The Anaconda Standard.

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NONSENSE BARRED

A Plain Description of What All May See if They Will

Such bright, warm days as have smiled upon Montana during the past few weeks make one almost wish that he had been born a spring poet, with all the license to bore other people that such a birth entails. But a plain, every-day mortal must not give expression to the enthusiasm which wells up unbidden from the depths of his plebeian soul at sight of nature's efforts to throw off the habiliments of death and clothe herself in the robes of life and loveliness. Oh, no! This is the especial privilege of the gifted few, and you and I, gentle reader, must not encroach upon their domain lest we be sat upon with the force and crushing effect of an able-bodied and well directed pile driver. So do not be alarmed; we know our gait, and will not presume upon the patience of a long-suffering public to indulge in any nonsensical rhapsodies about the return of summer.

But summer is here, just the same, and we take this opportunity to announe the fact to the people, lest in the hurry and worry of business it should escape their observation. Besides, it is our good fortune to live in a place where summer announces its presence by other and pleasanter means than suffocating heat and dust and drouth; consequently we may have greater reason to welcome its return than others whose lives are not cast in such pleasant places, and may notice it quicker.

Our place of residence is Bozeman, where the approach of the most delightful season of the year was heralded some time ago by grassy lawns and bursting buds and blooming flowers. Now the entire residence portion of the city is embowered in green groves, and to sit in the tower of the new hotel and look out over the city one might easily imagine himself in the midst of a veritable garden of paradise. On every hand there is a pleasing contrast of color, and to a lover of the beautiful the scene is entrancing beyond expression. Extending the view up and down and across the valley the loveliest landscape picture that ever delighted the eye of an artist is beheld. In the foreground lies a broad expanse of level or gently rolling country, relieved of any suggestion of monotony by numerous timber-girt streams whose courses can be traced from the points where they enter the valley to where they join and leave it together 30 miles below. Back of all, and forming an appropriate setting for this beautiful scene, are the grand old mountains, rising one above the other until they culminate in majestic peaks whose heads tower far above the line of perpetual snow.

Surely it is no wonder that the citizens of Bozeman are proud of their city and its surroundings, and it is no wonder that those who once settle here nearly always remain. There is no more attractive spot on the face of the earth, and as business opportunities here are excellent and everything is prosperous, there is no reason why any resident should ever become discontented.

Bozeman is a prominent candidate for the capital, and her chances for winning the coveted prize are very flattering. Being, for many reasons, the best residence city in the state, if she gets the capital her population will be wonderfully increased within a very few years, and it will be increased, too, by the better class of our people. The fact that Montanans all over the state are favorably impressed with the outlook for Bozeman is evidenced by the great number who have invested in real estate here during the last three or four months. The greater portion of those who have bought lots intend to build residences and make Bozeman their permanent abode. Some, however, have bought for speculative purposes, knowing that in no event will Bozeman property ever be worth less than it is to-day, and that in the event of her getting the capital their property will be worth double what they paid for it just as soon as the result of the election is announced.

For speculative purposes no one can go amiss in buying any property offered for sale in Bozeman, but those who wish to purchase lots on which to build homes for themselves will find our West Side addition superior in many respects to any other portion of the city. It is well watered, has excellent soil, and is located in that part of the town which will eventually be built up with the better class of residences.

Our terms are one-third cash, the remainder in 6 and 12 months without interest; or, $20 down and $10 per month until lots are paid for.

IKE N. SMITH, general agent, room 2, Owsley block, Butte, Mont.

George Audly, Cleary house, Granite.

THE SEAT OF WAR

Conflicting Stories from the Coeur d' Alenes.

BRIDGES ARE BLOWN UP

Horrible Massacre of Non-Union Men Reported in Fourth of July Canyon.

DYNAMITE UNDER THE MILLS

Progress of the United States Troops Impeded—Wild Excitement at Boise—Another Proclamation Issued.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

BOISE, July 13.—To-day has been one of great excitement in Boise City. Hundreds of messages from the Coeur d'Alenes were received, many false, some true, but all tended to keep the people in a state of intense excitement. Business is all but suspended on account of the terrible affair. Four companies of United States troops and 214 members of the Idaho militia arrived to-day at Cataldo, 17 miles west of Wardner. Three companies of colored troops from Missoula also arrived at Mullan to-day. They will wait to be reinforced by five companies of troops from Vancouver, Wash., before they attack the miners. W. B. Heyburn of Spokane sent the following dispatch to Governor Willey:

SPOKANE, July 13.—Last night strikers took 132 of our unarmed miners to the mouth of Fourth of July creek canyon, and after robbing them fired on them. To-day the bodies of 12 non-union men were found in the canyon riddled with bullets. A number of wounded men were carried away by their comrades. This afternoon 200 non-union men were sent out of Wardner by train under a guard of the strikers, who left the train after having escorted them 20 miles. Last night after starting the 132 out of the canyon they shot them down like dogs.

W. B. HEYBURN

Proclamation By the Governor.

Governor Willey to-day issued the following proclamation:

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 1[illegible], 1892.

WHEREAS, It has come to my knowledge and being satisfied that the execution of civil and criminal process has been forcibly resisted in the county of Shoshone, state of Idaho, by bodies of men, and that combinations to resist the execution of process exist in said county, and that the power of said county has been exerted and has not been sufficient to enable the officers having process to execute it, and

WHEREAS, Application has been made to me by the proper officers of said county to declare said county to be in a state of insurrection.

Now, therefore, I, Norman B. Willey, governor of the state of Idaho, in pursuance of the authority vested in me and the statutes in such case made and provided, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, and declare the county of Shoshone, in the state of Idaho, to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion.

The N. P. Demands Troops.

The governor received the following from the assistant general superintendent of the Northern Pacific at Tacoma:

TACOMA, July 13.

Gov. N. B. Willey.

The striking miners have blown up our track and bridge and have cut our telegraph wires in the vicinity of Wallace and Mullan. We again demand protection to our property and employes and that our communication be not interfered with, so that the lives of our passengers be not jeopardized. We shall hold the county and state responsible for all damages and delays. Can you not arrange for a guard of United States troops to guard our property and trains?

G. W. DICKINSON.

The Official List.

The following is the complete list of persons killed or injured at the Frisco mill, the list of those shot and killed last night by striking miners being not obtainable. The killed are Gus Carlson, Harry Cummings, James Hennessey, George Stanley, John Bean.

The injured are: John Whitely, leg injured; —— Peterson, cut on head; C. Culens, shot through the knee; John Gonkrafrager, shot in hip; Fife Wilcox, shot through the jaw; L. L. Abbott, bruised; S. Garver, deaf from explosion; R. K. Adams, rib broken; Charles Smith, head cut; —— Haleron, shot through the jaw; L. Corkuff, hurt in the left breast, will probably die; Hugh Campbell, head cut; E. M. Putman, head cut; John Ward, shot through the shoulder; John Nickelson, shock from the explosion.

There are eight others missing, supposed to still be under the debris. Among the missing is a brother of A. M. Essler, one of the owners of the Frisco mill.

One Thousand Soldiers on the Way.

The governor to-night received word from General Schofield at Washington that fully 1,000 troops will be on the field to-morrow. Troops are now on the road from Vancouver, Wash., Fort Keogh, Mont., Walla Walla, Wash. The governor has just issued the following:

General J. F. Curtis, Inspector General—

SIR—You will protect life and property within the county of Shoshone with all the force at your command and guarantee and protect the right of every man to labor wherever he can find employment. You will protect the railroad and telegraph lines; you will arrest and safely keep all persons known to have been engaged in acts of destruction to human life and property until the courts are able to enforce justice and give punishment to those who have violated the law; you will meet with force. Use every means at your command to reestablish order and domestic tranquility. The details of the objects to be accomplished are left to your own discretion.

N. B. WILLEY.

HOW THEY REGARD IT.

The Miners Claim to Feel Justified in Their Acts.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

WALLACE, July 13.—The original cause of the trouble at Gem is hard to locate. There is no doubt that the continued presence of the armed guards at the mines acted upon the miners as a red flag flaunted in the face of a bull. There is also no doubt that the guards had recently become very arrogant and offensive not only to the union miners, but also to their wives and children. On the other hand, the miners have been gradually preparing for a long struggle in case their last hope of what they considered fair treatment by the courts was not accorded them. It is vehemently denied by the union men that the recent decision of Judge Beatty in the injunction cases had anything to do with precipitating the conflict at Gem. But it seems certain that the decision, while not primarily the cause, had much to do with the readiness with which the miners flew to arms, many of them considering that it was the last straw; and with the feeling that their rights had been abridged and trampled upon, not only by the mine owners but also by the courts of law in the state of Idaho; and believing their cause to be just, many of them are prepared to fight individually or collectively, burn, destroy property, take life or do any act of violence to advance their cause, never for a moment considering the present or future consequence of their acts.

A Desperate Situation.

President O'Brien has had admirable control of all the striking miners in the region until recently; but the union has by its actions demonstrated that it proposes to win this fight by fair means if possible, but if not successful in that way, they will never stop or surrender the country until every mill is in ruins and every mine damaged as much as it is possible to damage it with dynamite and other explosives, and woe be to the mine owners, their sympathizers and the few remaining scabs. The military can hardly save the mills from annihilation. This is not an overdrawn picture it is the condition of affairs here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Every one feels that danger is imminent, that if the troops should arrive they would be attacked and that the attack would be the signal for explosion after explosion reaching from Burke to Wardner. At this hour the Twenty-fifth infantry has been checked both by obstructions and orders at Mullan. This action is said to have been caused by the mine owners, but it is more probable that the force is thought be too small for the emergency, as a march down the narrow canyon of the Coeur d'Alene river would not stop the danger no matter how well-disciplined or well-armed they were.

It would seem that even yet the application of a little good hard sense from both parties might avert further disaster and bloodshed, but as yet the mine owners have shown no signs of in any way yielding, and evidently it is their desire that the country should be placed under martial law, no matter what the consequences. They claim that it would be cowardice on their part to weaken now and will not do so even to save their own lives.

Burying the Dead.

The three dead miners who were killed at the battle at Gem were followed to their graves here this afternoon by more than 500 men. Miners' union badges were worn by most of the men. The Wallace band headed the procession and the services at the grave were more than usually impressive, but a fixed determined expression seemed stamped on the faces of all present.

Riddled With Bullets.

The little town of Gem is almost deserted and presents a very dilapidated appearance. Bullet holes are very plentiful and it seems wonderful how so many escaped. The Helena & Frisco mill has not yet been examined and it is impossible to tell anything yet about the number of deaths. There are many men missing, but, of course, they may be in hiding or leaving the country. Many express the opinion that more bodies will be found among the rocks and fallen trees when a search is made, but as yet no one has found time to make the examination.

The Alleged Massacre.

Telegrams from Spokane confirm the story of Abbott that more than 50 non-union men were killed in Fourth of July canyon, Kootenai county, and it is claimed that the bodies were robbed and mutilated. Twelve bodies it is said have so far been rescued. This story is denied by union men.

The Union Claims a Victory.

WALLACE, July 13.—At a late hour to-night the non-union men are reported to be leaving the country as fast as they can. The several camps are cut off from one another, some of the wires are down and intercourse of any kind is next to impossible. The union men here assert that the day's results are entirely in their favor, that the mine owners have given in and that the war is over. It is reported that the military has been requested to remain where it is, without advancing further.

THEY HOLD THE PASSES.

Troops Guarding Exits From the Scene of the Trouble.

By Associated Press.

WARDNER, Idaho, July 13.—Outwardly all is quiet in the Coeur d'Alene district, but it is the quiet of desperation. The strikers yesterday had a day of uninterrupted victory with complete possession of the mines and mills of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan and Sierra Nevada mines. The non-union men have been driven out of the country and the strikers, flushed with victory, are talking confidently of meeting the militia, and regular troops and fighting them with rifles and dynamite. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills are now loaded with dynamite and could be destroyed on a minute's notice. The same state of affairs exists at the Sierra Nevada. It is reported that dynamite has been sent down the railroad track to blow up the bridges and prevent the troops from crossing into the county. Armed men have left the town, it is supposed, to intercept the cavalry from Fort Sherman.

The strikers blew up a railroad bridge at Mullan this morning to prevent the troops from Missoula from effecting an entrance. All the Coeur d'Alene mines are filled with explosives preparatory to general destruction.

The strikers will have trouble to escape, as the federal troops hold practically all the passes.

A Bridge Blown Up.

By Associated Press.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 13.—The night passed without incident. The miners are resting on their arms. The colored troops arrived at 2 o'clock this morning. They are still there. It is feared that if they come to Wallace every mine of the association will be blown up.

Efforts are being made to hold the troops at Mullan to avoid disaster. All mills of

[Continued on the Seventh Page.]

LAID UPON THE SHELF

No Hope for the Passage of the Silver Bill This Session.

THE BALLOT TELLS THE TALE

Free Silver Men Make a Strong Fight, But are Downed by the House Goldbugs.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The attendance in the house was large this morning. The anti-silver democrats were full of confidence, the republicans alert and the silver men determined, but the latter had evidently little hope of success. Their programme suddenly changed this morning. They resolved to force the fighting and make the engagement decisive for the silver question. So they resolved to adopt the unusual course of voting against the previous question on the adoption of a special rule allowing the bill to be called up. If they were defeated this would be regarded as a test vote.

The ball was opened by Catchings, Speaker Crisp's lieutenant, who requested from the committee of rules a resolution to make the silver bill the special order of the day. Ex-Speaker Reed, as representative of the republicans, arose at the conclusion of the reading of the motion by the clerk and moved to lay the resolution on the table. The speaker declined to recognize Reed, ruling Catchings to have the floor. Reed insisted on his right to make a motion in advance of the one from Catchings, who was in control of the resolution and disclosed the purpose of his motion. It was to kill the resolution and with it the silver bill. The speaker maintained his position that Catchings had the floor. Catchings yielded the floor to Chairman Bland of the coinage committee, who offered an amendment to the resolution, having for its object a pathway to the amendment of the Stewart bill to meet all defects in it and apply the rule. Bland spoke 15 minutes, followed by Bartine of Nevada, the leading free coinage of silver republican, who spoke in favor of the bill in the same strain. Clark of Alabama spoke in opposition, though in favor of free coinage. He recognized the impossibility of making the present bill a law. Pattison of Tennessee, a democrat, heretofore classed as a free coinage man, spoke against the bill, saying he did not want another issue. He would march under the banner, "A public office is a public trust."

Reed then delivered a speech against the change of front by the democratic party on free silver. Reed was followed by Abner Taylor of Illinois against the bill. Pierce of Tennessee and Culberson of Texas, in its favor, closed the debate, when Catchings called for the previous question on his resolution.

On motion of Tracey the yeas and nays were ordered and the vote resulted in the defeat of the free coinage men, the previous question being ordered by 163 yeas to 128 nays. Mr. Catchings was again recognized and moved the adoption of his resolution. This time the silver men voted yea, as a defeat of Catchings' motion meant the defeat of free coinage in this session. The silver men were less that 10 votes stronger on the direct proposition, and the resolutions reported by the committee on rules was defeated by 136 yeas to 154 nays, a majority against the consideration of the Stewart silver bill of 18.

The detailed vote is as follows:

Yeas—Speaker, Abbott, Alexander, Arnold, Babitt, Bailey, Baker, Bankhead, Bartine, Breeman, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Bowers, Bowman, Branch, Bretz, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan of Virginia, Bullock, Bunn, Butler, Byrnes, Cammenti, Catchings, Case, Cheatham, Clark of Wyoming, Clover, Cobb, Coover, Cowels, Cox of Tennessee, Crain of Texas, Crawford, Culbertson, Davis, Dixon, Dearmond, Dockery, Donovan, Dungan, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Epes, Everett, Fithian, Forney, Ryan, Gantz, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Halverson, Hare, Harries, Hatch, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Holman, Hooker of Mississippi, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of South Carolina, Jones, Kendall, Kilgore, Kem, Kyle, Linc, Lanham, Lawson of Virginia, Lawson of Georgia, Layton, Lester of Virginia, Lester of Georgia, Lewis, Livingston, Long, Mallory, Manson, Martin, McCreary, McCeign, McMillin, McRea, Montgomery, Moore, Moses, O'Ferrall, O'Neil of Missouri, Otis, Owens, Parrott, Paxton, Paynter, Pearson, Pendleton, Pierce, Post, Price, Robertson of Louisiana, Sayers, Seerley, Snell, Shively, Simpson, Snodgrass, Stewart of Texas, Stone of Kentucky, Sweet, Tarsney, Terry, Tillman, Townsend, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Warwick, Washington, Watson, Weadock, Wheeler of Alabama, White, Whiting, Williams of North Carolina, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Winn, Wise, Youmans—[illegible].

Nays—Amerman, Andrew, Atkinson, Barwig, Belden, Bell, Bentley, Berger, Bingham, Brawley, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brickner, Brossius, Brunner, Buchanan of New Jersey, Bunting, Burrows, Bussey, Cable, Cadmus, Caldwell, Campbell, Caruth, Castle, Causey, Chapin, Chipman, Clancy, Clark, Cobb of Missouri, Coburn, Cockran, Cogswell, Compton, Coolidge, Coombe, Coverl, Cox of New York, Crosby, Cummings, Curtis, Cutting, DeLoll, Daniel, Deforest, Dickerson, Fellows, Fitch, Flick, Forman, Fowler, Funston, Geissenhainer, Gillespie, Greenleaf, Grant, Hall, Hallowell, Hamilton, Harmey, Harter, Hayes of Iowa, Hayes of Ohio, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of Illinois, Herbert, Hitt, Hoar, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Illinois, Houk of Ohio, Houk of Tennessee, Huff, Hull, Johnson, Ketcham, Kribbs, Logan, Lapham, Little, Lockwood, Lodge, Loud, Lynch, McAller, McClellan, McDonald, McGann, McKinney, Meyer, Miller, Mitchell, Mutchler, O'Neill of Massachusetts, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Page of Rock Island, Page of Maryland, Patterson of Tennessee, Payne, Perkins, Powers, Quackenbush, Raines, Randall, Ray, Rayner, Reed, Reilly, Reyburn, Rife, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Rusk, Russell, Scott, Seull, Shonk, Smith, Snow, Sperry, Stephenson, Stevens, Stewart of Illinois, Stone, Charles W. Stone, William A. Storrer, Stout, Stump, Taylor of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, J. D. Taylor, Tracey, Van Horne, Wadsworth, Walker, Warner, Waugh, Wheeler of Michigan, Wike, Wilcox, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilson of Washington, Wilson of West Virginia, Wolverton, Wright—154.

The following pairs were announced:

Hopkins of Pennsylvania with Broderick, E. B. Taylor with Oates, Elliott with Allen, Sanford with Geary, Bacon with Rockwell, Belknap with Norton, Craig of Pennsylvania with Boatner, Weaver with Richardson, Wagner with Meredith, Patterson with Stockdale, Pickler with Morse, Alderson with O'Donnell, McCaig with Peel, Wilson (Ky.) with Bynum, Boutelle with Herman, Griswold with Haughen, Newberry with Lind, Springer with Stahlnecker, V. A. Taylor, absent, unpaired.

Lind, however, entered the house during roll call, but after his name was called he would have voted in the affirmative. An analysis of the vote shows the vote of the affirmative was cast by 118 democrats, including the speaker, 10 alliance men and 8 republicans. The republicans were Bowers, Cheatham, Clark of Wyoming, Johnson of Indiana, Jolley, Sweet, Post and Townsend.

The negative vote was cast by 34 democrats and 60 republicans.

This vote is death to silver legislation this session. The Stewart bill remains at the foot of the long roll of bills sleeping the sleep of death. Tracey, of New York, made a formal parliamentary motion to reconsider the vote and to table the motion and the house proceeded to consider other business.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills, 57 of which were passed and the house adjourned.

Although feeling very much dissatisfied over the result of the silver bill in the house the free coinage men accept their defeat philosophically, with the consciousness that they made a strong fight and in the belief that they have done their full duty. Now that the bill is practically shelved the free silver men are not slow to admit they believed the bill in a critical condition before the vote was taken, and therefore are not surprised at the result. All prospects of silver legislation during the present session of congress have vanished.

What the Statesmen Say.

When asked for his views as to the result of the contest on the democratic party Bland, the acknowledged free silver champion in the house, said: "I have only one reply to make. Ever since I have been in congress we had the same trouble as now in dealing with all these public questions. The democratic party always has been threatened with sectionalism, the force bill and military rule in the South if they voted against certain measures which the money powers are fighting. The republican party continually forces as an issue before the people military rule in the South, sectionalism and the force bill. Until this is stopped I see no hope of any general legislation in the interests of the people."

The republicans evidently are much chagrined, though they hardly expected the bill to pass. The democratic senators are not surpresed at the vote against the bill. The republican silver senators maintain that the victory of the house does not by any means mean the death of the bill, Stewart being particularly sanguine in his belief that the measure will again be brought to the front at the next session of congress, and even going so far as to say he thought that if congress was in session two months longer the bill would pass both houses, owing to the revolt in feeling. It is quite certain, however, that the bill will not in any form come in the senate again this session, as every one is convinced now it is to late too attempt any further silver legislation.

Senator Wolcott regarded the defeat of the bill as due in the main to the pressure brought to bear against it by the republican and democratic candidates for the presidency and inopportune time for its passage.

Senator Teller believed there is a clear majority in the house for free silver under favorable conditions, but the time is inopportune for pressing the question to a vote.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

Alleged Friends of the Silver Bill Aid in Defeating Its Consideration.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Fourteen democrats who, on March 25, voted with Mr. Bland for his free coinage bill, joined with the anti-silver men in that fight and with the republicans to defeat the motion to consider the free coinage bill of the senate on motion of the committee on rules. This throws the bill back on the calendar for consideration, if the majority shall be so minded, in the second half of the session. It does not kill the bill, but it is put aside until after the election. The democrats of the committee on rules cut out Tom Reed nicely. He expected to lead the anti-silver fight but Catchings held the floor and it was only by his grace that Reed was allowed to speak at all. All the democrats who spoke were men who had been silver men, but who thought that the platform of the national convention instructed democrats to drop the silver issue as one upon which democrats were not agreed and to take up one upon which there was no division of opinion.

Dixon voted with the silver men on both votes and Boatner who was the convenient man for Carter when he paired with him in the last congress, was away on committee business and was paired with an anti-silver man.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Conservatives and Liberals in the Lead—The Returns.

LONDON, July 13.—At midnight returns so far as received show the conservatives have 252 members, liberal unionists, 35; liberals, 298; laborites, 3; anti-Parnellites, 42; Parnellites, 73.

The chagrin of the liberals over the small majority obtained by Gladstone, is mitigated by the unexpected series of successes they have achieved in the counties. Since the beginning of the election announcements, no day has the result recorded so many liberal gains as to-day. Gladstone is not disheartened by the result of the polling in Midlothian. Certain liberals admit that another general election is nigh and regard it as inevitable during 1892, while some forecast a dissolution on home rule as taking place in the spring.

Trotting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Grand circuit trot. In the unfinished 2:30 race, Judge Fisher won, Cecil G. second, Nellie R. third. Time 2:25.

Bellevue stakes, $2,500, 2:24 class—Instant won, Princess second, Conway third. Time 2:17¼.

In the 2:16 pace, purse $1,000—Alcantard was first, Grey Harry second, Puritan third. Time 2:24.

In the 2:20 trot, purse $1,000—Unfinished.

RAZED BY THE WIND

Springfield, Ohio, Visited by a Destructive Tornado.

DOZENS OF HOUSES RUINED

Two Persons Known to Have Been Killed and Many Seriously Injured—Miraculous Escapes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 13.—The most destructive tornado which ever visited this section of the country struck the resident portion of the city this morning at 11 o'clock and completely demoralized 30 residences and partially ruined more than 100 more. Two persons were probably fatally injured. A conservative estimate places the loss in property at between $150,000 to $200,000. The tornado struck the fair grounds, hurled itself along taking a house here and there until it struck the corner of Limestone street and Euclid avenue, and literally demolished an entire block of residences. It then passed over the city in a northeasterly direction, hurling down houses here and there. Scarcely half a dozen houses are standing in the demolished block. Everything there is in hopeless ruin, lumber, trees and furniture piled up for a square in the most awful confusion.

Terrified spectators who witnessed the approach of the tornado state it was preceded for about five minutes with a veritable cloud burst of water, followed by the most frightful and continuous flashes of lightning. Two clouds then approached, both funnel shaped, one from the west and one from the southwest, and clashing directly over the fair grounds began the work of disaster. A meeting of citizens has been held to devise means to aid the homeless people. Fully 30 families are utterly ruined.

John Leache and family of five children living in the very center of the destroyed district had a miraculous escape. They were at dinner when the cyclone came. It lifted the house and crashed it down in a mass of ruins. None of the family, wonderful to state, were fatally injured.

The wounded are: Jonas Roberts, fatally; Thomas Thomas, fatally; Mrs. Mary Fischenbreuner, limbs frightfully burned; Cooney Leach, Jacob Leach, Jacob Neftz, Mrs. Jacob Leach and two daughters, frightfully cut about the face and shoulders; Jim Hinkle, W. R. Deaton, Mrs. Olinger, Mrs. Harry Miller.

THE BOSS DRILLERS.

Davey and Tague of Silver Bow are Ahead With 33 5-16 Inches.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, July 13.—The Butte team in the drilling contest, Page and Reagan, with their friends are dissatisfied with the match last night. Three measurements of their hole were made by judges each with a different result. The surveyors for the United States surveyors' office made a comparative measurement unofficially to-day and Butte and Leadville were pronounced a tie. Myers and Dwyer of Leadville did most skillful work last night in changing drills and in their stroke.

The rain to-night kept many away. About 1,500 people were in the audience. Time was called at 9 o'clock. The first double was Isaac Johnson and Mike Sennot of Lewis and Clarke county; single, Thomas Burns of Colorado. The double team did not make the change so expertly as was done by the competing teams of last night. Some time was lost at the beginning, but better work was done later. Johnson struck a sure and heavy blow, Sennott was most skillful in changing drills. Burns, the single, lost much time in changing. The best work was from the tenth to the thirteenth minute by the double team. Twenty-five strokes were lost in shifting. Johnson and Sennott made 29 5-16 inches, Burns 18⅛.

The next were James Davey and Peter Tague, Silver Bow, double, and George Burns, Colorado, single. Tague struck 85 sure strokes to the minute, and Davey about two-thirds as many. The changes were like lightning by this team. Burns was slow and uncertain starting out, but did good work towards the close. The double teams did the best hammering ever seen in the state. Davey and Tague made 33 5-16 inches; Burns, 20¼.

The next were D. E. Murphy and Ed Regan of Colorado, double, Joseph Bellam of Deer Lodge, single. The double team were very evenly mated. The striking was not rapid, but telling. Bellam's single work was good. Murphy and Reagan made 29 inches, Bellam 20⅜.

The next were Thomas Rinker and John Ahearn of Colorado, double, and Frank Wagenstein of Deer Lodge, single. This double did excellent work, both using the same hammer. The fifth drill was badly broken. Both men are first class sledgemen. The changes well and quickly made. Rinker and Ahern made 32⅞ inches, Wagenstein 20⅛.

The next was Frank Butler, of Colorado, single, the best striker in the tournament. He made 17 5-16.

Montana is ahead in the double, Colorado ahead in the single.

The exhibition game to-day between Butte and Helena, 10 innings, resulted 7 to 6 in favor of Helena.

Foundered in the Storm.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine Republic, July 13.—The Argentine torpedo catcher, Rosalis, has been foundered in a storm off the coast of Uruguay. The officers were saved. The crew numbering 70 is missing. The Argentine iron-clad Almirante Brown and the cruiser Vlinticinco, which were en route to Spain, are missing, and it is believed that they foundered in the same storm. A popular subscription has been opened for the purchase of a war ship similar to the Rosalis.

A Branch in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 13.—It has been definitely settled that branch headquarters of the republican national committee will be established in this city. The details will be completed at the meeting of the full committee in New York on Saturday. Probably John R. Tanner of Illinois will have charge of the branch.