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DAILY INTER MOUNTAIN

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VOL. XX, NO. 27

BUTTE, MONTANA, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Hennessy's



English "Cravenette" Rain Coats.

Just the garment for weather like this, because they are adapted to all weathers. You can go out in a storm when rain falls in torrents and come home when the sun shines. These rain coats are weather-proof but not air-tight. They're stylish for fair weather and satisfactory in foul. The one coat that does duty for two.

Cravenette Coats.

In iron gray and tan colorings, made with the new Raglan sleeves and new yoke back, cuffs to sleeves and velvet collar to match coat, shoulders and sleeves are lined with silk, all sizes. Price \$30.00 each.

A similar style in light tan color at \$25.00 each.

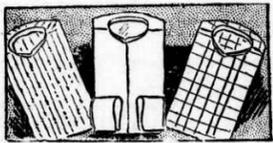
Dark iron gray "Cravenette" coat, back lined with fine black satin and diagonal tweed, double stitched edges, cuffs to sleeves, black velvet collar. A rich and beautifully finished coat. Price \$35.00 each.

Alexombric Coats.

Of fine Oxford cassimere in the new Raglan style, with cuffs. Sleeves and back lined with silk, fly front, edges double stitched, black velvet collar, in all sizes. Price \$30.00 each.

Alexombric coats of tan, Venetian cut, in the Raglan style, with fly front, stitched edges and seams, sleeves and back lined with silk velvet collar to match. Price \$27.50 each.

The "Beaconsfield" diagonal tan and Oxford waterproof coat, Raglan style, double stitched edges, fly front, velvet collar to match. Price \$25.00 each.



Men's Shirts

From the O. K. Lewis Stock

White Shirts

Men's white shirts, open back, medium length bosom, nearly all sizes; 75c shirts for 25c.

Men's white shirts, open front and back, short bosoms; \$1.00 shirts for 50c. "Quaker City" white shirts, short and long bosoms, neck and cuff bands of fine linen; \$1.50 shirts for 75c.

Full dress white shirts, very fine and extra wide linen bosom, open front and back, all sizes; \$2.00 shirts for \$1.00.

Fine white shirts, linen bosom, collar and cuff bands, a few sizes only and slightly soiled; \$1.50 shirts for 25c.

Men's black sateen and black drill shirts, all sizes; 50c. values for 25c.

Men's black sateen shirts, fine quality, in good line of sizes; \$1.00 values for 50c. \$1.50 values for 75c.

Colored Shirts

Men's fancy shirts, soft bosoms, laundered bands, cuffs to match; 75c shirts for 25c.

Fancy shirts of Madras and chevot, soft bosoms, laundered neckbands, cuffs to match, all sizes; \$1.00 shirts for 50c.

Fancy shirts of fine Madras and Oxford cloths, soft, with laundered neckbands and cuffs to match; new styles in nearly all sizes; \$1.50 shirts for 75c.

Fine soft shirts of imported Madras, cuffs attached, laundered neckbands; the "Star" brand \$2.00 shirts for \$1.00.

Men's silk shirts, with attached collar, good assortment of colors and shapes; \$5.00 shirts for \$2.50.

Large assortment of soft shirts of dark, heavy wool and very fine French flannel collars attached, light and dark colorings. All at

Half Price

Mail Orders to

Hennessy's

Butte, Montana

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CLARK!

Special to the Inter Mountain.

Washington, May 15.—Clark's speech occupied about an hour and a quarter.

He unquestionably made a great impression. Never was more wrapt attention in the senate. His voice was strong and positive. Campbell was present during his terrible arraignment by Clark. The closing was very pathetic and dramatic. He nearly broke down; tears came to his eyes and the other senators were visibly affected. Many senators speak in the highest terms of Clark and in many statements the general opinion is that he did the proper thing. There is a rumor here that Governor Smith is anxious to secure the vacant seat.

The resignation is already in the governor's hands. Hauser, Murphy of Helena, Joe Clark and Bickford were in the gallery.

Washington, May 15.—A sensation was sprung in the senate today soon after that body had convened. Scarcely had the routine business been concluded when Mr. Clark, of Montana, rose and addressed the chair on a question of privilege personal to himself. Mr. Clark said: "It has not been my intention to disturb the recognized traditions of this most honorable body by intruding my opinions upon any questions that might arise for consideration during the present session, but the question called up today for discussion so vitally concerns my own interests and the interest of the great state which I have the honor to represent, that I shall ask the indulgence of the senate while I, as briefly as possible, submit some remarks, referring to the character of the investigation; second, to the majority report of the honorable committee on privileges and elections, which has submitted findings adverse to the retention of my seat in the senate; third, to conditions existing in the state of Montana for a number of years prior to my election which justified my political action and, lastly, a statement as to the

IT IS ANNOUNCED TO THE SENATE TODAY

HE DELIVERS A PREPARED SPEECH CRITICIZING COMMITTEE AND ATTACKING MEMORIALISTS.

IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR.

course I deem best to pursue in the premises. It is not my desire to cast aspersions on the distinguished senators composing the committee and yet with a most respectful consideration for the learning, legal ability and eminent standing of these gentlemen, I am forced to the conclusion which I believe meets with the concurrence of both sides of this chamber, but also of 80 per cent of my constituents in the state of Montana, regardless of political affiliations that the methods of procedure in the investigation of this matter were manifestly unfair, and non-judicial and that they resulted in the verdict of the committee entirely opposite to that which would have occurred should the evidence have been confined to that which was admissible and pertinent to the issue.

I contend that the investigation involving a seat in the highest legislative body of this nation as well as the honor of an individual chosen for that position by the people of one of the sovereign states thereof, should be conducted in a strictly judicial manner and that in the proceedings established the rules of evidence should be applied.

It is well known to everybody that this was not the case. It is true there was a strong effort made by the honorable senators from Alabama, Maryland, Kansas and North Carolina at the beginning of the investigation to exclude all irrelevant testimony but their efforts were unavailing. The senators who filed the minority report expressed in emphatic terms their condemnation of the proceedings in this respect as well as a denunciation of the character and practices of the principal attorney and some of their witnesses who testified for the prosecution.

Acting on my own judgment and holding no one responsible for the result, I have concluded to place my resignation in the hands of the chief executive of Montana, and I here submit a copy of a letter addressed to him under date of May 11, and which is now in his hands.

The letter follows: Washington, May 11.—To His Excellency, the Governor of Montana: Dear Sir—The Sixth legislative assembly, on

the 28th day of January, 1899, elected me to represent the state of Montana in the senate of the United States for a term commencing the 4th day of March, 1899.

Under authority of credentials signed by the governor of Montana, I entered upon the discharge of the duties of that position on the first Monday of last December, after qualifying by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

On the 4th day of December, 1899, two memorials were presented to the senate, praying that my rights to continue to act as senator under the credentials which certified to my election should be investigated. These memorials, with accompanying papers, were referred to the standing committee of that body. After a protracted investigation of the allegations of said memorialists, the committee has submitted its conclusion to the senate in which it finds the seat which I now occupy, under credentials issued by the authority of a vote taken in joint assembly of the legislature on the 28th day of January, 1899, should be declared vacant.

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personally been guilty of corrupt practices have been sustained by the finding of the committee. Conscious of the rectitude of my own conduct and after a critical examination of all the evidence taken by the committee, I am convinced that those friends who were so loyal to me during that bitter contest, did not resort to dishonorable or corrupt means to influence the action of the members of the legislature in their choice of a senator; yet I am unwilling to continue to occupy a seat in the senate of the United States on credentials which its committee have declared rest for their authority upon the action of a legislature which was not free and voluntary in its choice of a senator. Self-respect and due regard for the opinion of my associates and a sense of duty to the people of the state of Montana demand that I should return the credentials under which I am acting as one of the representatives in the senate, leaving the state and her people to take such action as will conserve and promote her best interests in the national council. Influenced by these considerations, I deem it eminently proper, without unnecessary delay, to resign the position of United States senator from the state of Montana to which I was chosen by the Sixth legislative assembly of Montana on the 28th day of January, 1899. With sentiments of esteem, I remain respectfully yours,

W. A. CLARK.

Mr. President, I desire, in retiring from the senate to state that I have here made some warm friends, whom I regret to leave. I have received from the honorable presiding officer most courteous attention. I am deeply indebted to the generous sympathy and support of almost all of my democratic colleagues, and for the cordial good wishes of a great number of republican friends. I wish to express my profound gratitude.

There is yet some doubt as to what will be done with the resolution of the committee on privileges and elections in the Clark case. This committee will hold a meeting to consider a form of procedure, some of them think the senate should take action on the resolution, but others say the resignation leaves the seat vacant and no action is necessary. It is said a peculiar condition exists in Montana. The governor, an anti-Clark man, is in California and Lieut-Gov. Springs, a friend of Clark is acting. It is said by some of the Montana men that Springs may make an appointment.

None of the charges affecting my personal honor or which alleged that I had

BRITISH OCCUPY TOWN OF DUNDEE

BOERS RETREATED TO GLENCOE, FIRST LOOTING HOUSES AND DESTROYING COLLIERIES.

RUNDLE HAS CHECKMATED LAST ATTEMPT OF BOERS.

Boers are Retiring from Brandsdrift and Have Left Ladybrand, and Evacuated Mequatling's Neck

London, May 15.—6 p. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Dundee, May 15.—1 p. m.—We have occupied Dundee. About 2,500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe, where they entrained. Their wagons also left yesterday by DeJagers' drift and the Dannhauser road. The kaffirs said they were going to Laing's Nek. Almost every house in Dundee is completely looted. The navigation colliery is all right. The machinery at the Dundee collieries is destroyed. The houses of the town are damaged, but are structurally intact."

Brand's Drift, May 13.—General Rundle has completely checkmated the attempt of the Boers to come south again, and the enemy are retiring before the persistent advance of the British. Many have been captured or are surrendering. There were 150 of these yesterday and today, among them President Steyn's brother. The Ladybrand district is clear of Boers. They have evacuated Mequatling's Neck and are now near Lindley.

Plumer's Camp, May 4, via Ootsi, Monday, May 7.—The natives who have arrived here say that the bombardment of Mafeking on May 1 was not heavy. Twelve hundred and eighty refugees from Mafeking have reached here.

The patrols who have returned from the northern borders of the Transvaal, say they saw no signs of Boers, but do not seem to be disposed to be aggressive.

Lourenzo Marques, May 15.—The Boers Saturday occupied the kaffir location at Mafeking. They were in turn attacked during the night of Saturday, and on Sunday found themselves surrounded. The Boers lost seven killed and 17 wounded. The British loss is reported to have been heavy.

London, May 15.—1:30 p. m.—The war office today furnished tardy confirmation of the Associated Press story of yesterday telling of General Buller's move on the Biggarsberg in a dispatch from General Buller, as follows:

Kemps' Farm, May 15.—The following telegrams sent to Roberts are now reported to you. They begin under date of May 13. In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at Biggarsberg on May 11, I concentrated the Third cavalry brigade of the Second division and some corps of artillery at Sunday river-drift, on the Helpmasakar road and directed Colonel Bethune to advance on Greytown with the Bethune mounted infantry, Umvoti mounted rifles and the imperial light infantry.

On May 12 we moved to Washbank and Bethune to Pomeroy, while the Third Cavalry moved on Elandsplaag occupied, Indola mountain. On May 13 I sent General Hamilton with three battalions up the slope of Witteck hill. The Third Cavalry brigade followed on the east side of the main road and Bethune attacked by the Pomeroy road from three sides.

The enemy hurriedly abandoned the position which they had strongly entrenched and retired to Nek, in front of Helpmasakar, where we hope to dislodge tomorrow, as many of them as have not retired. We have gained the summit of Berg with the loss of only a few men wounded. I advance tomorrow on Bethune and Hillaryd's Nek. Major Gough, with a small force, was certainly due to the excellent troop leading of Generals Hamilton and Lord Dundonald and Colonel Bethune. The enemy evacuated Helpmasakar during the night, leaving the rear guard of about a thousand men in front of us. These we have forced back throughout the day under considerable difficulty, as they fired all the grass on top of the Berg as they retreated, and the wind being unfavorable, we were scarcely able to see at all. I halted the infantry, who marched very well through the smoke at Bethune. The cavalry have not yet reported, but are some miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners. Our casualties are small.

Kemps' Farm, May 15.—Dundonald reported late last night that he had driven the rear guard on to the main body of the enemy, near Burlalinden, where they occupied in force a strong position on Witteck hill. Dundonald then halted. He was 25 miles as the crow flies from his previous night's bivouac, and had covered a weary country most of the time, riding through the smoke. From prisoners I learn that the enemy numbered over 2,000 at Helpmasakar, and being now joined by those who left Vanjonders' pass, they must total nearly 3,000 men.

We move on Dundee today. Hildyard reports the occupation of Wessels' Nek and is repairing the line. Judging from the above dispatches the British advance is a matter of days. The Boers, who were active at first, later appear to have shown the same readiness to retreat which is now marking the movements of the federals in the Free State.

TO END EMBROGLIO. DENMARK MAY CHARTER DANISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Cuts Off Both Germany and America—Congress Must Act On Matter This Session.

New York, May 15.—An article in the Vorland, the organ of the Danish government in Copenhagen, states that Denmark is considering a plan to put an end to the Danish West Indies Islands muddle by placing the islands in the hands of a chartered company, which will conduct their affairs under the Danish flag, and thereby cutting off Germany as well as the United States from obtaining possession of the islands.

It is perfectly well understood in diplomatic circles in Washington, it is stated, that unless congress acts on the matter during this session, this government cannot become a purchaser.

From the time the sale of the islands was mooted prominent business men have contended that the sale should not take place.

According to the Vorland it was understood by the promoters from the start it would be necessary to reform the enormously expensive administration of the islands and wipe out the old monopolies. The first plan is to start a national

bank at St. Thomas to which the government has already given private consent.

The present customs regulations will be abolished and new ones instituted. A local steamship line will be run between St. Croix and St. Thomas and side trips will be made to Porto Rico.

The customs regulations are to be changed to increase the freight traffic. The exports from St. Thomas to St. Croix from 1897 and 1898 amounted to \$107,500, and from St. Croix to St. Thomas \$4,700.

A steamship line between the islands and the United States will be maintained. Coal stations will be erected at St. Thomas and these will be on a large scale.

VERY GOOD POLITICS. HAWAII AND PORTO RICO IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Leaders Consider It a Good Play to Seat Six Delegates From Each Island.

Chicago, May 15.—The Record says: Hawaii and Porto Rico will send delegates to the democratic national convention. Each island will be accorded six delegates if the wishes of the democratic leaders are carried out.

Senators Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, recently received a letter from some Sandwich Islanders who said they were anxious to know if the convention would seat a Hawaiian delegation should one come to Kansas City, July 4th.

Senator Jones replied that the convention itself would have to pass on that question, but it is said he advised the Sandwich Islanders to send along their delegation and it might be seated.

Democratic managers say there is some pretty politics in the idea of giving seats in the convention to a Porto Rican delegation. They believe it will be a good play in view of the fact that the democratic platform will contain an anti-imperialistic plank.

By sending a delegation from Porto Rico and giving it six votes the democrats in convention would demonstrate in a practical way their contention that Porto Rico is part of the United States and is a territory co-equal in all things political with the Indian Territory Alaska or the District of Columbia, which are unorganized territories.

FOUR THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE

PROBABILITY NUMBER WILL BE DOUBLED BEFORE THE END OF WEEK.

DISAFFECTION IS SPREADING TO IRON DISTRICTS.

It is Feared All Miners of Entire Lake Superior Mineral Belt May Go Out.

Special to the Inter Mountain.

Houghton, Mich., May 15.—Nearly 4,000 employees of the copper mines are now on strike, with a probability of the number being doubled before the end of the week. The Quincy, Osceola and Arcadian mines are idle. The Wolverine and Kearsarge strikes are settled and the mines working. A small strike at Mark Hanna's iron mine at Ishpeming shows the disaffection is spreading to the iron districts. The copper and iron mines of Michigan employ 25,000 men, with another thousand in Wisconsin and from 6,000 to 8,000 on the Vermillion and Mesaba iron ranges of Minnesota. There seems to be much interest manifested among the miners of the entire Lake Superior mineral belt.

Kansas City, May 15.—The street car strikers continue to lose strength, and today there was hardly a semblance of a strike on the Metropolitan lines.

St. Louis, May 15.—The strike on the Suburban Street Railway company's system having been settled at yesterday's conference, the cars on that road were running as usual today. A large number of the strikers returned to work. All the lines in operation yesterday were running cars by noon today with more regularity than on any day since the strike began, but seventeen divisions of the Transit system were not in operation.

REVISED CUBAN TARIFF.

IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE THE ISLAND'S REVENUES.

Changes in Schedules of Great Importance to American Importers Doing Business With Cuba.

Washington May 15.—The war department has made public simultaneously here and in Havana the schedules of the revised Cuban tariff, which go into effect June 15 next. The revised tariff, it is calculated, will slightly increase the revenues of the island, which were last year, approximately, \$16,000,000. The primary purpose of the Porter tariff is not to provide against a deficiency of revenues, but to stimulate importations from the United States. The trade between Cuba and the United States has not augmented since the American occupation, and even the application of the Porter tariff was not attended by any benefit in the increase of the aggregate volume of trade. Of the imports into Cuba less

than 50 per cent originate in the United States.

The Porter tariff made cuts in the old Spanish tariff, and in the very beginning attention was directed to food products. It was felt to be just that these necessities of life should sustain as little tax as possible. So cattle were admitted at a duty of \$1 per head, and foodstuffs generally paid only 15 per cent ad valorem. The military authorities in charge of the island were surprised to witness the effect of these changes. The prices of food did not go down in Cuba; several staples at least actually advanced. Lack of competition and conservatism are the reasons assigned for this state of affairs. There may be a remedy in reciprocity with the United States. At any rate the tariff revisers felt that they could do little to meet this strange situation, and recommended that the few changes they submit be tested for another year before more radical measures are employed. Therefore, about the only important reduction made by them in the food schedules is in the duty on salt cod and codfish (largely consumed in Cuba), which is reduced from \$2 to \$1, and in the duty on wheat flour, reduced from \$1.20 to \$1. The duty on cattle is raised from \$1 to \$2 per head.

There are many other changes in the other schedules, however, that are believed to be of the greatest importance to American exporters doing business with Cuba. These changes relate largely to manufactured articles.

OFF THE WORLD'S WIRES.

Condensed Items of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

San Francisco, May 15.—Jack Moffat of Chicago, who will on June 1, meet the Pacific midweight champion, Al Neill, has arrived in this city.

Leipzig, May 15.—It has been snowing heavily here since early morning. The thermometer registers 36.1-2 degrees. There is also a heavy snow fall at Chemnitz.

Chicago, May 15.—State Game Commissioner Lovelady is vigorously prosecuting boys arrested and charged with shooting song birds in Illinois. During the last week he secured twenty-one convictions.

Washington, May 15.—Liliuokalani, ex-queen of Hawaii and her retinue will leave Washington today for Honolulu. Her health is enfeebled, and it is not likely that she will return to this country.

New York, May 15.—Chas. S. Wilbur, superintendent of the census has begun to swear in the census enumerators. There are to be about 1,063 enumerators scattered through the various districts of the city.

Greenwich, Conn., May 15.—The steam yacht Oneda, with its owner, E. C. Benedict, on board, will leave Indian Harbor today after a week of preparation for a two weeks' cruise. The yacht will go to New York where Grover Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson will go aboard.

FOR CHILDREN'S HOME.

Sacramento, Cal., May 15.—Mrs. Leonard Stanford, on the anniversary of her deceased son's birth, has delivered over to Bishop Grace the deed to the Stanford mansion, which shall hereforth be known as the Stanford-Lathrop children's home. At the same time a \$75,000 transfer was made which will serve as an endowment fund for the institution.