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IN A TORNADO'S TOILS.
Angry Winds Let Loose to Make Their Disastrous Sweep of Life and Property in the Great City of St. Louis.

A GALE'S WILD WORK
It Fell Upon the Doomed Town With out an Instant's Warning.

RAIN AND STORM AND FIRE

A Day of Oppressive Heat Followed by a Fierce Wind, Which Sped Across the City Like a Cyclone—Whole Blocks Damaged, Big Buildings Demolished and Wires Left in a Hopeless Tangle—Moving Masses of Men and Women Seized by Panic—Streets and Houses Left in Total Darkness—Fallen Wires Add the Terrors of Death by Electric Shock—A List of Dead and Wounded That Will Run into the Hundreds—The City and Its Suburbs Shut Out From Communication With the World—Widespread Destruction to Property in East St. Louis, the Craft in the River and to the Warehouses on the Levee—The Republican Convention Hall Left Without a Roof—A Wreck the Results of Which Cannot Yet Be Summed Up—Terrible Destruction at Other Points in the Mississippi Valley.

St. Louis, May 27.—A tornado blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour struck St. Louis at 5:15 o'clock this evening and raged for half an hour with great fury. As a result hundreds of lives have been lost on both sides of the river. Many buildings were blown down and several river steamers sunk with all on board. At present it is impossible to estimate the number of lives lost. The hospitals are full of injured and the morgue contains many dead, while numerous slain lay among the ruins of demolished buildings. A portion of the Eads bridge is destroyed. The grand stand at the fair grounds and the woman's portion of the jail were blown down. The Waters-Pierce Oil Works are burning and buildings in various sections of the town are on fire. The Plant flour mills and the St. Louis Iron and Steel Works are demolished and the immense Cupples' block partially destroyed. The dead and injured are being taken from the ruins.

At East St. Louis the destruction seems the greatest. H. C. Rice, Western Union manager at the relay depot, climbed across the demolished bridge and reported the National hotel, Tremont house, Martelle house, De Wolfe cafe, Hazel Milling company's mill, Horn's cooper shop and a great many dwellings east of there as far as Fifth street, were gone and many killed. The Baltimore & Ohio and Vandalla roundhouse, the Standard Oil Works, East St. Louis & Crescent elevators and 12 freight houses on the levee are demolished. The Grand Republic and several excursion steamers with all on board are reported sunk in the river and all steamers on the levee gone down. The city hospital is full of wounded and the morgue contains a great number of dead. A rough estimate would place the number killed and wounded at 1,000. Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies lost every wire out of the city, which is in total darkness.

The storm broke out about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after a most oppressively hot day and rain began to fall. It soon developed into a fierce thunderstorm with the wind in the east. A little later the wind gained a velocity of 80 miles an hour, driving the rain before it and tearing loose signs, cornices, chimneys and everything in its way. Many buildings of every description were demolished and others set on fire by lightning and crossed wires. The fire department responded to 14 alarms. The streets were full of people going home from work and a panic ensued as soon as the storm broke; men were picked up and hurled against the buildings, horses and carriages were sent flying here and there, and falling wires full of deadly fluid added to the horror of the scene. Suddenly the wind veered around to the west and completed the destruction. It is asserted by some of those who have traversed the down town part of the city that there are few buildings in St. Louis that have not suffered in some way from the storm. To-night the streets are in complete darkness and travel in any direction is dangerous by the falling of live wires and debris. The wagon way of the Eads bridge on the East St. Louis side is a crumbling mass of mortar and pier No. 1 were also torn away. Thousands of dollars will not cover the wreckage. An outbound accommodation train

on the Chicago & Alton was wrecked by a broken rail, but fortunately nobody among the 50 were hurt. A trolley loaded with passengers bound for the west side is said to have fallen through to the railroad track below, but with what result is not known. The roof of the republican convention hall was blown off and a 24-foot section of the western wall of the city jail was blown clear down, exposing the interior. It was during exercise and 200 prisoners were exercising in the building. They were panic stricken and too frightened to try to escape. Jailor Wagner was on the scene in a moment, and with the aid of a number of detectives and policemen, the prisoners were placed in their cells. The tank of the Waters Pierce Oil company on Gratiot street blew up, spreading destruction on every hand. Three stories of the Coe Manufacturing company's building on Ninth and Gratiot and nearly half of the Wainwright brewery were blown down.

The Summer High school, Eleventh and Spruce, McDermott's saloon, Eleventh and Chestnut, Central Emigrant, on the opposite corner; Jerry Sheehan's livery stable, Eleventh and Walnut, were unroofed. The engineer of the Aetna Iron Works, Twenty-first and Papan streets, was almost instantly killed. The walls blew in and he was scalded to death by steam. The Consolidated Wire Works, Twenty-first and Papan streets, was almost totally wrecked. Several people are known to have been injured seriously by the wreck and many more are said to have been hurt by falling walls.

The two-story building of the C. H. Sawyer Manufacturing company, 1819 Choteau avenue, was demolished. John Sawyer, a member of the firm and Emma Chemney and Isabella Hamden, typewriters, were crushed to death under the walls. H. H. Sawyer, a member of the firm, was fatally injured.

The St. Louis Refrigerator & Wood-ware company's factory was completely destroyed by fire, caused by lightning. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. A rumor was widely circulated that the gas tank, near the consolidated wire works, at the south end of the Twenty-first street viaduct, had been blown over and fallen in on the wire works building, killing four men and possibly more.

A. W. Becker, of the firm of J. P. Becker & company, of East St. Louis, was among the first persons to cross the Eads bridge after the storm abated. His family were in St. Louis and in his eagerness to get to them, he climbed over the debris of the bridge on his hands and knees, over wrecked cars, dead horses and a mass of other debris. He informed a reporter that the condition of East St. Louis is almost beyond description. The town is a wreck for blocks around and the loss of life in that region alone is estimated at from 200 to 250.

The Vandalla freight house, near the east end of the Eads bridge, was completely demolished, a number of persons having gone down in the ruins. When Mr. Becker left the scene men were engaged digging out the dead and dying and several bodies had already been removed. Another building was known to the East St. Louis Journal, the whole middle portion of it being blown out. The city hall was completely wrecked. Another building demolished was that of Phillip Strickler, on the corner of St. Louis and Collinsville avenue. Mr. Strickler, his wife and several children perished in the falling walls.

Slow Work of Rescue.

One thing that hinders the work of taking out the dead and rescuing the injured is the fact that every electric light wire and telephone wire is down. Work of rescue is going on with agonizing slowness. It is impossible to get reports from the police stations, where many of the dead and injured have been taken, and consequently all statements in regard to the dead and wounded up to the present time are the merest conjectures, but there is no doubt that the loss of life is greater than anything the country has known since the disaster at Johnstown. It is evident that the tornado pursued a track many miles in length, as reports from various railroad stations show that nothing has been received from any point west of here as far as Moberly. Scattered bits of information show that between Moberly and this city various small towns have been wiped out and many persons killed. It was at first thought that scores had been killed at the fair grounds in the western part of the city where the roof of the grand stand was blown off, while the last race was being run, but it is now known that the people at the track saw the storm coming and, rushing out of the grounds, took refuge in the adjacent fields.

At the time the storm struck the town and created such havoc, the accompanying noise was terrific. People were picked up in the streets and dashed to the ground or against the buildings as though they had been the merest straw. Three fire alarms were sent in to-night from a poor house which has 1,200 inmates. The roof of that structure was blown off and it is feared that the number of fatalities there is great.

As to loss of life on the river it is reported that the magnificent steamer Grand Republic was sunk with all on board. The steamer D. H. Pike with 20 passengers on board, bound up the river for Peoria, was blown bottom side up. The steamer Conger was blown nearly across the river and sank at a point opposite Carondelet, 10

miles below. The steamer Dauphin, a pleasure boat, containing 20 women passengers and a crew of six men on board, was blown against the middle pier of the Eads bridge and broken in two. In some miraculous manner the women and two of the crew managed to cling to the stonework of the pier and were afterwards rescued. The steamer Joe line, with Captain Seaman, his wife and the crew of six men, was sunk in the middle of the river.

Apart from the number of lives lost here and on the east side of the river the number drowned in the Mississippi will aggregate hundreds. Excursion steamers lying at the levee and those running up and down the river were sunk almost immediately, those on board having absolutely no opportunity to escape.

Dead Deaths Every Minute.
 The city bears the appearance of having been shelled by an enemy. In some places structures have been entirely destroyed, while in others high, jagged walls stand, a constant menace to passers-by. There must be a great number of people imprisoned in the destroyed buildings, who cannot be gotten out for hours, although thousands of citizens have offered their aid to the police department to help the work of rescue. Every hospital in the city is filled with victims, and there is a lack of nurses, physicians and medicines, but as soon as the people get their wits about them again, the work of alleviating the sufferings of the injured will be proceeded with in a systematic manner. At the morgue, which stands at the corner of Twelfth and Poplar streets, bodies are being brought in every minute. Venice and Namieko, villages just outside of St. Louis, were totally destroyed and a great loss of life is reported, but it will be morning before anything positive as to the losses and deaths can be secured.

The storm was circular. The day had been very hot with clouds in the west, and no wind. About 4 o'clock the massing of clouds, one upon the other, on the western horizon, gave some warning of what was coming, but no one has been found to-night who apprehended at that time anything worse than a hard thunder storm.

In East St. Louis.
 East St. Louis—Here the whole western portion of the city suffered greatly. It is impossible to even approximate the loss of life. It is variously put at 50 to 150. Judge Fouk of Vandalla, is said to be among the dead. The Martelle house with 11 of its guests was blown into Chokio creek and no one but Judge Fouk and Mr. Martelle was saved. David A. Sage and his wife were killed in Collinsville avenue. Burk's hotel, the livery stable and other places are filled with the injured. The physicians estimate 150 dead. City Clerk Cann cannot be found. His house was blown down and burned. The water works power house was blown down. It is believed all the people in Klipp's restaurant are killed.

Death and Destruction.

St. Louis, May 27.—Death and destruction reigns supreme in St. Louis and vicinity to-night as a result of the most terrible storm that ever visited this section of the country. So widespread is the destruction in both St. Louis and East St. Louis that it is impossible to even estimate the amount of damage and loss of life. Buildings of every description are in ruins, and as a result hundreds of people are reported dead and injured, but until daylight comes and order is restored it will be impossible to make definite statements. Reports are in circulation that seven steamers lying at the wharfs both on this and the East St. Louis side of the river have been sunk with all on board. The city is nearly in darkness as the electric lights and trolley wires are down. With one or two exceptions all the street car lines in the city are at a standstill and thousands of people are compelled to remain down town or walk.

PITIFUL SCENES.

The Largest Factories in the West Ruined, and Employees Killed.
 Memphis, Tenn., May 27.—Word reaches here by way of Carondelet, Mo., that 60 dead bodies have been taken from the St. Louis city hospital, which was completely wrecked, and every patient has probably been killed. The buildings of the Refrigerator & Wood Cutter company were demolished and caught fire and are burning. The loss of life in these buildings is believed to be very heavy. The United elevator was blown down.

Liggett & Myers' big manufactory, the largest in the West, was totally wrecked and the loss of life there was great. Twenty dead bodies and many wounded have been recovered from this building.

The scene in the river was appalling. Steamboats moored at their landings were torn away, turned over and sank, drowning all on board. Many people were seen clinging to floating wreckage, piteously appealing for help.

All Wires Down.
 Forest, Ill., May 27.—At a few minutes past 5 o'clock this afternoon the operator at Decatur reported that a cyclone had passed through the country south of Decatur, doing great damage. In half an hour he sent word that a second wind storm had passed across the country, nearly in the track of the first, and that all of the wires were down south of Decatur. At 5:30 o'clock the operator at a small office not far from East St. Louis had just sent word that a terrible cyclone had passed through the latter place, scattering all over the tracks. Killing 25 men in the wreck of the Vandalla roundhouse and wiping the roundhouse of the Wabash out of existence. The operator at Decatur has not been able to get any further information.

Eighty Children Killed.
 Quincy, Ill., May 27.—A report has reached here that at Drake, Ill., a cyclone struck a school house, utterly demolishing it, killing 80 children and injuring as many more. Nearly every house in the village is wrecked.

the damage and loss of life here and at East St. Louis. Probably 500 or 600 killed; twice that number injured. We have rumors of cyclones at other towns in Missouri. Thirty killed at Vandalla, Ill. The local situation is terrible. (Signed) "The Republic."

Renick Completely Wiped Out.
 Kansas City, May 27.—Specials to the Times state that 10 people were killed in a tornado which struck the village of Labadie, Franklin county, this evening and that the town of Renick, 10 miles from Moberly, in Randolph county, was completely wiped out. Nothing definite comes from either place.

One and a Half Found Half Stones.
 Hamilton, Mo., May 27.—A great hail storm visited Polo, in the southern part of this county to-night. Hail stones, some weighing one and a half pounds, fell, breaking nearly all the windows in the town and puncturing tin roofs as though they were paper.

It Strikes Sturgeon.
 Sturgeon, Mo., May 27.—A cyclone passed three miles north of Sturgeon this afternoon. At Renick three men were seriously injured and a family of colored people were carried more than a mile, two children being badly hurt. The Friendship church, north of town, was demolished.

Mexico, Mo., Suffers.
 Kansas City, Mo., May 27.—A special to the Times from Mexico, Mo., reports that a cyclone swept across Audrian county this afternoon doing great damage to crops and wrecking many buildings. The correspondent reports that seven people have been killed in the county and probably 25 badly injured, but is unable to give any details.

THE DOOMED CITY.

Its History Briefly Sketched and Its Situation Described.

The first permanent settlement on the site of St. Louis was made in February, 1764, and was in the nature of a trading post, established by Pierre Laclède Liguette. Long prior to this event there had been some exploration of the vast region of the Mississippi and its tributaries by Marquette, Joliet, LaSalle, Hennepin and others. But, although a few widely separated military and trading posts had been established, there was no accurate knowledge of the character and resources of the country. Laclède's expedition was nearly contemporaneous with the treaty of Paris, 1763, by which the title of France to the region in the valley of the Mississippi was practically extinguished, Spain becoming owner of all Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, and England of all the territory east of that river, excepting New Orleans. The few French north of the Ohio were nominally surrendered to the English, including Vincennes, Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Fort de Chartres; but there was no immediate formal assertion of English control, and French sentiments and manners and customs remained undisturbed.

In 1771 St. Louis was formally occupied by a small body of Spanish troops, commanded by Don Pedro Piaras and period of somewhat over 30 years of Spanish rule followed, during which few local events of noteworthy character occurred. On May 25, 1780, the festival of Corpus Christi, the post or village was attacked by Indians and about 30 of the citizens were killed; but the savages were beaten off and did not renew the attack. In 1800 Spain ceded back to France all her territory of Louisiana, and three years later, April 30, 1803, France ceded to the United States all her right title and interest in the territory for \$8,000,000 francs.

At this time St. Louis and the adjacent district had a population of not more than 3,000, and the total population of Upper Louisiana was between 8,000 and 9,000, including 1,200 negroes. There were not more than 200 houses in the embryo city, which consisted mainly of two streets parallel to the river. For 50 or 60 years after the landing of Laclède the progress of the town was necessarily slow. In 1810 the population was less than 1,500 and in 1830 it had not reached 6,000.

From the latter date progress became steady and rapid and the real growth of the city was compressed within half a century. An extensive conflagration occurred in 1849, which destroyed most of the business houses on the levee and main streets. During the civil war the commercial advancement of St. Louis was seriously retarded, but the city continued to expand in population owing to its advantageous geographical position.

St. Louis is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, 30 miles below its confluence with the Missouri river and 200 miles above the influx of the Ohio. It is distant by river about 1,200 miles from New Orleans, and 729 miles from St. Paul, and occupies a position near the center of the great basin through which the mingled flood of the Mississippi and Missouri and their extensive system of tributaries is carried to the gulf of Mexico.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY

Colonel McGlinchy and Family Murdered by a Son-in-Law.

ALL KILLED BUT THE BABY

It Was One of the Most Horrible Crimes Ever Perpetrated in—An Jose or That Part of California.

San Jose, Cal., May 27.—The most horrible crime in the history of the county was perpetrated at Campbell, a small place about six miles southwest of this city, this morning. Col. R. P. McGlinchy and wife, their daughter, Mrs. James Dunham; James Wells, a son of Mrs. McGlinchy; a hired woman, Minnie Shester, and a hired man, James Ericson, were killed by James Dunham, a son-in-law of Colonel McGlinchy, who made his escape. About midnight a neighbor of the name of Page heard the report of shots in the direction of the McGlinchy home. Almost immediately thereafter came the sound of galloping up the county road. Hurriedly dressing, Page proceeded to the home of the McGlinchys and was horrified to find the body of McGlinchy lying in an outhouse in a pool of blood. Entering the house, he found the bodies of James Wells, who had been shot; Mrs. McGlinchy and her daughter, who had been stabbed to death by the assassin, and the hired man and girl, who had been hacked to death with a hatchet.

The interior of the rooms, where the bodies of the victims lay, were bespattered with blood, and there was every evidence to show that the dead had made a desperate struggle for their lives. Page, finding that all were beyond help, notified the authorities in this city.

At 3 a. m. one of the officers returned to this city from the scene and, in an interview, said: "The scene at the McGlinchy home is one fearful almost beyond the power of description. In the reception room was found the body of Wells. Evidently a terrible struggle had taken place between Wells and the assassin. Wells was shot two or three times. In the reception room, adjoining, no bodies were found, but the furniture was literally smashed into fragments, showing that a fearful fight had taken place there. Adjoining the dining room was the apartment occupied by Mrs. McGlinchy. There she was found literally slashed to pieces with a hatchet. Blood was everywhere and, as in the room of Wells, there were traces of a terrible struggle having taken place between the poor woman and her fiendish son-in-law. The other victims were found in other apartments."

The last seen of Dunham he was rapidly riding toward San Jose on horseback. Family troubles are said to have caused the murder.

GOLD FOR ALL.

The Yellowstone River Bars Are Said to Contain Rich Deposits.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
 Livingston, May 27.—Rising water in the Yellowstone has compelled the suspension for the present of all placer work on the river bars below town, but the work will be resumed just as soon as the high water subsides, for it is now a settled fact that gold exists in paying quantities at the recently discovered diggings on the island. Bailey, Panningsham and Maistead, the three miners who have been at work for a week, made a cleanup to-day and the result was more than \$5 per day to the man.

Altogether six ounces of gold have been taken out and it may be stated that the ground which has been worked could have been run through the sluice box in four days if the most of the work had been prosecuted with any kind of vigor. This would mean, then, that the diggings would pay \$9 per day to the man. Mr. Bailey operated for a short time at Gardiner last fall and this spring. There are quite a number of men at work up there with the same kind of facilities for mining the bars introduced by Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey stated to-day that he had prospectively considerably along the Yellowstone, from Gardiner down to Livingston, and he has no hesitation in saying that from \$5 up per day can be made upon almost any of the bars between these two places. He has not been any further down the river, but he believes the same conditions exist, perhaps to stilling, or even below that point. He is a man of strict veracity and has had many years of experience in placer mining, therefore there is not the least suspicion that the above statements and predictions will be fully borne out, and that in the near future. Already a number of people in this city are making preparations to prospect along the river after the high water, and the result will, no doubt, be the discovery of many a rich claim.

TOASTS TO THE CZAR.

Special Services Held by the Russian Colony in San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 27.—All the nations of the earth were represented at the special services held by the Russian colony yesterday in celebration of the coronation of the czar and czarina at the little Greek church here. The auditorium was crowded with residents from the czar's realms, while in a portion set apart and divided by a broad silk ribbon, stood representatives from nearly every country on the globe in their dignified consular uniforms. General Forsyth, surrounded by a staff of officers, presided in gold lace, with there to represent the United States during the ceremonies. All the guests were received at the entrance of the church by the Russian consul, Vladimir Artsimovitch. In the parlors of the bishop's palace a luncheon had been spread, and after the services the guests were entertained. The bishop proposed a toast to the czar and czarina, the response being the singing of the Russian national anthem. The president of the United States was honored in a like manner and the bishop in proposing the toast pointed towards a picture of the president draped with the Russian and American flags, hanging in a conspicuous place in the room.