

# WHITE GAP STORY

IT COMES FROM CENTENIAL VALLEY.

**They Warn a Wife Beater to Reform or Leave the Valley—The Old Story of the Man Who Tried to Help the Persecuted Wife.**

From the Centennial valley country comes a story of White caps which has not heretofore been published. The MADISONIAN gets its information from a Centennial valley man, who however would disclose no names, but all the parties concerned are well known. For sometime past a rancher has been beating and maltreating his wife. Recently she was on a shed roof helping her husband to repair the roof, when he became incensed at her for something, and struck her a blow with his fist, knocking her clear off the roof to the ground. A few nights later a number of masked men, wearing white caps, rode up to the wife-beater's home and informed him that unless he consented to treat his wife better he would be tarred and feathered, horse whipped, and driven from the country. Thoroughly frightened he promised to reform.

It did not take long for the news of the visit of the White Caps to spread over the valley, and a few days later an acquaintance met on the road from Montana the couple who had received the mysterious visit. He began to "josh" them about the occurrence, which they did not relish, as subsequent events proved. While he was talking to the husband, the wife, unnoticed by him, got out of the wagon, slipped up behind him and struck him a heavy blow on the back of the head with a bar of iron, knocking him from his horse. The husband then jumped out of the wagon and assisted his wife, pounded him unmercifully. They left him unconscious by the roadside, and reported, at the first house they passed, that they had killed him. Several men at once went out to find the body, but found that the man, while badly injured and unconscious, was still alive. He is recovering and out of danger.

This is the story as it reached the MADISONIAN. Possibly it is exaggerated as such stories usually are, but our informant is thoroughly reliable.

## SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Commissioners of Madison County, Special July Session, 1895.

FIRST DAY—JULY 15.

The board of commissioners of Madison county, Montana, met in special session at the office of the county clerk, on Monday, July 15, 1895, pursuant to due and legal notice, and in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, for the purpose of examining, adjusting and correcting, if found necessary, the assessment roll made and returned by the county assessor, for the current year.

Present: Joseph Smith, J. S. Crisman and George Copp, commissioners, and Barclay Jones, clerk.

The first matter considered was the petition of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., asking that the lands returned by said company to the county assessor and by him entered upon the assessment roll, for the current year, be stricken from said roll. The petition having been duly considered, was, on motion, refused.

Mrs. E. L. Smith appeared before the board in person and presented her sworn application for the reduction in the assessment made by the assessor upon the stock of merchandise owned by her, asking that the valuation of \$7,000 placed thereon by the assessor, be reduced to \$6,000. The statements of the petitioner in support of her application were heard; as well as the statements of the assessor, as to his action in the premises, and the matter was taken under advisement by the board.

The remainder of the day was occupied in examining the assessment roll. Board adjourned to 10 a. m. of Tuesday the 16th, inst.

SECOND DAY—JULY 16.

Board met pursuant to adjournment; present, the same members as on yesterday; H. S. Gilbert appeared before the board as the agent, and in behalf of Thomas Ford and presented the statement of said Ford, with his own sworn statement, praying for a reduction in the assessed valuation placed upon certain lands owned by the said Ford, near Melrose, and there being

no stated amount of reduction asked for, and the assessment made thereon, appearing to be not excessive or unreasonable the application was refused, and it was ordered that the assessment thereon stand as returned by the assessor.

The application of Mrs. E. L. Smith for a reduction in her assessment, having been duly considered, on motion it was ordered that the assessment as made and returned by the county assessor, be allowed to stand and that said application be refused. Board adjourned to 9 a. m. of Wednesday, July 17.

THIRD DAY—JULY 17.

Board met pursuant to adjournment; present the same members as on yesterday.

A communication was received from James Selway, complaining that he had been assessed by the county assessor for a greater number of horses than owned by him and at a valuation greater than their true value. And the board having heard the statements of the assessor in relation thereto, and the application not being in lawful form, the same was refused, and it was ordered that the assessment as made by the assessor be allowed to stand.

Thomas D. Tice, M. Jacoby, and D. Corbett, presented their written application for a reduction in the assessment made against them upon certain cattle ranging in this county, and certain real estate also situated in this county; and said application not being made on oath as the law requires, and it appearing from the statements of the county assessor that the property named is subject to assessment in this county, and that the assessed valuation thereof is not unreasonable or excessive, on motion it was ordered that said application be refused and that the assessment as made and returned by the county assessor be allowed to stand.

Joseph Shineberger presented his sworn application and statement, setting forth that certain lands to wit: The S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter and N. E. quarter of S. W. quarter of sec. 33, T. 13 S. R. 7 W., containing 80 acres, had been assessed against him by the county assessor of Madison county, when in fact said land was and is situate in Beaverhead county, and asking that the same be stricken from the assessment roll of Madison county. Upon examination of the assessment roll it was found that no such land had been assessed to the said Shineberger in this county, but that he has been and is assessed upon certain land described as being in sec. 34, in said T. 13 S. R. 7 W., which has been heretofore returned by him for assessment in this county. And there being an uncertainty as to the description and amount of land for which the said Shineberger should be assessed in this county, it was ordered that final action upon said application be deferred until more definite information can be obtained regarding the same.

The bond of Geo. A. Barnard as supervisor, having been returned properly executed, the same was approved and ordered filed.

No petitions or applications for reduction or change in assessments having been presented, other than those hereinbefore mentioned and passed upon, and the assessment as made and returned by the county assessor appearing to be a fair and reasonable assessment of the property subject to taxation in the county, for the year 1895, on motion it was ordered that said assessment roll be and the same is hereby approved.

The business before the board, having been completed, the minutes of the session were read and approved and the board adjourned to 10 a. m. of Monday, August 12, 1895.

JOSEPH SMITH,  
J. S. CRISMAN,  
GEO. COPP,  
Attest: BARCLAY JONES, Clerk.

### A Successful Specialist.

Dr. J. C. Lannerberg, the eye specialist, has been in town for the past week and has fitted a large number of people with spectacles, which are giving entire satisfaction.

Dr. Tannerberg understands his business thoroughly, and as he makes no charge for examination, those who have trouble with their eyes will do well to have him examine them.

Many people who are troubled with sick headache have an idea that because they can see that their eyes are all right when an examination proves that the whole trouble lies in their eyes, and a pair of spectacles properly adjusted will entirely cure them.—Idaho Falls Register.

### Close Connections With the N. P.

Commencing May 15th and until further notice, the stage for Sappington will leave Virginia City at 7:30 a. m., running through to Sappington without lay-over arriving there at 7 p. m.

The Northern Pacific through east-bound train passes Sappington at 12:50, midnight. The train for Butte and all points west passes Sappington at 6:35, a. m.

For the return trip the stage will leave Sappington at 7 a. m., running through to Virginia City, without lay-over, arriving at 7 p. m.

For rates, time tables and other information write to W. M. Tuohy, General Agent N. P. R. R., Butte, Mont.

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# THE NEW CITY LAWS

RECENTLY ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

**A Board of Health—Offenses Against Morals and Decency—Protection of Property—Humane Horse Legislation—Who Shall Work on the Streets.**

The new laws and ordinances, as revised and compiled by City Attorney W. A. Clark and adopted by the council last March are out in book form. They comprise about 150 pages and are too lengthy for general review. Among the more important changes and revisions are the following:

Offenders against the public peace, disturbance, assault and battery, obscene or indecent language constitute a nuisance.

The mayor, senior alderman from each ward, and a reputable physician, constitute the city board of health with power to establish and maintain quarantine regulations and enforce the same.

Leaving a horse or other animal tied in the street without food or shelter more than six hours is punishable by a fine of not less than \$1.

Every person found in a state of gross intoxication in any or all of its numerous phases; any person appearing in a dress not belonging to his or her sex is liable to a fine of from \$1 to \$50.

Vagrancy, prostitution and other offenses against good morals and decency are punishable by heavy fines.

The employment of minors in saloons is prohibited.

Every person who shall wilfully, unlawfully, or maliciously destroy, burn, cut, or otherwise injure or destroy any goods, chattels or other property of any description whatever, the property of another, and every person who shall wilfully, unlawfully or maliciously destroy, break or injure any door or window of any dwelling house, shop, store, or other house or building, or sever therefrom any gate fence or enclosure, or any part thereof, or any material out of which it is formed or constructed, or sever from the freehold any produce thereof, or anything attached thereto, or pull down, injure or destroy any gate, post, rail or fence, or any part thereof, or cut top, girdle or otherwise injure or destroy any fruit or ornamental or shade trees, the property of another, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, together with costs of suit.

One section reads: It shall be unlawful for any person within the following limits in the city, viz: bounded on the east by Spencer street, on the west by the western boundary line of the city, on the north by Jefferson street, and on the south by Harrison street, to use, any stove pipe as and in place of a chimney or flue, in any house or building whatsoever; and any person so using any stove pipe shall replace the same with a chimney or flue of brick or stone, within sixty days after the passage of this ordinance.

A curfew law prohibits children from being on the streets after certain hours.

The tax levy is limited to 1 per cent. per annum of the assessed valuation.

In regard to road work a section reads: The city council shall have the power, for the purpose of keeping the streets, lanes, avenues, and alleys in repair, to require every able-bodied male inhabitant in said city over the age of 21 years to labor on said streets, lanes, avenues and alleys not exceeding one day in each and every year; and every person failing to perform such labor when duly notified by the street commissioner, shall forfeit and pay \$10 for said day so neglected or refused.

Licenses are as follows: All merchants whose sales shall exceed \$5,000 per month \$15 per quarter; from \$2,000 and under \$5,000 per month, \$8; from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a month, \$5; under \$1,000 per month shall pay three dollars per quarter. Keepers of saloons, \$20 per quarter; brewers \$10; bowling alleys or billiard tables \$5; hotels or restaurants, \$5; laundries, \$5; lodging houses, \$3; barbers \$3; livery stable \$5; traveling merchant, \$5; with one horse and wagon, \$15; with two horses \$20 per quarter. A license shall not be required of any person selling any production of the state of Montana, manufactured or raised by himself. Theatre, minstrel or opera troupe, or any other show, \$3 for the first day, and \$1 for each day thereafter; lecturers \$3 for the first day and one dollar for each day thereafter. Exhibitions, entertainments, or lectures for the benefit

of religious, educational, or charitable purposes, and all free exhibitions, entertainments and lectures shall not be subject to any license. Barkers and brokers \$10 per quarter.

### Card of Thanks.

I take this opportunity of expressing to the people of Virginia City, my friends and acquaintances, my sincere thanks for the many kindnesses shown me during my great and irrepressible sorrow.

NATHAN PARKER.

### A BACHELOR MAID.

Once there lived a bachelor maiden,  
Years and years ago (T),  
And her mind with truth was laden,  
But her heart was cold as snow.  
For she thought, with good old Plato,  
She could live alone,  
So she smiled on many a suitor,  
But her heart was hard as stone.

Came a bachelor man a-singing  
For her friendship true,  
This time, was her undoing,  
As it might have been with you,  
For her friendship still he sued her—  
Such a simple thing—  
Till before she knew he wooed her,  
Wooed her with a friendship ring.

Now, although she's fond of Plato,  
Her cold heart's grown warm,  
And her theories of living  
Have melted in a wondrous charm,  
For she says: "The human nature,  
Spite of Plato's pen,  
Men were made for loving women,  
Women made for loving men."  
—Mary W. Slatter in Kate Field's Washington.

### BUYING SOCIAL POLISH.

An English Couple Who Instruct in the Art of Being Fine.

A new profession for "gentlefolk" has been discovered in London by two impetuous members of the class. They have discovered that there is a livelihood to be obtained by "polishing off" the non-vauvau riches and others whose manners "have not that repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere." They are a well born, well bred married couple who are still sufficiently young to be adaptable. They have been used to the ways of the leisure class, and they are clever enough to teach them. Anything from the cure of the cockney accent to the proper way to entertain a duke is taught for a "consideration."

The wife describes her share of the work thus: "I generally," she says, "undertake to engage the services of all specialists, such as superior maids, who know what is what and can give judicious and useful hints to their mistress; also manicurists, teachers of deportment and sometimes teachers of elocution. I have cured one very bad case of mere outward vulgarity in three weeks for 10 guineas, and I have corrected a cockney accent in three mornings for 3 guineas, while, on the other hand, a certain city man, who never aspired to anything better than heavy British dinners, Fridays to Mondays at Brighton, and Mansion House balls until he married the daughter of a west end restaurant manager—she knew nothing of life beyond her own narrow sphere—gave us carte blanche to make "fine folks" of them.

"Not much could be done for him beyond keeping him quiet, but she lent herself to our process. Now they have a very pretty place in Hampshire and entertain some rather nice people in the summer. We ourselves received 100 guineas for our advice, but the husband must have spent over 25,000 in adopting our hints as to mode of living, and he tells us that what he has got for it is worth double as much."—Philadelphia Press.

### Always on Time.

Washington had many admirable traits worthy of imitation, and one of them was rigid punctuality. This was well illustrated by an incident during his visit to Boston 100 years ago. Having appointed 8 o'clock in the morning as the hour at which he should set out for Salem, he mounted his horse just as the Old South clock was striking that hour. The company of cavalry which was to escort him did not arrive till after his departure and did not overtake him till he had reached Charles river bridge.—Exchange.

### Concealment No Longer Necessary.

Mrs. Oldum—Why, my dear, you look ten years older since you were married.  
Mrs. Young—And I am. You know I have been only 22 for the past ten years.—Detroit Free Press.

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