

HOW HE WOULD DO IT
Some of the Subjects Talked About
by Mr. Windom.

Details of the Plan Which He Proposes in
the Treatment of Silver—An An-
nual Report That Will In-
terest the West.

Secretary Windom's report devotes its
opening pages to tabulated statements
showing the receipts and disbursements
of the government for the fiscal year. It
shows the total ordinary expenditures to
have been \$281,996,615.60, an increase in
ordinary expenses of \$22,342,000. Out of
the wide range of topics discussed or
mentioned in the report the STANDARD
selects for special summary this morning
those that particularly refer to subjects in
which its readers have especial interest,
and chiefly the sections referring to lead
and silver. As to lead, Mr. Windom
starts in with a general criticism of the
tariff act of 1883 which, he says, was
hastily considered and passed. "While
intended as a protection measure, it
was based on former tariff
and perpetuated many inequalities and
has provoked constant dispute and litigation."
As a result of the increasing
practice of protest and appeal, the
public has come to look rather to the
secretary of the treasury than to congress for
relief from real or imaginary hardships
attributed to the tariff. Indeed, the
secretary is constantly importuned to make
readings equivalent to tariff legislation. It
is therefore urged that in revising the
tariff schedules care be taken to avoid
conflicting provisions and ambiguities,
which have been productive of the evils
mentioned; also that rates be so adjusted
as to avoid the inequalities of the existing
law so harmful to domestic industries. The
law which imposes a duty of 1 1/2 cents per
pound on lead ore, and also exempts from
duty ores of silver and gold, illustrates these
conflicting provisions. Gold and silver
are often combined with lead in ore. Ore
of this character is claimed to be com-
mercially silver or gold ore if the value of
either exceeds that of the lead, and such
has been the decision and ruling of this
department for the past ten years. It is
submitted that the law as to lead ore
should provide a duty upon the lead there-
in contained. As the law now stands, if
the silver or gold is the component of
chief value the lead escapes duty. On
the other hand if the lead is the com-
ponent of chief value, the gold or silver is
subjected to duty at the rate provided for
lead. Thus the purpose of the law may be
defeated in both directions.

With these remarks the report drops
the subject, making no recommendation
to congress with regard to it.

THE SILVER QUESTION.
The secretary's discussion of the
silver question opens with the remark
that the continued coinage of the
silver dollar, at a constantly in-
creasing monthly quota, is a dis-
tressing element in the otherwise excel-
lent financial condition of the country,
and a positive hindrance to any interna-
tional agreement looking to the free
coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio. Man-
datory purchases by the government of
stated quantities of silver, and mandatory
coinage of the same into full legal-tender
dollars, are an unprecedented anomaly,
and proved futile, not only in restoring
the value of silver, but even in staying
the downward price of that metal. It is
freely admitted that the predictions of
many of our wisest financiers as to when
the safe limit of silver coinage would
be reached, have not been fulfilled,
but it is believed that the principles on
which their apprehensions were based
are justified by the laws of trade and
finance and by the universal experience
of mankind. The report thus recites the
favorable causes that have operated to
"postpone the evil effects which are sure
to follow the excessive issue of overvalued
coin." The causes of the depreciation of
silver are then reviewed in the action of
foreign governments which have estab-
lished the single gold standard. Mr.
Windom then reviews six distinct solu-
tions of the silver question that have
been proposed: First, an international
agreement fixing a ratio between gold
and silver and opening the world's
mint to free coinage. In such
concept of action, he says, "if it could
be secured, is the final and satisfactory
solution of the silver problem. The
policy of promoting it was instituted by
the United States in 1878. The proposition
was made to the European nations, and
was fully set forth and justified in the two
international conferences. Unfortunately,
some of the most powerful nations are
not yet ready to act. Public opinion, even
in those countries, seems to be
steadily moving in that direction, but
thus far no substantial results have been
achieved."

The second proposition is the present
plan of coining \$2,000,000 per month.
"This is now approved by nobody. The
so-called silver men oppose it because it
does not go far enough; opponents of silver
coinage denounce it because they
deem it unwise and dangerous to increase
the issue of a coin whose nominal value is
in excess of its bullion value. The third
plan is increased purchases of silver
and coinage to the \$4,000,000 limit. On
this point the report quotes figures to
show the increase in circulation since
March, 1878, and adds that "if the pur-
chase of 30,000,000 ounces of silver in
eleven years did not even stay the down-
ward tendency, what assurance have we
that doubling the amount purchased
would enhance its value and restore equi-
librium?" The fourth plan, free coinage
of standard silver bullion at the rate of
one dollar for 12 1/2 grains of standard
silver, are all disposed of in the report by a
repetition of the objections which the
enemies of silver have urged for years. Thus
the secretary reaches his own plan, which
is given herewith.

WHAT WINDOM RECOMMENDS.
Issue treasury notes against deposits of silver
bullion at the market price of silver when depos-
ited, payable on demand in such quantities
of silver bullion as it will equal in value, at the date
of presentation, the number of dollars expressed
on the face of the bullion. Issue standard
silver, or in gold, at the option of the government,
or in silver dollars at the option of the holder.
Repeal the compulsory feature of the
present coinage act.
The secretary desires to call special attention
to this proposition, believing that in the applica-
tion of its principles will be found the safest,
surest and most satisfactory solution of the silver
problem. It is now presented for the action of
the country.
In explaining the proposed measure, at this
time, it is intended to deal only with its general
features, but, if desired, a bill embracing the
details believed to be necessary for the satisfactory
operation will be prepared and submitted for the
consideration of congress.
The proposition is briefly this: To open the
mints of the United States to the free deposit of
silver, the market value of the same (not to ex-
ceed \$1 for 41 2/3 grains of standard silver) at the
time of deposit, to be paid in treasury notes;
said notes to be redeemable in the
quantities of silver which could be
purchased by the number of dollars ex-

pressed on the face of the notes at the time
presented for payment, or in gold, at the option of
the government, payable by check for cus-
toms, taxes, and all public dues; and when so
received they may be retained; and such notes,
when held by any national banking association,
shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve.
The secretary of the treasury should have dis-
cretionary power to suspend the issue of
receipts of silver bullion for payment in notes,
when necessary to protect the government
against combinations formed for the purpose of
giving an arbitrary and fictitious price to silver.
If the price of silver should advance between
the date of the issue of a note and its payment,
the holder of the note would receive a less quan-
tity of silver than he deposited, but the exact
quantity which could be bought in the market
with the number of gold dollars called for by his
note, at the date of payment. If the price should
decline, he would receive more silver than he de-
posited, but the quantity which could be pur-
chased with the number of gold dollars called for
by his note at the time presented for payment.
The advantages of retaining the option to re-
deem in gold are three-fold:
First—it would give additional credit to the
notes.
Second—it would prevent the withdrawal and
redemption of silver for speculative purposes.
Third—it would afford a convenient method of
making change when the weight of silver bullion
does not correspond with the amount of the
notes.
So far as the issue of the notes is concerned,
the plan is very simple. If a depositor brings 100
ounces of silver to the mint, and the market
price of silver at that time is 75 cents an ounce,
the secretary of the treasury, in 35 cents an ounce,
he would receive in payment treasury notes calling
for \$75.

Various methods of redeeming the proposed
notes have been considered, but the plan recom-
mended is the most satisfactory.
They might be redeemed wholly in silver bul-
lion of the same weight and value as the notes,
or in gold, if an owner of silver had deposited a
hundred ounces, he might receive back a hun-
dred ounces.
The objection to this plan of redemption is that
it would subject the notes to all the fluctuations
which might occur in the price of silver, and
from lack of steadiness and certainty of value
they might not circulate freely as money.
Another plan that has been suggested is to re-
deem them in lawful money of the United States
dollar for dollar. This is practically a purchase
of the bullion at its market price, the gold being
made the owner of it on the issue of the notes.
This method has some features which
commend it, and it is not to be overlooked that
logical or desirable that the notes should be re-
deemed in a currency which is certainly no bet-
ter, if as good as the one in which they are issued.
It does not seem expedient to pile up in the vaults of
the government a large quantity of silver bullion
which can not be made available for the
redemption of the very notes which are based upon
it. True, the government might coin the
bullion into standard silver dollars and use the
resulting coin for the redemption of the notes,
which would be quite satisfactory when the silver
bullion is scarce and the value of the dollar
but at present it would not appear to be either
just or desirable to issue a note on a deposit of a
hundred ounces of silver, and redeem
with a dollar containing only 72 cents worth of
silver.

BONDS AND STOCKS.
**Ups and Downs in Market Values on the
New York Exchange.**
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The stocks were
active and decidedly stronger than on
any day for some time, and the strength
attained to a condition of buoyancy to-
ward the close of the day. The close was
active and strong at the highest prices of
the day. Almost everything on the active
list made important gains and there were
no declines whatever.
Government bonds dull and steady to
firm.
Petroleum opened steady at 102 1/2,
but after a slight advance fell off to 102 1/4;
later the market rose and the close was
strong at 103 1/4.
A. E. Exchange—Opening: 102 1/2; high-
est 103 1/4; lowest 102 1/4; closing 102 1/2.
Consolidated Exchange—Opening at
102 1/2; highest, 104 1/4; lowest, 102 1/4; closing,
104 1/4.
Total sales 730,000 barrels.
The closing quotations were:
U. S. 4's registered 120 Northern Pacific 32
U. S. 4's coupon 125 U. S. Preferred 76
U. S. 4's reg. 104 1/2 Northwestern 110 1/2
U. S. 4's coupon 104 1/2 Preferred 141
Pacific 6's 112 N. Y. Central 100
American Express 117 Oregon Impmt 144
Can. Pacific 71 1/2 Oregon Nav'g'n 100
Can. Southern 125 Erie 100
Central Pac 33 1/2 Pacific Mail 35 1/2
Burlington 100 1/2 Reading 40 1/2
Lackawanna 39 1/2 Rock Island 37 1/2
Denver & R. G. 15 1/2 St. Paul 69 1/2
D. L. & W. 39 1/2 Texas Pacific 100 1/2
E. & N. W. 27 Union Pacific 100 1/2
Kansas & Texas 100 1/2 Preferred 100 1/2
Lake Shore 102 1/2 United States Ex. 100 1/2
St. Louis & N. W. 100 1/2 Western Union 83 1/2
Michigan Central 90 1/2 Western Union 83 1/2
Missouri Pacific 60 1/2 Am'n Cotton Oil 32
Money on call easy at 4 1/2 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper, 5 1/2 to 7 1/2.
Sterling Exchange—quiet, steady; sixty
day bills, \$4.80; demand, \$4.84.
Copper, irregular, easier; Lake, Dec.,
\$14.00.
Lead, dull and unchanged; domestic,
\$3.85.
Tin, unsettled; weaker.
PHILADELPHIA—Wool, fair demand;
Montana fine, 18 1/2 to 25; territorial, 15 1/2
to 23.

BOSTON—The market has ruled firmer
this week for certain kinds of wool, notab-
ly fine, Delane and all kinds of combin-
ing wools. Territorial, Texas, Oregon
and California wools are selling on a
scarcity basis at from 45c to 60c, as to quality,
for fine, the market is not so active. For-
eign wools firm. Considerable Australian
wool has been sold at 37 1/2 to 40c.
Mining quotations as follows:
Alloy 1 00 Horn silver 2 00
Aspen 1 00 Independence 2 00
Belcher 1 00 Iron Silver 2 00
Benson & Belcher 1 00 Mexican 2 00
Caldonia, B. H. 1 25 O. R. E. & Miller 2 00
Chollar 1 00 Sinto Tunnel 2 00
Crown Point 2 00 San Sebastian 2 00
Cashier 1 00 Mexican 2 75
Colorado Con. 5 50 Mutual 2 00
Con. Cal. and Va. 5 00 North Belle Isle 2 00
Canada Pac 1 00 Ontario 34 50
Denver City Con. 1 00 Occidental 2 00
Delmonte 1 00 Plymouth 2 90
Deadwood Ter. 1 45 Plymouth 2 90
Eureka Con. 1 00 Savage 2 00
El Cristo 1 00 Sierra Nevada 1 00
Gould and Curry 1 50 Sierra Nevada 1 00
Hale and Norcross 1 00 Union Con. 2 00
Homestake 1 00 Union Con. 2 00
Boston Closing:
Ath. Tpk. Ist 7 1/2 Mex. Con. Com. 15 1/2
" 2d grt 10 1/2 " " bond scrip 10
" railroad 34 " 1st Mor. Bds. 67 1/2
Burlington 105 " San Diego 20

A Thief Confesses.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 6.—W. W. Nevi-
son has confessed that he stole \$7,500
from the United States Express com-
pany's office five years ago. Suspicion was
directed at the time toward Chief Clerk
Mikesell, and although no proof could be
found against him Mikesell worried over
the matter until he went insane.

Hay's New Minister.
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Hannibal Price, the
new Haytian minister to the United
States, who arrived on the steamer Clyde
to-day, emphatically denied the report
that a rebellion against Hyppolite's gov-
ernment is imminent. He said the people
are now contented.

Denying Rumors of a Panic.
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—C. R. Flint & Co.
and other firms have received advices
from correspondents in Buenos Ayres, de-
nying to-day's rumors of a commercial
panic in that city.

Fatal Accident at Portland.
PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 6.—In a runaway
accident to-day the wife of Judge Seneca
Smith was instantly killed and Mrs.
James Roach fatally injured.

Boulogne to Lecture.
LONDON, Dec. 6.—Boulogne has been
engaged to lecture in the United States.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Crime for Which Mike Liebold Must
Answer to the Confession.
Special to the Standard.
SPOKANE FALLS, Dec. 6.—Mike Liebold
was placed on trial in the superior court
this morning for the murder of Thomas
Fallon on the night of May 24, 1887. Fal-
lon conducted a saloon and Liebold, who
was a frequenter of the bar, became in-
timate with Fallon's wife. At 11 o'clock
on the night of the murder Liebold was in
Mrs. Fallon's room over the saloon. At 2
o'clock he summoned a physician, whom
he informed that Fallon had committed
suicide. No one else being in the saloon
at the time, Liebold admitted the physi-
cian into the room with a key he carried
in his pocket. Fallon was found lying on
the floor dead. No weapon being found
near the body, Liebold explained that he
had put it behind the bar. Six days after
Fallon's death Liebold and Mrs. Fallon
were married and at once left the coun-
try, taking \$9,000 of Fallon's money. A
year afterwards, Mrs. Liebold died at
Salt Lake City and soon after Liebold con-
fessed his crime to William Egan at Col-
fax, this state. Last spring Egan told
Chief of Police Warren of this city of the
confession and Warren arrested Liebold at
Moscow, Idaho. The examination of
witnesses will begin in the morning.

At the Churches To-morrow.
St. Mark's church, Episcopal, will hold
service in Odd Fellow's hall to-morrow at
11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at
2:30 p. m. Rev. W. E. Nies, pastor.
Services at St. Paul's church, Catholic,
at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Mass every day at 8 o'clock. This church
is always open. Rev. Father DeSicco,
pastor.
In the Presbyterian church services are
held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday
school at 12:30 p. m., and Chinese school
at 1:30 p. m. Meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E.
at 6:30 p. m. Pastor, J. J. Latour.
Methodist church, South, service at 11
a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 2
p. m. Rev. S. D. Barbee, pastor.
Services of the Methodist Episcopal
church will be held in the parsonage at
the corner of Oak and Third streets at 11
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at
2:30 p. m. Rev. P. M. Lowry, pastor.

He Acted Very Strangely.
TROY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—William Franklin
Trueman was acting strangely in a hotel
this morning and was taken into custody.
Over \$3,000 was found on him. He says
he was, several years ago, a ranchman in
the west, and that he had, engaged in
business and was a member of the legisla-
ture from 1874 to 1879. He then went
abroad for his health, and a short time
ago returned to this country. A woman
named Annie Brass is traveling with him
as nurse and companion. He was on his
way to San Diego, Cal., when found in
this city. It is understood he has consid-
erable property in his west, and will be
examined by physicians as to his sanity.

Hanged for Murder.
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—John Theodore
Wild, alias Greenwald, twice convicted for
the murder of Lyman S. Weeks at his
residence on Dekalb avenue, Brooklyn,
was hanged this morning. His neck was
broken and he was pronounced dead in
two minutes. It was expected that Green-
wald would say something at the gallows,
but he did not. He went with a firm step.
Greenwald had declared he was innocent.
He wished this inscription put on his
tombstone: "Murdered December 6,
1889." He made a will declaring his inno-
cence and giving his effects to Mr. Biagh-
am, a private detective. Greenwald was
a burglar and shot Weeks while robbing
his house.

Gobbled Up by a Syndicate.
MACON, Mo., Dec. 6.—An English syndi-
cate has purchased for two million dollars
all the coal mines, nine in number, on the
line of the Hannibal & St. Joe, in Macon
county.

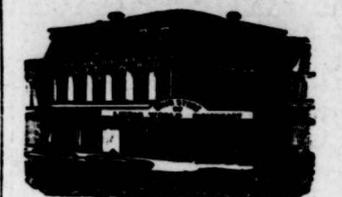
Famine in Southern India.
LONDON, Dec. 6.—A famine is threat-
ened in the southern districts in India
owing to the total failure of crops.
Son of Poet Shelly.
LONDON, Dec. 6.—Sir Percy Florence
Shelly, son of Percy B. Shelly, the poet,
is dead at the age of 70.

**All-wool ladies' cloth 30c. at Estes &
Connell's.**
Miss H. V. White has just received a
full line of French imported hats.

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Popular Price House.**
NOVELTIES
To-day.
Grand Display
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HOLIDAY GOODS.
We offer the
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FAIR DEALING REASONABLE PRICES
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HAY, GRAIN
—AND—
Produce of all Kinds.
FIRST ST. ANACONDA, MONT.
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Medical and Surgical Institute.**
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Dr. Liebig & Co. are regular graduates in medi-
cine and surgery and special practitioners au-
thorized by the states of Missouri, California and
MONTANA, to treat all chronic, Nervous and Pri-
vate diseases, (whether caused by Impudence,
Excess, or Contagion), Seminal Weakness,
Bright Issues, Sexual Debility, (loss of sexual
power), Nervous Debility, (loss of nerve
force), Diseases of the Blood, (Syphilis, Gonorr-
hea, Gleet and Stricture) Cured. Cures guar-
anteed with life membership. Charges low.
Thousands of cases cured. All medicines are es-
pecially prepared for each individual case, at Lab-
oratory. No injurious or poisonous compounds
used.
No time lost from business. Patients at a dis-
tance treated by letter and express. Medicine
sent everywhere free from duty or breakage.
In diseases of the Blood, Brain, Heart and
Nervous system, as well as Liver, Kidney and
Gravel Complaints, Rheumatism, Paralysis and
all other Chronic Diseases.
Write for illustrated papers on Deformities,
Club feet, Curvature of the Spine, Piles, Tumors,
Cancer, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Elec-
tricity, Magnetism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney,
Bladder, Eye, Ear, Skin and Blood, and all Sur-
gical Operations.
Diseases of Women a Specialty. Separate par-
lors for lady patients.
The only Reliable Medical and Surgical Insti-
tute having a Specialty of Private Diseases.
All blood diseases successfully treated. Syph-
ilistic Poison removed from the system without
mercury. New Restorative Treatment for Loss
of Mind, Power, Persons unable to visit us may
be treated at home by correspondence. All com-
munications confidential. Medicines or Instru-
ments sent by mail or express securely packed.
One personal interview preferred. Call and con-
sult us, or send history of your case, and we will
send in plain wrapper our Book Free explaining
why thousands cannot be cured of Private,
Special and Nervous Diseases, Seminal Weak-
ness, Spinal Curvature, Impotency, Syphilis, Gon-
orrhoea, Gleet, Varicocele, etc., etc.
Dr. Liebig & Co. are the only qualified or re-
sponsible Specialists left in Montana since the
new medical law.
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appointment in obscure and urgent cases.
CONSULTATION FREE.
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The Finest Establishment in
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DEALER IN
Fine Watch
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12 Main St., Butte, Mont.
M. S. L.
The MONTANA STATE LOTTERY will hold
its Fifth Monthly Drawing, Class "E," in pub-
lic, at Butte City, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1889.
Tickets \$1.00 each, 10 tickets for \$10.00.
This lottery gives more and larger prizes in
proportion to the number of tickets issued than
any other lottery in the world. AGENTS
WANTED EVERYWHERE. If you have not
seen lucky in other lotteries, try the Montana
State. For tickets, circulars and other infor-
mation, address J. J. JACOBS,
Butte City, Mont.
We pay express charges on all orders for tick-
ets of \$5.00 or over.
A. L. S. JACOBS, Agent, Anaconda, Mont.

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Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Windows and Mouldings.
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Agents Continental Oil Company. We carry in Stock a Full Line of
BAIN & MITCHELL WAGONS.
from QUARTZ GEARS to light SPRING WAGONS. Also CLARK, PERRY, STUDEBAKER and
STANDARD BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.
and a full line of ROAD CARTS of best makes. Plows,
Garden City, Clipper and Oliver Chilled Plows.
A full line of Potts' and Morley Bros.' Concord Harness.
Smith, Worthington & Co.'s Carriage, Buggy and Track Harness.
Saddles, Whips, Robes and Dusters and everything pertaining to this
Call and look through our stock. It is complete in all the different lines, and we defy competition.
T. CARROLL, Manager

**DO YOU KNOW
A Safe Investment!**
—IS WHERE—
You Can Make 50 Per Cent.

MONDAY, NOV. 18TH, 1889,
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Clothing Regardless of Profit to Us.

For want of room to display our Im-
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**DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,**

We have decided to CLOSE OUT OUR EN-
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**MEN'S AND BOYS'
SUITS AND OVERCOATS**

Call and see if we cannot make it of interest
to you to invest with us.
LOSEE & MAXWELL
One Door So. of P. O.

CHARLES T. W. CRESS,
(Graduate in Pharmacy)
Dealer in Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints and Oils,
Window Glass, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery, Cigars and Tobacco. Pre-
scriptions accurately compounded day and night.
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All classes of new carriage and wagon woodwork executed promptly and in the best man-
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Just received at
TH. EHRET'S
100 Bedroom Suits,
One Carload of Springs, One Carload of Mat-
tresses, 100 Bedroom Suits.
This lot gives more and larger prizes in
proportion to the number of tickets issued than
any other lottery in the world. AGENTS
WANTED EVERYWHERE. If you have not
seen lucky in other lotteries, try the Montana
State. For tickets, circulars and other infor-
mation, address J. J. JACOBS,
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all trains.
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