.

The greater part of the volume is given to facts concerning the rivers of the West, particularly those engaged in irrigation. The Missouri river and its tributaries in Montana and Wyoming are described and figures of available water inserted.

The conditions in the drainage basins of Humboldt river and of Great Salt Lake in Nevada and Utah are described also, as are those along the Gila river in Arizona. The state of Northwest has not been neglected, rivers having been measured in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Elaborate details are given concerning California, and a paper upon the water supply of Southern California prepared by J. B. Lippincott, has been inserted.

The volume is elaborately illustrated. Every attempt has been made to render this volume convenient for reference and it is attractive in appearance.

A TRIUMPHAL TOUR.

People Flock in Crowds to Get a Look at Schley. Omaha, Neb., May 24.—Rear Admiral Schley's progress westward since he left Omaha has been a triumphal tour. At every town on the line people stood around the platform and endeavored to catch a glimpse of the naval hero. He appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged their greetings, but begged to be excused from handshaking, as he said: "The good people of Omaha have nearly shaken my right flipper off."

Three thousand people greeted him at Lincoln, where the train stopped 15 minutes. At Hastings 3,000 eager citizens, headed by bands G. A. R. men and other organizations, crowded around the station and cheered themselves hoarse. The Hastings people presented him with a beautiful battleship model of rare design. At other towns the scenes were re-enacted till a late hour to-night.

Gresham Killed Himself.

Portland, Ore., May 24.—J. Neill Gresham of Jonesboro, Tenn., a nephew of the late secretary of war, W. G. Graham, committed suicide this evening at the Perkins hotel by shooting himself through the heart. He was arrested here on complaint of a banker at Lakeland, Ore., for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Will Advance Prices.

Columbus, Ohio, May 24.—At a secret meeting of the stoneware potters east of the Mississippi river today, a combination was effected. A combine was incorporated in Delaware with a capital of \$2,500,000. It will be known as the American Stoneware company. Low prices of the potteryware caused the combination, and an advance was decided on at the next meeting.

Will Save the Paris.

New York, May 24.—Vice-President Wright of the American line said today he had received a cablegram from H. V. Whiting, the agent of the line, at Southampton, in which he said the supreme attempt to get the Paris off the rocks would be made Saturday. By that time all the pumping apparatus will have arrived and the work started. Officials of the line are still confident of saving the steamer.

Arrived With a Tow.

San Francisco, May 24.—The tug boat Richard Holyoke arrived here today from Port Angeles with the side wheel steamer Ocean Wave in tow. The Ocean Wave will be thoroughly overhauled in this city and will be used by the Santa Fe Railroad company for its traffic in the bay.

Moore is a Murderer.

Kansas City, Mo., May 24.—Mrs. Anna Mack of Turner, Kas., who was shot on Sunday by Levi Moore, a city market clerk, died of her injuries today. Mrs. Jennie Campbell and Mrs. Ella Landis, Moore's other two victims, are believed to be dying.

Albion Lihelred.

San Francisco, May 24.—The steamer Albion, which plies between this city and Northern ports, was libeled today. The suit was filed by a Portland firm for goods supplied the vessel. The owners of the vessel furnished bonds and the steamer was released.

A Silver Service.

New Orleans, May 24.—The silver service and the silver bell, secured by the

citizens, were presented to the cruiser New Orleans today. The service consists of the largest silver punch bowl set so far with all accessories. The address was made by Governor Fogarty, Mayor Flower and Senator McEnery and Captain Waters and Captain Longnecker responded.

MUST KEEP THEM.

Dewey Enthusiastic Over the Future of the Philippines. New York, May 24.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Hong Kong quotes Admiral Dewey as saying, on board the Olympia:

"The courtesy of these visitors I warmly appreciate, but I am too much worn out and sick to receive them. I am not sorry to leave Manila at this time. I could not stand the care and responsibility much longer. It is vastly easier some times to be under orders than to issue them. It is the responsibility that kills. During the year that has elapsed since we came to Manila, I have not had one sick day until now. A year is long enough in this climate for an old man and I am glad to be permitted to rest. On this account I expect to be permitted to remain in Hong Kong two weeks. That ought to recuperate me. My intention is to spend the time at the island peak, where I hope to be absolutely free from worry. Nobody is more sensible of the kindness of the people who have extended me invitations, but I do not wish for entertainment. My health will not stand it at present. Two weeks of perfect rest at the peak ought to make a new man of me."

"I have the greatest enthusiasm in the future of the Philippines. I hope to see America possess the key to the Oriental commerce and civilization. The brains of our great country will develop the untold agricultural and mineral resources of the islands. We must never let such an action would bring on another great war. We must not part with the Philippines, I am sure, and in future years the idea that anybody should have seriously suggested it will be one of the curiosities of history. The insurrection will be broken. There will be no more hot battles and the new era for the islands that was temporarily delayed by the rising will soon begin.

Aguinaldo and his generals must be captured and then the very semblance of an insurrection will cease. Aguinaldo's name is the real power among the natives. Wherever we go it is always Aguinaldo. The officers in the Tagalos, civil and military, tell us they have no power to treat for peace until they hear from Aguinaldo. Foreigners and natives testify before the peace commission all testify to the same state of facts. Many of the island provinces that were once warlike are anxious for peace and will accept the terms as soon as the Tagalos of Luzon are whipped into line, but they dare not treat with us as long as Aguinaldo has the power to confiscate property or punish those who offend him.

"The end is not far off if we push right after them. We must concentrate our troops and vigorously prosecute the campaign in Luzon. That is our main task. The southern islands will quickly fall in line. This, I hope, will not be long happening.

"The Olympia will go home leisurely. I want all of my officers and men to get the greatest benefit of all the stops we can. We will pick our places with this in mind. They have earned a rest by a year of steady duty without regular holidays and they are glad to be home. I cannot say good-bye to Manila without regrets. There have been many pleasant occurrences among the months of harassing responsibilities, and we will not forget them."

IN FIVE ROUNDS.

Middleweight Amateur Championship of the Coast Decided. San Francisco, May 24.—At the Olympic club to-night, J. McDonald of San Francisco beat E. Johnson of the Multnomah Athletic club of Portland for the middleweight amateur championship of the Pacific coast, in five rounds. McDonald, who proved to be a rough fighter took every advantage allowed under the rules and punched Johnson rather severely. Johnson was hurt but well in the first round, landing a good right on McDonald's jaw, but failed to show up in the succeeding rounds. He appeared overdrawn and stale. In the fifth round McDonald knocked Johnson down four times before the referee called a halt and gave the decision to the San Francisco man. Johnson was only remarkable for the amount of punishment he withstood. Finals: Featherweight class—Leonard defeated Hosken; Lightweight Flynn defeated Kane. Welterweights—Ast defeated Hellman. Middleweight—McDonald defeated Johnson.

Officers Elected.

Peoria, Ill., May 24.—The convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers elected the following officers to-day: President, Walter V. Powell, re-elected; secretary and treasurer, H. B. Farham, re-elected; chairman of executive committee, F. L. Daniels, Atlanta, Ga. Other members are L. A. Tanquary, Pueblo, Colo.; A. O. Sinks, Portland, Ore.; F. J. Reynolds, Medicine Hat, N. W. T.; M. M. Dolphin was elected first vice president and President Powell will appoint two others.

STARCHING A SHIRT PROPERLY.

A Simple Operation That Only a Few Housewives Really Understand. From the Gentlewoman for May.

After the blouse has become "bone dry" put the shirts, collars and cuffs through a wheat starch made by pouring foaming hot water over a smooth batter obtained by stirring wheat flour and cold water together until it is the consistency of thin cake batter. This should be boiled slowly for two hours and then strained through a cheese cloth to leave it perfectly free of lumps. While in each quart of boiling starch a teaspoonful of white wax, such as is especially prepared for laundry use.

The secret of a good smooth finish to stiff starched clothes is in the method of starching. This must be carefully done. Spread the shirt bosom over a clean board, and with a piece of thin cloth rub the starch into the bosom with strong, firm strokes. There should not be a wrinkle in the linen after it is thoroughly wet and starched, and all superfluous starch is wiped off with a cloth. The wristbands and neckbands are treated in the same way, and the shirt is again hung out to dry. When it is thoroughly dry—"bone dry"—the shirt and collars and cuffs are dipped for a moment in boiling water and wrung through a wringer with the rollers pressed as tight together as they can be turned. The pieces should now be left to stand for at least two hours before they are ironed.

In Dear Paris.

In front of a grocer's in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris, is a sign which reads: "Madeira, 2 francs; old Madeira, 3 francs; genuine Madeira, 16 francs."

At Connell's Every Day. Every department is particularly well equipped to give you eminent satisfaction. Our large and increasing trade gives us full command of all the new styles and fashions. Our Unlimited Capital Enables us often to sell goods at a less price than the small dealer could hope to buy for.

GLOVES OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Ladies' and Misses' Silk and Taffeta Gloves and Mitts. Prices start at 25c. Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in butter and cream, with three rows of embroidery; worth \$1.25. Special 85c. Ladies' 2-clasp Riding or Bicycle Silk Gloves, with kid palms; worth \$1.25. Special 85c. Ladies' 6 and 8-inch Glace Kid Gloves, in tan and black. Special value at \$1.25.

Dress Trimmings. We make a department of this line of goods and our assortment embraces the very chic and up-to-date ideas. When you purchase a dress pattern go to the trimming counter for its embellishments. Black Silk Reverses, worth \$1. Special 50c. Black Silk Reverses, worth \$1.25. Special 65c. Black Silk Reverses, worth \$1.50. Special 75c. Black and Gold effect Reverses, worth \$2.50. Special \$1.25. Black and Gold effect Reverses, worth \$2.75. Special \$1.50. Skirt Ornaments of Black Silk Braid, worth \$6. Special \$3.00. Black Jet Fronts, with chiffon effects, worth \$3. Special \$1.50. Jet Fronts with net effects, worth \$3.50. Special \$1.75. Fancy Jet Fronts with cut steel and turquoise effects, worth \$3.50. Special \$1.75. Pearl Gray Blouse Fronts with miscellaneous de sole and aluminum effects, worth \$10. Special \$5.00. Pearl Gray Fancy Fronts with reverse effects, worth \$10. Special \$5.00. Chevalle and Jewel Effect Epaulettes, worth \$12.50 pair. Special \$6.75.

Dress Goods. Pongee Silk in natural color, worth 40c yard. Special 25c. Remnants Plain and Fancy Silk, worth 40c to \$1.75 yard. Special 49c. Fancy Suitings in dress lengths, worth \$2.45. Special \$1.65. Bicycle Skirt Lengths in heavy suitings, worth \$13.50. Special \$4.85. Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Linings. All go at 1/2 price. Remnants Black and Colored Dress Goods. To close 1/2 price.

Waists. Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, in checks and stripes, seams faced, plaited back and full front, worth 75c. CUT TO 49 cents. Ladies' Fine Percale Shirt Waists, in light plaids, checks and fancy effects, seams faced and double stitched, worth \$1.35. CUT TO 98 cents. Exclusive line of Ladies' Shirt Waists, in French Gingham, Chambray, Madras and Lawns, embroidery, insertion and corded fronts, worth \$3.50. CUT TO \$1.95.

GOWNS. Ladies' Cashmere Tea Gowns, in light blue, pink, cardinal, black and white and fancy French Flaunels, beautifully trimmed in two styles of lace and satin applique, lined throughout; worth to \$14. CUT TO \$8.75. Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Tea Gowns, in all light colors, exquisitely trimmed with wide satin ribbons and lace lined throughout; has Watteau back and full front; worth to \$18.50. CUT TO \$9.75.

SUITS. The very finest are here in variety limited only by the creative genius of the best manufacturers. Prices \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$8.00. Overcoats. That reflect the whims of fashion, not alone in the variety of cloths and colorings, but such as you can find only at Connell's. Prices \$25, \$20, \$15 and \$12.50.

M. J. Connell Co. BUTTE. Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Any Store in Montana.