

# The Anaconda Standard.

VOL. VI.—NO. 129.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1895.

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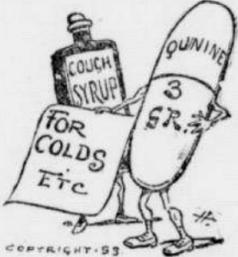
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LEE MANTLE

Named for the Short  
Term.

IT WAS MADE UNANIMOUS

The First Ballot Stood Mantle 37,  
Rickards 16.

BIG FIGHT ON THE EAST SIDE

The Republican Caucus Struggled  
With the Other Nomination Until  
2 O'Clock This Morning, Then  
Adjourned Without Having  
Named Any One for the Long  
Term—Four Ballots Were Taken  
—Once There Were Too Many  
Ballots in the Box—When the  
Caucus Adjourned Carter Was  
Losing Ground and Sanders and  
Power Were Traveling Side by  
Side—Weed Doesn't Appear to  
Be in It—Story and White Prac-  
tically Dropped for the Time  
Being at Any Rate—It's a Red  
Hot Fight—Yesterday in the State  
Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.  
HELENA, Jan. 10.—The republican  
caucus met at 8:30 o'clock last night in  
the hall of the house of representatives. Senator  
Folsom was chosen chairman. The  
first two hours was devoted to preliminary  
work, the principal part of which was  
the disposition of the long and short  
terms.

It was finally agreed that the west side  
should take the short term.  
At 10:15 o'clock the nominating speeches  
began.

Rodgers placed Rickards in nomination  
and Metcalf and Knippenberg seconded  
the nomination in vigorous style.  
Mantle was placed in nomination by  
Senator Sligh, the nomination being  
seconded by Tallant and Paschal. A  
select ballot was taken, each man going  
forward and depositing his vote as his  
name was called.

The result was: Lee Mantle, 37; John  
E. Rickards, 16; B. F. White, 3.  
The nomination of Mantle was made  
unanimous amid hearty applause.  
Mantle's campaign was remarkable for  
its aggressive, but clean and honorable  
methods. There has never been the  
slightest suspicion of the use of money to  
secure his nomination. Nor was there  
any large and boisterous lobby working  
in his behalf. He did not have to have  
any. His claims to the position were recognized  
from the start and as soon as the members  
of the legislature had assembled in  
Helena it was perfectly clear that he  
would be his party's choice.

Governor Rickards conducted an earnest  
and active campaign, but the odds  
were too heavy against him and the wonder  
is that he could not see that he was  
not in it at all, but as late as 8 o'clock  
this evening some of his friends were  
predicting his nomination with the utmost  
confidence.

Sanders was put in nomination by  
Leonard, Carter by Baggs, Weed by Meyer,  
Power by Collins, Story by Alderson. The  
first ballot resulted:

Carter, 17; Power, 14; Weed, 7; San-  
ders, 14; Story, 4.

Second ballot—Carter, 21; Power, 12;  
Weed, 7; Sanders, 14; Story, 3.

Third ballot—Carter, 23; Power, 14;  
Weed, 6; Sanders, 12; Story, 3.

This ballot was declared void, the total  
being 58, an excess of one. A motion to  
adjourn was lost.

Fourth ballot—Carter, 19; Power, 15;  
Sanders, 15; Weed, 6; Story, 2. It was  
now 2 o'clock and a motion to adjourn till  
8 o'clock to-morrow night was carried.

The State Senate.

In the senate this morning Power pre-  
sented a memorial from the Shonkin  
Stock association as to the necessary leg-  
islation in the interest of the stock grow-  
ers of Montana, suggesting that a new  
law be enacted offering a bounty for the  
destruction of stock killing animals, and  
a bounty of \$7 on wolves and \$3 on coyotes  
is asked. As rustling is on the increase,  
additional legislation is asked to check  
the same, and with that end in view it is  
urged that the number of stock inspectors  
be increased, the state assuming one-half  
the expense of the service, and one being  
appointed to every so-called cow county.  
A revision of the law relating to the set-  
ting of prairie fires is asked, as the present  
law does not afford sufficient protection.

Chandler presented a joint memorial  
urging this state's delegation in congress  
to advocate the passage of a free coinage  
act.

Notices of bills were given as follows:

By Cullen—To locate a soldiers' home  
at Glendive; also to provide for a bounty  
on stock killing animals.

By Power—Creating the eleventh judi-  
cial district.

By Brosnan—For an act to legalize the  
proceedings of the city council of Great  
Falls in reference to purchasing certain  
lands outside the city limits for park pur-

poses to conform the title and issue war-  
rants in payment of the same.  
The chair appointed Hurd, Power and  
Cooper on mileage.

In the House.

The house met at 2 o'clock this after-  
noon. Handsome bouquets adorned the  
speaker's desk and the reporters' tables  
bearing the compliments of D. J. Taylor  
sergeant-at-arms. Notices of bills were  
read as follows:

By Tallant—For the establishment of a  
state fair.

By Joy—To regulate railroad fares and  
freight rates, also a bill to prevent black-  
listing.

By Auld—To change the salaries of  
county officers, also a bill providing for  
the payment of a bounty on wolves and  
coyotes.

By Anderson—To establish a soldiers'  
home at White Sulphur Springs, also a  
bill to regulate coal mines and protect  
miners.

By Yogan—To encourage the beet sugar  
industry and also a bill regarding good  
roads and highways.

By Edwards—Amending chapter 1, fifth  
division of the compiled statutes regard-  
ing the government of the penitentiary.

By Collins—Creating the office of public  
examiner, also a bill to create the county  
of Sweet Grass.

By Hallenstetter—To regulate the rail-  
road fares of public officers.

By Corbett—To establish a free employ-  
ment agency.

By Ryan—To locate a soldiers' home at  
Kalispel.

By Booth—To regulate witness fees in  
criminal cases and to create the office of  
warden of the state prison.

By Cunningham—To create and define  
the duties of a state board of railroad  
commissioners.

By Hershey—Regarding the drawing of  
juries.

By Lawrence—To amend section 5 of  
the revenue law.

By Van Tobel—To amend sections 272  
and 273, criminal division, of the compiled  
statutes of Montana.

By Myer—To create Carbon county.

House bill No. 1, creating the 11th  
judicial district of Montana, was read for  
the first time.

Spiggs introduced House bill No. 2, an  
act to create the county of Broadwater.  
The bill provides for the establishment of  
a temporary county seat at Townsend  
and attaches the new county to the Sixth  
judicial district. It also provides that no  
court house shall be built until the  
assessed valuation of property in the pro-  
posed new county shall have reached the  
sum of \$5,000,000.

The following officers are named in the  
bill: County commissioners, Joseph  
Blackwell, A. McMillan and A. W. Smith;  
sheriff, J. N. Anderson; treasurer, W. H.  
Ridgeway; clerk of the court, W. C.  
Walcy; county clerk, A. W. Schriber;  
county attorney, E. A. Goodman; super-  
intendent of public instruction, B. S.  
Coad; public administrator, R. M.  
Vaughn; coroner, Dr. Caney; surveyor, A.  
T. English.

Joint memorial No. 2 praying congress  
to open the Fort Shaw military reserva-  
tion for settlement was introduced by  
Tallant.

Upon motion of Cook 1,000 copies of the  
governor's message were ordered printed,  
one-third of them to be placed at the dis-  
posal of the senate.

Upon motion of Williams the secretary  
of state was requested to furnish the  
members with the journal of the last ses-  
sion and the laws of Montana.

A memorial to the legislature praying  
for the creation of the eleventh judicial  
district of Montana and a petition from  
the members of the bar at Columbia  
Falls to the same effect were also read.  
The house adjourned until 10 o'clock to-  
morrow.

LEE MANTLE.

Mr. Mantle is one of the self-made men  
of Montana. He came to this country at  
the age of 9 years and worked on a farm  
near Salt Lake city, Utah, until he was 15.  
He then obtained employment on the  
Union Pacific railroad, driving teams on  
the construction work. In 1870 he went to  
Malad city, Idaho, where B. F. White,  
since governor of Montana, gave him a  
job driving oxen. He afterwards learned  
telegraphy, and in 1872 entered the em-  
ploy of the Western Union Telegraph  
company at Malad, Idaho. He then be-  
came an employe of the Gilmer & Salis-  
bury stage line and was station agent at  
various points on the old Helena-Corinne  
line. In 1877 he sold out his stage line in-  
terests and went to Butte, where he  
opened the Wells, Fargo express office.

He prospered with the city, engaged in the  
insurance, livery and other business, and  
founded the Butte *Journal*, of which he  
is still principal owner and man-  
ager, at times doing editorial duty.

He was elected one of the first alder-  
men of Butte, and a few years ago was  
chosen for his mayor. In 1882 he was  
elected to the legislature on the republican  
ticket, and in 1884 was an Edmunds  
delegate to the national convention. He  
was also elected to the legislature in 1886  
and 1888. He was chairman of the repub-  
lican state committee in 1892 and 1894,  
and both times his party was successful.

He was a candidate for United States  
senator before the first legislature, but  
was defeated by a close vote. He was one  
of the minority candidates for the same  
office two years ago, and, when the leg-  
islature failed to elect, was appointed to  
the senate by Governor Rickards. He  
was not seated, however, the senate at  
the time being democratic. Mr. Mantle  
is renowned the state over for his oratory.  
He has been very successful as a business  
man and politician, and occupies a lead-  
ing place in the ranks of prominent men.  
He is unmarried.

HE JUMPS THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The Porte Isn't Pleased With the Speech  
of Gladstone.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A correspondent of  
the *Standard* at Constantinople tele-  
graphs he has heard the sultan requested  
Great Britain to disavow the speech re-  
cently made by Gladstone to the Anglo-  
Armenian deputation that visited him at  
Havard. The English, French and  
Russian governments have asked the  
porte to suspend the governor of Bitlis,  
who is held mainly responsible for the  
Sasson massacre, until the commission  
of inquiry shall have concluded its labors.

KNOCKED IN THE HEAD

Carlisle's Currency Bill Put Out in a  
Punch.

THE TEST VOTE AGAINST IT

Springer is the Only One of the  
Committee Who Still Thinks  
There's a Show for the  
Treasury's Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Car-  
lisle's currency bill is considered defeated  
as the result of a test vote on the passing  
of a conference as to what course of ac-  
tion should be pursued in view of the un-  
expected turn of affairs.  
Carlisle gave no indication that he felt  
rather chagrined. On the contrary, he  
spoke jocularly of the sensational speeches  
yesterday and said he would like to know  
whom he had "bribed with a revenue col-  
lectorship," as Sibley had alleged. The  
secretary expressed regret that the rule  
had been defeated and shared the  
opinion of others present that the defeat  
closed the prospects of the bill in its  
present form. The result was a surprise  
to him, for the secretary had not shared the  
doubts of the house leaders up to the time  
of the vote. He expected amendments  
would be suggested that would overcome  
the opposition of certain elements and  
make the passing of the bill possible.  
Now Carlisle agrees with the house lead-  
ers that it was advisable to let the bill rest  
for a time. He did not suggest any new  
measure or any material changes in the  
bill.

It appeared to be the idea, however,  
that efforts had been directed toward  
learning the objections of those demo-  
crats who had voted against the rule in  
order that these objections might be over-  
come if possible.

After the conference Springer said that  
while some concessions might be made in  
the interest of harmony, no concession  
could be made on the basis of giving the  
silver men anything they wanted.

"If Bland and his friends will not give  
us their assistance except on condition of  
silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 they must should-  
er the responsibility of the defeat of legisla-  
tion as no such compromise is possible."

Representative Bland, the exponent of  
the silver element of the house, who voted  
in the defeat of the rule, said: "The vote  
undoubtedly means the abandonment of  
all hope to pass the Carlisle bill in its  
present form. But it is too soon to say it  
ends the possibility of any legislation by  
this congress. As long as the effort is  
made to give a monopoly to the national  
banks and exclude silver, the plan will be  
fought. There may yet be time to frame  
a measure adequate for the present situa-  
tion, but it is certain any such measure  
will give proper recognition to silver."

The views of Bland and his associates  
led many members to believe the reverse  
of the day might be turned into a victory  
by making concessions to the silver men.  
Their votes would be much more than  
sufficient to carry the rule and the bill. It  
would be such a radical step, however, in  
bringing silver into the question that the  
conservative men do not regard the plan  
as feasible. It was, however, the main  
topic of prospective action.

On the republican side the opinion was  
general that the defeat of the rule ended  
all chance of currency legislation in this  
congress. The republican leaders in the  
house assert that they had agreed to offer  
no parliamentary obstruction to a vote  
whatever if they had been permitted to  
vote first on the ninth and tenth sections  
of the bill.

Reed was on his feet for recognition  
with the draft of a rule in his hand pro-  
viding for a vote on the bill according to  
this plan, that is: Vote for the 9th and  
10th sections first. The republicans would  
have all voted for this rule.

Walker of Massachusetts, who had to  
lead the republican opposition, had de-  
termined to withdraw his bill, which he  
had previously notified the house he  
would offer as a substitute, and which  
was the only plan proposed by a republi-  
can. He says also that no amendments  
would have been offered to the Carlisle  
bill by the republicans, although all of  
them would have voted against the bill.  
"The collapse is complete," said Walker,  
speaking of the day's events. "There  
will be no financial legislation by this  
congress unless the senate sends a bill to  
the house."

DEFEATED.

Carlisle's Currency Plan Gets Its Death  
Blow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—There was a good  
attendance on the floor of the house when  
Speaker Crisp dropped the gavel to-day,  
as notice had been given that a special

order to terminate debate on the currency  
bill would be reported from the committee  
on rules, and the prevailing belief was  
that the fate would be determined to-day.

The conference report on the military  
appropriation bill was adopted.

Mr. Outwaite presented a special order  
from the committee on rules. It pro-  
vided for closing the general debate and  
the consideration of the Springer substi-  
tute as the original bill, under the five-  
minute rule, to-day, to-morrow and Fri-  
day until 2:35 p. m., the bill and pending  
amendments to be reported to the house  
for a final vote Saturday immediately  
after the morning hour. Mr. Outwaite  
demanded the previous question when the  
reading of the rule had been completed.

Some confusion was caused by a volley  
of questions from the members which fol-  
lowed Mr. Outwaite's demands, the  
members being anxious to ascertain the  
status of the amendment after the adop-  
tion of the order.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the commit-  
tee on banking and currency, assured the  
gentlemen that there will be no disposi-  
tion to shut out members.

Mr. Outwaite made a brief speech,  
urging the necessity for closing the de-  
bate on the currency bill, and for dispo-  
sing of it, in order that a more pressing  
measure, like the Nicaraguan canal bill,  
might be considered.

Mr. Bland wanted to know if the oppor-  
tunity to offer an amendment to strike  
out the enacting clause (which would kill  
the bill) would be given.

Mr. Outwaite said that the rule dis-  
criminated against no amendment, and  
Mr. Springer again assured the house  
that there will be no disposition to cut off  
members with amendments.

Mr. Bland was not satisfied, and in-  
sisted that a provision be inserted in the  
rule by which a vote could be had on his  
amendment.

Mr. Reed, in some caustic remarks, said  
he thought the situation a very unfortu-  
nate one. "We are deliberating here,"  
said he, "as to the proper method of get-  
ting rid of this bill. It is unfortunate if  
we are to hope for remedial legislation."  
He agreed with his colleague (Mr. Ding-  
ley) that sections 9 and 10, relating to  
state banks, which were vital, should be  
first considered. "However," he said,  
"the republicans washed their hands of the  
responsibility." He did not know  
whether they ought to interfere or not.

After some further wrangling, during  
which Mr. Bland and others loudly pro-  
tested against the adoption of the rule,  
which would cut them off, Mr. Outwaite  
rejected all suggestions for amendments  
to the rule and demanded the previous  
question. The republicans voted solidly  
with the democratic opponents of the  
measure against ordering the previous  
question, and it was defeated on a rising  
vote—92 to 191. Among the democrats  
who voted against ordering the previous  
question were Cockrell of Texas, McGann  
of Illinois, Hooker of Mississippi, Ellis of  
Kentucky, Money of Mississippi, Bailey  
of Texas, Bland and Hall of Missouri,  
Holman and Cohn of Indiana.

Mr. Outwaite hurriedly demanded the  
yeas and nays, and the roll was called,  
the vote resulting 122 yeas to 129 nays. This  
was a decisive test and practically kills  
the bill.

Among those who voted "no" on the  
adoption of the rule to limit debate on the  
currency question were Coffey, Doolittle  
and Hartman. Sweet of Idaho was paired  
with Crain of Texas. Of the 39 demo-  
crats voting against the question 24 of  
them were defeated last election.

The postoffice appropriation bill was  
taken up and as explained by Henderson,  
chairman of the committee on postoffices  
and postal roads, carried \$89,442,152, or  
\$1,316,339 less than estimates, but \$2,295,  
353 more than the appropriation of the  
current year. The estimated receipts for  
the new year \$2,355,543 less than the sum  
carried by the bill.

Perkins, republican of Iowa, entered a  
protest against the manner in which the  
fast mail trains, going west, were held at  
Chicago to give the papers of the latter city  
an opportunity to get out early  
mailed editions. They were destroying,  
he said, all the local circulation of papers  
in Iowa and Nebraska. There could be no  
objection if these fast trains were run  
simply for the purpose of expediting the  
mails, but when they were run to expedi-  
tiate the papers of Chicago all the news-  
papers west of the Mississippi river ob-  
ject. He read a letter from Mr. Rose-  
water, editor of the *Omaha Bee*.

Hopkins of Illinois, contended the Chi-  
cago papers simply took advantage of the  
fast mails and in no wise dictated the  
time schedules.

Quigg, republican of New York, offered  
an amendment to the paragraph included  
in the last postoffice appropriation bill re-  
lating to books and pamphlets and the  
like, as follows: Provided that the as-  
sociations organized to secure the im-  
provement of the condition of public  
highways, consisting of not less than  
11,000 members and maintaining a pub-  
lication published at least once a month,  
shall distribute such publications as sec-  
ond class rates.

Quigg complained that the publication  
designed to be admitted to the mails as  
second class matter was the organ of the  
League of American Wheelmen, an or-  
ganization which had 12,000 members.

Dockery of Missouri, made the point of  
order against the amendment, and Hatch,  
in the chair, temporarily reserved his de-  
cision.

Caruth of Kentucky took occasion  
during the debate to expose an  
alleged scheme to reduce the letter  
postage from two to one cent.  
The National Postage union, of  
which Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, was  
treasurer, he said, was pushing the move-  
ment. Through the agencies of that  
union, he said, contracts were everywhere  
made with the business men by which  
one-half of the postage saved during the  
year was to be turned over to the pro-  
moters of the scheme if it carried. Mr.  
Caruth estimated the promoters would  
divide \$5,000,000 if the bill was passed for  
the reduction of the postage from 2 to 1  
cent, and it would save letter senders  
\$25,000,000 annually.

Hatch then sustained the point of order  
and decided against Quigg's amendment  
to allow the publication of the L. A. W. to  
go through the mails as second-class mat-  
ter. Without amendment the postoffice  
appropriation bill was passed and the  
house adjourned.

TAYLOR TOOK IT ALL

Sensational Failure of a Banker and  
Politician.

INVOLVES BIG MONEY

The State Treasurer of South  
Dakota Short Nearly Half a  
Million Dollars—Disap-  
pears Suddenly.

REDFIELD, S. D., Jan. 9.—The most  
startling failure that has ever occurred in  
the Northwest was revealed to-day in  
word received from William Walter Tay-  
lor, the outgoing state treasurer and president  
of the First National bank and  
Northwestern Mortgage Trust company,  
that he would not appear to make a settle-  
ment at Pierre with his successor.

The news and the closing of his bank  
here came like a thunder clap from a  
clear sky, because both Taylor and the  
financial institutions which he was con-  
nected with were regarded as firm and re-  
liable.

It is estimated \$350,000 is missing with  
Taylor. Upon Tuesday morning his bank  
here opened for business as usual and the  
cashier, F. W. Humphrey, states it held  
50 per cent. of the deposits in cash and in  
bonds of approved reserve agents in the  
east. There was a quiet run on the bank  
Tuesday by parties who had their suspi-  
cions aroused by receiving private in-  
formation from Pierre that Taylor had  
not shown up there and that something  
was wrong. The bank officials decided to  
close the bank subject to the decision of  
the comptroller of the currency.

Cashier Humphrey declares there is an  
excess of fully \$50,000 in good paper, be-  
sides about 10 per cent. deposited in other  
banks. The bank here is not compromised  
financially by Taylor's default.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 9.—The alleged fail-  
ure of W. H. Taylor, the outgoing state  
treasurer, to turn over the office to his  
successor yesterday has started some ru-  
mors of an investigation. Taylor, seem-  
ingly, cannot be located, but his bank at  
Redfield closed its doors last evening, and  
he is alleged to be short a large amount of  
state funds, just how much cannot now  
be learned. Ex-Governor Mellette, one of  
his bondsmen, is now on the road from  
Indiana and other bondsmen are on his  
track.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 9.—A special  
to the *Journal* from Aberdeen, S. D., says:  
It is learned that the default of State  
Treasurer Taylor will reach \$25,000.

Taylor was last seen in Chicago Jan. 6.  
He went from Chicago to New York, since  
which time no information has been re-  
ceived as to his whereabouts. The fol-  
lowing letter was received to-day under  
date of Jan. 6 by the bank here. The en-  
velope was postmarked:

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

DEAR FRANK:—I am compelled to inform  
you that I will not return to Redfield or Pierre.  
I have counted on friends assisting in making  
my settlement with the state and felt that  
it would be done until the last few days. I offer  
no excuse for my condition, although I have  
many, and believe myself. Yours truly,  
W. W. TAYLOR.

It develops that a plaster mortgage  
reached Redfield Wednesday morning  
and was duly filed in the register of  
deeds' office, transferring to a company  
in Chicago all his real estate and chattels  
in this city and in Spink county. The  
blow falls hard on his principal bond-  
men, some of whom reside here. Exam-  
iner Zimmerman has been ordered to  
come here at once and take charge of the  
bank.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Har-  
ris, just selected for another term of six  
years in the senate, has returned to  
Washington and was warmly congratulated  
by his colleagues when he appeared  
in the chamber to-day. Ex-Senator Ed-  
munds also visited the scene of his old du-  
ties.

Senator Cockrell, from the appropri-  
ation committee, reported the urgency de-  
ficiency bill, and it was placed on the  
calendar. Mr. Cockrell gave notice that  
he will call it up to-morrow. Replying to  
Mr. Quay, Mr. Cockrell said that there  
will be no amendments by the committee  
to any portion of the bill relating to the  
income tax.

NOT YET.

Budd's Blossoming Plans Were Nipped  
Again Yesterday.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 9.—The gub-  
ernatorial situation is still unsettled. A  
concurrent resolution introduced into  
the assembly providing for a joint session of  
the assembly and senate to-morrow after-  
noon to canvass and publish the election  
returns for governor and lieutenant gov-  
ernor, was adopted by a unanimous vote.  
When the same resolution was introduced  
in the senate, however, it was tabled by a  
vote of 22 to 17, three republicans voting  
with the democratic minority.

BUDD WINS.

The Republicans Reconsider Their  
Former Action.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Unless all  
signs fail, James H. Budd will be inaugu-  
rated governor of California at noon on  
Friday. The surrender of the republicans  
seems to be complete. Without a dis-  
senting vote both houses of the legisla-  
ture agreed to-day that the vote for  
governor and lieutenant governor should  
be canvassed before the legislature in  
joint assembly at 2 o'clock to-morrow.  
Subsequently a joint committee was ap-  
pointed to wait upon Governor-elect Budd  
and inform him that the legislature was  
ready to arrange for his inauguration and  
await his pleasure.

KANSAS SENATORIAL SQUABBLE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9.—The senatorial  
contest becomes more complicated each  
day. From figures compiled by friends of  
the various candidates it appears that J.  
W. Ady leads in the race. Ex-Senator In-  
galls, Calvin Hood and J. E. Burton have  
strong followings. The republicans will  
go into caucus some time next week.