

Our Holiday Exhibits

Are Rich and Varied

This will be Leys' eleventh Christmas and the capacity and reach of the business is greater than ever. That fact is emphasized by the diversity of novelties, china, cut glass, bric-a-brac, statuary, optical goods, canes and umbrellas, jewelry, watches and diamonds. Every piece has been carefully selected from the latest productions of the best factories.

Quality, Style, Finish, Durability and Price

Were carefully considered in the selection. Every article shown is the best value for the price.

With the greatest facilities for buying, the utmost care is used so that those buying of us will get the best styles at

The lowest possible price

By giving us your trade you do not risk buying showy and undesirable goods. Everything is absolutely new and up to date. Our line of ladies' gold watches, which are especially suitable for Christmas gifts, will surprise you. So if you wish to surprise your wife with a useful and life-long gift, you had better come and choose early.

Ladies' solid 14k gold watches, reliable American movements, from \$20.00 to \$150.00.



OWSLEY BLOCK, BUTTE

We Prepay Express to Europe on all Packages of \$5.00 and over.

"Promises get Customers. Performances keep them."



what a ten dollar bill will do here

Men's Blue Cheviot Suits, black worsted or cassimere suits, all sizes, latest styles

\$10.00

Men's Kersey Overcoat, blue kersey, velvet, good lining, bedium length

\$10.00

Trunks, covered with zinc, handsomely trimmed, good lookers

\$10.00

Boys' Three-Piece Knee Pants Suits, 42, plain or fancy colors

\$10.00

Boys' Three-Piece Knee Pants, worsted, good, very handsomely braided, ages 4 to 8

\$10.00

Gans & Klein

BUTTE, MONT.

Largest Clothing House in Montana

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME EXPIATED AT THE STAKE BY FRIGHTFUL TORTURE

A Confessed Negro Murderer and Ravisher of the Woman Who Had Befriended Him Burned to Death in Kentucky at the Hands of a Mob.

AN INFERNO OF MISERY FOR THE BLACK BRUTE

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 6.—Richard Coleman, colored, confessed murderer of Mrs. James Lashbrook, wife of his employer, expiated his crime in daylight today at the hands of a mob consisting of thousands of citizens. By burning at the stake after suffering torture and fright beyond description. The dreadful spectacle occurred on the peaceful creek grounds of this, one of the oldest and among the proudest cities of Kentucky.

The barbarities inflicted upon this young negro by citizens of one of the most highly civilized cities of the state are mostly beyond belief and can only be accounted for by the intense horror created by long consideration of the atrocious crime of which full confession had been made by Coleman.

Just two months ago Richard Coleman, the trusted employe of Farmer James Lashbrook, in a moment of depravity and savagery not equaled in the annals of crime, murdered the woman who had been his benefactor. Coleman was not only employed on the farm, but had been installed as a house servant and was trusted implicitly by both Mr. Lashbrook and his wife. On the day of the murder Mr. Lashbrook was at work some distance from the house. Coleman was left in charge of the house. Mrs. Lashbrook had driven to Maysville and returned when Coleman asked her to enter the cabin to look at some work at which he had been engaged.

The brutal murder. The negro looked the door on the inside. Mrs. Lashbrook became frightened and screamed; Coleman struck her on the head, knocking her down, but not stopping her cries. He then seized a razor and cut her throat. He picked up the bleeding body and placed it on the bed. He then left the room, but returning, heard her still groaning, and with an axe he struck her repeatedly on the head until he was sure she was dead.

Without any show of alarm or remorse for his crime, the negro calmly washed the blood from his hands and clothing and went to where Mr. Lashbrook was at work in the field and told him that he had better come to the house, as some one had killed his wife. Mr. Lashbrook did not take the matter seriously until Coleman insisted that his wife was dead. Even then, so great was the confidence of Mr. Lashbrook in Coleman, that no thought occurred that he was the murderer. It was not until after the officers arrived that suspicion was directed against Coleman. Blood spots had been found on his clothing, but he accounted for them by saying that he had been killing chickens.

A horrible confession. That night, however, at Maysville, a partial confession was obtained and, knowing the result if that fact should become known, the officers quickly took him to Covington, Ky., for safe keeping. He was indicted for the murder. Shortly after his incarceration at Covington he made a complete and horrible confession of his crime to the jailer. The story of his revolting crime, including worse than murder, was told without any appearance of feeling by the prisoner.

This confession, becoming public, aroused a feeling of indignation against the prisoner among the relatives and friends of the victim which made it morally certain that the officers of the law would be powerless to prevent a summary vengeance at the first opportunity. Still the authorities at Maysville did not act upon this basis. There was no call upon the governor for troops to protect the prisoner.

On Tuesday Sheriff Perrine, under orders of Judge Harbison, with four assistants, went to Covington expecting to return with Coleman on Tuesday night, but after reaching Covington the jailer at Maysville wired him not to attempt to bring the prisoner into Maysville at night.

Stricken With Fear. The trial was set for to-day. Sheriff Perrine determined to leave Covington by the train on the Chesapeake & Ohio, which started at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning from Cincinnati and Covington. Coleman had been apprised Tuesday night to prepare to return to the scene of his crime. He was instantly stricken with fear and begged piteously to be permitted to remain in Covington until after his trial. He said he expected to die, but he dreaded the ven-

The coroner held an inquest on the charred remains of Richard Coleman and rendered the simple verdict: "Death at the hands of a mob."

Fire Fed by Children. The body was left lying in the ashes and coals, and at the present writing has not been removed. Relic hunters took away the teeth and bones and flesh and every fragment of the body that they could lay hands on. All afternoon children, some of them not more than 6 years old, kept up the fire on the blackened body by throwing grass, kindling wood, brush, bits of boards and everything combustible that they could gather. They kept up until dark. It is related that Coleman, before committing his crime, threw pepper into his victim's eyes from a pepper box. One of the members used that same pepper box today to throw pepper in Coleman's eyes as soon as he was lashed to the stake. To make sure of a good job, he held open one eyelid after the other and peppered them successively, then drew the eyelids.

In this city the action of the mob is universally approved, even enthusiastically by women, who think that hereafter they will be safer in consequence. Some men deprecate mob law, but say this case was an exception to all rules. The latest report to-night is that Coleman's mother is on her way here to take charge of the ashes of her son. All that was left of the body of Dick Coleman was raked out of the embers and buried in the potter's field to-night. It was only a skull and two or three charred bones. All the rest of the body was widely distributed among relic hunters. Perfect quiet reigned in the city to-night.

ALLEN MAY BE THE NEXT SENATOR

Populists Are Urging His Appointment. Hitchcock Is the Democratic Candidate.

Omaha, Dec. 6.—Ever since the late Senator Hayward was taken sick it was known that the chances were against his recovery and there has been considerable talk as to whom Governor Poynter would appoint to fill the vacancy. The only names prominently mentioned are ex-Senator Allen and G. M. Hitchcock, editor of the Omaha World-Herald. The populists are urging the appointment of the latter on the ground that they have not received their proportion of the offices under the first term of the past few years. They also urge that the legislature, which must permanently fill the vacancy, will have two senators to select, the Hayward successor and one to succeed Senator Thurston, whose term expires one year from next March. The populists insist upon the naming of ex-Senator Allen. It was reported that Allen had stated that he did not desire the appointment, but a telegram from him denies this. The populist members of congress from Nebraska have telegraphed Governor Poynter and urged the appointment of Allen, and this has been supplemented by telegrams from the populist and free silver senators from other states and some of the congressmen. Governor Poynter refused to take any action to discuss the matter until after the funeral of Senator Hayward.

BOTH CANDIDATES WILL ATTEND

The G. A. R. Encampment at Chicago in August Will Be Strictly Non-Partisan.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The national council of the Grand Army of the Republic, meeting here to-day with the local general committee, agreed on Dec. 25 to Sept. 1 as the date for the next annual encampment, which will be held in Chicago. In the general discussion of the council it was agreed that the encampment should be held at some time during the public school vacation, so that the public schools might be utilized as sleeping quarters for members. It was said by members of the committee that there were many veterans who might wish to attend the encampment, but who could not stand the financial burden of paying bills at crowded hotels. At present, the committee's tentative plan is to place tents where they are available to use the school buildings. The members of the committee called on Mayor Harrison at the close of the session. Mayor Harrison urged that the encampment being non-partisan in every detail and suggested that inasmuch as President McKinley would be present, the democratic presidential candidate be also invited. This will be done.

The president is a member of the G. A. R. and always attends the encampments in his capacity as a member," said Commander-in-Chief Shaw after the conference. "There is nothing political in the invitation we have extended to him. The mayor's request, however, is a just one and will be complied with."

A GAMBLER KILLED.

Republic, Wash., Dec. 6.—Joe Williams was shot this morning by Deputy Sheriff W. T. Swan. Williams had been playing the gambling game in the Butte saloon. He had been drinking heavily and was quarrelsome. He went into another saloon and was purchasing a pistol. Swan wrestled it from his hand, when Williams, who was a powerful man, threw the officer 30 feet. Swan then fired Williams' pistol and the ball passed through the body near the heart. The wounded man grappled with the officer, wrestled the pistol from him and was about to flee when his strength left him and he fell back and expired. A coroner's jury fully exonerated the officer.

CLOSING IN ON LADYSMITH

Big Guns Have Been Mounted and an Assault Which Was Ordered, Countermanded.

METHUEN STILL WAITING

He is in Need of Stores, Guns and Ammunition—Boers Captured in a Sortie From Kimberley—Treachery Evident Under the Protection of a White Flag—The Transvaal Returns to Recognize Rights of the United States.

London, Dec. 7, 4:30 a. m.—Again there is a complete lull in the war news. Ladysmith has established helleographic communication with Ere, and it is reported that all was well up to Sunday. A dispatch from the Boer Jaager by way of Lorenzo Marquez, dated Thursday, Nov. 30, confirms the report that the commandos have been closing in upon Ladysmith and mounting big guns in new positions.

According to the same advices a heavy cannonade has been maintained and a general assault had been ordered for Thursday morning, but was countermanded at the last moment.

Modder river dispatches say that the Boers are encamped amid the hills half way to Kimberley, but it is also asserted that a large body of the enemy have gone in the direction of Jacobsdal. It is impossible, therefore, that Lord Methuen may endeavor to clear his right flank as far as the Jacobsdal being continuing his advance. He is still waiting at Modder river for stores, guns and ammunition. The sortie from Kimberley on Nov. 25 appears to have been much more serious than had been supposed. Details are now arriving of a reconnaissance in force by mounted troops under Major Scott-Turner, at dawn, on a ridge near Carter's farm, where the Boers were strongly entrenched. Finding the Boer pickets asleep, Major Scott-Turner led his men up the ridge under cover and rushed the Boers at 5:30 a. m. in the face of a hail of bullets. The Boers hoisted a white flag and fled at the British under its protection. Some of the Boer reinforcements were seen approaching, and the enemy was keeping up a heavy fire from the shelter of the thick brush. During the sortie an armored train ran north and south, while a considerable force of British, with field guns and Maxim's, advanced toward Spayfontein, holding the Boers in check in that direction.

Ten guns were engaged simultaneously, and viewed from the conning tower, an artillery duel seemed to be proceeding in every direction. Several men had terrible wounds. It is reported that the Boers used Martini and explosive bullets and that they frequently fired at the British ambulatory wagons. The British captured 28 of the enemy.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether the reconnaissance in which, according to the announcement of the war office, Major Scott-Turner was killed, or whether that officer met his fate in a subsequent sortie.

Some of the special dispatches report that he was killed while leading the final attack on the Boer position on Nov. 28. If this be correct, it looks like a sortie concerted with Lord Methuen.

The Times prints a letter from an American citizen who left Johannesburg because he was liable to be imprisoned and who had learned the United States consul was unable to protect him. He complains that the American flag was not respected in Pretoria; that his passport was not recognized and that his position was practically unbearable.

It is reported from Cape Town that the Transvaal government still refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere regarding prisoners in Pretoria, insisting that Great Britain must insist, through Commandant General Joubert.

A dispatch from Ereve camp, dated Dec. 5, says: "The Boers are firing into Ladysmith. It is rumored that 4,000 Free State troops have left Ladysmith, entering the greatest fears as to the safety of their own country."

AT LADYSMITH.

The Artillery of the Boers Becoming Very Effective.

London, Dec. 6.—A budget of news from Ladysmith, which arrived to-day, brings the history of the beleaguered garrison up to Nov. 29. In spite of rumors of a retrograde movement upon the part of the Boers, stories just received that the garrison, although still strong, was suffering from confinement, restricted diet and the increasing volume of Boer artillery fire, especially that of the additional heavy caliber guns placed in position 4,000 yards from the western defenses.

The dispatches relate that the Boers had discovered the most vulnerable points of the garrison and that shelling was becoming disagreeably effective. The rations had been reduced and there was a great deal of sickness, nevertheless the troops of the garrison were in every way preparing to meet the assault which it was anticipated the Boers would carry out in a final effort to reduce the city.

but the idea was prevalent in some quarters of Ladysmith that the continued shelling of the place was intended to cover the retirement of the Boer forces toward the Transvaal frontiers. A Pretoria dispatch of Saturday, Dec. 2, via Lorenzo Marquez, Monday, Dec. 4, however, announced that a Boer council of war Dec. 2 was planning a renewal of the assault on Ladysmith.

A dispatch from Ereve, dated Sunday, Dec. 3, reports that in Colonel Dundonald's reconnaissance near Colenso, 15 Boers were killed and many wounded. The road bridge across the Tugela river is intact. The same message reports that Kruger is anxious that the burghers leave Ladysmith in order to oppose the British marching in the direction of Pretoria from the west.

Advices from Putter's Kraal, headquarters of General Gatacre's division, dated Dec. 2, say that the Boers entered Dordrecht that morning. This it is added, is probably Groenbloer's force of 150 men from Stormberg. The war office has received a list of casualties during the sortie from Kimberley, Nov. 28, as follows: Killed: Major Scott-Turner of the Black Watch; Lieutenant Wright of the Kimberley light horse, and 20 non-commissioned officers and men. Wounded: Captain Walleck, Lieutenants Clifford and Watson and 25 non-commissioned officers and men.

There is a possibility if General Buller asks for further reinforcements that a brigade of militia will be sent to South Africa with a view of completing the militiamen who have been left in favor of reservists.

The war office has received the following from General Buller dated to-day: "I doubt if from the commando show difficult to make any statement in regard to the enemy's loss. For instance, at Belmont 81 of their dead were accounted for. The enemy gave 15 as the number killed. There is every reason to believe the enemy's loss in the fight at Ladysmith Nov. 5 was over 800 killed and wounded. Information from a trustworthy Boer source shows that at Hilliersdahl's fight Nov. 22 the enemy's loss was 20 killed and 100 wounded. It is impossible to say how these numbers are correct, but it is evident the enemy does not admit a tenth of the losses suffered. Intercepted dispatches about Ladysmith from the commando show that even the official dispatches contain decidedly inaccurate information in this respect."

BOER ADVICES.

Joubert Obligated to Retire for Medical Treatment.

Pretoria, Dec. 2, via Lorenzo Marquez, Monday, Dec. 4.—General Joubert is indisposed and has arrived at Volksrust, across the Transvaal border, for medical treatment. A dispatch from the head honoree, General Schalkburger is in supreme command during the absence of General Joubert, announces that a commando of 1,000 men was sent to the assistance of Ladysmith. The state attorney has arrived at the camp to advise the Boer commanders. Everything is quiet at Ladysmith.

Comfortable houses have been erected at Waterfall, a few miles from Pretoria, for the rank and file of the British prisoners.

A Hot Bombardment.

Ladysmith, Dec. 2.—The hottest bombardment of the siege took place last Thursday. The Boers got a new big gun in position in Lombard's kopje, completely commanding the town, and shelled our camp that day and yesterday, planting shells with great accuracy in the camp of the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchester regiment, where there were many narrow escapes. To-day the enemy resumed the bombardment, doing some very effective shooting. Several of our guns have been shattered by the Boer guns.

Boers Very Active.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Saturday, Dec. 2.—The Boers have become very active in the country around Stormberg Junction, to which General Gatacre was to make his next move. The telegram lines have been cut in various places and communication with Stormsburg, Dordrecht and Mariburg has been severed. It is believed here the Boers have occupied Stormsburg. Firing has been heard in the direction of Stormsburg, probably between General Gatacre's vanguard and the Boer commando.

Wounded Returned.

London, Dec. 6.—The first batch of wounded soldiers from South Africa, numbering 227 men, arrived at the Thames to-day on the British transport Sumatra, which left Ladbroke by about Nov. 15.

HAS CHANGED HANDS.

Seattle, Dec. 6.—The Post-Intelligencer formally changed hands to-day and the new management will be in control to-morrow. Announcement of the sale will be made in to-morrow's issue. The names of the new purchasers are not given, but it is understood that they are E. C. Hughes and Maurice Mc-Michael, joining Republicans and members of the law firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & Mc-Michael. E. B. Piper, the editorial head of the paper, and George F. Piper, the business manager, announce their retirement, but state that they will remain in the state of Washington. S. P. Weston was to-day made business manager.

The purchase price is understood to be \$350,000, the bulk of which was paid in cash to-day.

SHIELDS COURT MARTIAL.

Accused of Appearing Before the Men in an Intoxicated Condition. San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The court-martial trial of Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., who is accused of appearing in an intoxicated condition before the enlisted men, was resumed this morning. Major Stephen Groenloek, judge advocate, opened the court by reading the charges against Chaplain Shields, which consisted of absence from his post at Alcatraz from Nov. 20 to Nov. 22, and of his appearing intoxicated before enlisted men on Nov. 22. The chaplain pleaded not guilty to all the charges. Captain G. P. Barrett, 34 artillery, and Lieutenant John M. Williams testified in support of the charges.

Lost During a Gale.

Astoria, Ore., Dec. 6.—The German ship Wansbeck, from Philadelphia, lost two men, John Brown and James Richardson, during the passage. The men fell from aloft during a gale.

BILLS IN THE SENATE

Eight Hundred Have Been Already Introduced.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURE

Mason Proposes a Resolution of Sympathy for the Boers—Senator Rawlins Asks an Investigation of Polygamy.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Nearly 800 bills and joint resolutions, several important concurrent resolutions and petitions numbering hundreds were presented to the senate to-day. A few of the bills were of national interest and importance.

Mr. Aldrich had the honor of introducing the first measure in the senate. It was the financial bill drawn by the senate committee on finance, of which Mr. Aldrich is chairman, and probably was the most important measure introduced during the day.

Resolutions were offered providing for an investigation by the judiciary committee of the functions of the senate recently presented in connection with what is known as the Roberts case, expressing the sympathy of the senate for the Boers in their war with Great Britain and declaring that Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia is not entitled to a seat in the senate.

Mr. Harris, pop. Kan., was appointed a temporary member of the committee of privileges and elections. The appointment is important and significant because the committee has under consideration the Quay, Clark and Scott cases.

At the opening of to-day's session of the senate the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general, the comptroller of the currency and reports of other officials were presented.

A concurrent resolution, adopted by the legislature of Michigan, was presented by Mr. McMillan of Michigan.

The resolution protested against the policy of the Russian government toward Finland and was referred to the committee on foreign relations. It expresses profound and heartfelt sympathy for the down-trodden people of Finland in their present hour of darkest trouble and urges President McKinley to express to the government of the czar the serious concern of the government of the United States because of the abrogation of the assurance of Alexander II, the abolition of the Finnish constitution and the consequent destruction of Finnish autonomy.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin presented resolutions of the legislature of Wisconsin, urging congress to take action looking to the advancement of American shipping interests.

Mr. Kyle of South Dakota and Mr. Wolcott, chairman of a number of petitions against polygamy.

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, had the distinction of introducing the first bill at the present session. It was what is known as the existing standard of value of all forms of money, to refund the public debt and for other purposes. It was referred to the committee on finance.

Among the other bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Cullom of Illinois, to provide a form of government for Hawaii; to pension war veterans over 70 years of age.

By Mr. Pettus of Alabama, to repeal the war stamp act.

By Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, to prohibit senators and representatives from performing the functions of an executive; to prohibit the issuance of railroad passes.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts offered and secured the adoption of a resolution requesting the president to be compatible with public interest, to inform the senate as to the proposed sale of the Galapagos island by Ecuador to Great Britain, to communicate any such information concerning the proposed sale as might be in possession of the government.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire proposed and had adopted a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of three senators and two representatives of the house on a committee to make arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster in this city on the 18th of January, next.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas offered a resolution that Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia is not entitled to a seat in the senate. The resolution, together with a memorial of John T. McGraw on the subject, was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Rawlins, Utah, offered the following resolution and asked that it be considered immediately: "That the committee on judiciary is hereby instructed to inquire into and report to the senate: 'First—To what extent polygamy is practiced on polygamous marriages entered into in the United States. 'Second—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been elected to offices by the people of Utah and, if so, has such election been for the purpose of encouraging polygamy, or in violation of any compact between said state and the United States. 'Third—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been appointed to office by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or in cases where the concurrence of the senate is not required under the constitution. 'Fourth—What, if any, steps have been made in aid of polygamy or in violation of the compact between the United States and the state of Utah with reference to the subject. 'Fifth—What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and places over which they have jurisdiction. 'Sixth—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been appointed to office by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or in cases where the concurrence of the senate is not required under the constitution. 'Seventh—What, if any, steps have been made in aid of polygamy or in violation of the compact between the United States and the state of Utah with reference to the subject. 'Eighth—What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and places over which they have jurisdiction. 'Ninth—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been appointed to office by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or in cases where the concurrence of the senate is not required under the constitution. 'Tenth—What, if any, steps have been made in aid of polygamy or in violation of the compact between the United States and the state of Utah with reference to the subject. 'Eleventh—What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and places over which they have jurisdiction. 'Twelfth—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been appointed to office by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or in cases where the concurrence of the senate is not required under the constitution. 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