BOOKS THAT ARE BOUGHT IN BUTTE

WHAT do people read in Butte—great, hustling, cosmopolitan Butte, the busiest place of its size in the world? How do men improve or fill their minds when the days' work is done? And what do they pay for the mental recreation that is found on the printed page?

In answer to this it is the testimony of book dealers here that more high grade fiction is sold in Butte than in almost any other city of the size in the United States. Year in and year out the best copyrighted books are in steady demand. Prices are practically the same all over the country, and as the people have more money than elsewhere, why shouldn't they buy freely?

The summer demand for what is known as fiction is perhaps not quite equal in Butte to that of some other places. Here in the west where the Sabbath is almost universally a day of recreation, rather than rest at home, there is comparatively little reading done in the heated season. Excursions, picnics, fishing, all take away from the reading classes. But as the colder days come, and indoors is more pleasant than the open air, the demand increases by leaps and bounds, until the total yearly sales are very large.

The large book sale, and the phenomenal numbers of weekly and monthly periodicals sold, the public library shows probably the largest percentage of library patrons to the total population, of any city in the country. Eastern critics deal only with their own self-righteous prejudice, not facts, when they introduce and her people.

The sale of the popular priced monthly periodicals runs up above the 10,000 mark per month, besides all the thousands that come direct from the publishers to the reader. There is considerable demand for the old standard magazines—Harper's, the Century and Scribner's almost the last of the old line—but the popular priced publications are past driving even these from the field. It is estimated by the book sellers that the demand for magazines has more than doubled within two years; one dealer says it is ten times what it was five years ago. There is little sale for the problem magazine like the Arena, and the heavy reviews go slowly.

A most encouraging sign lies in the dwindling sale of the yellow-backed penny-dredfuls that used to inflame the mind of the boy just starting into his teens. "Diamond Dick," "Nick Carter" and the "Old Sleuth" series are all but things of the past. The popular magazines, and a better class of books for boys, have aken the place, to the great good of all. Probably nine out of ten of these direful works deal with alleged western life, where rescuing distressed maidens, hunting wild highwaymen and daily battle with subtle redskins are supposed to be part of the daily scouting life. Western boys know these stories to be impossible and gigantic lies, and will have none of them. The western boys are not so credulous as their easter neousins, they neither believe nor care for the alleged detective exploits that make up the other part of the yellow back literature and whose scenes are laid in the east. There has been much agitation against these books in the east, but there the demand still continues; in Butte it never was large, and is dying out more than ever.

The sale of high grade subscription books, like the sett publications from such houses as Harpers, Scribners and Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is one of the wonders of the Butte bok world. These, and other high class publishers, have local agents, and it is said that their sales show a great number of books in fine art bindings, costing from $5 to $10 or more a volume, is greater to the population of Butte than in any other city of the United States.

The testimony of the dealers in juvenile books is that while the demand for such is somewhat smaller than in most other cities, the average quality is far better as to newness and style of binding. The smaller number is due to the fact that the child population of Butte is not up to that of most cities of this size, there being so many single men in Butte in the smelters and mines. But the quality also tells of good taste, and of there being enough money here to pay a good price for a good article.

There is a much larger demand for technical works, mostly on mining, smelting or metallurgy, than would be found in most cities of the same size in the east. Accurate statistics would be impossible to give, but that is the testimony of dealers who have done business in other cities before coming here. There are hundreds of ambitious young felows who are studying to better their condition in life by learning the secrets of this work that lie hidden in books, and they buy freely of technical works that will aid others. The number of such works sold in Bute is very large. The public library, also gives its testimony along this line, by showing a higher percentage of technical works to the total number of books called for, than almost any other library in the country.

Speaking of self-education, the business college does great work in its night schools, having sometimes 200 or 300 students, many of them grown men, who are seeking for the education that was denied them in their youth. Most of them are foreigners, who feel the need of at least a rudimentary education in English. As they accomplish this purpose, they join the reading class of people, and add to the demand for good literature.

There is little demand here for cheap books, as such; given the same work in two styles of binding, the better binding will usually have the better sale. There are a good many cheap books sold, however, especially of the older authors, the copyright of which has expired. These are cheap the world over, there being no royalty to pay the writers, and the work being free for any one to publish.

The sale of Bibles is not large; but there is a great demand for prayer-books, which would indicate the prevailing religion. These are sold in elaborate bindings usually.

The illustrated Sunday papers from the east, those great blanket sheets that would paper a room with a single issue, have a great sale, especially those that give out art supplements, or good comic illustrations. But few people attempt to wade through their wilderness of words. They "read the pictures!"

Butte does not pose as the literary hub of the world, or even of the United States. Browning and Kent are not and Herodotus are not so well known as Buffalo Bill, Funston and Fitzsimmons.

The antiquarian is in the minority, but the people do read up to the times news, and buy enough good modern literature to keep themselves informed on the present day world. As that is the only one they live in, nor having the power to go back 3,000 years and delve into the graves of their forefathers ,it would seem that they show pretty good taste in so doing.

Takes No Chances.

Friend—Can't you give me a tip on the stocks?

Broker—Yes; but, in consideration of our long friendship, I won't.—Brooklyn Life.

Where the Big Steel Struggle Now Wages

THE EXTENSIVE PLANTS OF TI E BILLION DOLLAR STEEL COMBINE ARE SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE STATES OF INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA. ALL THIS TERRITORY AT THE PRESENT TIME THE BATTLEGROUND OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL WAR THE WORLD HAS EVER WITNESSED. EVERY BLACK DOT ON THE ABOVE MAP REPRESENTS A TOWN WHEREIN THE STEEL WORKINGS ARE ON STRIKE. THE STRIKERS NUMBER IN THE AGGREGATE 75,000 MEN. THE COMPANIES INVOLVED IN THE STRUGGLE ARE THE AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, THE AMERICAN SHEET STEEL COMPANY, AND THE AMERICAN STEL HOOP COMPANY; ALL COMPRISING THE MAMMOTH STEEL COMBINE.

COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION

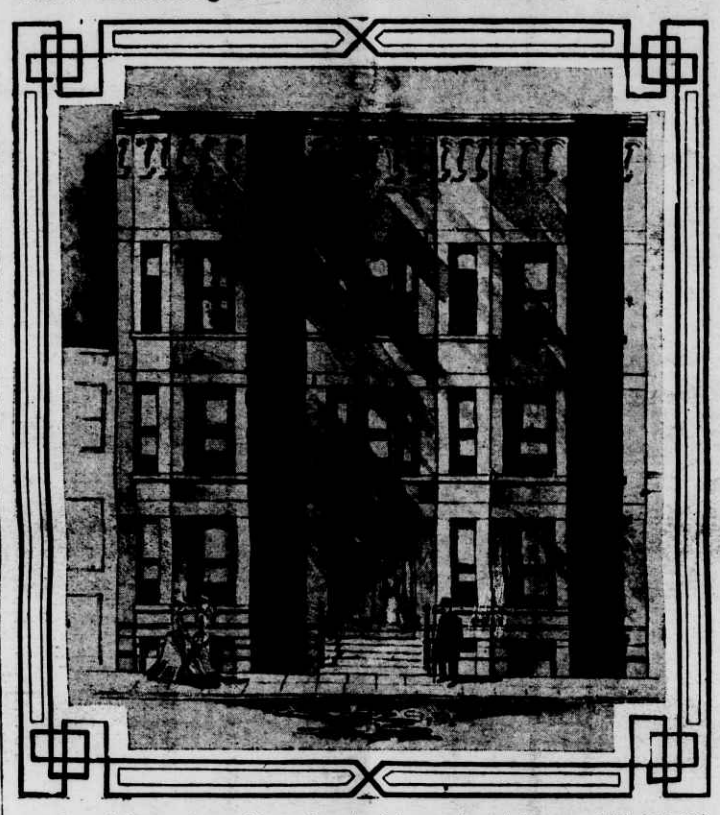
Board of Equalization Passes Upon the Kicks Made by Taxpayers—All Is Harmony.

William D. Clark, Edward Mathews and Charles Farrell, comprising the board of county commissioners and P. H. Manchester, A. G. Siebonaler and Edwin L. Mayo, members of the city council, are now sitting as a board of equalization in the county assessor's office and will be in session until August 12, meeting together four days each week—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 4 o'clock. The county commissioners represent the property interests betwen the limits of the county and the limits of the city, while the aldermen represent the city. Both sides, however, work together, passing upon the merits of a kick with equal jurisdiction no mater whether the property involved is in the city or that portion of Silver Bow county lying outside of it.

The work of the board of equalization consists of regulating the assessment on property. In many instances property holders consider the valuation placed by the assessor on their property too high, and their only remedy is in an appeal to the board of equalization. The board holds a month's session each year to listen to these complaints and it is generally once in a while somebody breaks into the deliberations of the body and asks that his assessment be raised, but such instances are rare and when made almost snap the breath of the members of the board. One case of this nature has cropped out at the present meeting. Th applicant resides in the McQueen addition. Last year his property was assessed at so much and he was perfectly satisfied with it. This year it was given a smaler valuation and he objected. Why, is not known unless it was because he anticipated trouble over the change. He asked the board to have the valuation increased to last year's figures. He was accommodated and breathed a sigh of relief as he faded through the doorway with the full knowledge that his property was forth as much this year as it was last year.

Up to the middle of the week the board had listened to about thirty objections and passed upon all save two or three from the McQueen addition. In one instance only was an increase made in the assessed valuation. That was in the case of the Davis & Weinescary stock of merchandise, which was elevated from $12,000 to $15,000. The other objections were principally on mortgages and other conveyances that had been canceled or assigned to other parties.

New Building for a Prominent Butte Street.



One of the most complete and up-to-date apartment houses which has yet been erected in Butte is now under way of construction on West Park street. The new building is being erected for Messrs, Lynch, Curtis and Majors and will be three stories and a basement. The width of this apartment house will be 42 feet and the length 90 feet.

Every detail to make the building complete and convelent will be put into place in each room and neither money nor pains spared to put in an excellent finish.

The first, second and third floors will be arranged in suites and single rooms with plenty of light, stationary wash stands, large closets and a good well equipped bath room will be located on each floor for the use of the tenants. The basement will also be fitted up with large rooms.

It is the intention of Messrs. Lynch, Curtis and Majors to finish the front of the building in pressed brick. The building will be called the "Park." Architect Patterson, who drew the plans for the building, states that it will cost about $30,000.

James H. Lynch, John H. Curtis and Green Majors are the men composing the company who have manifested their confidence in the future of Butte by investing their money in this venture.

Museum Discipline.

Visitor—So you weigh 700 pounds; doesn't it annoy you t ohave people comment on your size?

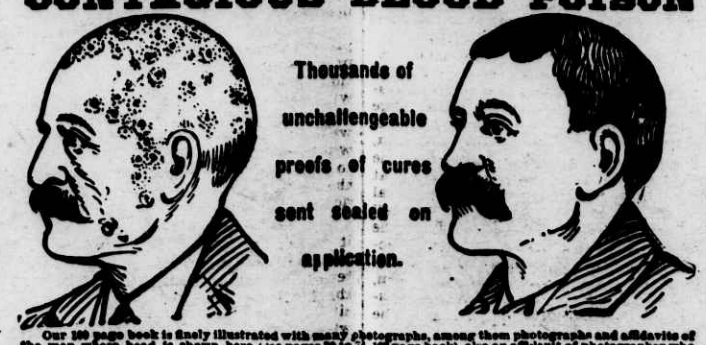
Fat Man—Oh, no; if I wasn't worried to death with fool questions maybe I'd weigh 1,000 pounds.—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Occupation Gone.

Brooklyn Workinghan's Wife (in 1901)—What's happened, Danny?

Her husband (desperately)—Well, I've been fired by J. P. Morgan, and there's nobody else in the world to work for!—Brooklyn Citizen.

WE SEND 100-PAGE BOOK FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON



Our 100 page book is finely illustrated with many photographs, among them photographs and affidavits of the men whose head is shown here (see pages 52 to 54, 100 page book), also an affidavit of photographer who took the pictures. The first picture was taken July 15, 1899, the other October 16, 1899. Our book shows a third photo taken Aug. 22, 1900, at which time patient was cured and face and head were entirely healed and his hair started to grow.

Our patients cured 15 years ago by our Great Discovery, unknown to the profession, are to-day sound and well, and have healthy children since we cured them.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary SYPHILIS permanently Cured in 15 to 35 Days You can be treated at home for the same price, under the same guaranty. If you prefer to come to Chicago, we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills and no charge if we fail to cure.

IF YOU HAVE taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Rheumatic pains in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers on any part of the body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is the Secondary BLOOD POISON WE GUARANTEE TO CURE

We solicit the most obstinate cases, and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY experimenting. We have the ONLY cure. Absolute unchallengeable proofs sent sealed on application. For 15 years we have treated but one disease—Contagious Blood Poison, and we positively cure it in 35 days.

NO MERCURY OR POISONS. Address

COOK REMEDY CO., 1562 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FROM SOCIETY TO SOAPSUDS

One of the Four Hundred Forced to Sell Her Fine Dresses and Open Launary.

From member of the "400" to keeper of a hand laundry, from wealth so great that she could play the part of philanthropist t oliving on a beggarly stipend of 20 cents a day—such is the change in the worldly affairs of Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn.

Down at fashionable Southampton, L. I. on Wednesday she offered for sale to her former fashionable friends her gowns and dress patterns yet uncut. She says she was forced to it to buy food.

Her friends rallied to her assistance and made the sale a great success, the sum of several thousand dolars being realized for the relief of the distressed gentlewoman. Her laundry is also doing a rushing business, having secured the patronage of a majority of the summer cottagers of Southampton.

Her home and laundry is the old Bellows cottage, overlooking five palatial homes she built on Lake Agavain.

There is no furniture. She has a few trunks and the balance of the household equpment is made up of soap boxes covered with blankets.

In the parlor soap boxes and blankets make a window seat, while two trunks, a tomato box and a blanket form a couch.

The only ornaments of the room are a broken china mug, a cracked gilded glass and a toy. They belonged to her dead children and they still apeal to the mother's heart.

"See these walls," she said proudly. "I scrubbed them with my own hands and I liked it. It's easier than playing golf.

"Do I mean to go ahead with the laundry? Certainly."

In spite of her poverty she claims to own property valued at $210,000. She balmes relatives for keeping this from her.—New York Journal.

Future Sources of Coffee.

According to the treasury bureau of statistics, "the people of the United States are sending out of the country more than $1,000,000 a week in payment for coffee consumed in this country, all of which could be readily produced in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands, which have already shown their ability to produce coffee of a high grade, commanding good prices in the markets of the world. Porto Rican coffee has long been looked upon as of high grade, and for many years has commanded high prices in the markets of Europe; and the development of coffee culture in Hawaii during the past few years have also been very satisfactory in the quality of coffee produced and the prices realized. In the Philippines the product is of high grade, and the fact that in physical conditions and climate the islands are very similar to Java, the greatest coffee producing region of the world, suggests great possibilities to those who desire to see American money expended under the American flag. The fact that the United States is by far the greatest coffee consuming country of the world, and is steadily increasing her consumption, further suggests that American capital and energy may turn their attention to this promising field now opened in the islands where American enterprise can safely invest in business ventures."

It is already evident that the total consumption of coffee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, will be about $60,000,000, which is fully $6,000,000 above that of the previous year. We imported more than ten times as much from Brazil as from all the other South American countries, and twenty times as much as from Central America. Millions of pounds are sent to England and Germany fromAsia and the Orient, and afterward re-shipped to the United States.—Gram's Magazine.

Real Mean.

"Them women make me tired," said the First Telegraph Operator, as he opened his switch.

"What's the matter now?" 'asked the Second Telegraph Operator.

wanted ..:; ?m ?m? ?m ?m ?m ?mm?

"One of 'em was just in here and wanted to know why we wouldn't let her put on postscrip to a ten-word message, without charging her extra. Said it wasn't part of the message, anyway."—Baltimore American.

As Good as Any.

"What's your dog's name?"

"Tip."

"Short for Tippecanoe?"

"Oh, no I just call him Tip because he's a pointer."—Philadelphia Press.

STRIKE SITUATION STILL UNCHANGED

THE second week of the great steel strike ends with the shadow of impending violence seemingly hanging over the wide are affected by the industrial war. The week closed without a clash at any place and with conditions throughout the striking region in statu quo. If anything the idle workers have made gains, but these lie more in what they prevented the manufacturers from doing than what they accomplished themselves.

From day to day until the time the mills usually open the country has been both torn by rumors that this week would mark the first attempt of the combine to reopen its plant with non-union men. At the various plants skilled labor from other sections was expected and negroes from the south. If either move had been planned the threatening attitude of the strikers blocked it and no effort to resume work was made.

Heat probably helped the strikers to tighten their grip on the situation. With the thermometer outside a mill registering nearly 100 men cannot be secured to stand up in front of a furnace. This, to a great extent, sa yemployers, has been responsible for the failure to operate the mills.

There has been no change in the arbitration or mediation movements, so far as the officials of the association are aware. The hope is still general among these officials, however, that a way will be found to bring about a settlement of the difficulties.

President Shaffer, by the way, has never yet declared that there was no possibility of concessions on the part of the Amalgamated association. When asked his opinion on this matter, he replied he was unable to answer the question, but friends who have talked to him on this line express the firm belief that if the proper steps were taken the manufacturers would find the association in a conciliatory mood and ready to meet any reasonable proposition consistent with honor. They say the whole tone of President Shaffer's remarks is inclined toward peace, if he can secure it honorably.

The combine forces have decided to carry the strike into the courts. It is learned that former Judge Mills of Wellsville, O., has been retained by Percifer M. Smith, district manager of the American Sheet Steel company, to prpare papers for presentation to a federal court asking for a restraining order to stop strikers from accosting or molesting in any way non-union men on the highways. The move promises a crisis in the strike, thus far one of watchfulness and waiting.

Used the Same Kind.

During a charge of the Dublin Fusileers, in the South African war, an Irish lad stumbled into a sconce and almost on top of a hiding Boer. He was so close that he managed to run him through the shoulder with his bayonet at the same time as the burgher fired his rifle from the hip. They both fell wounded, one on top of the other, and lay there while the battle swept on beyond them. All at once the Irishman heard a suspicious gurgling sound. It was not the death rattle of his opponent, but came from the tin water bottle that the Boer was applying to his lips. The Irishman, who was not badly wounded, touched the Boer on his elbow.

"My friend," he said, "could you spare me a little of that?"

"Certainly," said the Boer in good English, and handed it over.

It contained something stronger than water, and the man from Dublin smacked his lips. The bottle passed to and fro several times, and they began to grow talkative. They helped tie up each other's wounds and were discussing their families, avoiding the painful subject of the war, when a bearer company, searching the battlefield, found them.—Chicago News.

An Odd Washington Residence.

An advertisement recently appeared in the London Times, offering for sale "the best authenticated residence of George Washington, near Banbury, England, containing seven bedrooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, offices, with stabling and outbuildings, and 210 acres of land, which produced £195 worth of produce last year." As George Washington was never in England, this probably refers to one of the houses formerly occupied by his ancestors in the town of Sulgrave, near Banbury.

Pleasure is often but a change of pain. A man who has had the gout feels first rate when he gets down to ordinary rheumatism.

A Cough, Pneumonia, Weakened Lungs, Consumption.

It's a short story; but stop at the first chapter by using

Acker's English Remedy

It will cure your cough at once and prevent Pneumonia. It will heal your sore lungs and will positively cure Consumption. But what is the use of getting to that stage?

"I always reccommend ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY for coughs and lung trouble. It is the best medicine I have handled in my 14 years experience. It has cured every case where tried."

A. B. COOK Druggist, Bellefontaine, O.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption.

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back.

W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.