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ANNOUNCEMENT

MAY 3rd, 1896

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TO THE CONVENTION

From Every Direction Republicans Are Going to Butte.

THE FORCES OF MISSOULA

Delegates Selected in the Various Counties Yesterday - Harmony in Places and Dissension in Others - The Day's Doings.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Missoula, May 9.—There was one of those "audible smiles" in the district court room this afternoon, when the republican convention declared in its resolutions that there is nothing but harmony in the party in Missoula county. The convention this afternoon had the appearance of harmony, but when a furtive examination of sleeves to see if some of the knives that are being whetted did not stick out so as to be visible. There was a close watch kept to see that no X ray was turned on the assembly. If there had been the record would have shown that there was something that was not in harmony in the crowd, but there was no X ray, and the resolutions go. The fight was a short one and when the opposition was given one waack it kept still.

There was a little whipping into line during the recess that followed the noon session and when the convention reassembled at 2 o'clock things were in the best possible shape. There was no one to dissent to. Anything and everything that was proposed went through with a rush, whether it was in conflict with what had been done before or not. The fight was a short one and was over before the regular republicans realized how close they had come to getting it in the neck.

When the convention assembled at noon there was a tacit understanding that Col. T. C. Marshall should be chosen as chairman. There was accordingly no little surprise when there was another man placed before the convention for this position. The name was that of Joseph M. Dixon, and he received the support of all of the independent republicans in this city, and of some of the county delegates. The strength of the opposition was not enough to down the doughty colonel and he was elected to the chairmanship, but there were a few minutes when it was not a sure thing that he would be. There was a lot of hurrying to and fro and when the ballots were counted and the result announced, a sigh of relief went up from one corner of the room.

The colonel took the chair and made one of his most graceful speeches in support of the principles that he has been fighting all of his life. Mr. Dixon was unanimously chosen as secretary and the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At that hour there was not a quorum present and the crowd waited till 2:29 o'clock, when the chairman rapped on his table. It was then discovered that the secretary had not arrived and another wait ensued. Mr. Dixon finally showed up and the proceedings went on. The committee on credentials, appointed at the noon session, reported through its chairman, C. H. Musgrave, that there were 29 delegates present and entitled to seats. The number of delegates that should have been on hand was 50, but the shortage did not effect the convention at all and the work went on. The committee on order of business and permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and this was adopted. The further recommendation was made that the chair appoint a committee of five to name the delegates to the state convention. This was adopted too, much to the disappointment of those who were familiar with the state of the harmony that was prevalent. The chair had prepared himself for such an emergency as this, for he had the list all ready and named the committee as follows: Messrs. Wood, Shaden, Denton, Ranft and Demmons. This meant that the delegation to the state convention would break even.

There are on the delegation representatives of the A. P. As, the independent republicans, the juvenile republicans, the regular republicans, and all of the other factions. It is a delegation for harmony, but it is not a harmonious delegation.

After a recess of 10 minutes the committee reported the following delegates, which list was accepted:

Delegates—G. W. Fenwick, George A. Good, J. A. McGowan, S. G. Murray, C. H. McLeod, J. K. Wood, W. H. Smead, Isaac Abernathy, W. H. Francis, J. L. Ford, T. C. Marshall, G. E. Boos, C. E. Mitchell.

Alternates—P. Demmons, W. Q. Ranft, Charles Gibbs, David O'Keefe, Andrew Logan, Miles Mix, R. W. Angvine, Tylar Worden, E. E. Hershey, J. J. Buckley, P. J. Kline, H. O. Collins, E. A. Kinney.

It will be noticed that the name of W. Q. Ranft, who is the leader of the juvenile faction, is in the list of alternates. This is a sop to the other wing, but it is all right, as Mr. Ranft is alternate for a man who cannot attend the Butte convention, and Mr. Ranft will go.

The delegation from Heron did not show up, and there was more disappointment on that score.

During the intermission, while the committee was preparing the list of delegates to Butte, Judge Francis was called for and responded with a speech that was loudly applauded. He said in part: "I seldom attend a political convention that I am not asked to speak, and for that reason I am not often at any meeting of this kind. I am here to-day simply as a spectator but, as you have called for me, I will take this opportunity of telling you where I stand. I am always glad of an opportunity of avowing my republicanism. I have always been a republican, from the time that that party placed the name of Fremont at the head of its ticket. I was a small boy, but I remember that I stood at the polling place the day of election all day with my back against a wall and distributed tickets for the party. On the other side of the way was an old veteran politician distributing democratic tickets, and we stood there till the voting was over. When the ballots were counted it was found that the party for which the boy had

been at work had carried the day in that town. From that time I have been a republican.

"In the history of this country every page that tells of progress tells of the achievements of the republican party. The people of the country are now looking at the party and are expecting it to do what it has done for them in times past—save them from the straits they have fallen into. It will not disappoint the people. It will do what is right. For that reason I say, whatever action the St. Louis convention takes as to gold and silver, it will be seen in November that said republicans have been elected. I am no bolt; I never have bolted, and I never will bolt. I will stand by my party as long as there is a shred of the fabric left. I will stand for silver and for the interests of Montana as long as there is a fighting show, but should it come to a choice between party and local interests I will stand by the party."

Judge Francis made a pleasant allusion to Blaine and spoke eloquently in favor of reciprocity. He said that there was no need for the party to think that there is but one man in the party that will win, for there are scores of them. The party is not bound to one man.

Continuing, he said: "I am not speaking ill of the democratic party. All that it has done has not been bad. There are some good democrats, but it is written this year that a republican will be elected. One more word. You have met here clothed with the authority to name delegates to the convention that will name the men who will represent Montana in the convention at St. Louis. I am proud to live in Missoula. In Missoula county, and in Montana, I ask you and I have a right to ask you to send men who will be loyal to the state, loyal to the country and loyal to the party."

Hon. R. A. O'Hara of Ravalli county, was called on for a speech, but declined. The resolutions are hummers. As a matter of course they "point with pride," but they are somewhat behind the times in that they do not contain the expression, "not one, but both." That is the only fault that a critic could find with them. The resolutions declare for protection and for the free coinage of silver. They endorse the action of our representatives in congress and instruct the Missoula delegation to vote for these men as delegates to the St. Louis convention. They endorse the remarks of Judge Brantly of Phillipsburg, in which he administered a rebuke to the A. P. A.

The Missoula delegation is instructed to introduce the following resolution, prepared by M. L. Crouch at the Butte convention: "Resolved, That the people of the United States have more to fear from manufacturing competition, from the Orient, silver-using countries, than from all the single standard European countries." The resolutions close with the following remarkable clause, which is amusing and far from the truth. This is what caused the convention to adjourn so abruptly:

"Resolved, That this convention views with pride the fact that there are no differences of opinion among the republicans of Missoula county regarding the wishes and interests of the republican party, and that it is in the sense of this convention that the interests and welfare of the republican party are paramount and above the interests of any individual or set of individuals."

IN YELLOWSTONE.

Republicans Endorse Montana's Representatives in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Billings, May 9.—The Yellowstone county republican convention met here to-day, 51 delegates being in attendance. Hon. Paul McCormick presided and Charles A. Dewar and W. J. Stratton acted as secretaries. The following delegates were elected to the state convention at Butte: O. F. Goddard, Paul McCormick, A. L. Babcock, J. R. Goss, J. D. Losekamp, S. K. Develin, Charles Spear, James M. Ramsey, W. H. Norton, W. H. Johnston and Henry Chapple. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The republicans of Yellowstone county, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our unflinching devotion to the time-honored principles of the republican party, and we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the party as enunciated in the republican platform of this state in 1894.

"We heartily commend the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, Hon. Lee Mantie and Hon. Charles S. Hartman for their devotion to the interests of Montana, and delegates from this county to the state convention at Butte are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for their selection as delegates to the national convention at St. Louis.

"Resolved, That the republicans of Yellowstone county, in convention assembled, present to the republicans of Montana the name of the Hon. O. F. Goddard as a man in every way fit and qualified to voice the sentiments of this state at the national republican convention at St. Louis, and the delegates from this county are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for his selection as a delegate to the national convention."

The Delegation From Jefferson.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Boulder, Mont., May 9.—The republicans of Jefferson county held their county convention here to-day and the proceedings were characterized as the most harmonious of any convention so far held in the state. There were no factional fights and the resolutions and platform were adopted unanimously. All the delegates worked together in an effort to send a solid Mantie-Carter-Hartman delegation to Butte, and they succeeded admirably. The convention was called to order by Dan McNeill of Boulder. W. S. Dodge of Winston was elected chairman of the permanent organization and F. E. Cornish of Boulder was elected secretary. The several committees were appointed by the chairman. The committee on platform and resolutions reported the resolutions adopted by the Silver Bow county convention.

The following delegates to the state republican convention to be held at Butte on next Monday, May 11, were elected: Delegates—C. R. Burkett, Dan McNeill, A. H. Foster, I. A. Leighton, J. P. Robinson, H. E. Emerson, L. E. Osborne, R. R. Dean, W. W. Daley, W. S. Dodge, A. Macomber, George Benjamin, J. B. Pearson and George Hornback. The convention then adjourned with

(Continued on Page Seven.)

BONDS AND HARBORS

The Principal Topics of Debate in the Senate Yesterday.

DUBOIS CREATES A FLURRY

Butte's Building Bill Passes, Not Before Hill Makes a Few Sarcastic Remarks, Which Are Taken Up by Mantie.

Washington, May 9.—A large and graceful basket of rare orchids with roses and lilies was on the desk of Senator Harris to-day in recognition of his choice as delegate-at-large to the national convention.

A bill was passed to allow articles sent abroad for exhibition purposes to be returned free of duty. Morrill reported a resolution reciting that in view of the recent action of the senate in directing an investigation of the recent bond issue that the committee be authorized to conduct the investigation through a sub-committee; that authority be given to summon witnesses and administer oaths, and that the committee be authorized to sit during the recess of congress. The resolution was referred.

A bill was passed for the deportation to Canada of the Cree Indians who fled to Montana during the time of the Louis Riel raid.

Dubois created a temporary flurry on the bond question by asking immediate consideration of the joint resolution providing that hereafter no bonds shall be issued by any officer until the president has communicated to congress the necessity for the bonds, and the amount of issue, and until congress shall authorize the payment of the bonds issued.

"That seems quite important," interposed Hill, "and it ought to go to the committee."

"No," said Dubois, "let us have a vote of the senate."

Sherman suggested this involved an important change of law and certainly it should go to the finance committee. He objected to immediate consideration.

"Then I would like a vote Monday," said Dubois.

Palmer reported back the bill to pension the widow of Captain Allahach, recently vetoed by the president, with a recommendation that it pass over the veto, and gave notice he would call it up at the first opportunity.

A bill was passed for government participation in the Tennessee centennial in 1897. The president is to appoint a government commission to have charge of the government exhibit. Appropriations of \$100,000 for government buildings and \$20,000 for the government exhibit are made.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed, and White proceeded with his speech opposing the location of the deep water harbor at Santa Monica, Cal. White spoke of Santa Monica as a "condemned" place, as far as army engineers have passed on the subject, and he asked, while it was making such an enormous appropriation, why congress should experiment with the condemned locality.

The views of Lieutenant H. C. Taylor favoring Santa Monica were compared by White with those favoring San Pedro by Major Raymond and Professor Davidson, the latter being at the head of the coast and geodetic survey on the Pacific coast.

To avoid any further conflict, White urged the adoption of his amendment, referring the question to a skilled board. He declared the advocates of Santa Monica refused to accept an impartial board, knowing such a board would report against them. When Huntington placed his wharf in Santa Monica bay no one had any idea of a harbor at that point. If this harbor was built it would protect the Huntington wharf and nothing else.

"It will be a donation of \$3,000,000 to a private corporation," said White. "It will be taking \$3,000,000 which the United States engineers have recommended be not expended, and spending it on an individual. It will be for the public benefit, but for the benefit of an enterprising person who is developing large commerce over one of the most magnificent wharves in the world."

White closed with the declaration that it would be an outrage to set aside the recommendation of the army board and pass a vast appropriation which would specially benefit a private corporation and an individual.

Frye said he desired to make the closing statement, but White insisted that, as author of the amendment, he had the closing word.

Gallinger sought to bring forward the pension cases on Lie calendar. This brought out the suggestion from Cockrell that it was evident in view of recent events, that the pension bills would have to be passed speedily, so as to permit them to become laws by the expiration of 10 days before adjournment.

The senate then proceeded to consider the unobjectionable bills on the calendar and passed a large number, including the following: Appropriating \$300,000 for a public building at Butte, Mont.; appropriating \$25,000 for a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Green on the battlefield of Guilford Court House, N. C.; extending to 10 years the time within which the university of Utah shall occupy the lands granted to it; appropriating \$10,000 for a statue of Commodore John D. Sloan at Monterey, Cal.; giving to the evidence of private soldiers the same weight as that of officers in pension cases; amending the pension law of 1890, so the absence of honorable discharges shall not be a bar to the pension, provided there is no charge of desertion against the applicant; vacating the Sugar Loaf reservation in California and restoring the lands to public entry; amending the pension laws relative to false swearing in pension cases; amending the pension laws so as to make mustering into service prima facie evidence of sound body and mind.

Hill had considerable fun over the passage of the Butte bill referring to the "Chicago-like expansion of this town" when Mantie spoke of the thriving character of the town.

Mr. Hill remarked he was glad to hear of prosperity in Montana "in spite of the present gold standard." Mr. Hill finally allowed the bill to pass,

after exacting an assurance from Mantie that the bill "could not pass the house."

A resolution was adopted inquiring of several departments as to the number of aliens employed. The bill to amend the law concerning the distillation of fruit brandies went over on an objection by Harris. White expressed the hope that the bill would be loaded with all manner of tariff amendments and would be passed, as it was of much importance to the Pacific states. At 5 o'clock the senate adjourned.

ON THE TRACK.

At San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 9.—The feature of the races at Ingleside to-day was the Spreckels handicap at four miles, valued at \$7,500. Only two started. G. B. Morris was a 1 to 6 favorite, but was beaten by Imp. Candid, who was 5 to 1. The time made, 7:24, breaks the world's record.

Four and a half furlongs—Hohensolern won, Rachel second, Widow Jones third; time, 56. Mile and a sixteenth—Cabrillo won, St. Lee second, Nebuchadnezzar third; time, 1:48. Mile and a quarter, hurdles—Montalvo won, Hello second, Arundel third; time, 2:21. Spreckels handicap, four miles—Candid won, G. B. Morris second; time, 7:24. Six furlongs—Oliver won, Miss Brummel second, Yankee Doodle third; time, 1:15. Six furlongs—Mosier won, Virginia second, Irma third; time, 1:16. Six furlongs—Condor won, Tim Murphy second, Abi third; time, 1:15.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 9.—One thousand people attended the opening day's races at the spring meeting of the fair association. There were big fields and a fast track. The most important event was the annual handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, valued at \$2,500. The race was for one mile and the track record for that distance was lowered one-quarter of a second. In the third race Larry Kavanaugh fell at the quarter post, throwing his jockey, Tabor, and injuring himself so badly that he had to be shot. Tabor was not much hurt.

Four furlongs—Typhoon won, Krana second, Forsythe third; time, 50. One mile—Jane won, Bess Scot second, Chiswell third; time, 1:42. Six furlongs—Albert S. won, Hibernia Queen second, Mercuria third; time, 1:15. Mile, inaugural handicap—Assignee won, Buck Masale second, Urania third; time, 1:40. Five and a half furlongs—Tradition won, Sallic Cliequot second, Pinkey Potter third; time, 1:38. Six furlongs—Neutral won, Nellie Smith second, Fasig third; time, 1:15.

At Sheffield.

Sheffield, Ind., May 9.—Six furlongs—Lady Rose won, Mary second, Delure third; time, 1:16. Half mile—Easter Eve won, C. H. Welan second, Belle of Niles third; time, 56. Five and a half furlongs—The Dence won, Walkover second, Extra third; time, 1:08. Six furlongs—Bob Wagner won, Fren K. second, Helen Wren third; time, 1:16. Mile and an eighth—Kamsin won, Lillian M. second, Muscalongs third; time, 1:57. Mile and three-sixteenths—Roses won, Fuller second, Jack the Jew third; time, 2:05. Six furlongs—Hil Henry won, California second, Lisnore third; time, 1:14.

At Louisville.

Louisville, May 9.—Six furlongs—Caesarian won, Rondo second, Sigs third; time, 1:14. Mile, free handicap—Loki won, Jake Zimmerman second, Ben Holliday third; time, 1:40. Four and a half furlongs—Abe Furst won, Boanerges second, Heio third; time, 55. Mile—Fred Barr won, Koko second, Presidia third; time, 1:43. Four furlongs—Rosantine won, Press second, Gorinda third; time, 1:05.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Louisville—6; Boston, 17. At Cleveland—4; Brooklyn, 13. At Pittsburg—3; Washington, 14. At St. Louis—3; New York, 4. At Chicago—4; Philadelphia, 11. At Cincinnati—5; Baltimore, 6.

DRUGGED IN A CAR

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF A TRAVELING WOMAN.

A Young Girl Falls Into Her Clutches, Is Robbed, Arrested and Jailed—Now She's Very Ill.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. St. Paul, May 9.—Miss May Moulton, who was taken into custody by an officer at Minneapolis while on her way home from Butte, Mont., and charged with being insane, it having been claimed that she had torn up her railroad ticket and also thrown her pocketbook, containing a large sum of money, out of the car window, is now at Rice Lake, Minn., in very poor health, from the rough treatment she received at Minneapolis.

Miss Moulton was taken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever and had barely recovered when she started on her journey home. After leaving Butte she fell in with a woman with two children who said she was going home to Iowa to live and that her husband was a cowboy and had been convicted of cattle stealing and was now serving his time in a Montana prison. She talked about her unhappy lot and won the confidence of her companion. At a supper time she offered Miss Moulton a lunch, which was accepted, and soon after she had partaken of the meal she fell asleep and remembered nothing until she was being taken off the train at Minneapolis by a policeman. She was taken to a station, where she was later discharged.

It now transpires that she was drugged by the woman and robbed.

The Supreme Court Can't Agree.

San Francisco, May 9.—The supreme court is divided and unable to arrive at a decision in the suit of J. Howard Smith against the Ferry Cliff House Railway company, and the directors of the road declare the bonded indebtedness of the road, to the amount of \$4,200,000, void. The real purpose of the suit is to defeat consolidation of the Market street system. Ordinarily, when the court is in doubt, a resubmission is ordered by all of the justices and further argument is heard, but in this case Justice Garout is opposed to any further argument.

THEY SLIPPED A COG

A Very Important Matter Overlooked By the Aldermen.

NO PROVISIONS FOR SALARY

The New Codes Provide More Than the Appropriation Ordinance Does, and There's the Rub—A Kick in Granite.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Phillipsburg, May 9.—The codes seem to have raised another disturbance in the Phillipsburg city council. The codes in section 4,774 provide that "the council must, in the last quarter in each fiscal year, prior to the annual election, pass an ordinance to be known and termed the annual appropriation act," in which ordinance there must be appropriated enough money to defray the expenses or liabilities of the city or town for the ensuing fiscal year, and there must be specified therein the amount appropriated for each separate object or fund and the salary or compensation to be paid each officer of the city or town.

The old board neglected to follow this plain provision of the code at the proper time, but on the Monday that they went out and the new aldermen took their seats, they did pass such an ordinance, but as it was after and not prior to the annual election, even admitting that they had any right to do any business on the night they retired, the ordinance would be void and of no force or effect.

There being no appropriation the question now confronting the city officials is, how are they going to procure their salaries for the ensuing year? There may be some way out of the muddle, but if there is it has not yet been discovered.

Superintendent Babcock of the Golden Scooter left this morning for Quigley, but will probably be in Butte Monday as a delegate to the convention.

The Granite mail service is abominable and the kicks made daily by all of the people should finally result in a change. From the top of the granite hill Anaconda can almost be seen, and yet the people of Wallace, Idaho, read the Standard 24 hours in advance of the Granite subscribers, and very frequently from some cause or other, the mail was connected with the Standard's mailing department, it does not arrive at all.

SAMOA NEWS.

Threats of a Revolution—A Quarrel and Several Persons Killed.

Samoa, April 23, per steamer Monowai, San Francisco, May 9.—The rebel party continues to menace the government, and is equipped for war, having succeeded in importing a supply of arms and ammunition through unscrupulous local traders. The natives are anxious to obtain arms for the government party, but the consul vetoed his proposition, believing an uprising can be prevented by watchfulness. The natives have been greatly excited over a false rumor that Mattaafa and his fellow exiles were to be returned to Samoa. At a large native kilafo on April 15, a quarrel regarding precedence occurred, resulting in the killing of seven natives and the serious wounding of five others.

It is reported in Fiji that a British company is being formed to purchase German interests in Tonga and Samoa.

BURNED AT SEA.

The Officers and Crew Compelled to Desert the Bark, Centaur.

Honolulu, May 1, per steamer Monowai, via San Francisco, May 8.—The British bark Centaur, Captain John I. Bestor, was burned and abandoned at sea on April 17. The captain and crew of 22 men arrived at Hilo on the 25th, after traveling a distance of 800 miles in two open boats. The vessel caught fire in the hold, caused by one of the crew dropping a lamp, which smashed to pieces on a bulkhead. The vessel appeared to have been saturated with kerosene oil. The flames spread very rapidly from one quarter to another, aided by the combustible material aboard.

The Centaur was an iron bark owned by Johnson, Spaul & Co. of Liverpool. She was at first a ship, but was later changed to a bark. In former years she plied almost regularly between the Pacific coast and England. She sailed from San Francisco on April 5 for Marlborough, Queensland, with 53,772 cents of wheat, valued at \$70,000, shipped by Williams, Diamond & Co.

CANNIBALISM.

Natives Massacre a Whole Crew of a Ship and Traders.

San Francisco, May 9.—The steamer Monon brings news of a wholesale massacre of traders and missionaries by natives of the islands of Manning straits. The Malay savages butchered the whole boat's crew of men from the brig Rio Loge at Rubiana. Two French and one American trader were slaughtered. The mission on the island has been attacked and the missionaries escaped with difficulty, going back to Sydney by the first ship.

The murders on the island of South Manning straits were followed by acts of cannibalism. A small trading schooner, owned by a French trader, was attacked and the owner and his American assistant and eight peaceful natives were lured ashore and beaten to death and the trading station was sacked. Two English missionaries are missing and it is supposed they were also murdered. The mission on Touman island has been abandoned as the result of a treacherous attack of the natives.

Miles City News.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Miles City, May 9.—Sheriff H. W. McLaughlin arrived here to-day with Nathaniel W. Smith, who has been sentenced to the reform school from Missoula county.

There is not much talk here so far regarding politics except as to candidates on the county ticket, though Judge Walter M. Buckford of Missoula has some warm friends who would like to see him run for governor on the democratic ticket.

The case of the state vs. Lane, for neglecting to keep exhibited the hides of cattle slaughtered, was dismissed, with a nominal fine, as no criminal intent was proved, and though the law was violated, it was done through ignorance of the law.

"Saskatchewan Flour."