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G. O. P. OF ILLINOIS

The Republican Convention Listens to "Sound Money" Speeches.

J. R. TANNER FOR GOVERNOR

He Addresses His Friends and Then W. A. Northcott is Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor - Adjourned Until To-Day.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—It was a few minutes past noon when Dr. Jamieson, chairman of the republican state central committee, called the convention to order. The large hall was crowded. Alderman Martin B. Madden of Chicago was named as temporary chairman. In concluding his speech he said: "I will say in the language of the distinguished presiding officer of the national house of representatives, that the proudest part of the proud record of the republican party has been its steadfast devotion to the cause of sound finance. When this country was tempted to pay its bonds in a depreciated currency the republican party responded with loud acclaim to that noble sentiment which our ancient glory, undimmed by adversity, our ancient honor, unshaken by defeat."

When the applause following the speech had died away, a resolution was adopted which referred all resolutions to the committee on resolutions without reading, save that the question of instructing the delegates-at-large how to vote at the national convention was to be made a special order immediately after the nomination of an attorney general, and the debate on it should be limited to 20 minutes on each side. The committees were then announced, after which a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled the committee on credentials and permanent organization reported that there were no contesting delegates. O. E. Berry of Carthage was named for permanent chairman. He delivered a long and eloquent address. "The financial question," he said, "is one that we must and will meet. The republican party believes in bimetallicism; in the use of both gold and silver, side by side, as money; that the dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be as good as any other dollar. The party that, in former years, has never broken a pledge or failed to redeem a promise, can surely be trusted to solve this problem, and if trusted will solve it to the entire satisfaction of all the people and in the interest of all."

At the conclusion of Berry's speech John R. Tanner, F. C. Hanchett and Dr. Joseph Robbins were placed in nomination for governor. Before the roll call was finished it was apparent that Tanner was nominated, and General Hamilton moved that Tanner's nomination be made unanimous, and the motion was carried amid enthusiastic cheers.

Tanner was escorted to the stand and was given an ovation by the convention. After the cheering had subsided, Tanner made a brief address, in which he said: "The republicans are fortunate that in the coming canvass they can appeal to a very recent experience. When facts cease to be instructive, Democratic sophistries can always pervert history 20 years after the fact, but the experiences of yesterday will yield neither to sophistries nor to version. The arguments of this campaign will be painfully tangible. Every mechanic who thrusts his idle hands into his pockets will know exactly how to vote. The circulating medium of a nation is its life blood. Sound money brings confidence and encourages industry. Agitation and demagogues never do greater harm than when they persuade the people to tamper arbitrarily with the standard of their currency."

"The republican party of Illinois stands for honest money. We proclaim the same financial gospel in Cairo that we do in Chicago and we do not have to call upon our fellow republicans of New York to hold us level on finances. Illinois republicans know that if all that has been written regarding the great crime of 1873 were literally true, it would have no tendency to justify the greater crime now proposed—of making 50 cents worth of silver receivable by law upon contracts made upon the faith and credit of the present dollar of gold. Only the most wanton madcap would destroy the business and commerce of the United States by enacting such a law, even if he had the power. The republican party is the agency which is to prevent such a disaster, and it will not shrink one iota from its great responsibilities."

W. A. Northcott was nominated for lieutenant governor and the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The following is the money platform to be presented to the convention when the candidates have been all named: "The republicans of Illinois are unyielding and emphatic in their demand for honest money. We are opposed and ever have been to any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its party with gold can be maintained."

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

Linton the Little and His Clique Roast-d By A. L. Murphy.

Detroit, April 29.—After a tremendous amount of lobbying throughout the morning, the democratic state convention was called to order at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon. Alfred L. Murphy of Detroit temporary chairman's aid: "If politics means good government, and good government means the faithful performance of public duty and the keeping of party pledges to the people, there is no page in the open book of the two administrations of President Cleveland that proves the purity of his government and the wisdom of his party. A conservative in the adoption of new policies, but recognized as a pillar of strength in the furtherance of policies once adopted, his present administration, by a single act, achieved more for his country than the addition of territory or the triumph of partisanship could bring. For in his Venezuelan message he served notice for all time to come upon the nations that the supremacy of this government upon the Western hemisphere will be maintained in the face of power, self and the plague of war. By that single act, the perpetuity of the Western republic is assured while time shall last."

It is a matter of common shame," he declared, "that this state must be charged with the crime of Linton the Little. It will not do to coat this pill of bigotry with the sugar of sham patriotism. It will not do to save the country from going to the dogs through the cabals of secret, outboard promoters of religious strife. It will not do to try to blind the eyes of the American people by throwing the dust of hatred in them. But I beg to suggest that it will do to adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting, under the penalty of forfeiture of suffrage, membership in any secret, outboard political body. In the maintenance of religious liberty and the complete separation of church and state, the democratic party has ever stood and shall stand."

Committees were then appointed, and the convention adjourned to 2:30 p. m. In the election of delegates to the national convention, the "sound money" men captured the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth districts, and one delegate in the Second. The silver men carried the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Tenth and one from the Second. The committee on resolutions stands seven for gold and five for silver.

Administration Democrats.

Omaha, Neb., April 29.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: Administration democrats held a state convention to-day and elected the following delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention: Tobias Castor, W. A. Paxson, D. W. Cook, C. G. Bryan.

Resolutions indirectly denounce the A. P. A. and favor Cleveland's version of the Monroe doctrine. The financial plank is in part as follows: "We believe the market value of bullion regulates the value of the coin and not its coin value; we accept the teaching of economic science, that under free coinage the cheaper money will always drive out the better money, leaving nothing but the poorer in circulation and that, under unvarying law, the adoption of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would expel from circulation all the gold and paper money redeemable in gold, and leave the country on a silver basis, with a poorer currency and much less of it."

Pattison Endorsed.

Allentown, Pa., April 29.—In the democratic convention to-day Robert Emory Pattison was unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed as the choice of the democracy of Pennsylvania for the presidential nomination at Chicago. The "sound money" gold standard platform provided for him to go before the people upon the pledges of the 64 delegates chosen to-day to earnestly support Mr. Pattison. After declaring its adherence to the fundamental principles of democracy the platform adds: "We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard. While we favor the most liberal use of silver, consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver and the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government."

Livingston Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Livingston, April 29.—Park county republicans took the initiative step to-night towards aiding, as far as they can, in sending six free silver delegates down to St. Louis to be engulfed in the goldbug maelstrom in the republican convention. Three wards in Livingston elected 26 delegates to the county convention which is to meet here May 3. There are 42 delegates to be named from other parts of the county. The delegates elected to-night are all free silver men at this time, as far as can be learned, and it is earnestly hoped that they will retain the courage of their convictions when the day shall come for them to choose between a goldbug presidential candidate, labeled "republican," or a silver advocate selected as the presidential standard bearer of democracy.

Arizona Republicans at Oats.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 29.—Warring factions have held the territorial convention at a standstill all day, the question being upon the organization and admission of 62 contesting delegates from the three main counties of the territory. This evening, in order to avoid a bolt, it was agreed to admit all contestants, giving them but half a vote. The convention then organized with 174 members. Night session is being held with little result and will continue to-morrow. What is known as the Standard wing, in opposition to the McKinley wing, has control.

A "Sound Money" Candidate.

Portland, Ore., April 29.—P. H. Northrop to-day filed his acceptance as independent candidate for congress in the Second district. Northrop is a republican and his candidacy is in the interest of "sound money." This makes four candidates in the field. Ellis, the regular republican nominee, and the democratic and populist candidates are all free silver men.

Mississippi for Silver.

Jackson, Miss., April 29.—In the democratic convention to-day the platform committee submitted a resolution as the platform for the party, favoring the free coinage of silver and instructing delegates to the national democratic convention to vote for no man who is not fully and unequivocally in favor of that.

At Lexington.

Lexington, April 29.—Six furlongs—Fir Alpine won. Athenian second, Bramble Leaf third; time, 1:26. Mile—Moylan won. King William second, Soubayst third; time, 1:41. Six furlongs—Loyalty won. Tom Miles second, Liberetti third; time, 1:17. Six furlongs—Strathree won. Crusader second, Sir Wellington third; time, 1:25. Four and a half furlongs—La Princess won. Grace Taffey second, San Kara third; time, :56.

Pastor Brown Resigns.

San Francisco, April 29.—At a meeting of the congregational church to-night Dr. Brown offered his resignation, and by a vote of 174 to 173 it was accepted.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Pittsburg—9; Cleveland, 2. At Philadelphia—12; New York, 6. At Brooklyn—4; Washington, 6.

RELENTLESS BLAZES

Added Suffering and Torture to the People of Cripple Creek.

TWO KILLED, MANY INJURED

Fire Takes a Fresh Hold and Almost Wipes the Town Out of Existence—Thousands Homeless—Only a Few Houses Remain.

Cripple Creek, April 29.—A fire which broke out in the Portland hotel shortly after noon to-day destroyed about all that was left of Cripple Creek after the great conflagration of last Saturday. Four persons were killed by an explosion and at least 14 injured, several of them fatally. The flames to-day spread with great rapidity and although strenuous efforts were made to check the progress of the fire by blowing up buildings with dynamite, they proved of no avail. All the principal business buildings in ruins and nothing is left of the town proper except the railroad stations and a few scattered houses. The fire raged fiercely all the afternoon and only died out to-night for the lack of fuel on which to feed. The origin of the fire appears to have been purely accidental, though the general belief is that it was incendiary.

Frank Angel, the Portland chef, cannot be found. Second handed, the story is that a pan of grease on the range blazed up and caught the greasy boards at the back. Bessie Kelly, one of the waitresses, says she had gone into the kitchen for an order. Lunch was being served at the time. She saw flames running up the wall and believes they came from outside the building, apparently from the Chicago cafe adjoining. She rushed from the kitchen to the office, crying "fire." The clerk of the Portland says when the girls came out of the dining room they rushed up stairs toward the sleeping rooms over the hotel. Hurriedly as possible the hotel was emptied of the guests. The girls who had gone up into their rooms had scarcely time to get back with safety. He had no idea how the fire started. The hotel building was owned by T. L. Moynahan. Moynahan valued the property at \$60,000, and he carried insurance for only \$2,000.

The Money Loss.

The fire department was powerless, the smoke rolled high into the heavens, like a cloud of doom, from the fringe of flames that leaped above their prey. Wagons were everywhere. The price for the service of a wagon ranged from \$10 to \$100 cash a load, according to the exigency of the moment or the hard-heartedness of the owner. While the fire burned over the territory, saved from Saturday night's fire, carpenters were busily engaged setting up many light frame structures being built on the area then burned.

To-day's fire did not encroach upon the territory of its predecessor. Into to-day's fire district were crowded the refugees from the previous fire, and with them most of the goods that had been saved. One million dollars seems a large amount to ascribe to a loss in a hurriedly and cheaply-built mining camp, but there can be no question that to-day's loss will more than reach these figures. The insurance loss of \$155,000 on Saturday must be fully \$50,000 to-day. Every insurance office in town is burning and figures cannot be obtained. It was reported that the list of dead and injured runs into the scores and that that officer was credited with having shot men in the act of setting fire to buildings. Lawlessness seemed in the air. Men lost their heads and were ready for anything. City Marshal James Marshall has sworn in about 150 special policemen and Company G, Second regiment, U. S. G., has also been utilized. Many of the men are mounted and the burned portion is being thoroughly patrolled.

Denver, April 29.—A special to the Times from Cripple Creek says the Portland hotel is burning and another conflagration is feared. The roof of the hotel fell in, and the fire jumped across the street. The fire department is blowing up buildings with dynamite to prevent a conflagration.

At 2 p. m. 100 pounds of giant powder were exploded, blowing up buildings, to check the fire. A high wind had arisen and the attempt was a failure. The entire block between Bennet and Myers streets and Second and First streets is threatened; also the buildings remaining between Myers and Warren. The Masonic Temple block is in danger, also the First and Bimetallic National banks.

Among the buildings blown up were Williams & Welly's livery stable, the Both furniture store and the R. M. Maloney block, the Palace hotel, Bimetallic bank, and the new quarters of the First National are likely to go. No wires are available except telephone.

At 3:30 o'clock—the fire is still burning. A number of people have been killed by the explosions.

At 5:30 o'clock p. m.—The fire is spreading over the entire town. There are hardly any buildings left except a few houses on the hill. By an explosion on Third street two persons were killed and 14 injured. One of the dead has been identified as J. Griffith, a miner. Among the injured are: John Rice, arm broken and eye blown out; Claude Evans, fatally lacerated; George Youngston, John Krigger, E. Bradway, arms broken, internal injuries. The fire extends from Warren avenue to the reservoirs, and from A to Third street.

Thousands Homeless.

Cripple Creek, Col., April 29.—At 6 p. m.—The fire has burned itself out, and Mayor Steele has telegraphed Chairman Webber of the fire and police board of Denver that firemen and policemen are not needed. The buildings shot and killed an unknown man found carrying away valuables from a burning building.

At 7 p. m.—Mayor Steele telegraphs Mayor McMurray of Denver as follows: "Thousands homeless. Send tents. We have plenty of blankets." At 7:40 p. m.—There is not a building left standing in the business section of the city. Only a few residences in the outskirts remain and thousands are homeless.

Assistance from Denver.

Denver, April 29.—A special train left this city at 5:30 o'clock for Cripple Creek, carrying firemen, policemen and two fire engines. The Florence fire de-

partment has also started for the scene on a special train over the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad.

A special was sent from Colorado Springs carrying a large number of men and 1,000 pounds of dynamite to be used in blowing up buildings in the path of the flames, but it seems likely, from the latest reports, that the work of destruction will be complete before aid can be rendered. Rumors are rife of a large loss of life, but they have not been verified.

Thought to Be Incendiary.

Denver, April 29.—T. J. Moynahan, owner of the Portland hotel, in which the fire at Cripple Creek started to-day, called yesterday at the office of Superintendent Walpole of the state insurance department in this city and made a statement which, in the light of to-day's events, is regarded as tending to show that the fire was of incendiary origin. Mr. Moynahan stated that \$5,000 insurance was carried on one-half of the furniture, and that the furniture had cost but \$500. Mr. Moynahan came to Denver to have the insurance canceled. He said that no attempt was made to burn the hotel last Saturday.

To-night President Steele of the chamber of commerce received the following message from Cripple Creek: "Thousands of our people are homeless to-night. Can you have tents sent us? The fire burned itself out." (Signed) "Hugh Steele, Mayor."

Many business men of Denver also left for Cripple Creek to-night supplied with funds and prepared to ameliorate the distress existing among the homeless people.

A Fresh Start.

Gillett, Col., April 29.—At 8:30 p. m.—The Cripple Creek fire has broken out afresh. It is now extending to West Cripple Creek and it is feared that the suburb will be entirely wiped out. The great confusion prevails. Free fights are the rule, and nobody knows what will happen before morning.

THE CATTLEMEN.

The Annual Meeting of the Northern Montana Round-Up Association.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Great Falls, April 29.—The Northern Montana Round-Up Association held its annual meeting at Chinook yesterday. About 200 stockmen were present and took part in the deliberations. Reports showed that the cattle of the north side of the Missouri river, the territory covered by the association, were in good condition after running the range during the winter. S. S. Hobson of Utica, in the Judith basin, was elected president for the ensuing year; Con Kohrs of Deer Lodge, vice president, and F. D. Kingsbury, of Fort Benton, secretary and treasurer. No changes of importance were made in the rules of the association, but an executive committee composed of one member of each sub-round-up association or pool was formed, and this committee will report to the officers of the association.

Judge Tattan was retained for attorney for the year and complimented on the manner in which he had prosecuted cattle thieves during the past year. The convention was largely attended by representatives of eastern commission houses and by the agents of several railroads who were soliciting shipments this summer and fall.

President Hobson says the meeting was a decided success in point of attendance and in the interest shown in the subject for which it was called. The next meeting will probably be held in Great Falls, but the date and place will be announced later.

IT CAN BE SETTLED

THE LAW GOVERNING DISPOSAL OF MILITARY LANDS.

Relief for Settlers on the Fort Assiniboine Abandoned Reservation—Valuable as Agricultural and Coal.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, April 29.—The local land office to-day received official notice of the passage of a law by congress for the relief of settlers in the abandoned portion of the Fort Assiniboine military reservation, Choteau county, whose entries were canceled by the general land office last year. The act also throws open that portion of the reservation for settlement under the homestead and preemption laws and provides in case that part of the reservation now in use be abandoned the law will apply to it except to one mile square on which government buildings are located. When part of the reservation was abandoned settlers, through error, were permitted to file on some of the lands in the abandoned portion, although the law provides for an appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations. When the entries reached the department they were canceled because of that law. The settlers petitioned Congressman Hartman, who prepared an act for their relief. That act was approved the middle of the present month. Large tracts contained in the abandoned reservation are valuable as agricultural and coal lands.

The Trouble Isn't Ended.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Great Falls, April 29.—The trouble of some months ago between different logging gangs operating in the timber adjacent to Monarch, and which it was thought had been settled in the district court of Cascade county by the conviction of Hugh Hutchinson and two of his companions of the Wittaker crowd, who were found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon and sentenced to the penitentiary for a light term, has broken out again and others are likely to follow on the Deer Lodge trail in the near future. Information was laid before the United States judge some time ago charging the Woodworth crowd with cutting timber from the public domain, and now a second complaint, charging the Wittakers with a similar offense, has been made, and witnesses galore have been subpoenaed from Monarch to tell what they know on the subject. The feeling between friends of the warring factions is growing more bitter daily, and further trouble is likely to come. Those familiar with the section where these crews have been working maintain that both parties to the controversy have been cutting timber on government land and are equally guilty.

TELLER'S PLAIN TALK

The White Metal Senator Addresses Himself to Sherman.

HE'LL VOTE AS HE SPEAKS

If His Party Pronounces for Gold He Will Quit it—The Marquette Statue Accepted, After Several Eclectic Speeches.

Washington, April 29.—Two notable speeches by Senators Teller and Sherman, representing opposing elements on the financial question, were heard in the senate to-day. Teller addressed himself particularly to the Ohio senator, controverting the views held by him, and maintaining that no honest effort had been made by the present congress to pass a tariff bill. The senator referred to McKinley's candidacy, saying that the motto of the "advance agent of prosperity" was delusive, as no prosperity could come until the financial conditions are reformed. The climax of Teller's speech was reached when he announced that he would vote as he spoke, and that he would not hesitate to separate himself from the great party with which he had been allied for 40 years if it pronounced for the gold standard.

Sherman answered Teller, arguing against a 50-cent dollar and announcing that the time had come for a decisive opinion from the people. He appealed the case, he said, to the tribunal of the American people at the coming election.

The early part of the day was given to speeches by Senators Vilas, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer and Kyle, eulogizing Pierre Marquette, after which the resolution was adopted accepting Wisconsin.

The naval appropriation bill is nominally before the senate, but is being thrust aside for the incidental tariff and financial debate. Hale, in charge of the bill, protested vigorously against the distracting debate, declaring that if it continued, congress would remain in session until next fall.

The naval bill was temporarily laid aside in the senate to-day to consider the acceptance of the statue of Pierre Marquette, presented by the state of Wisconsin, and now in statutory hall. At the outset, Palmer presented a resolution expressing the thanks of congress to Wisconsin "for this statue of the renowned explorer, and discoverer of the Mississippi river," and formally accepting the gift. Mitchell, democrat, Wisconsin, was then recognized for a speech, recounting the services of Marquette among the Indians of the Northwest. Senator Mitchell's speech in the senate was followed by remarks from Senators Kyle, Palmer and Vilas, all of whom eulogized Marquette, and declared that he was honored, not as a church man, but as a great historic character.

At the close of Mr. Vilas' speech the resolution accepting the Marquette statue was adopted without dissent. Consideration of the naval bill was then resumed, the question being on the item of battleships. Mr. Teller was recognized for some general remarks on the financial issues involved, devoting himself in particular to answering Mr. Sherman's remarks of yesterday. Mr. Teller said that if a sincere effort had been made to raise the revenues, it could have been made on partisan and patriotic grounds, which would have avoided the conflict created by the Dingley bill. A reasonable bill that would not pass was not wanted. Certain people were afraid it would pass. They feared it might shatter the prospects of some presidential candidate.

Referring to the hoarding of vast sums in the treasury, Mr. Teller said that if there was a country on the globe ruled by imbeciles it was this. He did not propose, he said, to let the Ohio senator (Sherman) fool the people by telling them that if the McKinley bill was re-enacted it would bring prosperity. The McKinley bill would never be re-enacted, said Teller, and if it was it would not bring prosperity. "Traversing the country and shouting," continued the senator, "is a band of men who have labeled their candidate the advance agent of prosperity." The people who look to him as the savior will find they have been deluded and deceived. The agent of prosperity is not in sight and will not be in sight until this system of finance of ours is changed.

The senator said that when the great parties formed in battle array next summer one of them might be the champion of the white metal. He confessed that he looked with fear and trembling on the cause of the great party with which he had been allied for 40 years. "What will I do if the party to whom I have been attached advocates the gold standard?" proceeded Teller. "Mr. president, I have no hesitancy in saying here, as I have before, and will say again, that when a political organization ceases to represent the sentiments I hold, then I cease to act with it."

Sherman followed, answering Teller. He said he respected the honest and intense earnestness of the Colorado senator. What had been said, however, was not new. The Colorado senator believed in the free coinage of silver, meaning a dollar worth 50 cents, as the salvation of the country. Mr. Sherman said there should be no blind faith presented to the people. He himself believed in the largest possible use of silver consistent with the maintenance of a gold standard. In closing he said: "Let it be tried by the tribunals of the people of the United States in the coming election."

Mr. Stewart then made a speech on silver. Then at 6 o'clock p. m. the senate adjourned.

At Forsythe.

Forsythe, Ind., April 29.—First race, six and a half furlongs—Designer won, Dunia second, Conemard third; time, 1:24. Four furlongs—Zamar won, Chas second, Thomas Patn third; time, :58. Six and a half furlongs—Anna Mayes won, Uncle Abb second, Otho third; time, 1:32. Six furlongs—Hi Henry won, May Gallop second, Ashland third; time, 1:15. Mile—Al Boyo won, Fusilier second, Dick Beham third; time, 1:16. Six and a half furlongs—Helen Wren won, Lottie Fastin second, Woodlake third; time, 1:27.

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