THEY'VE GOT THE WORD

The Four and Twenty Lawyers Started at Last.

HOURS SPENT IN SCORING

Judge Dixon Opens for the Proponents, Who Are to Have the Introduction and the Close of the Case.

BUTTE, July 28.—Sparring for the shady corner of the ring occupied the time of the four and twenty lawyers in the Davis case to-day. The seconds of the contestants were not satisfied with the corner assigned them by the referee, Judge McHatton, on the ground that it placed the sun in their eyes and put them at a disadvantage. The proceedings were exceedingly uninteresting, and unless the lawyers can do better than they did to-day it is certain that they will not be able to hold a candle to the races as a drawing attraction. This preliminary sparring lasted until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The contestants' side of the case was presented by Warren Toole of Helena. Colonel Ingersoll listened closely to the argument and nodded approvingly as a good point was made by the speaker. Occasionally he whispered something in the ear of the speaker.

The argument of Mr. Toole lasted most of the forenoon. They presented authorities in favor of making the contestants the plaintiff in the case and have the opening and closing. He said that all that is admitted by the contestants is that Andrew J. Davis is deceased, and that he was of sound mind at the time when the presented will was issued. He said it would be illogical to make the burden of proof rest on the defendants in a case. If the proponents have the opening and closing, the burden of proof should rest on them. If the burden of proof rests on the contestants, the contestants should have the opening and closing. The contestants were willing to take the affirmative of the case and the burden of the proof.

Mr. Toole spoke for an hour and a half and was followed by Nathaniel Meyer, the New York lawyer, who also spoke for the contestants, and then Colonel Ingersoll had something to say on the matter.

This consumed the forenoon session. In the afternoon Judge Kirkpatrick presented an argument for the proponents as to which side had the right to open and close the case. "What is the meaning of the term burden of proof?" inquired the speaker. "The strict meaning is that if no evidence is adduced by the party on whom the the burden is cast, the case is won by the other side. In all cases this burden is thrown on those propounding a will. The existing state is a state of intestacy. The proponents seek to alter this state of intestacy by propounding a will. Hence upon the proponents rests the burden, and they are the plaintiffs in the case."

Judge Kirkpatrick's argument occupied a half hour. He was followed by Judge Woolworth of Omaha on the same side of the question.

"I don't see why so much time should be consumed in attempting to prove that two and two make four," began Judge Woolworth.

"Sometimes two and two make 22," remarked Colonel Ingersoll.

"Don't be so frivolous," said Colonel Sanders.

Judge Woolworth proceeded with an argument which was as uninteresting as had been the other arguments. The general public showed a little interest in the matter.

"In the whole course of his philosophy of cosmogony," said Judge Woolworth, "my friend Colonel Ingersoll goes on the principle, 'Prove it; if you don't prove it, I don't have to believe it.' So it rests on us to prove this will, and we must be the plaintiff, as the burden of proof rests on us."

Attorney Clayberg of Helena made the closing argument. He claimed that the only questions to be determined by the jury are the questions raised in the contest. The will has been filed and the contestants have raised the points to be decided; hence upon the contestants rests the burden, and they should have the opening and closing.

The court then said that he does not deem it at all essential or material as to the mode in which the issues are to be tried. The material question is what are the issues to be tried. The issue to be tried is whether or not this is a valid will. The issue involves two questions under the contest. The solution of either one would avoid the necessity of solving the other. If the question as to whether the will was executed is decided adversely, then it will be unnecessary to decide whether the will has been revoked. The judge could see no reason to change the views he expressed yesterday, and decided that the proponents should open and close the case.

Attorney Meyer asked whether the proponents would be allowed to reserve important evidence for the closing presentation of the case. He said that the contestants would certainly object to any but testimony in rebuttal.

An exception was taken by the contestants to the ruling of the court.

Judge Dixon then opened the case for the proponents. He first read the petition of John A. Davis for letters of administration on the will, a photograph copy of which was attached to the petition.

The judge then read the contest of Henry A. Root and Maria S. Cummings to the petition of John A. Davis. The answer of the proponents to the contest of Mr. Root was then read. The amended contest of Henry A. Root was then read. Following came the reading of the replication. The reading of these papers consumed about three-quarters of an hour.

Judge Dixon then said: "I do not propose to make a long statement as to what we will do as it will be better for you to hear the evidence. But I will state a few things that may assist you in your consideration of the evidence. John A. Davis is the proponent of the will. That is, he maintain that this is a genuine will of the late Andrew J. Davis and not revoked. Henry A. Root and Maria S. Cummings claim that the will is not genuine. If you will bear in mind that the main issue is whether this is really a genuine will, and throw aside all immaterial considerations it will greatly help you in the matter.

"We claim that in 1866, while on a visit to the home of James Davis in Davis county, Iowa, Judge Davis executed this will. To avoid confusion remember that James Davis and Job Davis, witnesses of the will, were not relatives of Judge Davis, but only friends. They are both dead. The only living witness is J. C. Sconce, who will testify that he was present and saw Andrew J. Davis sign the will, and saw James and Job Davis sign the will, and that he signed it himself. We shall show beyond any doubt that the will was duly executed.

"It seems to be the stand of the contestants that the will was a strai[illegible] out forgery, got up by a conspiracy [illegible] the purpose of obtaining possession [illegible] the estate. That is a very serious charge, involving criminal responsibility as well as moral turpitude. If it be true, as they claim, the character and reputation of a large number of persons are involved. It is a charge that is not to be established by inferences or mere suspicions. There is something involved more than the amount of money. The character and reputation of men are at stake. To declare the will a forgery is to declare that many reputable men are concerned in one of the worst of crimes, forgery.

"The charge must be clearly proven. The man who it is claimed wrote the will long after the year 1866, is here to defend his character. Mr. Sconce, who is also involved, is also present.

"I don't want you to take my word as to what is to be proved. Carefully examine and listen to the evidence and see how close the evidence comes to the statements of counsel. Another thing is not to make up your minds until the entire case is before you. One thing might look convincing, but wait until both sides are heard. We shall endeavor to make this case as easy and brief for you as possible and will take up as little unnecessary time as possible. On your part we ask that you give honest attention to the case and render an honest verdict."

Those who remained during the afternoon session were rewarded by hearing Colonel Ingersoll talk after he had got warmed up. The colonel followed Judge Dixon, presenting the preliminary statement for the contestants. He made a case against the will that seemed very convincing, and that had a strong effect on the audience, whatever it may have had on the jury. The colonel said:

"It did not occur to me that the counsel for the contestants would be called on to present one side of the case until after the evidence for the proponents was in. But it makes no difference. What I want to say I can say now. I ask, as did the counsel on the other side, that you give your best attention to this case. The will is either genuine or a deliberate forgery, and if it is proven to be a forgery, certain persons must lose their reputations. I will say right here that we will make no statements that we do not believe we can prove. If the evidence here shows that this is the last will of A. J. Davis, then of course you must find it so, no matter how many heirs may be left without a dollar. And, on the contrary, if it is proven to be a forgery, then to decide, no matter who may be deprived of money or whose reputation may be at stake.

"On March 11, 1890, Andrew J. Davis died. A few days afterward John A. Davis swore that his brother died without making a will. He also swore that in Washington he had a conversation with A. J. Davis in which he said that a will ought to be made, but A. J. Davis didn't feel strong enough to make a will and it was postponed. John A. Davis swore to that for the purpose of convincing the court that no will had been made.

"At the funeral at Springfield, Mass., most of the heirs were present. John A. Davis, Erwin Davis, Henry A. Root, several sisters and nieces were present and they had a talk on the subject. We will show that John A. and Erwin Davis then entered into a combination to obtain the estate. They contended that the money was useless to women and that all they wanted was a few hundred dollars, and that it would be a nonsense and an injury to them to give them so many thousands of dollars; that they would take care of them. Henry A. Root was approached on this matter, but declined to enter the compact, declaring that the women, whether old or young, were entitled to their rights. Then John A. and Erwin Davis tried to frighten the other heirs by telling them it was very doubtful whether they ever got anything or not. He said there might be an estate and might not be. And that if there was a will it would take five years to settle the matter, and that if there was no will it would take 10 years. He asked John A. Davis whether that was not the law in Montana, and John A. Davis said it was.

"But Henry A Root advised them not not to take such advice, but to consult a lawyer. So a difference of opinion arose between Henry A. Root and John A. and Erwin Davis, and that was the commencement of this suit. John A. Davis threatened to go into partnership with the boy in Iowa, and you will hear more about that boy before we get through.

"On returning to Montana, John A. Davis asked to be administrator and he was resisted by Henry A. Root. That was heard in this court. John A. Davis was successful and the case was appealed to the supreme court. Just at the time when this was pending in the supreme court, telegrams passed. One telegram asked how Arkansas was; and the answer came back that Arkansas was all right. Soon afterward a will was filed and John A. Davis made an affidavit that this was the last will and testament of his brother. It gave everything to John A. Davis, had been in existence 24 years, and yet A. J. Davis never intimated to John A. Davis that he was to be the sole legatee; so that after the brother was dead John A. Davis conscientiously and truthfully swore that his brother had died without a will. It seemed surprising to us.

"The next thing was to examine the will to see if it had any ear marks of fraud. The first thing to attract our attention was its age. That it was made when Andrew J. Davis was probably not worth $1 above his debts, and should be allowed to remain uncharged after he became a millionaire.

"The next surprising thing was where the will had been kept. Andrew J. Davis was as methodical as the multiplication table. Why didn't he keep it with his other valuable papers. This will was attested by three witnesses, yet only two were necessary in law. That excited a little suspicion. We will show that two of the pretended witnesses are dead, one of them for 22 years. So I think you will understand why it was necessary to have a third witness. It was necessary to have one live witness. No matter when he signed it—no matter.

"Another thing that attracted my attention was the spelling of the little word 'give.' He spells it 'guive.' That was a very strange spelling. So we thought it necessary to find the man who spells 'give' with a 'u,' for certainly no two men on earth spell that word that way. That little word 'give' gives away the whole case.

"Then he spells the word 'whether' 'wherther.' So we would try to find the man who spells 'give' with a 'u' and 'whether' with two r's. Then the next thing he writes 'desposing' for 'disposing.' The next thing was to find a man who spells 'shall' 'shal.' Another curious word is 'worldy' for 'worldly.' Now if we could find all these peculiarities in one man, he must be the man we are after. The next word that attracted our attention is 'sheet for 'sheet.' Another curious word is 'declair' and sometimes 'declari' for 'declare.' Then in writing the word 'and' he sometimes leaves off the letter 'd.' This man also wrote 'testimony,' 'testimany.' Another peculiarity is that nearly every word that ends with a 'd' he makes the 'd' separate. It is so all through the will with one exception. He makes a 'the' and a 'that' in a very peculiar manner. He combines the 't' and 'h' in a way that can't be mistaken. I can tell this man's writing anywhere. Then he makes the letter 'g' in the word 'guive' very different from the same letter in all other words beginning with 'g.' He has a little curley-cue at the top. That will be one of the most convincing things in this case as to who wrote that will. Then he makes two kinds of 'f's.' He makes an 'f' in the most peculiar manner ever known on earth. Then his 'p' is peculiar. In this will the 'p' is simply a straight mark. It is wonderful how many peculiarities there are in this one piece of paper. The man who wrote this will wrote words ending in 'er' without the 'e.' Then, in nine cases out of 10 he makes an 'o' and an 'a' alike. That is another peculiarity of this blessed will. Then, in making a 'v' he makes likes it an 'n,' but with a long streamer. The thing was to find another living man who made 'v's' this way. He also makes a very peculiar character '&.' Then he often made no difference between 'b's' and 'h's.' B is the best letter he can write. Another peculiarity is that he doesn't make long 'y's' or long 'g's.' He turned them strongly to the left.

"Now the only thing to find was some other man who wrote just like the man who wrote this will, and he would undoubtedly be the man who wrote this will.

"We went down into that country and we found that James Davis had made a will himself. Oh, another thing I forgot! And it is splendid. In the latter part of the will occurs a piece of tautology, where he says 'I have' twice in attaching the seal. It occurred to us that this might be a mistake in the form book, and so we found. We were down into Iowa where wills grow, and we found two wills written by the same man, one of 1882 and the other of 1885. They were both written by one man for James Davis. And we found another written by the same man in 1887. In these will we find the word 'guive,' and 'wherther,' and these other peculiarities. Don't you see we are on the edge of a demonstration? Next is the word 'worldy,' and 'declair,' and 'testamany,' and 'an,' and the 'd' made separate from the balance of words ending in 'd.' We found the same 'the' and 'that.' Then around the signature of A. J. Davis he made a kind of picket fence to keep the signature from getting out. So on these other three wills the name was fenced in in the same manner. So all the other peculiarities were the same. And we found that the man who wrote the three other wills wrote the Davis will. I don't care how many witnesses you bring here who saw the will in 1866. Bring them up by the hundred. Those who see these three wills and the Davis will will say they were written by the same person. We will also show that the man who found this will is the man who wrote it. He was the same man who wrote the two wills for James Davis and the will for Herman. And Mr. Dixon says he is here, and is ready to furnish this music. I am glad he is here. I want him. The name of the man is James R. Eddy, and he wrote the will in April or May, 1890. He wrote all the will except the signature and that was traced.

"This man Eddy was born in 1858. The will was supposed to have been written in 1866. And he wrote that will. He was eight years old. And he wrote that will. I don't think it. I know it. And if I had the money I would bet a billion dollars on it. Every event is a link in this chain. A lie won't fit anything except another lie. If a man starts lying he has to keep lying. But the time comes when he has to give a lie that will fit a fact. And he can't do it. When Eddy wrote the three wills he had no idea of writing the Davis will. In writing the Davis will he had no idea but to make it look old. The only effort to disguise his writing was that it is finer, and the words were closer together and the 'ts' were crossed. But I will prove to you when the will is produced that the 'ts' were all crossed at the same time. He wrote the will and then went back and crossed his 'ts' afterward. And while he was in the crossing business he crossed letters that were not 'ts.'

Another thing, this will was copied from the same form book as the Hemm will and the Sloan will, both having the double 'I have' like the Davis will.

"Now every man has trade marks on his writing. A man can't be a hypocrite and stand guard every moment. So in forging the signatures of names Davis and Job Davis, who had died before-hand, he leaves his trade mark. We will also establish to your satisfaction that the signature 'A. J. Davis' was not written by A. J. Davis.

It looks like the genuine. It resembles the genuine as the dead man resembles the live man. The personality is out of the signature. When you look at it, it looks ashamed of itself. We will show you that the James and Job Davis signatures were written by J. R. Eddy."

It was now getting nearly 6 o'clock, and Colonel Ingersoll postponed the rest of his remarks until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he will again take the floor.

Attend the great meeting of the West Side Racing association. The races begin to-morrow afternoon.

TO HELP BROTHER GRIDLEY.

Fellow Wrestlers and Pugilists Will Give Him a Benefit.

BUTTE, July 28.—Acting on the suggestion of the STANDARD, the wrestlers and pugilists of the city have decided to give a benefit performance to C. H. Gridley, the wrestler, who was injured in his contest with Joe Burns last Sunday. The entertainment promises to be the best of the kind ever seen in the city, as will be seen by reading the following list of names of well-known athletes who have already volunteered for the occasion: Joe Burns champion light-weight wrestler of Montana, Billy Burns, the clever light-weight wrestler and boxer, Tom Devine, champion light-weight pugilist of Dakota, Cockney Maguire, champion featherweight of Montana, George Gannon, the well known welter weight of California, Peter Schumacher, champion middle-weight wrestler of Montana, Sid Huntington, champion feather-weight of California, and Johnnie McCaffrey a clever boxer recently from Ireland. It has not yet been decided at what place the entertainment will be held, but as soon as date and place are selected due notice will be given.

The races of the West Side Racing association, the best in the Montana circuit, open to-morrow. Don't miss them.

Go to the races to-morrow and pick the favorite.

Sowden Told to Go Ahead.

BUTTE, July 28.—By the motion of Alderman Lynch adopted by the city council last night, Day Scavenger Sowden found himself out of a job this morning. He hunted up the mayor, who explained that the motion was not calculated to include him, and told him to go to work as usual. This Sowden did with the understanding that the motion by which he was removed from office would be reconsidered at the next meeting of the council.

Wanted.

Four bartenders and six waiters. Apply to John Tooey, Butte.

Smokers of the celebrated and original "Cuban Blossoms" will in future find every cigar and every box branded "L. Lillis." All others are counterfeit. L. Lillis, 1,232 Second avenue, New York.

A. T. Playter, druggist, corner Main and First streets, is sole agent for the celebrated J. A. cigar, manufactured of the choicest havana tobacco.

Be sure to attend the races to-morrow

Letter heads, bill heads, job printing of every description neatly done at the STANDARD office.

Be sure to attend the races to-morrow.

HEARING THE CHARGES

Mr. Woolston Presents His Side of the Case to the Commission.

THE OFFICER'S DEFENSE

Rules for the Police to Be Formulated and the Rights of Street Car Companies to Be Protected.

BUTTE, July 28.—One-half of the city council, constituting the police commission, held two sessions to-day, one this morning and the other to-night. At the first meeting officer Anderson was "investigated." The charge against him was unnecessarily clubbing a prisoner, the notorious "Callahan the Bum," whom he and Officer Duheme arrested one night recently for insulting ladies on Upper Main street. After Callahan was taken to the station and while waiting for the jailor to lock him up Callahan applied an odious name to Anderson and, tearing his shirt open, made a run for the officer to assault him. Having found out the fellow's strength while assisting him to the station, and knowing from former experience what Callahan was, the officer did not care to let him carry out his intention and when close enough tapped him on the side of the head with his club. Callahan was then locked up and during the remainder of the night was as full of abuse and fight as he was before and wanted to "lick" every man that wore a policeman's star. Some meddlesome person, one of the regular tale bearers who are trying to superintend the police force, took up the matter and manoevered till he brought it to the attention of the council, and to-day's "investigation" was the result.

Callahan was the first witness placed on the stand and claimed to know absolutely nothing of what transpired on that night prior to the time that he ran against the officer's club because he said he was too drunk. After that, however, his memory seemed remarkably fresh on everything and declared that he bled at least a "bucketful."

The officer admitted having struck Callahan, but did so only to save himself from an assault which the prisoner attempted to make on him. Callahan had been very abusive while being taken to the station and resisted every inch of the way and continued his abuse even after he got to the station, and wound up by attempting the assault mentioned.

Officer Scott, who was acting jailor at the time, corroborated Anderson's statement, but declined to express an opinion when asked whether in view of the fact that three officers were present it was necessary to strike the prisoner.

Police Judge McMurphey, who investigated the affair the day after its occurrence, made a verbal report to the chairman of the commission exonerating the officer and sustaining him in his action. After the mayor and Aldermen Hinds and Pascoe had expressed their opinions about policemen clubbing prisoners, the court martial closed with a motion from Alderman Barret that the mayor reprimand Anderson. As his honor is credited with entertaining anything but too friendly a feeling toward the officer, the motion of Mr. Barret will undoubtedly be carried out to the letter and full measure.

Marshal Daum was present at the meeting and spoke a few words for the officer. He said that often it was absolutely necessary for policemen to use their clubs when dealing with men of the Callahan kind, and declared that if any of the aldermen were on the force a while they would soon learn this from experience. Officers frequently had their clothes torn to pieces by men whom they were trying to arrest, and besides, were often struck and beaten. He did not consider that it was required of a policeman to fuss and scuffle with refactory prisoners, neither was it an officer's duty to carry men to the station when they refused to go along peaceably after being placed under arrest.

To-night at 8 o'clock the commission got together again to hear the grievances of G. F. Woolston against Officer McNally who arrested him last Wednesday. The meeting was open to the public and a large crowd was in attendance. Mr. Woolston appeared accompanied by Attorney Haluron and the accused officer was present "all by his lonesome," as some one in the crowd expressed it.

The mayor asked Mr. Woolston to make his statement, and the manager began by saying that he did not care to put himself forward too much in the matter and did not desire to figure personally any more than was possible. He was here to work a scheme to get money to pay certain parties for a street railway. He represented the same syndicate that had backed him at Helena, and was trying to sell and buy a system of street railways, and in doing so was anxious to make as good a showing of interest on the investment as possible. He then referred to his first trouble when he was arrested for assulting a conductor and claimed that Chief Leyden, who arrested him, had no authority or right to turn him over to the county officers, and he accused the chief of having done so at the instigation of Under-Sheriff Gallagher, who, he said, was unfriendly to him.

After reviewing his troubles with the police since that affair, Mr. Woolston came down to the case in hand. He said on that day one of his gripmen had come to his office and told him that the police would not allow the cable cars to run. He looked out of the window and saw the track clear, and then went out himself. On the south of Park street and the west of Main there were many people. He asked the crowd to step back and it did so, leaving the track clear in front of the car, and then ordered the gripman to start the car and as he did so Officer McNally told him he would pull him if he did. He then jumped onto the car himself and told the gripman to ring the bell while he started the car himself. As he did so McNally also jumped on and threw back the grip allowing the car to run backwards. McNally next took hold of him by one hand and the gripman by the other and pulled them off. The conductor and another employe jumped onto the car and set the brakes thereby preventing the car from backing any farther. As soon as they were off the car, Woolston said, the policeman grabbed him by the shoulder and in a rough manner hustled him and the gripman through the crowd and up Main street toward the station. As soon as they were out of of sight of the crowd, the policeman released his hold on him and permitted him to walk along peaceably and quietly. As the representative of eastern capitalists he thought himself entitled to more respect and consideration than shown him on that occasion, and he desired the commission to consider this complaint. The principal duty of policemen was to assist in keeping the streets clear for traffic and to permit street cars to run regularly and on schedule time as he was trying to run them.

Marshal Daum also came in for a scoring and was accused of ill will and malice towards the company, which had suffered much injustice from that officer. On the same day, and for no other reason than to permit a circus parade to pass along Main street, the marshal had also stopped a car and caused a jam that required two hours to straighten and get the cars running regularly again. As a taxpayer he was entitled to more consideration than a traveling circus.

Officer McNally then made his statement. He said that at the time complained of the cable was standing on Main street, on the south side of Park; that the track immediately in front of the car was crowded with people watching the parade. When about half of the procession had passed, the gripman started up the car and he stopped him. Woolston came along and in an excited manner said the car would have to go through and then jumped onto the car and put on the grip, and the car began to move. The officer said he held out his cane as a sign to stop, and when the car reached him he jumped on and arrested Woolston and the gripman. Before making the arrest he loosened the grip and the car receded about six inches when it stopped, as another man had set the brake. After he and his prisoners got off, the man who was on board allowed the car to drop below the crossing and then stopped it. He denied having handled Mr. Woolston roughly, and said that after they were off the car and he had told the manager to come with him, the latter stopped and ordered the car to go on. He then took him by the arm and held him until clear of the crowd, when he let go. It was impossible to go on the sidewalk because of the crowd, and for that reason had taken the prisoners part of the way through the street. Once before on a Sunday he had had trouble with Mr. Woolston on account of a table he had placed on Park street at the corner of Maine, which was used by a ticket seller. He ordered the table removed but the order was not obeyed until the marshal appeared and repeated it. He had frequently had occasion to speak to Mr. Woolston about such matters and always received uncivil and curt replies and was told to mind his own business. He then mentioned several instances. In conclusion he disclaimed having arrested Woolston on account of any feeling he had toward him, but said he made the arrest because he considered it his duty, as he thought some of the women and children who were in the way would be injured. It was not to accommodate the circus that he stopped the car, but to prevent it from running over some one. In making arrests he made no distinctions, but sought to treat everybody alike without regard to their standing.

Mr. Woolston then complained that the police discriminated against him by allowing hackmen more privileges than were accorded him. Mayor Mueller said that the hackmen made just the opposite complaint and accused the police of "standing in" with the street car company.

Marshal Daum followed with a statement of the trouble he had had with Mr. Woolston, and said the latter had put up a sign at the corner of Main and Park streets in violation of the ordinance, and also another in Granite street, and when ordered to remove them he had defied him to disturb them. He had had other trouble with Mr. Woolston, and had always found him uncivil, impolite and ill-natured; in fact he had more trouble with the gentleman than he had had with all the other managers and superintendents of the company that preceded him.

Mr. Haldorn now arose to make some remarks, to which the marshal objected, saying it was unfair to allow Mr. Woolston the privilege of having counsel when the officer under accusation had none, and asked that Police Magistrate McMurphey, who had tried Mr. Woolston, be allowed to make a statement, he having heard both sides of the difficulty from witnesses testifying under oath.

The marshal was overruled and Mr. Haldorn was told to proceed, he in the meantime having said he only desired to read the law defining the rights and privileges of street car companies. This he did, and then, forgetting himself, made quite a lengthy argument in behalf of the aggrieved manager and suggested that the council formulate a set of rules for the guidance of the police and that they be given a few lessons in politeness and also be compelled to respect the rights of the street car company and to see that others did likewise.

The commission withdrew into a rear room, from which emergency was soon made and Alderman McDermot moved that the police be instructed to see that proper observance be given the rights of the street car company and that the suggestion of the attorney be carried out. The motion prevailed unanimously and the commission adjourned.

The races of the West Side Racing association, the best in the Montana circuit, open to-morrow. Don't miss them.

THE MILITIA UNDER ORDERS.

Mysterious Movement of the National Guard Under the Governor's Orders.

BUTTE, July 28.—Company F, of the state militia, drilled at the old pavillion to-night, a circumstance that gave rise to considerable talk and speculation, as the regular weekly drill of the company is on Friday night. A conversation between a couple of the members was overheard by a STANDARD reporter and from the remarks made it was learned that orders had been issued by the captain for the assembly to-night, at which the troops were instructed to hold themselves in readiness to answer a call at any time. At 10 strokes of the city hall bell they were to assemble at their armory for duty by the orders of the captain of the company, which, it was stated, were issued under instructions from the governor.

The armorys of the Emmet and Washington Guards are also located in the pavillion and are being guarded to-night by members of the companies. The court house and jail are under guard. Inquiry was made at the sheriff's office relative to the alleged orders to the militia but all knowledge of such orders was denied.

Conference of the M. E. Church South.

Special to the Standard.

HELENA, July 28.—The conference of the M. E. church south of Montana will begin to-morrow, about 25 ministers are expected in attendance. Bishop W. W. Duncan of South Carolina will preside.

Thirteen Cars of Horses.

BUTTE, July 29.—Thirteen carloads of horses from Missoula arrived on a special this morning Everything is ready for the races which open Thursday.

Be sure to attend the races to-morrow.

RITCHIE'S COMIQUE

BUTTE CITY, MONTANA.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY, 27.

HARRY HARRY
MONTAGUE'S MONTAGUE'S
COMEDY COMPANY.

THE BASHFUL VENUS.

FASCINATION.

SPLENDID OLIO OF SPECIALTIES.

Lajan, Emery & Russell, Wills & Farron, Carrie Duncan, Ray Fulburn, Jessie Eldridge, Kidd & Nichols, Verona Carrol, Jerry German, James Woodville, George Welch, Alma Armour, Louis Lafard, Etc., Etc.

False hood Gives Wrong Impressions

False statements are continually being made by rival local competitors for special practice in Butte to injure the reputation and business of Dr. Liebig & Co. The untruthful statement is made that they have not a licensed special physician in Montana who possesses the State Medical Board certificate. The truth is that Dr. Liebig & Co. are the only specialists in Butte who make an *exclusive* specialty of diseases of men that have the certificates of the State Medical Board authorizing them to practice. All claiming to be *exclusive specialists* for diseases of men either have no licenses or certificates at all, or they have been revoked for cause.

Dr. Liebig & Co. are responsible for what they say and to show that they can prove the above fact will make the same statement over their written signature. Dr. Liebig & Co. are not only the only exclusively special surgeons and physicians for diseases of men, but they are the most successful and responsible in the West. Not here to-day, and to-morrow—where are they? But here first, last and always; heavy tax payers in Butte and leading citizens building up the city. The oldest member of the staff of the Liebig World Dispensary, San Francisco, personally attends to the Montana division with principal offices corner of Main and Broadway, Butte. The old doctor is now in his 74th year and graduated in the Pennsylvania Medical college in 1847, having now had 43 years special practice. Before commencing practice in Montana he secured a Montana certificate from the State Medical Board, also a new license from the Butte City Board of Health. Dr. A. C. Stoddart, the president of the Liebig World Dispensary, also secured the certificate from the State Medical Board of Montana and is duly licensed. Dr. Stoddart is the pioneer specialist in Montana and California, having practiced on the Pacific coast since the days of '49. Much of the extensive practice of Dr. Liebig & Co. in Montana is on account of the thousands of badly treated cases, first maltreated by the unskillful, bringing on distressing chronic ailments. To avoid being maltreated or ruined by mercury and too strong remedies, come to or write Dr. Liebig & Co., Liebig World Dispensary, corner Main and Broadway, Butte City, Montana. Private entrance, 8 East Broadway.

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