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G. PALMER & CO., 60 E. B'D'WAY

# DAILY INTER MOUNTAIN.

Those Good Tailors  
G. PALMER & CO., 60 E. B'D'WAY

VOL. XIX, NO. 22

BUTTE, MONTANA,

DAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1899.

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## CITY IS TAKEN

### San Fernando Occupied by American Forces.

## MACARTHUR'S DIVISION

### Entered the Town Without Sustaining a Loss.

## SCOUTS ARE IN EVIDENCE

### Were the First to Drive the Enemy Out of Balingag--Gen. Luna Among the Wounded.

Washington, May 5.—The war department has received the following:  
Manila, May 5.—Following casualties at San Tomas yesterday:  
One officer, Lieutenant Toggart, Twentieth Kansas, and four enlisted men killed; three officers and 22 enlisted men wounded. Among the wounded is General Funston, hand, slight.  
Lawton reports the capture of over 150,000 bushels of rice and 250 tons of sugar at Balingag. The value of substance captured at Malolos is one and a half million dollars. The capture of rice and corn belonging to the enemy at other points is reported.  
Insurgents destroyed by fire last night the town of San Tomas, and last evening fired the city of San Fernando.

## San Fernando Taken

Manila, May 5.—4:55 p. m.—Major General MacArthur's division advanced to San Fernando today and found that place had been evacuated by the rebels, who left a detachment to cover their trail by train.  
General MacArthur occupied the burning town without loss. The rebels south of Manila attempted to rush through General Overseer's line last night. The attempt failed, but the rebels maintained a fusillade of musketry on the Fourth infantry regiment for several hours. The demonstration was ineffectual beyond scaring the inhabitants of Malate. Outposts of the Idaho and California regiments beyond San Pedro Macati were also attacked during the night. General Lawton is still quartered at Balingag.

## SCOUTS FIRST TO ENTER THE TOWN

Manila, May 5.—12:25 p. m.—Detailed reports of the work of General Lawton's expedition show that harder fighting took place during the early part of this week than earlier accounts indicated. In the attack upon San Rafael the American forces were met with a heavy fire from a large number of rebels, who were concealed in the jungles on all sides. It was only the adoption of tactics followed in Indian fighting in the United States—every man for himself—that saved the division from great loss. General Lawton, as usual, was at the head of his line with his staff.  
Scott's battery demolished a stone-fortified trench at short range. Insurgent leaders Gregorio and Pio Del Pilar, who had 800 men in Balingag, retreated when General Lawton appeared at the town.  
Chief of Scouts Young with 11 men entered Balingag ahead of the army and rang the church bells to announce that they had possession of the city.  
General Lawton, when attacking in force outside of Balingag, saw women and children in the rebel trenches, and sent Captain Case in advance with a white flag to warn the insurgents to remove their non-combatants. When within 500 yards of the trench two volleys were fired at Captain Case's party.  
Chief of Scouts Young, whose bravery at Balingag was most notable, served as Indian scout under General Howard in his campaign in the northwest in 1876. The work of Young's scouts was the feature of the expedition.  
On Wednesday, May 3 the men encountered some Filipinos beyond Balingag and drove them until their 150 rounds of ammunition had been reduced to 15. They were about to retire when Lieutenant Boyd with a troop of the Fourth cavalry came up with them and chased the enemy into San Miguel. There are 2,000 Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos at San Miguel. They are served with five cents' worth of rice daily and are compelled to work hard on the rebel defenses. Several hundred of the Filipinos' wounded are at San Miguel.  
The insurgents are sending their women and children to the Banaonabato mountains. A Bolo chief and one of his men were captured at Balingag.  
General Lawton has released many of his prisoners.

## Situation Improving

Washington, May 5.—Three members of the cabinet, Gage, Alger and Griggs, were absent from today's meeting. The president and cabinet regarded the situation in the Philippines as improving, notwithstanding the fighting, and the early sur-

## render of the insurgent forces is anticipated.

Postmaster General Smith read to the cabinet a letter from Edward Atkinson, president of the Anti-Imperialistic League, asking permission to send to the officers and soldiers serving in the Philippines copies of the Interdicted literature of the League. The letter was dated several days ago and it was the receipt of this letter which induced the postoffice to take action. No reply was or is to be made to it.

## The Dead Lieutenant

Coffeyville, Kans., May 5.—Second Lieut. W. A. McTaggart, of the Twentieth Kansas, killed Thursday in the Philippines, was a son of State Senator McTaggart. He enlisted at Independence May 3, 1898. Prior to his enlistment he was principal in the Coffeyville school.

## Gen. Lunas Wounded

New York, May 5.—A Manila dispatch to the Journal says General Luna was wounded in the fighting near San Tomas yesterday. The dispatch also says that a monitor is already shelling Paramaque, south of Manila.

**Name Probably Wrong**  
Washington, May 5.—The records of the war department do not contain the name of Lieutenant Toggart. The dead officer is probably Lieutenant McTaggart.

**Cable is Interrupted**  
New York, May 5.—The Commercial Cable company issued the following notice today:  
We are advised that the cable between Iloilo and Bacalao (Philippine islands) is interrupted.

## A REPORT FROM GEN. MERRIAM

### SAYS THE MINERS ARE GIVING NO SIGNS OF RESISTANCE AS YET.

Washington, May 5.—The war department has received the following despatch from General Merriam:  
"Wardner, Idaho, May 5.—Adjutant General, Washington: Inquest still in progress with closed doors. One hundred and twenty-eight arrests made by state officials under military support. No signs of resistance but indications are most of the leaders of the mob have escaped, going east and west into Montana and Washington, others hiding in the mountains. Sheriff at Thompson Falls, Mont., reports many arriving on foot over the mountain trails. The governors of Idaho and Montana are corresponding for arrests in Montana. Troops in position to do all that is possible. There is now no appearance of organized resistance."  
"MERRIAM."

## President Krueger Replies

Capetown, May 5.—The reply of President Krueger of the Transvaal Republic to the demand from the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, for the cancellation of the dynamite concession is published here today. President Krueger contends the concession is bona fide and constitutes no breach of the London convention. Transvaal, President Krueger insists, is entitled to its opinion as to what is best for the interests of the republic. The amendment of the concession as asked by the British government, the president adds, would be a breach of faith with regard to other parties.

## A BUTTE MAN IS UNDER ARREST

Anaconda, May 5.—Sanford Currier of Butte was arrested here this afternoon upon complaint of his wife, charging adultery with Mrs. Walker. The Curriers have two small daughters. Mrs. Currier visited the east last winter, during which time Currier and Mrs. Walker occupied the Currier residence at 607 East Fifth street. Shortly after Mrs. Currier returned her husband and Mrs. Walker eloped to Butte, where Currier worked at his trade of carpenter. Through poverty Mrs. Currier went working out, and during her absence last night her husband and Mrs. Walker came over from Butte and took possession of the house. His arrest followed today. Mrs. Walker cannot be found.

## Traction Company Incorporated

Denver, Colo., May 5.—The Municipal Traction company has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of building a street car system in Denver in opposition to the new company, which has absorbed the two old companies. Ex-Mayor T. S. McMurray is president. The company has applied to the city council for a franchise. It is claimed that the new city administration favors the company.

## Century Bike Riders

Chicago, May 4.—The following members of the Century Road club of America succeeded in riding over 20,000 miles and upwards during 1898, their mileage being approved by the road records committee: George G. Webber, Toledo, 38,278 miles (national record); Irving Harrison, Hackensack, N. J., 30,025 miles (state record); John E. Cullingsford, Camden, N. J., 23,284 miles; J. H. Jenkins, Philadelphia, 22,185 miles; Will G. Howe, Chicago, 20,550 miles (state record).

## BIG COMBINE IS FORMED

### All Steel Interests Are Now In One Company.

## CARNEGIE HAS SOLD OUT

### The New Trust Will be Capitalized At Nearly a Billion Dollars--The Future Plans.

New York, May 5.—The Times says: The entire interest of Andrew Carnegie in the Carnegie Steel company has been purchased by the co-partners in the business, with H. C. Frick at their head. The exact figure which represents the purchase price could not be learned. It is known, however, that the price was over \$150,000,000, and was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Carnegie. It is understood that one of the stipulations of the sale is that the new company shall retain the name of the present corporation. The new company includes not only all the Carnegie steel plants, but also the H. C. Frick Coke company, with its 40,000 acres of coke land in the Connellsville district; the Oliver Iron works, with its mines in the Lake Superior district; the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie railway, the Union railroad, which connects at Homestead with all the trunk lines east and west, and all the interests in several hundred miles of gas land.  
It is intended to increase the output of all the various departments of the joint company, so that the present famine in the steel market may be relieved and the continued export demand supplied. The former co-partners of Mr. Carnegie, 37 in all, purpose to retain the interests which they had individually, as members of the original Carnegie Steel company and to offer for sale to the public the shares which they have acquired from Mr. Carnegie. This intention, in the event of the purchase from Mr. Carnegie, had been intimated for some time, and long before the sale was effected an enormous demand for these shares had come from almost every part of the country.  
It is said the members of the new company expect a material increase in the value of their property—some saying that the property will double in value within the next five years. They say that evidences have recently multiplied that there will be an enormous demand for steel in the construction of all kinds of buildings, and that of necessity the value of their holdings will increase greatly. The Rockefeller interests are closely concerned in the transfer. It is said that the original movement toward the consolidation was initiated by John D. Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil company stated that one of the reasons for the failure of the organization was Carnegie's unwillingness to part with his property unless the company name was nominated.  
The gossip about the offer of \$100,000,000 for the Carnegie plant was way below the market. It was pointed out that no longer ago than last winter Mr. Carnegie was offered \$150,000,000 for all his iron and steel interests, including his iron and steel shops and railways. This offer he refused, so it is safe to assume that any offer he made, whether to an outside corporation, or even to his co-partners, was higher than \$150,000,000.  
In the opinion of those who are well informed on the subject the announcement of the consolidation of all or nearly all the big steel mills in the country will be made in a few days. No general consolidation has yet been entered into, but the final terms may be agreed upon at any time. Private advices from Pittsburg and Chicago yesterday helped to convey the impression, while the sentiment in Wall street is that the talk of consolidation is extremely probable. If the new general combine is effected, it is the opinion that the Carnegie Steel company will be the backbone of it, and will represent at least \$100,000,000 of its capital. What other concerns are yet included in the concern is as yet undecided, but it is said that it is likely to include the National Steel company with a capital of \$50,000,000, and said to be earning \$10,000,000 a year; the American Tinsplate company, capital \$50,000,000, with yearly earnings put at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000; the American Hoop company, capital \$30,000,000, with annual earnings in the neighborhood of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000; the American Steel and Wire company, capital \$30,000,000, with earnings of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 a year, and the National Tinplate and Enamel company, capital \$20,000,000, and with yearly earnings approximating \$5,000,000.  
Rumor also says that the Federal Steel company may be induced to enter the combine, but nothing tangible has been gotten out of this rumor. Friends of the Federal Steel company say it can afford to stand out against all propositions made to it, and it can accomplish nothing by taking up with the combine. It is pointed out that it controls its business from the ore from the ground to all its finished products. It owns iron mines, large coal tracts, coke ovens, blast furnaces, railroads, terminal and manufacturing plants. It owns the Duluth iron range from Ely to Two Harbors, near Duluth and branches. In connection with it it operates 22 steel ships to Loraine, Milwaukee and Chicago. At Milwaukee, Joliet, South Chicago, North Chicago and West Chicago it has its plants for finishing rails, billets, rods, ship plants, structural iron, merchant steel, cotton ties, etc. At Loraine it has factories for manufacturing pig iron, rails, including girder rails for street railway work, of which they do 75 per cent, billets, etc. At Johnstown there

are manufacturers for electrical motors, etc.—seven finishing plants. In the Carnegie combine it has large coal coke ovens, manufacturing coke a month. It has coke in other districts and operates about 25 blast furnaces. Then it owns the Joliet & Eastern railroad from Joliet, Ill., near the Wisconsin line, at Chicago, about 35 miles distant, a center, connecting with every railroad that centers in Chicago. One of its branches penetrates the Illinois coal mines at Coster. Another railroad connects the Chicago works with the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.  
As for the talk of the Republic Steel company being included in the combination, it is said there is little probability of it, although daily conferences have been held in this city between Mr. Frick, Judge Moore and other parties interested in the proposed combination. None of them will talk on the subject.

## THE RUMOR HAS BEEN CONFIRMED

### ALL THE STEEL AND IRON CONCERNS HAVE ENTERED THE COMBINATION.

Chicago, May 5.—The Times-Herald says: John W. Gates has confirmed the rumor regarding the combination of the iron and steel industries of the country. Mr. Gates has just returned from New York, where a recent conference of the steel magnates was held for the purpose of arranging the details. The president of the American Steel and Wire company said that all the difficulties in the way of the combination had been removed and that the financing of the great combination which will control the entire steel industry of the country, has been successfully carried to a conclusion.  
The headquarters of the new company will be in New York, and according to Mr. Gates, the capital stock will be between \$500,000,000 and \$800,000,000 and he coolly remarked that the figure might reach \$1,000,000,000. The president of the new company, he remarked, will be H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, who has been so closely identified with Andrew Carnegie. Regarding the other officers he professed ignorance.  
Not the least item in the deal will be the retirement of Mr. Carnegie from the steel industry and the placing of his mantle upon the shoulders of Mr. Frick. In speaking of this, Mr. Gates said that Mr. Carnegie would positively have no interest in the new concern, providing the terms he proposed to the combination, were accepted. "And I suppose they have been," he concluded, "else the combine would not now be an assured fact."  
Mr. Gates' company, the American Steel and Wire company, was one of two concerns that held out against the combine until recently. The other is said to have been the Federal Steel company. When asked about this, Mr. Gates said the difficulty was only a small one and intimated that it was a matter of price.  
The new company will be ready for operation by July 1, when, if present plans are followed, offices will be opened. Mr. Gates objects to having it called a trust, and maintains that not a single element of a trust enters into the matter. Continuing, Mr. Gates said:  
"This is simply a combination of all the big steel companies into one concern, which purchases the various plants outright at figures that have been agreed upon and accepted. It will be a splendid thing for the industry and the concern will begin business about July 1, at New York, with Mr. Frick as president. As to the capital stock, I cannot say definitely, but it will be over \$500,000,000, and may reach twice that sum."  
"How many companies will be taken in?"  
"I don't know the exact number, but the combination will be far-reaching. In fact, I guess it will take in all the companies worth having."  
"What were the trade conditions that led to the combination or made it seem advisable?"  
"As a matter of fact, I did not attend the New York conference and don't know what the ideas on the subject were. Speaking of myself, I say that it should be a splendid thing, because there will be but one distributor."  
"Will any of the factories be shut down or the output curtailed?"  
"By no means. There is business enough for all of them."  
"Will there be a rise in prices?"  
Mr. Gates considered a moment before answering and then said: "Would it not be a natural thing with but one distributor where formerly there were many? Business would be better and that prices would be also better."  
When asked what effect the combination would have upon his company, Mr. Gates replied that the effect would be good, but declined to specify in what particular. "I really don't know the inside of the affair," he declared, "and will be better able to tell more about it when I hear from New York. I know in a general way that all the arrangements have been completed for the consolidation."  
Mr. Gates was shown a list of the concerns said to have been sold to the new company and said he guessed the list was all right so far as it went, but intimated that it was incomplete. The list shown, together with the capital stock, is as follows: Carnegie Steel and Iron company, \$100,000,000; National Steel company, \$50,000,000; American Steel Hoop company, \$30,000,000; American Tinsplate company, \$40,000,000; Federal Steel company, \$39,291,900; American Steel and Wire company, \$30,000,000. In addition to the above Rockefeller Mesaba iron interests were admitted to be in the combine, but their capitalization was not given.  
Mr. Gates laughed at the report that instead of a combination of the usual sort the combination might take the form of an agreement to work in harmony after having obtained a controlling interest in the capital stock of the various companies. He asserted that there was no "harmony" business in it, but an out-and-out combination with a capital stock large enough to affright any man unaccustomed to the ways of Wall street.

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- THE EMPRESS PETTICOATS, made of Fancy Striped Metallic Cloth, with six-inch ruffle around bottom, full width, choice colorings in pink with green, heliotrope with silver and royal with silver, lengths 39 to 42 inches ..... **Only \$7.50 each**
- THE EMPRESS PETTICOATS, made of best quality Taffeta Silk with six-inch ruffle around bottom, full width and perfect in shape, choice colorings of light blue, pink and green, very stylish, lengths 39 to 42 inches ..... **Only \$17.50 each**
- THE EMPRESS PETTICOATS, made of best quality Taffeta Silk with three three-inch ruffles around bottom, full width and of perfect shape, in rich colorings of cardinal, purple, pink and green, lengths 39 to 42 inches ..... **Only \$20.00 each**

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- Fine All Wool Venetian Cloth Suits, tailor-made, in royal blue and black, jacket lined with taffeta silk and skirt with percaleine. Very stylish for street wear. Sizes 24 to 40 inches ..... **Only \$22.50 each**
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