

BUTTE NEWS.

FOR THE SOLDIER BOYS

Butte Ladies Busy Making Bandages and Things.

CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED

The Fannel Will Cost \$500 and That is More than the Ladies Personally Can Give - Captain Silvers' Troop Has Been Short of Grub.

The Soldiers' Aid society is busily engaged on a big undertaking for the benefit of the Montana soldiers who will go to the Philippines. Some days ago the attention of the ladies who compose the society was called to the fact that woollen bandages would be needed by the soldiers when they reach Manila. It was at first proposed to organize a Red Cross society to handle the work, but the Soldiers' Aid was already organized and it was decided to consolidate the two bodies and all join in the work under the direction of the Soldiers' Aid.

The work is already in hand and well progressed. A meeting of the society was held yesterday in the G. A. R. rooms in the Mantle & Helsenberg block, which was attended by a large number of ladies who spent the afternoon sewing bandages, which will be sent to the 1st regiment for protection against cholera. Already 250 bandages have been made, and now the ladies are in pressing need of assistance in the shape of money with which to buy the fannel of which the bandages are made or contributions of the material, since there is an expense of considerable proportion attached to the undertaking of making the 1,000 bandages that are needed to supply the whole regiment. The bandages are made after a pattern sent the ladies by the Red Cross society of San Francisco and the fannel for each one costs 50 cents, which means that the material alone will cost \$500, an amount too large for the ladies to raise alone. Quite a number of ladies who were unable to go and sew called during the meeting yesterday and left contributions of money instead of offering their services. The ladies will try to raise the money for the purchase of the material by subscription, and any contributions will be very thankfully received. It is desired to push the work as rapidly as possible, in order to be sure and have the bandages reach the troops before they are called upon to leave for the Orient.

The ladies are practicing the greatest economy, and even the scraps are not wasted, as they are being pressed together in blocks, from which quilts will be made and raffled off at 10 cents a chance and the money thus derived will be devoted to paying for material. The efforts of the ladies are a most laudable one and they deserve all the assistance the community is able to give, either in the shape of money contributions or donations of material from merchants. The ladies of the Soldiers' Aid are anxious that all ladies who can give a part of their time to either sewing bandages or piecing blocks for the quilts to be raffled.

The president of the society received letters yesterday stating that the bandages are imperatively needed and urging the greatest expedition possible in forwarding them to the regiment.

Sanitary Inspector Tobin is in receipt of a breezy letter from his brother, John M. Tobin, of Captain Silvers' cavalry troop at Chickamauga, from which it will be seen that the complaints of the grub which Uncle Sam furnishes his volunteers is not confined to any one camp. Already the soldier boys from Montana have had to resort to foraging expeditions to get something besides salt pork to eat, which taken with all the other complaints that have been made in the different camps where volunteer soldiers are quartered, shows that there must be something radically wrong with the commissary department. Mr. Tobin writes:

"According to promise, I write you an account of our trip and experience thus far in the soldier's life. We arrived in camp one week ago last Monday (the latter being dated June 8), taking us seven days to make the trip. The cause of our being so long on the road was on account of feeding and watering our horses. We had a pleasant journey. We received ovation from the time we started till we arrived here. The people were very patriotic all along the line. At a station called Gypsum, Kansas, we were met by a party of about a large silk flag, the only one they had in the town. Through Idaho the people seemed actually insane with patriotism. If we had arrived at Pueblo, Colo., on time we could have been met by a party at the station to greet us, but we were several hours late and the people who had assembled were disappointed. We have not been receiving a full amount of ration since we got to camp, but we are only half fed, but to-day we are faring much better. Last night some of the boys went out foraging and brought back a chicken, a goose and a yearling heifer. Between 10 and 12 points on the commissary to-day, the first we have had since we left Butte. Many a day we received only two small pieces of bacon and a biscuit for each meal, and the cause of this was that the regiment's commissary master would not give it to us, for there was plenty there. We have made up our minds that we are not going hungry any more as long as there are chickens and turkeys loose around here. There is very little sickness in the troop, only one of our men being in the hospital, and he will be out shortly.

The weather is very warm in the day but rather cool in the night. We have between 50,000 and 60,000 men in the camp. The boys have found a number of relics of the late war. I found a piece of an exploded cannon ball the other day and another fellow found a piece of pine with a rifle ball embedded in the center of it. One fellow found an old rifle stock which he sold for \$100. There has been a report circulated here that we would move to Washington inside of two weeks, but we do not credit the report. The people in this section consider the Montana rough riders as rough as the name implies. An ape appeared in the Chattanooga, paper immediately after we landed here to the effect that we wore our hair a foot long and that each man had a long bow-knife and six-shooter strapped to him, and that of a wild kind of broncho. Remember me to all the boys. Yours truly, JOHN M. TOBIN."

Have your clothes made at John O'Neill's, the boss tailor. Owsley block.

Our War Premium. Send us \$10 in advance for one year's subscription to the Standard, or \$6 for six months, and secure a copy of The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii—the handsomest premium ever offered by a newspaper.

CELEBRATED TOO MUCH.

A Lot of Sinners Before Judge Ferrell to Answer for Their Sins.

The usual trial day grist of cases were disposed of in police court yesterday. Henry Kneibler, charged with violation of the city ordinance against excavating in the street without placing danger signals at night, pleaded not guilty and had his hearing set for Friday.

Eva Spriggs and Lulu Morse, two of the grafters arrested for making a touch-down on Miners' Union day, were before Judge Ferrell to plead to a charge of prostitution. They pleaded guilty and the former was fined \$10, and the Morse woman, who was regarded as the gullier of the two, was fined \$25. They liquidated and were released. George Smith, charged with committing a nuisance, and C. Davis, accused of creating a disturbance, who took 24 hours to plead the day before, were given another day, as neither had recovered from the effects of his jag sufficiently to appear. George Rean, the fellow accused of insulting a Salvation army woman on the street, pleaded not guilty and will be given a hearing to-day. Joseph Moverly entered the same plea to a charge of assault and battery, and will have his trial the same day. Nina Lamont, Annie Smith and Marquette, the three dusky damsels accused of robbing a miner of \$5, took 24 hours to plead to a charge of prostitution.

William Dunn paid \$10 for getting drunk on Miners' Union day and breaking a window of a saloon in South Main street. He was charged with malicious mischief. F. M. Adams pleaded not guilty to a charge of creating a nuisance in the vicinity of Alderman Lubibracht's grocery store, and has his hearing set for Friday. A peeping Tom, who was arrested yesterday morning at an early hour for peeping under the blinds of the residences on a lower Dakota street and alarming the inhabitants of that portion of the city by rapping on the doors in the dead of night and then running, was up on a charge of disturbance. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$10. John Williams, the man who threw a tea cup at his female companion night before last and hit a neighbor's boy named Thos. Goldsmith, getting himself arrested for assault in the second degree, appeared before Judge Ferrell on the reduced charge of third degree assault. He entered a plea of not guilty and will have his case heard Friday. John Burton, charged with assaulting John Koski, succeeded in convincing the court of his innocence and was discharged. Coleman Nee, accused of assaulting a Chinaman, was convicted and fined \$15.

Great Northern Railway Co., leaving Butte at 9:35 every morning, now makes through connections to Seattle and Alaska, no lay overs. Try the vestibule limited train, \$20 to Seattle. Ticket office, 41 North Main street. J. E. Dawson, general agent.

Maggie O'Donnell, aged 5 years, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 53 West Daly street, Walkerville, from where the funeral will take place to-day at 2 o'clock p. m.

Cheap Rates to the Pacific Coast.

The Northern Pacific announces a cut of 25 to 35 in rates to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and all North Pacific coast points. Through sleeping cars from Butte to all points West. Parties contemplating a trip to the coast or Alaska will find it to their advantage to call on or write W. M. Tuohy, general agent Northern Pacific railway, No. 23 East Broadway, Butte.

THE EVIDENCE IS ALL IN

(Continued from Page Five.)

Mrs. Bacher's house after Bacher was arrested. She thought it was a shame that he should be in jail. She said if her husband was sent to the penitentiary, the others would go, too. Cavanaugh told her that so far as she was concerned, she could tell all she knew. Booth made a similar assertion. She said her husband had stood by Wines and she and they ought to be by him now. She thought they could get him out on bonds if they wanted to. Mr. Cavanaugh said he had discussed the case with Wines and Booth and they agreed to call the witnesses for the defendants and tell all that was said during those conversations, but the witness said he could not remember that anything in particular was said.

At Ford, the black man, who had been informed against jointly with Shafer and Eva Smith for the murder of John Hawkins, was the next witness. He testified that he left Butte three days after the shooting, but was brought back afterwards. "Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Booth in reference to your testimony in the Shafer case?" "Yes, sir." "Did you have also a conversation with Mr. Wines?" "Yes, sir." "Did you testify in the case?" "In answer to several questions by Mr. Nolan, the witness said after he was brought back to Butte by the attorney, and Mr. Booth called on him, but he sent for Mr. Wines, and the latter took the case. Mr. Wines, however, suggested that Booth be released also, and he was. They consulted, and Ford stated his case to them.

"They told me my statement was too long and round about," said Ford, "and they told me to make it short and to make it shorter, and to the point, and I made it cut that way, and I testified so on the stand because it was shorter."

The witness said the attorneys did not tell him to testify to anything regarding a gun in the possession of Hawkins, except that they understood that Hawkins had a gun.

"I did not see the gun in Hawkins' hand, and did not testify that I did," said Ford. "I testified that a man came in the swim salon and told Shafer that Hawkins had got a gun from him. I did not know the man's name, but Mr. Booth told me his name was Laney, but I did not know it myself, and did not testify to it."

Ford said that when he was in jail Booth came in and exhibited a white handled gun to Shafer, and told him that was his gun, or that was to be his gun.

"What was it you testified to on the stand that wasn't true?" asked Referee Campbell at the conclusion of the direct examination by Mr. Nolan.

"Nothing at all, sir," replied the black man.

On cross-examination Mr. Corbett asked him why he was now confined in the county jail.

"For perjury."

"In what case?" "In the Shafer case."

The witness said he had only one or two conversations with County Attorney Stapleton regarding the perjury cases, and did not tell him what he would testify in the Wines and Booth case. He declared that Wines and Booth never suggested to him to testify to anything that was not true in the Shafer case.

"If there was anything wrong about it," he said, "I didn't know it. I testified only as I had it pictured out for my own satisfaction."

Mr. Nolan questioned him as to what he did testify to at the Shafer trial, and after the witness had outlined it, Mr. Nolan submitted to him an affidavit he had made in the Wines and Booth case some time ago, and asked him if he had made it. After he had read it over, Ford said the affidavit represented the facts as nearly as he could get at them.

The affidavit set forth the testimony Ford gave at the Shafer trial. He said that a man did come into the saloon to warn Shafer that Hawkins was looking for a gun, and Booth told Ford that he should testify that Hawkins got a gun from a man named Laney, and that he was going to kill a nigger before morning. Ford said he thought Booth knew better than he did, and he was willing to testify that way, as Booth had investigated the case, and his knowledge was more reliable.

"Then it is a fact that you did testify to some things at the trial that you did not know of your own knowledge?" "If I did I don't know it. I testified as near to the truth as I could, and as I had things pictured out to me."

Ford said the affidavit correctly represented the conversation he had with Mr. Booth. He said the affidavit was read over to him by Mr. Connolly, and he read it himself to see that it was correct, and then he signed it.

Attorney Bernard Noon, the next witness, testified that he made his office with Booth and Cavanaugh during the Shafer trial. One morning he went into the office and found Eva Smith, Bacher and Mr. Booth there. Mr. Booth had a gun in his hand, and the witness took it and asked Booth if Eva Smith was sure she could identify it. Booth said she could, as she had had it for two years. Noon handed the gun to Bacher, and the latter looked at it, and then inquired: "Wherein did you get that gun?" "Whereupon Booth told him to shut up."

Joe Shafer, the convicted murderer of John Hawkins, was put on the witness stand and testified that Booth had talked to him several times about the missing witness, Ed Laney. First Booth said that Laney was in Boise, Idaho, and then in Seattle, and that he had sent Bacher there, and that it was all right.

"Did you have any conversation with Mr. Booth with reference to a gun?" "Yes, he came to me with a white-handled gun and asked me if that was mine. I said 'No,' and he took it away."

Another gun was produced at the trial and witnesses testified that it was Shafer's gun. Shafer said he did not himself testify to it. Shafer had also made an affidavit, portions of which he read. The affidavit alleged that Booth told him that he had sent Bacher to Seattle to take Laney's place and make a deposition.

"I don't think I said that," said Shafer. "If I did, it does not state the facts correctly."

The affidavit also stated that Booth told him that he had secured a gun from Pawnbroker Rose, but Shafer declared he had never said that and that Booth had made no such statement to him.

In answer to other questions he said that he was now telling the truth, no matter what he might have said in previous statements or affidavits. He had been told by Bacher and others to make an affidavit and tell the truth, as it would be best for him, and he had a hope in his heart that it would do him some good. He said the testimony he gave at his trial was true. Mr. Nolan questioned Shafer about the different guns that figured in his case.

"I don't know whether I am on trial now or not," replied Shafer. "Am I?" "No," replied Mr. Nolan.

"Then I won't answer anything like that," said Shafer, and he was excused.

Charles Andrieux, stenographer in Attorney Cavanaugh's office, testified that he was in the office during the Shafer trial and that witnesses were there very frequently, but he paid little attention to them and his testimony was unimportant.

Guy W. Stapleton, county attorney, was called as a witness and testified concerning the revolver offered in evidence by the defense and identified by several witnesses as the gun which Joseph Shafer was alleged to have used and was dropped on the floor by him.

"When did you first learn that the revolver was not one that had been used in the murder?" "I got an intimation of it the day a verdict was returned."

Mr. Stapleton said he went to Ed Rose's pawn shop and brought it up to the office, and he said M. Booth had secured from him a gun like the one introduced in evidence by the defense and that he had had only one gun in stock at that particular make.

"Do you know where Mr. Rose is now?" "Only by hearsay. I know that he is not in town."

"Did you at any time get an affidavit from Mr. Rose?" "Yes, sir, I did."

The affidavit was offered in evidence. It set forth that Rose was a pawnbroker at No. 8 East Park street, and that on Nov. 8 or 9 Booth came into his shop and asked for a gun. Rose gave him two Harrington & Richardson revolvers, but he brought them back the next day. A day later he came again, and Rose gave him a 38 Forehand Arms company revolver, and he said: "That will do." He never brought it back. The gun was similar in make, caliber and appearance to the one introduced in evidence at the Shafer trial.

"Did you have any conversation with Mr. Wines or Mr. Booth after you obtained knowledge that perjury had been committed?" "I had a conversation with Mr. Booth at my room the night after Eva Smith had testified in the Shafer case. He came to my room and was between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and remained until about 3 o'clock."

Mr. Stapleton said Booth talked about various things, and during the conversation Mr. Booth observed several times that an attorney sometimes used perjured testimony and did not know it. The witness had another conversation with Mr. Booth subsequently, and Mr. Booth said that if it was the intention to arrest him that the county attorney should notify him and he would come to the court house, as he did not want to have an officer sent to the house.

On cross-examination Mr. Stapleton said the excuse Booth had for calling at his room that night was to talk about the witness list case. He also said at the time that Mr. Rose had told him that the county attorney was looking up some matters in connection with the Shafer case. Mr. Booth said he would always be in Butte and was ready to have any investigation made.

"Has Bacher been discharged from custody since he gave his testimony in the case?" asked Mr. Scallon.

"Yes, sir; the reason for that is that he was held as a witness."

"What became of the charge under which it was sought to take him back to Washington for perjury?" "I don't know. I knew nothing about the case. It was a matter Mr. Connolly had in charge."

Mr. Stapleton said Eva Smith had also been released, and that he had no intention of prosecuting her or Bacher.

Eva Smith was recalled, as she desired to make a correction in her testimony by admitting that she received a letter from John Shafer in jail. Her statement as to what the letter contained was not very material, and Mr. Scallon submitted to her another letter, which had been taken from her possession by the sheriff when she was arrested, and asked her if she had not received it from Shafer. Eva said it and got hot. She wanted to know whose business it had been to read her private letters. She tore it in two and threw it on the floor and Mr. Scallon picked it up.

"Did you get that letter?" he asked. She refused to answer, and Referee Campbell threatened to send her to jail.

"Well, what does he want to ask me such silly questions for. Of course I receive the letter."

"That concludes the prosecution, with the exception of the testimony of Mr. Connolly, who is absent from the state, and the further hearing was continued until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Excursion to Denver.

The Union Pacific announces a rate of \$22 from Butte to Denver and return on account of meeting of American Medical association at Denver. Tickets on sale June 4th and 5th. Final limit June 25th. Also the same rate for meeting of General Federation of Women's club at Denver. Tickets on sale June 18th and 19th, with a final limit of July 10th. These tickets are continuous passage in each direction, but can be purchased via Union Pacific and returning via Rio Grande.

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