

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1898.

TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

WHAT 275 American citizens may be disfranchised through the pervasiveness of a canvassing board is a proposition so abhorrent to common sense that few people in Butte have regarded it as a serious possibility. All along there has been serene confidence that the courts would set the matter right—the courts could not do otherwise without piling injustice upon injustice. If the action of the majority of the Silver Bow canvassing board were to stand in law, it would put a premium on precinct frauds everywhere in the state. The integrity of the judges of Precinct 17 is not questioned. The simply committed a blunder. The canvassing board refused to rectify the error. Suppose this sort of thing "went;" the judges of any precinct, if the count did not turn out to suit them, could purposely commit a similar "blunder;" the voters of the whole precinct would then be disfranchised and a minority candidate might be returned by the canvassing board as elected. But the merits of the case are so plain, so self-evident, that it is almost an affront to the intelligence of the community to discuss them.

RHODE ISLAND is in hard luck. She has a constitution which, judging by its appearance, was built some time before the launching of Noah's ark. Rhode Island has tried to get rid of the old thing, but up to the present time she hasn't been able to do so. According to this constitution, a three-fifths vote is necessary to secure the adoption of a new constitution or an amendment to the old one. In the election of November 8 there were 17,394 votes cast in favor of the proposed constitution and 13,394 against it. As the latter number is more than two-fifths of the former number the proposition failed. But there were 9,546 ballots cast blank so far as the constitutional proposition was concerned, the voters evidently being too careless to mark them. Had about one-ninth of these marked their ballots favorably, Rhode Island would have a new constitution and its present worn-out instrument would have been discarded. Another effort will be made, but it will need several years and will involve much expense. And meanwhile the state will have to get along the best it can under its antiquated constitution.

Experts on the Fight.

VARIED and in a sense edifying is the expert testimony offered in relation to the Corbett-Sharkey prize fight. Pugilism itself seems to have received a jolt in the solar plexus and is coming up "holering." So loud, in fact, is the "holering" that the public is not compelled to put its ear to the ground to acquire some inside facts. It is learned on authority, for instance, that the purse was not \$20,000; neither was it to be fifty per cent of the gross receipts. The men and the club divided equally. Corbett was to receive one-third, Sharkey one-third and the club the other third. After all the money was counted and placed in piles, ready for three pockets, it was found that the generous New York public had given up \$48,255—better than \$15,000 each. There is a curious coincidence in connection with the affair. Tom O'Rourke officiated in the dual role of manager of the contest and backer of Sharkey. George Considine, who looks out for the financial interests of Corbett, is also the proprietor of a New York saloon and poolroom. Timothy Sullivan, who is said to be the backer of Mr. Considine's business enterprise, likewise backs Mr. O'Rourke's athletic club. It was quite a little family affair.

"Honest" John Kelly, the referee, takes high moral ground. "My authority," he says, "for declaring all bets off at the ring last night was not taken from any book of rules. It came from

a love of common decency and a moral law of self-respect. I could not see the public betrayed, and I know it was being betrayed." Could anything be nobler than Honest John Kelly's sentiments? Mr. Kelly is an altruist of the purest quality. To be sure, Mr. Kelly has his detractors. Some say he had \$2,500 up in Corbett, and Prof. Jack Everhardt goes so far as to say he is certain that "Kelly was in with the Corbett-Sharkey job, but, becoming frightened at the last moment, weakened on part of it and got out of it the best way he could." But what great man has not been maligned and persecuted? Honest John says he has "a moral law of self-respect," and that ought to settle it. We congratulate Mr. Kelly on not having any immoral law of self-respect concealed on his person. As to McVey, he is a heavy villain anyway. He played the villain part in Corbett's shows and he seems to have learned it to perfection. In "The Naval Cadet" McVey knocks out Corbett on the shipboard with a billy and in the last act is himself badly beaten by Corbett to a finish. Possibly he would have been beaten worse yet if he had remained in New York after the fight was over. He is said to have taken a train West and his present whereabouts is unknown.

Then there is the Hon. John L. Sullivan of Boston, another Honest John. The fight could not well pass into history without an expression of opinion from the mature judgment of this deep philosopher. Mr. Sullivan, it seems, scorns Mr. Corbett and declares that Mr. Sharkey is the coming champion, who, when he meets Mr. Fitzsimmons, will "knock his block off." According to Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Corbett is a "dirty deuce," who "can't whip nobody," and is, moreover, "a rank cur and a quitter." All of which, and more, too, may be true. But if Mr. Corbett is what Mr. Sullivan says he is, Mr. Sullivan must admit that he himself had the tar jotted out of him by a pugilist of very inferior abilities—in fact, by a dirty deuce, a rank cur and a quitter. The amenities of pugilism are one of its most remarkable features.

The National Guard.

THE governor of Florida has issued a circular letter proposing a national convention to assemble at Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 8, to discuss methods for placing state troops on the most effective footing. All questions relating to arms, equipment, tactics, clothing, food and transportation are to be discussed by experts, as will the subject of camp sites, sanitation and all precautionary measures that modern science can suggest to insure the comfort and health of troops. In other words, it is to be a sort of a national guard convention. The war proved that there was something wrong with our state militia system. In few instances was any portion of the national guard prepared to take the field. Neither officers nor men were ready for the emergency, and the result was great suffering and the sacrifice of many lives simply for want of military knowledge and military system. Instead of increasing the standing army to a peace footing of 100,000 men, some people and newspapers are advocating a general enlargement of the national guard as a substitute. The plan seems to be hardly practicable. But the national guard has its sphere of usefulness: its proper maintenance should be a matter of concern and pride to every state, and it will cost no more to make it as perfect as possible than it would to keep it in a state of loose discipline and unfitness for military duty.

Considered as a Bargain.

S PAIN'S acceptance of the terms offered by the American peace commissioners—\$20,000,000 indemnity for the Philippines—will not necessarily conclude the transaction. The money consideration brings the house of representatives into the deal, and Speaker Reed is known to be a vigorous anti-expansionist. The senate may ratify a treaty on the lines proposed; the chances are that it will; but under the circumstances the senate's affirmative action must needs itself be ratified by the house.

It is not at all certain that a majority of the representatives favor paying twenty million dollars, or twenty cents for the Philippines. In congressional districts where a sharp test was made at the late election, public sentiment recorded itself against expansion. In Massachusetts, in the absence of almost all other issues, the question of expansion was raised in every district, with this result: The Congressman who was the most decidedly and emphatically opposed to expansion, McCall, had the largest majority ever given in that district, whereas the only Massachusetts Republican who favored expansion, Barrows, was beaten in a Republican district. This is a matter upon which the different members of Congress must exercise individual judgment.

The question must be faced as to its effect on this country. It is not merely a question of despoiling Spain. It is a question of whether we want the Philippines or not, and a division upon that question would have no significance abroad. It would make no difference to us whether it had or not. "What is that terrible danger," asks the Baltimore Sun, "which the country would face if it failed to 'present a united front,' or if it ventured to 'show to the world the spectacle of a divided people'?" Because the country was not sure it wanted the Philippines, would it be exposed to a foreign invasion? If not, what would happen to it? In what way can we "not afford" to present the spectacle to the world of a free people not afraid to discuss the policy of its own government? It is not rather the spectacle

of a people paralyzed by the march of events, abdicating its ancient right of discussion and opposition, accepting without scrutiny as final the decision of those at the head of its military establishment—is not this the spectacle which we really cannot afford to show to the world?"

The merits of Philippine annexation will be very fully discussed in congress this winter, and it is certain that many strong protests will be presented, especially from the laboring classes. The question resolves itself into this: Will not the disadvantages of such possession far more than counterbalance the benefits? The Boston Herald presents the case in this light:

What we realize here, but what possibly is not as clearly understood elsewhere, is that tropical possessions are not popular possessions; that the Philippine islands can never be the center of an American civilization; that if we take possession of them, in ten or twenty years from this time there will not be among their 10,000,000 or more inhabitants 20,000 Americans who had been born and raised in this country. The islands, if they are ours, will be the scene of industrial undertakings carried on by great syndicates of capitalists, who will employ the cheap labor of the natives in the upbuilding of tropical productive enterprises. These undertakings may prove of advantage to these wealthy capitalists—to the Bricos, the Elkines, the Wideners, the Rockefellers and others of that class—but the advantages which these gentlemen exploit will not add a single cent a month to the wages of American workmen, or to the income of the average American citizen. American workmen will not go to the Philippines, because they cannot pass there a healthy existence; their families cannot by any possibility live there and except for a certain few skilled parkmen, there is no demand for their services. But what the great mass of the American people has to take into account is the obligation they would then be under of maintaining the peace in an archipelago inhabited by millions of Malays, who there, as elsewhere, will be found in a chronic state of insurrection. This would involve the maintenance by us of a great army in the Philippines, costing each year tens of millions of dollars to sustain, and annually sacrificing, through its operations, the lives of hundreds, if not thousands of our citizens.

And for what? To aid in the amassing of wealth by a few individuals, a gain commendable if it did not involve national sacrifices, but as serviceless, when the great mass of the American people is considered, as the profits that will come to the few investors from the railroad which ex-Senator Bruce and his friends are proposing to build in China. We have no objection to our rich men becoming richer by distant exploitations, but we do object to the United States, as a nation, sacrificing the welfare of an innumerable number of its common, everyday citizens in order to clear the way and prepare the path for these great financial undertakings. In the success of which neither the people as a whole nor any considerable number of them can have the least interest.

Another serious objection that the Boston Herald overlooks is the fact that should the Philippines be annexed the native Filipinos would be free to come to the states in hordes. They would be, like the Chinese, only in a much greater degree than the Chinese, a menace to American workmen. The notion that the Philippines are a prize that is cheap at \$20,000,000 is a monstrous delusion. They would be an unmitigated nuisance even with \$20,000,000 thrown in.

The controversy as to whether a bottle of foreign or a bottle of California champagne should be used at the Wisconsin christening, was finally settled on the broad principle of not one but both.

The law's delays are being hard pushed by those of the Spanish peace commissioners.

The Union Iron Works were the whole works yesterday.

The gentlemen who are calling Honest John Kelly a liar are going too far. In deference to Honest John's good name, they should say he has contracted the Mole St. Nicholas habit.

It is fortunate that we didn't lick Spink any harder, or President McKinley might have felt it his duty to offer her forty millions instead of twenty.

Doubtless the "mysterious disease" that has broken out in San Francisco's Chinatown seriously affects the joints.

To-morrow the Spanish peace commission and the Silver Bow canvassing board are both expected to do some graceful bowing to the inevitable.

In addition to her pretty face, when necessity seems to require it young Queen Wilhelmina is not too modest to show the Dutch her backbone.

Henceforth California men stopping in Milwaukee will be at some pains to demand St. Louis beer.

Good wine needs no bush, but the California article needs more push.

There is a suspicion that when the matter reaches the house of representatives, Tom Reed will put a spoke in destiny's wheel.

Despite Senor Rios' occasional inclination to shoo her off, the white-winged dove of peace seems to be tightening her grip on the perch.

Representative Roberts of Utah would do well not to take more than one wife to Washington at a time.

Jessie Schley's assertion that Spain began to sue for peace as soon as she arrived at Madrid, is perfectly credible when you look at Jessie's picture.

Possibly, also, Mr. William Alorson Clark might concede the defeat of his goldbug fusion ticket for a consideration of twenty million dollars.

The eastern republican papers have absolved Washington and Wyoming, but are more than ever convinced that Montana is an undesirable state.

The New York man who announces that he is about to travel from New York to Washington by flying machine,

is hardly likely to drop into a good thing.

Although Senator Quay has been indicted, he seems to be confident of carrying both the jury and the legislature by good majorities.

The Wisconsin christening committee got into rather deeper water than the battleship.

If Mr. Corbett has any "cleverness" left, he will carefully refrain from pulling off a benefit performance.

The advertising that that particular brand of French champagne got at the launching yesterday won't give a tremendous impetus to its sales in California.

The term of office of General Castellanos, Blanco's successor, will be short and sour.

Butte republicans and populists who sit down to the official election tables this morning will find an abundance of food for thought.

Current Comment.

South and North Agreed.

From the Atlanta Constitution. The hanging of a colored man in Illinois for the usual crime has taken place with the same ceremony which would have been witnessed in the South. The dispatches tell us that there will be no attempt to discover the perpetrators of this act, as the community is very well satisfied with what has taken place. The Constitution only refers to this new incident for the purpose of drawing the lesson that men are pretty much the same everywhere. While cool and orderly proceedings of law will do very well for ordinary occasions in Illinois, yet there are times when even the laws of that state feel that he is called upon to act instantly.

Corporate Thieves at War.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Two electric companies are fighting for property belonging to the city of Belleville. The mayor meanwhile is trying to fight off both robbers with a police force. It's a queer situation. The custom is, when a burglar tries to run away with public property, either to let him go with the plunder or apply for an injunction restraining him from carrying it away. Either method is satisfactory to the burglar. It would be interesting to know why the mayor of Belleville resorted to such an unprecedented means of obstructing one of the principal industries of the country.

Billed for a Grand Performance.

From the Washington Post. Having secured more space at the Paris exposition of 1904 than has been or can be accorded to any other nation, the question naturally arises, What are we going to do with it? It is a matter of great moment that we not only meet but surpass expectations. If every American city will put into this work something of the vim and brains that Chicago expended on the incomparable achievement of 1893 our great area at the coming show in Paris will be filled as it ought to be.

Task for the Republicans.

From the Atlanta Journal. We are enlarging the navy at a rate that calls for immense appropriations and the pension roll will be increased considerably in consequence of the recent war. When the republicans come to provide for the support of the government as it is now being run, they will tackle a tough problem. They are already quarreling over this matter and when they come to its practical consideration in congress we shall see them involved in some lively wrangling.

Secret is Out.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Chauncey M. Depew is recommended for senator because he is a talker. The secret is out. People have wondered why the doctor, who has so steadily kept out of office, has consented to be a candidate. He is getting along in years, and feels the necessity of taking care of his stomach. He wants the chance to make after-dinner speeches without eating the dinners.

Depew's Chance for Senator.

From the Boston Transcript. It is probable that Chauncey M. Depew will get a complimentary vote for senator. The value really set upon the after-dinner speaking accomplishment is told in the fact that his political recognition never seems to get beyond the complimentary stage.

Wanted.

From the Brooklyn Life. Brown—Did you ever see a man who really wanted the earth? Towne—Oh, yes. Brown—Who was he? Towne—A first-class passenger on an ocean steamer.

Poisoned by Ivy

Was in a Dreadful Condition

Happened to Read About a Similar Case—Followed the Other Man's Example and Was Cured. The following incident is given by Charles Morris, general jobber, 32 Lexington Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.:

"Several years ago I became poisoned by ivy. I tried many medicines, spending a large sum of money without obtaining a particle of good. My children were also afflicted with the same disease. We were all constant sufferers with an awful itching sensation, and it seemed as if I should tear myself to pieces. I picked up a paper in which I found printed a testimonial from a man in Vermont who had been similarly afflicted and had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with benefit. I bought a bottle, which we took and it did

Me and My Children so much good I purchased another supply. We continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla until we used five bottles and I can safely say that neither myself nor children have any signs of the poison. It has entirely left us and we are perfectly cured. We give the whole credit to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before resorting to this medicine I was reduced in weight, but now I weigh 175 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla has not only done much good but has been the means of saving me a great deal of money. I would not be without it in my house and I heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted. I have written this statement for publication, of my own will, as I want others to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us." CHARLES MORRIS.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Connell's

We find it next to impossible to give a showing to a fraction of the goods that are clamoring for admission to these columns. Many of them find a small notice below; many of them we cannot even mention by name. It will pay you to remember that the special sale of

Clothing and Furnishings continues all this week, and that the Notion and Suit Departments are doing their utmost to break past records for low prices; that the Silks and Dress Goods were never prettier in colors and weaves, and never cheaper in price.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices. Columns include: Gloves (Ladies' Cashmere, Boys' and Misses' Mocha Mittens, Ladies' Two-clasp Mocha Gloves, Misses' Two-clasp Kid Gloves), Dress Goods (Fland Dress Goods, Fancy Black Mohair Dress Goods, 45-inch Blue Serge, 45-inch Mohair and Wool Fancy Suitings), Domestic (Linen Damask and Huck Fringed and Hemmed Towels, 24-inch All-Wool White Flannel, Embroidered Flannel, 6-4 Chambray Covers), Handkerchiefs (Ladies' Fine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Hemstitched and Corded Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs), Silks (Plain Black Peau de Sole Silk, Children's Handkerchiefs for school use), and Hosiery (Ladies' Fast Black Hose, Ladies' Tan Color Hose, Children's All-Wool Black Hose, Ladies' All-Wool Black Ribbed Hose).

Corset Department

Expert Lady Fitter in attendance. Style, fit and comfort at a moderate price.

EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER

Ladies' Street House Suits

Consisting of Broadcloth, Vicuna Cloth, English Whipcords, Diagonal Cheviots and Serges

1/3 Below Regular Selling Price—1/3 Less

Table listing Ladies' Street House Suits with prices. Items include: Suits of Plain all Wool Vicuna Cloth, Suits of Plain all Wool Vicuna or Serge, Suits of Whipcord or Vicuna Cloth, Suits of Scotch Heather Mixtures and Mixed Cheviots, Suits of Extra Heavy Storm Serge and Cheviot Serge, Suits of Plain Colored Broadcloth and Extra Fine Vicuna Cloth, Suits of close fitting, Plain Colored Broadcloth, Suits of Fine Venetian Cloth.

Table listing Ladies' Shoes, Hosiery, and Men's Shoes with prices. Items include: Ladies' Vici Kid Button or Lace Shoes, Ladies' \$2.50 Vici Kid Lace Shoes, Ladies' \$3.50 Hand-turned Vici Kid Button or Lace Shoes, Ladies' Hand-turned Oxford Ties, Men's Fancy Mixed Seamless Wool Hose, Men's Natural Gray Wool Hose, Men's Heavy Wool Hose, Men's Extra Heavy Wool Hose, Men's Bath Calf Shoes, Men's Calf Waterproof Shoes, Men's Short Rubber Boots, Men's Hand-sewed Shoes.

Tailoring Department

STYLE, FIT and FINISH. Suits start at \$40.00.

Table listing CLOTHING CUT PRICES. Items include: \$10.00 Suits and Overcoats, \$12.50 Suits and Overcoats, \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats, \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats, \$20.00 Suits and Overcoats, \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats, \$25.00 Suits and Overcoats, \$27.50 Suits and Overcoats.

M. J. Connell Co.

WE NEVER MISREPRESENT GOODS NOR EXAGGERATE VALUES BUTTE.