

# The Grim Reaper.

## JANUARY.

- 3—Dr. George Marx, entomologist, Washington; the crown prince of Siam.
- 4—Marshal Pavia, Spain.
- 10—Sir John Hawkins, British boundary commissioner.
- 15—Prof. John R. Regius, historian and educator, Cambridge university.
- 22—Prof. Charles Secretan, Swiss philosopher; Edwin Slocum, English composer.
- 24—Lord Randolph Churchill, English statesman.
- 25—Dr. Jamin Strong, mental disease specialist, Cleveland.
- 31—Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, ex-attorney general, Concord, Mass.; Ward McAllister, society leader, New York.

## FEBRUARY.

- 8—John L. Stevens, ex-minister to Hawaii, Augusta, Me.
- 13—Dr. L. C. Rose, inventor of the long distance telephone, Palmyra, O.
- 14—Isaac P. Gray, United States minister to Mexico, Union City, Ind.
- 25—Richard O'Gorman, Irish nationalist orator, New York.

## MARCH.

- 1—Prince Metternich, Austria.
- 2—John S. Blackie, Scottish scholar; Ismail Pasha, ex-khedive of Egypt; Henry Studenker, wagon manufacturer, South Bend, Ind.; Grand Duke Michaelovitch of Russia.
- 4—W. C. Coup, circus manager, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 6—Edwin Forbes, artist and correspondent, New York.
- 9—Bishop Elisha S. Thomas, Episcopal, Salina, Kan.
- 11—Caesar Cantu, Italian historian; Charles F. Worth, male dressmaker, Paris.
- 20—Don Simon Lara, Mexican philosopher; General Adam Bedeau of Grant's staff, Ridgewood, N. J.; Prince Waldemar of Lippe, Germany.
- 23—John Koster, music hall proprietor, New York; Father Stanislaus P. Lalumiere, Jesuit philanthropist.
- 27—James Keelan, confederate spy, Kansas City.
- 31—Anthony C. Hesting, German journalist, Chicago.

## APRIL.

- 1—Camille Doucet, secretary French Academy.
- 7—Luther S. Coker, inventor of ticket punch, East Baintree, Mass.
- 8—Josiah H. Marvel, governor of Delaware, Wilmington.
- 9—W. Jennings Demorest, magazine publisher and prohibitionist, New York.
- 13—James W. Scott, publisher Chicago Times-Herald.
- 15—Prof. James A. Dana, geologist, New Haven.
- 16—Charles H. Mansur, assistant comptroller of the currency, Washington.
- 19—Charles Knox, hat manufacturer, New York.
- 23—James L. Wilson, ex-United States senator, Fairfield, Ia.
- 25—Mrs. Emily T. Charles (Emily Hawthorne), poet, Washington.

## MAY.

- 1—Gen. John Newton, president Panama Railway company, New York.
- 2—Capt. John Brown, Jr., son of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, Put-In-Bay, O.
- 3—The Earl of Pembroke, English statesman.
- 6—Prof. Karl Voght, Swiss philosopher.
- 9—Sir Robert Peel, English statesman.
- 16—The duke of Hamilton, premier peer of Scotland.
- 21—Franz von Suppe, Austrian composer.
- 26—John A. Morris, turfman, Knoxville.
- 28—Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, Washington.
- 31—Lord Gough, hero of India.

## JUNE.

- 1—Pierre Legrand, ex-minister of commerce, France.
- 2—Miss Emily Faithful, English philanthropist.
- 4—Maharajah Abubaker, sultan of Johore.
- 7—Vice Admiral Chopert, "Father of the French navy," Johns Hopkins, railroad president, Philadelphia; John A. Forepaugh, theatrical manager, Philadelphia.
- 9—William B. Isaacs, grand secretary Knights Templar of the United States, Richmond.
- 18—Lord Colin Campbell, Scotland.
- 26—Philip Phillips, composer of sacred music, Delaware, O.
- 29—Prof. Thomas H. Huxley, English physiologist; Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, botanist, Yale university; Gen. Green Clay Smith, Washington.

## JULY.

- 4—Harlow S. Orton, chief justice of Wisconsin.
- 14—Frederick Memann, Congregationalist, Vandalia, Ill.
- 25—Right Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, bishop of Winchester, England.
- 27—Pierre Bottineau, scout and pioneer, Red Lake Falls, Minn.; Rev. Edward Beecher, Brooklyn.
- 31—John A. Minor, author of legal text books, Charlottesville, Va.
- 31—Right Rev. Mark A. D. W. Howe, Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania.

## AUGUST.

- 2—Joseph Thompson, English explorer in Africa.
- 6—Frederick Engels, English socialist leader.
- 7—George R. Root, composer, Chicago.
- 8—Howell E. Jackson, associate justice United States supreme court, Nashville.
- 10—J. Mott Smith, Hawaiian ex-minister to Washington.
- 18—John M. Wilcox, editor Cleveland Penny Press.
- 19—William Strong, ex-associate justice United States supreme court, Lake Minnewaska, N. Y.
- 22—Lucien B. Morris, ex-governor, New Haven.
- 26—Dr. Simon Quinlan, founder of the Elks order, Rochester.

## SEPTEMBER.

- 5—Robert Fulton, Jesuit, San Jose, Cal.
- 6—William H. Hurlbert, American journalist in Italy.
- 9—Harrison Millard, sacred music composer, New York.
- 11—James Ashbury, first challenger for the America's cup, London.
- 15—Truxton E. Lafrance, fire engine inventor, Elmira, N. Y.
- 19—The Dowager Princess of Battenberg—Charles LeClercq, actor, New York.
- 22—Mike McAuliffe, pugilist, Brooklyn.

- 25—Louis Pasteur, French bacteriologist.

## OCTOBER.

- 2—Gen. O. M. Poe, United States engineer, Detroit.
- 3—Henry Wright, Chief of National Baseball league umpires, Atlantic City.
- 4—Prof. Hjalmer H. Boyesen, author and scholar, New York.
- 7—Ada Cavendish, English actress.
- 8—Gen. William Mahone, ex-senator from Virginia, Washington.
- 11—Richard Easterbrook, pen manufacturer, Camden, N. J.; Judge Cyrus L. Cook, republican nominee for congress, Chicago.
- 17—Edwin W. Slocum, pioneer minstrel, Philadelphia.
- 18—John W. Mackay, Jr., president Commercial Cable company (by accident) in France.
- 23—Oliver Ames, ex-governor, North Easton, Mass.
- 25—Sir Charles Halle, English pianist; Prof. Joseph Oswald, composer, San Francisco; Rev. Asabel C. Kendrick, new testament reviser, Rochester.

## NOVEMBER.

- 1—Jack Dempsey, pugilist, Portland, Or.
- 4—Eugene Field, poet and journalist, Chicago.
- 6—Mrs. D. P. Bowers, actress, Washington.
- 16—Dr. Samuel F. Smith, author of "America," Newton, Mass.
- 19—Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, Rome.
- 23—Rev. Cornelius Van Dyck, American Bible translator.
- 25—Arthur Arnould, French litterateur.
- 27—Alexander Dumas, French novelist; General Thomas Jordan, New York.
- 29—Count Von Taaffe, Austrian statesman.

## DECEMBER.

- 4—Edouard von Kilyani, originator of "living pictures," New York.
- 8—George A. Sala, English journalist.
- 9—Herr Dowe, German inventor of bullet-proof clothing.
- 11—Ezra B. Bostwick, philanthropist, Union City, Mich.
- 12—Allen G. Thurman, ex-United States senator, Columbus.
- 14—Judge Thomas L. Nugent, populist leader in Texas, Fort Worth; Edward McPherson, political historian, Gettysburg, Pa.
- 17—Gen. Moses B. Walker, Kenton, O.
- 18—Captain Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, Washington.

### WOMEN FASCINATE WOMEN.

Fragile Results That Have Followed in some Modern Instances.

From the New York Herald.

Cases of the unnatural influence which women have exercised over women are not uncommon. The most noted instance of that kind was in the case of Miss Alice Mitchell of Memphis, Tenn. Miss Mitchell's father was a merchant of wealth and she lived in great refinement in the fashionable part of the city. She was frequently visited by Miss Freda Ward of Gold Dust, Ark., and the pair seemed to be inseparable. One day in January, 1892, however, Miss Mitchell was driving through the streets with a friend when she met Miss Ward. She jumped from the carriage suddenly and without a word of warning cut Miss Ward's throat. The poor girl fell to the sidewalk and died while being taken to a hospital.

No one could understand the motive for the deed. Miss Mitchell told various stories, one of which was that she killed Miss Ward because she had circulated scandals about her. Finally she made a statement which she adhered to, in which she said:

"I killed Freda because I loved her, and she refused to marry me. I asked her to marry me three times, and at last she consented. We were going to marry here and go to St. Louis. When Freda promised to marry me I was so happy. I sent her an engagement ring and she wore it for a time, but when it was returned to me I was miserable. I could not bear to be separated from her, so I resolved to kill her. I would rather she were dead than away from me."

Miss Mitchell was tried for murder in July, 1892, and on being adjudged insane was sent to an asylum.

A peculiar case lay in the infatuation which Miss Margaret Messmore of Los Angeles, Cal., had for Miss Grace Miltimore of Savannah, Ga. Both girls came of good families, and were exceedingly pretty. In 1893 they roomed together in Chicago, where they were studying music. The parents became alarmed at the friendship which existed between them, and Miss Miltimore was induced to return to her home. She left her trunk containing many valuable articles with her friend, who refused to give it up. "Grace is my husband," said Miss Messmore, "why should I give her things to her family?" Miss Messmore was finally taken back to Los Angeles almost by force. Mrs. Alma Erhardt's love for Mrs. Charlotte Goehling of Newark, caused her to be sent to an insane asylum in January, 1894. At the trial Mrs. Goehling produced a letter from Mrs. Erhardt, which contained a distinct proposal of marriage. Another letter urged her to kill her two children, Mrs. Eugenia Van Cott, daughter of a prominent minister of Smithville, L. I., was arrested in September, 1893, for enticing Mrs. Alice Tauris away from her husband. The case never came to trial.

The Antiquated Rules of the Senate.

Buffalo Enquirer.

Mr. Hill persists in asking for the amendment of the rules of the senate. The senator should keep up his fight for up-to-date methods of doing business in "the most dignified legislative body in the world."

Two more slabs of stone inscribed with words and music have been found in the treasury of the Athenians at Delphi by the French. By using some of the fragments previously discovered a second hymn to Apollo, with its notes, has been put together. The date is after the conquest of Greece by the Romans. The Greeks seem to have used 21 notes in their musical notation, where we only use 12.

Human nature appears to have been human nature a good many years ago. An old speech of Henry Clay's has come to light in which, in his own handwriting, the "applause" and "laughter" marks are shown at frequent intervals, the speech having evidently been prepared for publication.

Englishmen have introduced football into the Lake Nyassa region. At Kotakota, a few years ago the greatest shade depot on the west shore of the lake, mixed teams of blacks and whites meet every Saturday. The negroes, however, refuse to wear shoes, playing in their bare feet.

## CAMPAIGN OF 1896

### How Mr. Cleveland is Foiling a Trick Sought to Be Played Upon Him.

### "NO GREEK PLAY PRESIDENT"

#### Some Facts Which Will Have a Very Important Bearing Upon the Coming Battles.

(Copyright, 1895, by Bachelor, Johnson & Bachelor.)

New York, Dec. 28.—It is not easy to understand why the third term agitation possesses such vitality if Mr. Cleveland has nothing to do with it. Yet nothing can be more certain than that the president does not believe he is a third term possibility. When all has been said and done, Mr. Cleveland is acquainted with the American people and he understands fully the



Will You Walk Into My Parlor?

strength of the third term sentiment. It becomes necessary, therefore, to find some explanation for the curious and anomalous movement which on the surface of it, masquerades as an honest attempt to make Mr. Cleveland the candidate of his party once more.

The fact is that the movement is only a masquerade. No men living dislike Mr. Cleveland more than those who today are clamoring loudest for his re-nomination. There is something quite ludicrous in the readiness with which the small fry of politics are taking the candidate of his party once more. He has discontinued it. He has refused to recognize it. If it be urged that his warmest political friend, Senator Gray of Delaware, joined the third terms and spoke for Mr. Cleveland's reelection, the fact may be pointed out that he was promptly dis-

missed. The question, however, naturally suggests itself: how can Mr. Cleveland allow his name to be used in this manner? The answer is that the president has done all he can, consistently with the dignity of his own position, to put an end to this national burlesque. He has discontinued it. He has refused to recognize it. If it be urged that his warmest political friend, Senator Gray of Delaware, joined the third terms and spoke for Mr. Cleveland's reelection, the fact may be pointed out that he was promptly dis-



Cleveland's Reticence Would Instruct the Sphinx.

vowed and that the president refused to accept his invitation to declare his intentions to his friends.

Many there are who wonder that the president does not make public a statement of his position. This wonder is exceedingly naive. It betrays the inexperience of those who feel it. Suppose Mr. Cleveland actually came out with a public statement of the kind. He would simply convert himself into laughing stock and play into the hands of the New York masqueraders. They would at once declare that Mr. Cleveland's refusal only demonstrated his fitness. They would feel a new importance in having forced the president to notice them. Their campaign would be prosecuted with renewed vigor. Again, it would be very easy for Mr. Cleveland to be made ridiculous, which is the one thing his enemies want.

The next thing to consider is the motive of this third term agitation. It has its origin in a desire to make use of Mr. Cleveland's position to secure control of the convention by New Yorkers. Cleveland was seated in 1892 without the Empire state. He carried it but he didn't need it. New York has lost caste of late with the democracy of the country. Its alleged selfishness is held responsible for party disasters. It has waved its huge vote threateningly over the head of the organization until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The feeling is so strong in some parts of the country as to suggest the agitation of our early days against a Virginia president. In a mo-



Mr. Wilson a Probable Candidate if McKinley is Nominated.

ment of perplexity the third term idea was taken up by the New Yorkers. It is highly significant that no Tammany opposition to a third term has been manifested. The opposition of a certain Tammany organ in New York counts for nothing. No Tammany leader has a word to say. This means more than is yet fully appreciated. The amazing spectacle may be witnessed in the democratic national convention of Tammany men actually shouting for Cleveland.

They will shout for him because they will not want him. It is anticipated that various other delegations will fall into the trap. That will mean, perhaps, 200 Cleveland votes. Now the minute there is a break from Cleveland the movement will collapse. Then the conspirators will have control of things. There may be a New York attempt to

stampede the convention. The only danger in this was pointed out by that astute stamper, Thomas F. Gilroy. It was he who first adverted to the fact that if Mr. Cleveland is certainly to be killed off, his name must be formally placed in nomination. Were his name not mentioned and a number of fruitless ballots taken, there might ensue a Cleveland stampede.

Now for a resume of these various considerations. First, Mr. Cleveland does not want a renomination and does not expect one and is not trying for one. Second, there is a New York conspiracy afoot to force him into the open and make him take sides in the convention. Third, there is a distinct movement within the party against a New York man. Fourth, evidence accumulates that an intrigue exists to spring some new man, subservient to New York, upon the party.

The crux of the matter is that Mr. Cleveland holds the key to the democratic situation and that his enemies are trying to force it away from him. Nothing more wonderfully illustrates the man of silence than the position of the man who now occupies the chief magistracy of the republic. His silence has been his fortress. The tongues are thundering all about him, but he has never a word to say. This reticence would instruct even the sphinx. It is a hint to people in all walks of life. People may say all they please about Mr. Cleveland's heaviness and slowness and lack of brilliance. But as long as he remains the most silent man in political life, he will be a power. It is wonderful that he is permitted to enjoy his monopoly of the trait.

It would be the idlest conjecture to name the probable democratic nominee. In all likelihood, he will not be a New York man. He will, however, almost surely be "sound" on the money question. He will be a low tariff man. He must be a friend of this administration. William L. Wilson has these qualifications. Should McKinley be nominated at St. Louis next June, Wilson would become logically the democratic candidate. The two men have been connected for years in the public mind with antagonistic political schools. Another thing that makes Mr. Wilson powerful is his freedom from connection with any kind of money making corporation.

It is an open secret in New York that



Tammany Shouting for Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland would gladly see Wilson his successor. The feeling between the two has always been of the most cordial nature. Mr. Wilson is a Southerner. He will be a low tariff man. He must be a friend of this administration. William L. Wilson has these qualifications. Should McKinley be nominated at St. Louis next June, Wilson would become logically the democratic candidate. The two men have been connected for years in the public mind with antagonistic political schools. Another thing that makes Mr. Wilson powerful is his freedom from connection with any kind of money making corporation.

He is an all around available man and he can concentrate factions. He has no enemies within the party. The anti-administration democrats would have no excuse for refusing to support him. Even on the money question, he has never been aggressive. His early training as a professor in a small university has given him that quiet, unobtrusive capacity for action, which while likely to arouse enthusiasm is as little likely to arouse enmity. Perry Belmont is understood to have had Mr. Wilson in his mind's eye when he recently declared that this country wants no "Greek play president." As is well known the voters of New York have always been hotly opposed to the Greek play. Perry Belmont will no doubt sit in the next democratic convention and he will then take care of the Greek play issue.

Thus the situation is very obscure. It has been years since the party confronted so perplexing a problem. In spite of the feeling against New York, and regardless of any prejudices, it is almost a certainty that the campaign of 1896 will be fought out in the Empire state. That has been the way in the past. There is no prospect of change



Cleveland Holds the Key to the Situation.

In the present. The leaders will gather in the metropolis. The history of the campaign will be manufactured there. Above all, the money must be New York money. And it will be a very costly campaign. Everyone knows now that it will be a long one.

Finally the movement to bring the democratic national convention to New York had its origin with the clique which launched the pseudo-boom of Grover Cleveland. It has all along been a case of "will you walk into my parlor?"

There are many other considerations, particularly on the other side; but this is enough for the present.

### HERE AND THERE.

The founder of Christianity and the founder of Mohammedanism were both born in places that are now under the rule of the Turkish sultan, who, until a few years ago, ruled also over the birthplace of Moses, the founder of Judaism.

Some idea of the cosmopolitan character of Paris may be gained from a statement that there are 154,000 foreigners in the city, of whom only 3,000 have an independent income. Of these aliens 27,000 are Germans, although Berlin has only 27 Frenchmen.

James R. Scott, of Rush county, Ind., and his wife, Harriet, have taken a fresh start in life. They are both more than 60 years old, and were married some 40 years ago. But they got at outs some how and a few months ago were divorced. Last Friday they were remarried.

Lord Beaconsfield's brother still survives, a kindly old gentleman, who was for many years clerk in the house of lords. After retiring from his clerkship Ralph Disraeli was for a time in constant attendance in the lobby of the house of commons. He bears no resemblance to his more eminent brother.

Sardapanthus Liked His Teddy.

The wine list of Sardapanthus has been found on a terra cotta tablet and contains ten kinds.

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## HENRY NELSON, TAILOR.

Butte Hotel Annex, Butte, Mont.

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