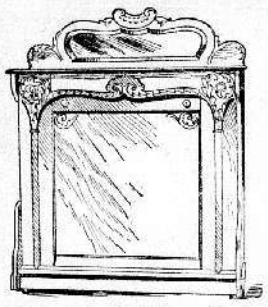
A CLEAN SWEEP



Mantel Folding Bed

Made in a neat manner and elaborately decorated with carving and embossing, made of selected Oak, polish finish. The 8x3-inch French beveled mirror materially increases the grand appearance. Do not overlook this rare bargain. Regular price, $22; clearing up price

$20.00

Ladies' Desks

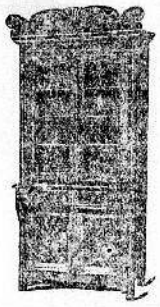
One for her own private, individual use are here in many odd woods and designs. One like picture, in solid Oak, polish finish. Regular price, $12.50; clearing up price

$9.00

Couches

All our couches are covered in the very latest styles. Coverings in all the new colors. All our regular $25, $27 and $28 couches; clearing up price

$20.50



Glass Cupboard

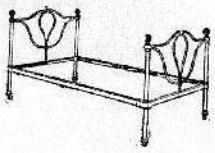
It is made of thoroughly seasoned, selected Oak, antique finish. It has ample drawer and shelf space. Height 7 feet 2 inches width 5 feet 6 inches, size of glass 12x24. This is an excellent cupboard for the price

$10 00

Dining Chair

For a neat piece of diningroom furniture we recommend this chair. It is made of Elm, gloss finish, with medium sized braced back. Our price speaks for itself, and we request you to compare it with the prices of other dealers. Price

75 cents



Brass Trimmed Iron Bed

A plain and strong white enameled iron bed that is serviceable and neat, with ornamented brass knobs; the ends and side rails are secure and strong. A rare bargain at our price. Regular price, $3; clearing up price

$2.75

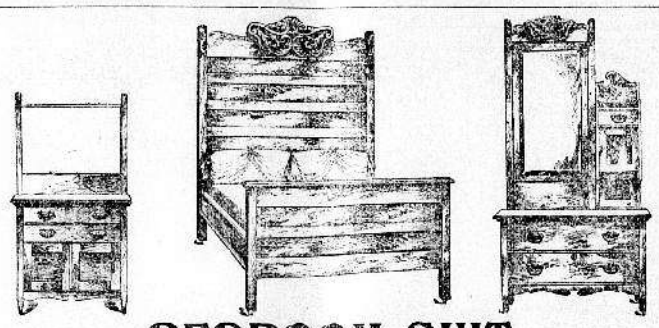
Planning for Spring business means clearing up the balance of our Winter stock, absolutely without reserve. Very many stores insist on holding all goods to sell at a profit, but we plan differently. Goods of every sort are allowed to remain in stock only so long. We insist on selling at a loss, rather than carry goods over from one season to another.

The Dressing Table

One of the conveniences and pleasures of My Lady's Chamber. We have many in fancy woods and artistic shapes. This cut shows the dainty Parisian piece, in rich polished imitation Mahogany finish. Regular price, $25; clearing up price

$17.85

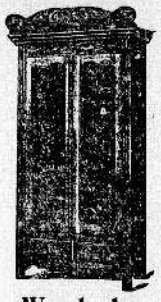
The Following Low Prices Will Give You a Hint



BEDROOM SUIT

Any chamber containing this elaborate suit will present a very handsome and attractive appearance, that can well be appreciated. It is strong and durable in every way. The dresser has 18x40 bevel plate mirror. Regular price $20.00.

Clearing Up Price $18.00



Wardrobe

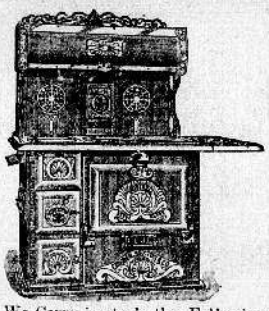
This highly finished and well made wardrobe is made of selected Oak, has panels which will not warp or check. It is neatly carved, large and roomy. Has two drawers with pretty brass pulls. Regular price, $10; clearing up price

$9.00

Arm Rocker

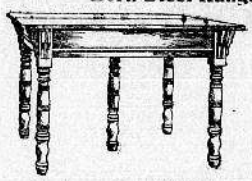
This is a very fine rocker and has an attractive appearance. The back is of medium height, with handsome embossed panel and neatly turned spindles and back posts made in solid Oak or curly Birch. Note our price on this article and compare it with that of some other dealer. Regular price, $2.50; clearing up price

$1.75



We Carry in stock the Following Lines of Steel Ranges:

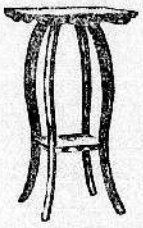
Universal Steel Range
St. Clair Steel Range
Butte Steel Range
Horn Steel Range



Extension Table

Made of Elm, gloss finish, with five neatly turned and well bolted legs. We are selling this table at a low figure and any housekeeper who orders one will be perfectly satisfied with her bargain. Price

$4.00



Center Table

This is a very pretty table for parlor or chamber. It is made of Ash, antique finish, with square top 16x16 inches. The legs are neatly sawed and it has a support paper shelf. Regular price, $1; clearing up price

75 cents

Lander Furniture and Carpet Company

44-48 East Broadway, Three Doors East of Postoffice, Butte, Montana.

BUTTE NEWS.

AMONG RAILROAD MEN

A Railroad Club Organized in Butte.

ARE JOLLY GOOD FELLOWS

Two Fast Trains Each Day on the U. P. and O. R. & N.—Will Shorten Time Between the East and the West.

The railroad men of the general offices in Butte have organized a Railroad club, which meets weekly. The objects of the club are chiefly of a social nature, though business matters also receive attention. The club is composed of a membership of jolly good fellows and the best railroad men in the West. A novel feature about the organization is that it has no permanent officers. They are selected at each meeting and go out of office with every adjournment.

Two fast trains each way every day is the bombshell which has been quietly brought into town by Union Pacific and O. R. & N. advices during the past few days—peace disturbers that will probably be officially exploded in the camp of local railway men within the next few days, says the Spokane Chronicle.

The preliminary announcement came from Omaha, where the arrangements have been made. Not only has the deal been perfected, according to the report, for the double service, but the trains will be new. "Cars for two magnificent overland trains per day are being turned out as rapidly as skilled workmen can make them," was the announcement made to the Chronicle man. Everything is to be in readiness by the 1st of May, it is said.

This double service will benefit Spokane-bound business the same as it does that for Portland and the coast cities. Already two trains run each day between here and Pendleton. In order to make the double fast service perfect, all that is necessary is to put on another train between Pendleton and Huntington, the O. R. & N.-U. P. junction. By the addition two trains will come to this city each day from Huntington and two will leave here for that point.

Preliminary to the new train service several of the newly built cars have already been put in operation. Travelers have been enjoying the benefits of this improved service for two weeks past. On May 1 however, the trains will be new throughout.

This shortening of time will greatly improve the express and passenger business between Northwestern points and Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and all Southeastern points. Especially advantageous will it be for the transporting of fruits, eggs, etc., shipped on the passenger schedule.

Local officials of the O. R. & N. have also received word which will be of interest to that part of the patronage which travels via the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western roads. Both of these lines have improved their service during the past month and are making arrangements for still more changes. One of these will be the dining car service, the first through service of its kind, which the Rio Grande Western will inaugurate between Ogden and Denver beginning May 1.

Officials of the O. R. & N. company, when asked why the changes were made, say the road, like its neighbors to the north, is anticipating a lively immigration to the Northwest during the present year, and, although a boom is not looked for, it is believed the travel to Alaska will be good—sufficient to warrant the companies to make a bid for the patronage.

By the innovations announced above the Union Pacific and its connections hope to handle nearly all travel from the district to the east and south of Omaha, and to share the travel from points north of the Nebraska city. Whether a semi-monthly excursion rate will be made to meet that in vogue on the northern lines has not yet been announced.

The Burlington directors refused to authorize a sweeping refunding scheme. They made no mention of gold bonds. Wall Street genius, this action to mean a series of small issues of currency bonds. All of which occasioned at first surprise, then resentment, and in natural sequence, a rapid slide down the scale to the extent of five points.

A meeting of railroad directors is not a public function, and the members do not take the dear people into their confidence or pour into their ears the details of their plans. However the situation seems clear to the average mind at the current market. At present money rates, the Burlington can, with profit, refund some $25,000,000 of bonds. Gold bonds are now the style in Wall street. With pessimistic anticipation the bond brokers have awaited the announcement of this tempting bunch of bonds.

But, as was explained in some detail in the New York Morning Telegraph, President Perkins does not like gold bonds. The Burlington never has issued a gold bond, and from present indications it never will.

Preferring not to risk the floating of $25,000,000 of currency bonds, President Perkins and his associates have decided to refund their debt on the installment principle. The plan, as outlined by Director P. W. Hunnewell at the Boston meeting, induces the bonds which fall due in 1902, and pays attention only to those which mature in 1906. Sufficient unto the wisdom of the century is the evil thereof. They decided that $7,000,000 was needed for new rolling stock, so they will issue four millions of new stock. This assumes a figure of $25, and the stock will be given the preference in purchasing at this price.

It is intended to refund the bonds on the road in bunch. The Burlington & Northern which was bought in and its debt refunded this year, also some 5 per cent bonds of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley road, which will mature in 1909. This will require some $16,000,000. The directors state that they have not as yet decided on the details, and Mr. Hunnewell intimated that it will be about two months before the bonds will be offered to the public. It proposes a 3½ per cent. bond, and says not a word about gold.

Damage suits amounting from $10,000 to $50,000 will probably be brought against the city of Chicago within three days as the result of a decision handed down by the supreme court. Nearly every railroad company centering in Chicago holds heavy claims against the municipality, growing out of the railroad riots of 1894. All litigation has been held in abeyance, however, pending the ruling of the supreme court in the case of the Manhattan Equipment company. This was been regarded as the test case. By affirming a judgment given against the city in the Manhattan case the supreme court deals a violent blow at the city of Chicago. The complainants asked for $150 damages for property burned in a car at the stock yards during the railroad riots. Judgment was obtained against the city in the circuit court and the city appealed. Nearly all the steam railroads centering in Chicago have claims against the city, but have delayed bringing their claims into court pending a decision in the case of the Manhattan Cement company. By tacit consent the case was regarded as a test case both by the claimants and the city. It is now probable that damage suits will be filed against the city aggregating from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. This is said to be a conservative estimate as to the probable recoveries of the companies—the total liability of the city may be much greater.

Under the new schedule of the Northern Pacific, to go into effect on the 12th inst., travelers will be afforded an opportunity to view by daylight the beauties of this route not for a long time accorded them, says the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The train which leaves St. Paul at 8:55 a. m. will arrive at Livingston at 2 p. m. of the second day, at Helena at 7 p. m., at Spokane at 6:15 a. m. of the third day, at Stampede tunnel at 1 p. m. and at Seattle at 8:50 p. m. The scenery along these daylight runs is among the finest on the line. The train which leaves St. Paul for the coast at 10:15 p. m. will reach Fargo at 6:10 a. m., Bismarck and the Missouri river at noon, Butte at 10:25 a. m. of the second day, Tacoma at 8:45 of the third day, arriving at Portland at 4 p. m.

Just started, a $1 shoe sale at John Tassell's, 25 West Park.

Trifle early, but take orders. Suits or Pants. Fisher, tailors, 3 W. Galena.

Little Faith in Physicians.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The proportion of cures in a public institution are greater than they are in private practice," said one of the staff surgeons of the Charity hospital, "and one reason for it is that the patients take their medicine. It's strange, ludicrously so, but few people who are ill at their homes really take what the physician prescribes. That's a fact well known among practitioners, and they encounter evidences of it every day. Men are more skeptical than women, and the average man of the world is almost certain to literally throw his physic to the dogs. One might well ask why such folks send for a physician at all. They do it as a matter of form. A sick man likes to talk about his suffrings, and is willing to pay a doctor $2 or $3 to come and listen to him, but he generally draws the line at taking the medicine.

"I assure you I am thoroughly in earnest. A physician very rarely places any confidence in the patient following his directions unless a capable nurse is present. Let me look at that prescription a moment," is a stereotyped formula. The doctor really wants to see whether any is missing. I was amused the other day at a remark of a prominent physician, who invited me to accompany him on a visit to an old lady who is laid up with the grippe. 'Is there any medicine in the prescription?' asked the patient when it was being written. 'Yes,' said my friend. 'But,' said the persisted the sick man, 'my stomach is very intolerant of calomel.' 'Yes, I know,' replied the doctor, 'but it's all right, you won't take it, anyhow.'"

If you desire a very fine mandolin for $10, a guitar at $15, a violin at $12.50, call at Orton Bros.', 219 North Main street.

Opening—City drug store, 269 East Park street.

ETTA SABLOTZKY IS FREE

She Has Been Granted a Divorce From Reuler.

HE WAS AN ADVENTURER

That Is What Her Father Calls Him—He Alleges That Reuler Stole His Daughter—The Marriage Kept Secret.

A bit of local sensation came to light last night when the following associated press dispatch flashed westward over the wires:

"Chicago, March 4.—Refusing to take a 'dare,' given by mutual friends, George C. Reuler, a wealthy merchant of Duluth, Minn., and Etta Sablotzky, a resident of Chicago, were married by a justice of the peace in Butte, Mont., on Dec. 4, 1898. The young woman, after returning to Chicago and realizing the seriousness of the proceedings, filed a bill for divorce in the superior court today. The defendant's attorney filed an appearance in the case at once and after hearing the evidence the court entered a decree setting aside the marriage."

A reporter for the Standard called on Jacob Sablotzky, proprietor of the Chicago Bargain store in lower Main street, last night just before the hour of closing. He met Mr. Sablotzky in his office busily engaged in checking up the day's business, assisted by a couple of cashiers.

The reporter stated his mission and gave Mr. Sablotzky a copy of the press dispatch.

"At last, thank God, my dear daughter is out of that rascal's hands. My friend," turning to the reporter, "you could not have brought me better news. This affair has broken my heart. I wonder that I have not given up my business in despair. Oh, this is good news," and the kind father of a misled daughter sighed a long, fervent sigh of relief.

"Wealthy merchant of Duluth? Wealthy, indeed. The rascal has not a penny to his black name. He's an adventurer, a cheap gambler, a scoundrel. Bah, wealthy!"

Just at this point one of the clerks stepped into the office and asked to be excused as she felt ill and wanted to go home.

"Yes, yes, you can go, my girl. Hold on, here's your week's salary."

Then he wrote out a check, and it's money to marbles that he did not look once at the paper that he scribbled on, but the clerk took it with a smile of satisfaction.

"Now," continued the indulgent father, "to make a long story short, this George C. Reuler stole my daughter. I knew nothing of the marriage until last month and the ceremony was performed by Justice of Peace Trapp on Dec. 4 last. I brought that man out here on the recommendations of some of my friends and gave him a position in the store. My daughter Etta was my cashier and confidential assistant in the management of this business. In a short time an infatuation sprang up between him and my daughter. He acted the gentleman once. I will give him credit for that. He asked my consent to the marriage and I gave it. I said to him, 'George, we will take an inventory of the stock. About Easterlide we will go to Chicago and there the wedding will take place. I will give you one-third of the business. I always said I would do the right thing by Etta.'

"George and I roomed together in this city. One night, mind you, it was after December 4, I went to the room at 12 o'clock at night. George was not in the room. I wondered what could be keeping him out so late. I returned to the store and stayed there till 1 o'clock and while walking up Main street I saw George coming down. I paid no attention to him but went on to the room, thinking that he would overtake me. I reached the door and found it still locked and I went down stairs and met George in the hallway. He told me that he had just come from the Casino. I knew he was lying for I saw him coming from another direction. I told my daughter the next day that she had better reconsider her plans. A few days later I received a letter from a friend which put me in the right light. It showed George up as a rascal in every sense.

"The outcome was I kicked the fellow out of the store and sent my daughter to Chicago to live with her mother. Our home is in Chicago, you know. I got lonesome and sent for my wife to come and visit me. Instead, she sent my eldest daughter, and George, who got wind of the fact that I had sent for my wife, went to our home in Chicago to steal the girl again. But he ran against my wife, who carefully guarded Etta.

"Just as my eldest daughter was starting for Butte, Etta told her the terrible secret of her marriage, saying, 'Sister, I am married to that man, but am wife in name only, I swear it.' That awful news was brought to me by my oldest daughter from Chicago. It broke my heart.

"Now in the name of all that is holy, why did he entice my daughter after I had given my consent to the marriage. I cannot understand it."

Mr. Sablotzky said he was at a loss to know the meaning of the word 'dare' as applied in the associated press dispatch. He said that his daughter would not return to Butte, but would remain in Chicago, where before long he hoped to hold a pleasant family reunion.

You're in the minority if you don't get a pair of shoes for $1 at Tassell's, 25 West Park.

WAR TAXES IN EUROPE.

Smaller Nations Do Not Escape the Burden of Maintaining Standing Armies.

In the various discussions in congress as to the military policy of the United States frequent allusion was made to the present war budgets of various countries shown in the authentic Revue de Statistique of Paris, published in September, 1898. That bulletin gave in detail, from the latest official sources, the war budgets of various European countries compared with the war expenses of American, Asiatic and African countries, and its accuracy was certified to by the chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department.

The figures showed how very light in the past and how light in the future will be the expense of the military establishment of the United States as compared with other countries; how it is now less per capita than that of any European country, however poor, however bankrupt, however depleted in population and resources. It showed, too, that one generally accepted view of military matters in Europe was erroneous. This view was that the great powers of Europe, England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy were "armed against each other," each prepared at short notice to assume the defensive, and imposing upon the other the necessity of sustaining at whatever cost an army establishment, and that the minor European governments enjoyed all the benefits of neutrality, and were able to pursue in tranquility the paths of peace without any necessity of payment of onerous war taxes, without maintaining an oppressive standing army, and without being called upon to take from the pursuits of agriculture or commerce "the flower of the nation." The official figures, however, do not bear out these statements, for they show that all the minor European countries spend substantially the same amount per capita in military organization, the similarity being surprising. Here are the figures:

Country.	Per Capita.
Roumania	$1 56
Switzerland	1 48
Belgium	1 44
Sweden and Norway	1 36
Bulgaria	1 36
Greece	1 29
Denmark	1 29
Servia	1 16
Portugal	1 06

Though the expense in each of the cases named is 50 per cent greater than the per capita expense for military establishment in the United States, it seems to apply impartially to states which have colonies and states which haven't, to states requiring military protection against insurrection and to those which don't, to states which have the traditions of warfare and to states, like Switzerland, which are devoted to peace. Moreover, it is found by comparison that those European countries which are included in the number of the "great powers" and which are popularly supposed to be staggering under a great burden of a vast standing army expend no more per capita than do the minor states, and in some cases scarcely as much. The per capita expense of Italy for military purposes was $1.41 last year, and Russia, a great military nation, $1.17. Germany spent more per capita than did France, and is spending more this year. Holland expends $1.92 per capita though, as is pretty well known, the Dutch troops are not usually regarded as a menace to the peace of continental Europe.—New York Sun.

Fire sale—City drug store, Butte.

Without Experience.

From the Memphis Scimiter.

There is in this city a young man who, though he attained his majority some time since, has never attained much height or width. In fact, he is very squatty and very youthful looking, just because the Almighty saw fit to make this man small of stature and youthful of appearance the young man is sensitive and wishes it known by all that he is a man, that he has voted several votes, and that he can and does enjoy all the rights and privileges of an adult male. A few evenings since the young man was talking to a friend and to the friend's young wife. Finally the young woman said:

"I wish I were a man."

"Oh, I don't know," responded the small one; "it isn't so nice, after all, to be a man."

"Why, how do you know?" asked the young woman.

And when the small one saw the point he went away and drank half a dozen whiskeys, all men's sizes.

SOLDIER SECURES A NEW NOSE.

He Lost the Real One in Battle, but the Substitute Is All Right.

From London Public Opinion.

An interesting fact has just come to light which strikingly exemplifies the wonderful strides of modern science. It is a case in which a warrior from the great battle of Omdurman, who suffered serious facial disfigurement, has had his disfigurement obliterated and his features made to appear to all intents and purposes as perfect as if nothing had happened. In short, he had the greater part of his nose cut clean off and he has been provided with a new nose. This hero of the Soudan, by name Sergeant Freeman, is a member of the 21st lancers, and he took part in the memorable charge at Omdurman. During the charge one of the lieutenants of the lancers was attacked by a dervish, who, getting hold of the officer's right hand, in which he carried his lance, commenced industriously sawing at the right with his sword, with the evident intention of severing his hand. Sergeant Freeman was fighting his way through a bunch of dervishes when he heard the young officer, who was Lieutenant Mereweather, cry out, and, turning, saw the predicament in which he was placed. He made a dash for the spot and, running his lance through the dervish, saved the lieutenant. However, at the next moment he was confronted by two dervishes, who wildly slashed at him with their swords. He parried the blows and killed them both in turn, but one cut from a sword came so near to ending his life as to strike his nose and carry away the lower cartilage as far as the upper lip.

Freeman was invalided home and became an inmate at Netley hospital. He ultimately recovered and was sent by Colonel Martin, who was in command of the 21st, officers in the great battle, to consult Mr. Groves, L. D. S., R. C. S., of Wolverhampton, who has become famous for his restoration of facial disfigurements. Mr. Groves, in spite of exceptional difficulties, has treated the case with complete success. An artificial substitute for the natural organ has been built up, so that the injury is not perceptible. Sergeant Freeman leaves England next month for Cairo to rejoin his regiment. He has proved himself a gallant and heroic soldier, and it is pleasant to know that he goes back to Egypt apparently none the worse for his awkward experience, having been saved from a lifelong and unsightly disfigurement.

Mr. Groves himself thus describes the means by which he gave the sergeant his new nose: The artificial organ is first molded from a plaster model of the face and then worked up in platinum and vulcanite and painted and fired, until the artificial production becomes an exact reproduction of the lost feature.

Paris of To-day—the handsomest premium book ever offered—now ready for delivery upon payment of $10 in advance for one year's subscription to the Standard. Can be obtained at Standard office in Butte, Anaconda, Missoula or Great Falls.

Fancy butter, 20 cents. Best hams, 9 cents. Bread flour, 90 cents. Extra flour, $1.15 sack. Large box apples, $1.25. Cook's, 331 East Park.

Fire sale and opening—City drug store, flowers, Jap figures and sterling silver novelties, free, 269 East Park street.

Plates that fit and guaranteed. Dr. Wix.