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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Associate Justice—  
W. L. HOLLOWAY of Gallatin County.

For Member of Congress—  
JOSEPH M. DIXON of Missoula County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

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MALCOLM GILLIS.  
Representatives—  
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JOHN W. MASTERSON,  
GUS J. STORMME,  
WILLIAM EDDY,  
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Sheriff—  
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County Attorney—  
JOHN R. GRICE.

County Treasurer—  
J. V. LONG.

County Assessor—  
I. STRASBURGER.

County Clerk—  
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County Auditor—  
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County Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
MISS ROSE A. BLAKE

Coroner—JAMES TACHELL.

Public Administrator—  
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Justices of Peace—  
C. J. STEVENSON,  
J. S. SHANLANKER.

Constables—  
JOHN SHEA,  
THOMAS M'CRIMMON.

SOUTH BUTTE,  
Justices of Peace—  
GEORGE H. CHAPMAN,  
WALTER CARNS.

Constables—  
R. T. OGLE,  
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WALKERVILLE,  
Justices of Peace—  
E. H. GOLDEN,  
ARCHIE LEWIS.

Constables—  
ED. BROUGHTON,  
WILLIAM MILLETTE.

MEADEVILLE,  
Justices of Peace—  
GEORGE DANZER,  
JUDGE MILLER.

Constables—  
RUBE LANYON,  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP,  
Justice of the Peace—  
MILO FRENCH.

Constable—  
AMOS KNAPP.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902.

DIXON, EVANS AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

A few misguided democratic papers in Montana have had the misfortune to suggest that Mr. Evans should be sent to congress for the reason that he will be needed there to help revise the tariff. This ought to be highly interesting to the wool-growers of this state.

The opponents of the protective tariff, as they show their heads in different parts of the country urge that the tariff should be modified in order that American producers be compelled to compete with foreign markets. It is argued that this reduction of tariff will cheapen the price and that lower prices will make a larger consumption.

Those who are making these cries lose sight of the fact that cheaper prices mean cheaper production. Manufacturers will be compelled to recoup by reducing the cost of production and the first man to suffer from this condition will be the workman, whose wages will be cut. In that event, with less pay, he will not be able to buy so liberally and the consumption, instead of increasing, will

necessarily decrease. As for creating competition, it is impossible to show how a cut in the tariff will create such a condition. In some of the industries from which it is proposed to withdraw the protective tariff, the result will be disastrous should the tinkers be permitted to tamper with present legislation. Those industries will be compelled to retire from the field entirely, because European production with pauper labor turns out so many commodities so cheaply that American wares will not be able to stand against them. The result will be that many American factories must close down and the foreign products will control out market with but little competition.

The whole contention of tariff revision is a fallacy and one which the statesmen of our country cannot countenance. It is based on false economy and cannot be supported except by distorted logic. We have domestic competition of the kind that is healthy and stimulating to the condition of trade. The superior efficiency of American labor and the great natural resources of our country have placed us beyond the consideration of foreign markets, save for the disposing of our surplus.

Trades unions are intended to protect the American workman against impositions within the country and the protective tariff defends the army of American toilers against competition with degraded alien productions. Every trade unionist, therefore, should be a high protectionist, and fortunately for the country, and their own interests especially, most of them are.

Montana may be expected to vote to sustain the industries of the country and with the great wool industry at stake, Joe Dixon, and not John Morgan Evans, will be sent to congress. It will be holding up the hands of President Roosevelt and the national administration, which has done and is doing so much for the welfare of the whole people.

LETTING IN THE LIGHT.

Charles W. Clark's statement published in this issue of the Inter Mountain is interesting. It locates the milk in the cocoon. It shows wherein Mr. Heinze approached Mr. Clark before the campaign opened with a glittering offer of \$2,500,000 to betray the democratic party and help him secure the legislature and a sufficient grip on the judiciary of the state to enable him to force a purchase of his mining interests by the Amalgamated Copper company.

Of course, Mr. Clark's glittering bribe was to come to him in the shape of a "divi" of the swag. To be sure, this beautiful transaction presupposed that Mr. Heinze could "hold up" the interests which he had in mind. It was "reckoning without the host," always a dangerous thing to do. Mr. Clark, of course, declined the infamous proposal, but laid all the facts of it having been made before witnesses, including his father, the senator.

The incident is illuminating as showing the purposes of Mr. Heinze's extraordinary campaign. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the people of this state will aid Mr. Heinze in his scheme of unmatched villainy.

REPUBLICAN STATE SENATORS SHOULD BE ELECTED.

The electors of Montana have one important duty before them which they should not overlook. That is the necessity of electing the state senators nominated on the various county tickets. It is apparent why this should be done. The next United States senators from Montana should be republicans to the end that the national administration should have all the help possible in carrying out and maintaining those policies which have already made this the greatest commercial nation on the globe and placed the American workman on a plane so far above any other that there is no comparison to be made between them.

A united effort on the part of the republicans of the state will do this. The people are ready for a change in the administration of state affairs, and a republican legislature will be important in bringing this change about. The state must be redeemed if the interests of all the people and no less the interests of the laboring population are to be properly safeguarded. In affecting this, there ought to be large accessions from the democratic ranks, and if republicans throughout the state will do their full duty, as they seem determined to do, the work will be accomplished.

The next legislature should be controlled by the republicans, and especially should every state senator on the republican ticket be elected.

In a township like Silver Bow it is just as necessary that the constables should be men of ability, honesty and integrity as it is that the sheriff of the county should be a man of ability. The experiment of electing to this office men who are unqualified, and even dishonest, has been tried and found not only to be wrong, but a lasting disgrace. Voters will

bear this in mind when casting their ballots and vote for Thomas McCrimmon, the republican nominee, who can be depended upon to do that which is right with dispatch and intelligence.

For the office of county auditor the republican county convention wisely named R. G. Huston. The auditor of a county has largely to do with its business transactions, and the office is one of importance. To execute the duties of auditor properly and in a business-like manner requires a man of sound business judgment and unquestionable integrity. Such a man is Mr. Huston, the republican candidate.

After having been subjected to the "law's delay" through a period of two years, Samuel D. Martin, cafe proprietor, has received a check for \$650 in payment of a debt for dinners, wines, brandies and borrowed money contracted by Mr. E. Augustus Heinze. Considering all things, it is a great victory and rare piece of luck for Martin. He should have the check photographed and the same hung up as an interesting souvenir. It would look well alongside a picture of Mr. Heinze's distinguished family tree.

John Shea, the republican nominee for constable of Silver Bow township, is all but certain of election. He has all of the qualifications for the place. He is an energetic man of ability, and is not without experience, and, above all, he is an honest man. He has lived in Butte for a number of years and has a splendid reputation among his neighbors and those who know him best.

Miss Rose A. Blake is a young woman well qualified to fill the important position of county superintendent of schools. Her experience in school work has been ample, and her quiet dignity and scholarly attainments have gained her a host of friends who will see to it that she is elected.

The attack made upon Judge Knowles in the columns of Heinze's gutter newspaper will add to the good opinion which the people of Montana have of the distinguished jurist. No branch of the government, particularly if it be a part of the legal arm, appears to be exactly to Mr. Heinze's liking. And yet there are signs that the government at Washington will still live.

MRS. ANTHONY'S LITTLE JOKE

It Was at the Expense of the Democratic Committee.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]  
Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Susan B. Anthony, the famous woman suffrage leader, turned a good joke on the democratic county committee here. A democratic canvasser called at her house last week, and upon asking who lived there was told "S. B. Anthony." In response to the next query the canvasser was told that S. B. Anthony was a democrat. The facts were so recorded in the canvass book, and when the clerks at headquarters began to check up the lists preparatory to sending out notices calling on democrats to be sure to register on Saturday, or they could not vote, they found that S. B. Anthony, a democrat, had not registered. Accordingly a postal card was sent to the name and address given in the canvass book.

The appeal on the card was very urgent, saying, among other things: "You are not registered. Unless you register you cannot vote. To register you must apply in person to the board of registrars," etc., and ending with the injunction: "Do not neglect this."

When Miss Anthony received the postal she could not resist the opportunity to have a little fun at the expense of the democratic committee and score a point for equal suffrage as well.

She wrote this message on the face of the postal card and returned it: "In response to a notice of this kind in 1872 I did register, and later I voted. For this I was arrested, fined \$100 and sent to jail. You will excuse me if I decline to repeat this experience."

LAW SUIT FOR FIFTY CENTS

Mrs. Ludlum Threatens to Carry it to the Supreme Court.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]  
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24.—A suit in which only 50 cents is involved is practically certain to find its way to the United States supreme court and it is said that from a monetary standpoint it will be the most insignificant case ever submitted to that tribunal.

Mrs. P. H. Ludlum, of Kansas City, Kan., came from Caldwell, Kan., to Kansas City, over the Rock Island, and did not call for her baggage until three days later. She found it in possession of the Union Depot company with 50 cents storage charges against it. She paid the 50 cents under protest, and then sued the Rock Island to recover.

She alleged that the check given to her by the railroad company was legal receipt for the property, and that the Rock Island had no lawful right to interpose a third party, the Union Depot company. She alleged further that there is no law that authorizes depot companies to do business as warehouse men.

A jury in Judge Lewis's court gave her judgment, but the Rock Island company has instructed its attorneys in Kansas City, Kan., to appeal the case and spare no pains or expense in fighting it, even if it is necessary to go to the supreme court. Mrs. Ludlum announces that she, too, is ready to go to the supreme court with the case, and she is abundantly able to fight it out, her fifty-cent judgment will undoubtedly be received by that tribunal.

He Should Wear Specs.

Miles City, Oct. 24.—Andrew Wallace, a soldier, has been bound over to the district court, for beating up Officer Kennedy last Sunday night while drunk. Wallace said that he did not know at the time that Kennedy was an officer.

Hotel Arrivals

At the Thornton.  
V. H. Elliott, New York; W. C. Mendenhall, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Morse, Dillon; P. H. Gohn and wife, Pony; Mrs. H. F. Smith, Pony; George B. Smith, Chicago; George B. French, Chicago; S. F. Shannon, Helena; L. A. Durham, Clifton, Ariz.; E. H. Rutledge, Detroit; C. M. Allen, St. Paul; C. S. Duigan, Philadelphia; J. G. Ricketts, Los Angeles; J. G. Morony, Great Falls; Albert J. Casno, Cleveland, O.; F. D. Culver, St. Paul; M. E. Knowles, Helena; H. P. Johnson, Helena; Thomas Selsman, Chicago; Harry M. Wolf, Chicago; F. R. Whitcomb, Minneapolis; L. J. Wurzburg, Chicago; S. Gluck, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. C. Parker, Garnet; L. J. Alexander, Salt Lake; John K. Kellogg, New York; James H. Armstrong, Denver; J. H. Durston, Anaconda.

At the Southern.  
William A. Blair, Charles Holt, Dan Harney, George Delaney, Sheridan; H. Holtman, O. R. Bingley, C. J. Lynch, Kalispell; J. H. Jones, T. J. Hill, Gregson Springs; T. J. Hayes, Plattburg, N. Y.; Fred Train, Granite; Henry H. Porter, Hamilton; L. S. Andrews, Gold Creek; Thomas L. Graham, Dillon; L. D. Eastman, D. Eastman, Lancaster, Wis.; E. W. Eastman, Waterloo, Iowa.

At the Finlen.  
Ray L. Fairchild, San Francisco; F. J. Peep, Great Falls; Miss Phoebe Lindsay, Birds, Ill.; C. L. Murray, Great Falls; Howard Box, Pony; Mrs. Polk-ingham, Melville; Mrs. Halman, Center-ville; Walter Focht, Philadelphia; G. J. Lovell, St. Paul; Miss Cora Kerr, El Dorado Springs, Mo.; W. B. Rodgers, Anaconda; A. R. Creigh, Chicago; A. S. Billings, Omaha; R. G. Cooper, John Bode, Helena; Peter A. Bergland, Manhattan; A. H. Michelbacher, New York; H. C. Atwood, St. Paul; W. D. Randall, Paul Reisinger, Great Falls.

At the Butte.  
R. S. Johnston, St. Louis; Mrs. J. B. Wilcox, Miss Clara Wilcox, Butte; J. B. McMaster, Garnet; Miss Bistelle, Miss Oswald, Miss Williams, New York; Miss Smith, Contact; G. A. Harbert, Chicago; R. L. Boyle, Indianapolis; Dr. E. L. Walker, Fort Wayne; Charles T. Uhlman, Spokane; N. W. McConnell, Helena; J. M. Blanchard, Spokane; J. K. Tisdale, Minneapolis; M. J. Maloney, St. Joseph; D. Curtin, St. Paul; C. A. Ross, Chicago; C. W. Wiegell, Duluth.

TREASURE IN THE OCEAN

Three Men Seeking a Sunken Fortune of \$500,000.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]  
Wilmington, Del., Oct. 24.—The people of Lewes will now wait with anxiety to hear from three of their neighbors, who have gone down into the sea to make their fortune. The three men are C. W. Johnson, Charles Johnson and William Pride, the last named being a deep sea diver, while the Messrs. Johnson are members of the shipwrecking firm of Johnson & Virden. The destination of the party is Manzanillo, State of Colima, Mexico, where they hope to recover more than \$500,000 from the bottom of the sea.

About forty years ago the steamship Golden Gate was wrecked off the Mexican coast and she had a cargo worth about \$2,000,000, a big part of which was in California gold, which had been shipped from San Francisco. Various attempts were made to float the vessel, but they failed. In 1872 D. A. Johnson, a brother of C. W. Johnson, visited the wreck with a crew and brought back with him about \$120,000 worth of gold treasure. As the Golden Gate lay in Mexican waters, it was necessary to secure a grant to search her from the Mexican government. This was secured and is still in the possession of the Johnsons.

The party which left Lewes today expect to have their apparatus all rigged and ready to begin operations on November 6. They estimate that it will take about three months before they will recover any of the treasure. A recent investigation, according to Mr. Johnson, shows that the Golden Gate is buried in sand from eight to twenty feet deep, and it will be necessary to remove this before the gold is reached. Just before leaving Mr. Johnson said: "We are taking big chances, but we expect to win."

BOYS SENT TO CITY JAIL BY JUDGE BOYLE

It is Probable That They Will Be Sent to the Reform School Soon.

Fred Patten and Johnny Driscoll, two of the boys who were arrested in the attic of the Broadway opera house on Tuesday night, were fined \$20 this morning by Judge Boyle in police court. They were informed by the judge that they had destroyed more than \$60 worth of property, and as they were unable to pay the fine they were locked up in the city jail.

Johnny Driscoll, who is an old offender, will probably be sent to the reform school when he serves out his fine in the city jail. He is learning everything that is criminal and Judge Boyle seems to think that it would be wisest to recommend that he be sent to the reform school. Fred Patten will probably go to the same institution.

The fining of these boys will probably put an end to the depredation of the gang of boys who have been hanging about the opera house making all kinds of trouble for the patrons of the theater.

VALUABLE SMOKE.

Metal Recovered From Smoke of Smelter at the Rate of \$50,000 a Year.

[New York World.]  
Two years ago, while workmen were in the Omaha plant of the American Smelting & Refining company, they were amazed to find the shingles and boards covered with atoms of metal. One of the boards was taken to the assayer, who burned it, retorted the ashes and imparted the startling information that the metal was composed of gold, silver, lead and copper.

Other boards were burned with like results, and the mystery grew more perplexing. Finally some one standing on the roof of the building had occasion to brush from his coat sleeve flakes of soot which were dropping from the great rolling clouds of smoke and gas emerging from the giant stacks near by. Sheets of common cheese cloth, cut to fit the interior of the stacks, were prepared. Through the center of the sheets were cut holes large enough to allow the necessary free draft. The sheets were fastened at various heights in the stacks

and allowed to remain in position for several weeks. When removed and subjected to treatment, the chemist produced gold, silver, copper and lead worth hundreds of dollars.

More cheesecloth catchers were inserted in the smokestacks, a few feet apart, one above the other, from the base to the crown. A semi-circular steel house was built, extending from the furnaces to the base of the stacks; a blower was placed in position to cool and force the smoke and gas through the steel house and up the flues. In its passage the smoke deposited in the steel house hundreds of pounds of grime, which was allowed to gather and pack for six months. That of the grime which was managed to travel through the circular house and reach the flues were caught by the cheesecloth, a very small portion, practically, escaping.

When the steel house became filled with packed soot—highly inflammable—the mass was touched off with a common match and allowed to burn for several days, after which it was found that there still remained in the inclosure many tons of peculiar, dead-looking cinder, hard and worthless in appearance. This cinder was run through the furnaces, receiving treatment in the same manner as the original ores, and readily yielding its precious wealth.

During January the Omaha plant gathered a six-months' "smokehouse and cheesecloth harvest," receiving 500 tons of cinder, which yielded more than \$25,000. Fifty thousand dollars per year scattered over Omaha is smoke! That's what it has amounted to for 20 years.

A Cannibal Diocese.

[London Express.]  
The bishop of New Guinea, who has come to England after four years' work among the cannibals in that island, has given Reuter's representative an interesting account of his experiences. Speaking of cannibalism, the bishop remarked: "So innate is this habit that even the children in the mission schools during the intervals between lessons play at being participants in a cannibal feast, and perform the dances which accompany that awful practice."

"The last year has been a particularly sad one for the white population, for in February two white diggers were killed and eaten while on their way to the gold fields. Two months later the heroic missionary, James Chalmers, a white assistant, and 12 natives met a similar fate. Last September I was brought the jawbone of a boy, with strips of flesh still adhering to it—the relics of a cannibal feast on the Kumasi river, only three miles from the coast."

The bishop explained how he had to act as chief pig-sticker at a great feast. It was the biggest function of the kind that had been held for 16 years and fully 2,000 natives were gathered together from the surrounding hills to participate in it. One hundred and nine pigs were to be slaughtered. As the great desire of the assembled crowds was to make the pigs talk—as they expressed it—as much as possible, the manner of their dispatch was purposely lingering.

"We held a service before this vast crowd of savages and urged upon them the necessity of sparing the poor beasts as much pain as possible. They thought it was impossible to kill them more quickly, whereupon I suggested that we should do the killing while they carried out the eating. So after the service I set to and shot 50 of the animals, while other members of my party disposed of 22."

Grandfather's Clock Mystery.

[Philadelphia Record.]  
At the death of aged Gottlieb Heyler of near Liberty, his old clock, which had been running for more than 11 years, slowly struck five times. The old man had a premonition of death two months ago. At that time he sold all his property and stopped a newspaper that he had taking for 24 years. Two weeks ago he fell ill, and Saturday he died.

The Ocean Chauffeur.

[New York Sun.]  
"He seems to be an enthusiast on horseless carriages."  
"He is a perfect crank. He calls his yacht a sea-going automobile."

Our Big Pile of Gold.

[New York Mail and Express.]  
The largest single accumulation of gold in the world lies in the vaults of the United States treasury. It is rapidly approaching the round sum of \$600,000,000. Not much of this can be called idle money, simply because it is kept where it cannot be lost or worn out. More than half of it, or over \$300,000,000, is represented by certificates which are in circulation. This is in effect a circulation of the gold, and the certificates can be easily and cheaply renewed when they become worn out.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 4567.

United States Land Office, Helena, Montana, September 23, 1902.  
Notice is hereby given that D. Gay Stivers, whose postoffice address is Butte, Montana, has this day filed his application for a patent of 136.14 acres of the Lulu Placer Mining Claim, upon which a notice of intention to apply for a patent was posted on the 18th day of September, 1902, situated in (unorganized) mining district, Silver Bow county, state of Montana, designated as Survey No. 6670, in Townships 1 and 2 south of Range 9 west, being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner, which is also Corners No. 1 of Surveys No. 6328 and 6331, a pine post set in the ground, with a mound of earth around it, and marked 1-6670 for Corner No. 1, from which the north corner of Sections 4 and 5, Township 2 south, Range 9 west, bears north 53 degrees 18 minutes east, 732.3 feet, and running thence south 88 degrees 33 minutes east, 3222 feet; thence north 90 degrees 30 minutes west, 2035 feet; thence north 82 degrees 29 minutes west, 2134.5 feet; thence south 10 degrees 43 minutes west, 1033 feet; thence north 87 degrees 54 minutes west, 764 feet; thence south 6 degrees west, 1253 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 136.14 acres claimed by the above named applicant, of which 129.62 acres are in conflict with Survey Nos. 6328 6329 and 6330.

The location of this claim is of record in the office of the recorder of Silver Bow county, state of Montana, in Book E of placer locations on Page 162.

The adjoining claims to these premises are Survey No. 6331, Maiden Rock placer on the southwest, and Northern Pacific land grant covering the east half of Section 33, Township 1 south, Range 9 west, on the east.

FRANK D. MIRACLE, Register.  
SAMUEL BARKER, JR., Attorney for Applicant.  
(First publication, September 25, 1902.)



A Face as Rough as a Nutmeg Grater

You will have if your skin is susceptible to frost and cold unless you use Newbro's Witch Hazel Cream

A good many customers have been using Newbro's Witch Hazel Cream year after year. Isn't that evidence of its goodness? 25 and 50c bottles.

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We sell Irondequoit Port Wine, the kind the doctor prescribes. 14 years old, \$1.25; 8 years old, \$2.00 per bottle.  
We sell the Cascade Club Whiskey, 8 years old, guaranteed pure and well suited to the delicate taste and stomach of women and invalids; full quarts, \$1.25.

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