

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1899.

TWELVE PAGES.

The Miner's "Issues."

BUTTE'S municipal campaign is moving forward along its legitimate lines, so far as the participation of the general public therein is concerned. The political work of the week is unimpeded daily, at sunrise, with the remarkable output of the press in the office of Mr. W. A. Clark's Butte Miner.

Yesterday morning the Miner conducted its regular, annual campaign sale of the properties of the Anaconda company. That is harmless.

Yesterday morning likewise, the Miner placed on exhibition an uncommonly awkward effort to ring the Heineze laurels into the election. That is irrelevant.

Yesterday, too, the Miner raised the cry that W. A. Clark's possessions in Butte are put in peril. That is ridiculous.

But, with the rest of its comment, the Miner remarks that the Anaconda company is manifesting its sympathy and support of the Boston and Montana people in the matter of the recent local attacks on their property.

Whatever the bearing of this talk may be on politics, the Standard hopes that the Anaconda company is assuming the attitude thus imputed to it toward the Boston and Montana company.

In the opinion of the Standard, that is the least the Anaconda company could do, not alone on the score of protection for its own property against the attacks of wreckers, but also by the prompting of what is just toward a reputable mining company and because that course, on the Anaconda company's part, is due as a tribute to the integrity and to the security of business operations in Montana.

Two Freak Laws.

THE California newspapers are in a state of mind. The new California law forbidding the publication of cartoons has been supplemented by a statute requiring the signature of the writer on all articles published in newspapers referring to individuals. If the law is enforced there will be many a disgusted resident of California. The little persons upon which so many people, both in public and private life, depend for prominence will become things of the past, for no publisher will consent to devote half the space of his columns to the names of his reporters and editors. This attempt at press regulation will prove a failure.

The anti-cartoon law was enacted in February. It provides that "it shall be unlawful to publish in any newspaper, handbill, poster, book or serial publication, or supplement thereto, the portrait of any living person, a resident of California, other than that of a person holding a public office in this state, without the written consent of such person first had and obtained; provided that it shall be lawful to publish the portrait of a person convicted of a crime. It shall likewise be unlawful to publish in any newspaper, handbill, poster, book, or serial publication, or supplement thereto, any caricature of any person residing in this state, which caricature will in any manner reflect upon the honor, integrity, manhood, virtue, reputation or business or political motives of the person so caricatured, or which tends to expose the individual so caricatured to public hatred, ridicule or contempt. The law, it will be seen, is stringent in its provisions. Violations of it are to be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than one

month nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, and the owners, managers, editors, publishers and engravers are all and each made liable for the publication.

The signature law provides that all articles referring to individuals and which may tend to injure or degrade them or subject them to ridicule or make them objects of contempt must be signed by the true name of the writer. The truth or falsity of the statements made in such article does not alter this requirement. Telegraphic dispatches are by special provision exempt from the terms of the law. The penalty for violation of the law is \$1000 and inducements are held out to informers to aid the authorities in enforcing its provisions. The law was passed the day the legislature adjourned. Both these laws are largely the outcome of the senatorial contest which was characterized by unusual bitterness. The anti-cartoon bill was defeated once by the senate, but on the morning after its defeat a vicious caricature appeared in a newspaper and the bill was promptly recalled and passed. The bill therefore was passed not on account of its merits but out of a spirit of revenge. Test cases will be brought and the constitutionality of each act will be determined by the courts.

Not in It.

THE Miner's astonishing campaign plan is to link the name of Mr. Heineze with that of W. A. Clark and present the pair as the twin victims of an alleged conspiracy to hurt their properties. Even if this complaint in behalf of Mr. Heineze and Mr. Clark were true, it would have about as much bearing on next Monday's election as it has on the results of the recent frosts in Florida.

As for Mr. Clark, he is the type of man who would vigorously repel the insinuation that Butte can produce any man or set of men who, by political act of theirs, could put any part of his property in peril. He would dismiss that insinuation with lofty contempt; he would be impatient to punish any newspaper that impudently presumed to appeal to the Butte public on the plea that any Clark properties need political defenders.

In its time, the Butte public has had unpleasant relations with certain parts of Mr. Clark's possessions. His water property was fastened on Butte years ago, to be the bane of the city, a hindrance to its growth, an agency for the spread of ill diseases, a source of discomfort, damage and danger. But there is no water fight on in Butte this spring.

In recent months, the stubborn purpose of Mr. Clark was to make a freight yard of Butte for the benefit of his street railway property. A scheme more outrageous was never attempted in any decent community. It was foiled, it will fall; the issue is not one of the factors in the pending election.

In fact, as far as the Standard is able to discover, W. A. Clark's purchase of the senatorship is his only relation to the election to be held next Monday. His investments certainly cut no figure in the campaign; and W. A. Clark himself is the man who would sneer loudest at the suggestion that McCarthy's election will put any fraction of his millions in peril.

It is a perfectly safe guess that on this score Mr. Clark does not share the anxiety of the terror-stricken Miner.

THE Illinois legislature is considering a number of proposals for repairing the present Lincoln monument at Springfield, or instead of erecting an entirely new one. Governor Tanner thinks that the present monument should be repaired and suggests an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose. A legislative committee, however, has recommended that the present site, two miles from Springfield, be abandoned, a new site chosen in the city near the capitol building and a monument erected costing \$500,000. And opposed to both these propositions is the demand from Chicago that the tomb of the martyred president be transferred to that city and a great monument built there which would rival the Grant museum in New York city. Any of these propositions if carried out would end the present disgrace, but it is feared by the Philadelphia Press that the friends of any one of them are likely to defeat all the others. The country is not so much interested as to where the Lincoln monument shall be as it is to have a structure worthy of the subject. If Illinois will not comply with this demand there ought to be some way for the nation to step in and put an end to the disgraceful situation at the tomb of one of its greatest presidents.

THE states whose legislatures may sit regardless of the flight of time, there being no constitutional limitation as to the length of their sessions, are Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin. The length of the legislative session in all the other states, is limited by the constitutions of those states, the favorite limit being sixty days. The shortest limit given the session of any state legislature is forty days in Oregon and Wyoming. West Virginia limits hers to forty-five days, Alabama, Georgia and Kansas restrict theirs to fifty days. Tennessee gives hers a seventy-five day session. Colorado, Maryland, Minnesota and Virginia extend theirs to ninety days.

Missouri gives the longest session of any state that sets a limit at all—120 days. The legislatures of the remaining fifteen states and of all the territories that have legislatures have their sessions placed at sixty days.

More "Issues."

A COLLUMEN of comment in last evening's Inter Mountain is a profound and edifying study of what the Granite Street organ styles "the value of defeat." That is a timely study for the Inter Mountain. It can enjoy the ideal features of defeat this week; next week it will revel in the realities. Manifestly the Inter Mountain is a philosopher.

But the cutest thing in yesterday's Inter Mountain is its solemn announcement that the republicans have set a wholesome example for all the state, by "burying the hatchet." What is the fact? The Inter Mountain's party summed up its energies for the current season by adopting a platform—it put no ticket in the field.

The solid contents of this platform include forty per cent of preamble and sixty per cent in a bitter arraignment of the republicans who did not remain loyal to Mr. Mantle in the senatorial fight. Since not one republican remained loyal to Mr. Mantle, the scope of the Inter Mountain's platform may easily be estimated.

By the testimony of its platform the Inter Mountain did, indeed, bury the hatchet, this spring—it buried it right in the middle of the vital part of the republican party in Montana.

DIODORUS was alive to-day to be might be successful in his quest for a honest man, by taking the first train to San Francisco. The Chronicle of that city tells how recently a sum of money amounting almost to \$100,000 was picked up in the streets there. To the man who found it this represented a fortune. To the man who had lost it the losing had been sudden reduction to penury. The finder could easily have retained it, and if a person of ordinary discretion had kept the fact concealed. However, he did nothing of the kind. As soon as he saw an advertisement announcing the ownership he sought out the owner and restored the property, refusing even to accept a reward. There is honor, occasionally, even among San Franciscans.

Reed's Way of It.

Reed seems to be strong enough to command the speaker's ship at the organization of the next house without making terms with anybody, and that's just the way he likes to win the position. If he went into the hall by arrangement, or by compromise, he would be master of the house and he could be master of the house he wouldn't want to be speaker. There's certainly a rift in the armor of the McKinley issue, and the fact that the news that he was on a ball line it would be his desire to be at the bat continuously.

He Made an Undue Display of Bills.

An insurance man whose home is in Kenosha could tell a great deal on the subject of how he should see his bill, but his natural modesty forbids. If reluctance in this case can be called modesty, he is in that branch of the business where the agents make trips through the country, calling on men in every walk of life, explaining the merits of their particular company and pointing out the faults of every other company. He has one grave fault, and that is an insatiable desire to attract attention, and this same fault was his undoing. If he was on the stage he would be the center of attraction, and if he was on a ball line it would be his desire to be at the bat continuously.

Before starting on his last trip he drifted into a little racket where he and his brother-in-law were engaged in a business that carried a check for a goodly amount to cover his expenses. As he was about to leave he saw a sheet of bills and a bill lying on the cashier's table. The bills had just come from the sub-treasury and were uncut, awaiting signatures. Chances for a grand and play of enormous proportions filled through his brain, and he fore he left the bank he had exchanged his brown, wrinkled bills for a sheet of uncut tens, duly signed and stamped.

In the course of his travels he stopped in Clinton, Ill., where he spent several hours. As he asked for a ticket for Champaign at the depot window he found that he had no money, and he was not a moment too late to see the cashier. He drew out his sheet of tens and a pair of scissors, with which he clipped off a nice crisp bill. The cashier was employed more by the time was not suspicious, he drew out the bill and handed it to the man who had clipped it off a nice crisp bill. The cashier was employed more by the time was not suspicious, he drew out the bill and handed it to the man who had clipped it off a nice crisp bill.

Current Comment.

Watson Will Suit. From the Brooklyn Eagle. If Dewey does come home, John Watson should succeed him. John Watson is the only man in the navy whose qualifications are equal to those of George Dewey—except John Walker, and he is on the retired list.

No Demand for It. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. There doesn't appear to have been any great anxiety to secure the pen with which the queen regent signed the peace treaty.

The Same Old Burden. From the Topeka Capital. The white man's burden that is wearing most heavily on the minds of our citizens in Missouri is the bill before the legislature providing for an increased tax on beer.

Not Like for It. From the Omaha Bee. Those who are trying to boom Roosevelt for president should take a rest in their enthusiasm and remember that the Rough Rider is not ready for political embalmment just yet.

They Must Draw the Line. From the St. Paul Globe. If the Cubans ever expect to get into our class they must quit stabling their horses and cows in their houses.

It Might Be Worse. From the San Francisco Bulletin. Some complaint is made that General Logan is still in the army register. It isn't as bad, though, as it could be, he was still in the commissary department.

Going Too Far. From the Portland Oregonian. The beef industry is getting to be really sickening. While the people are interested in getting at the truth in regard to

the army beef supply furnished last summer, they would like the investigation to stop before its disclosures are such as to bring on nausea.

TRUSTS AND CONSOLIDATIONS.

A Vest Load of Inflated Capital and It Throats a Credit. From the Philadelphia Press. The term "trust" is to-day popularly used for corporate consolidation under the charters of New Jersey and other states with loose company acts.

To these consolidations the Press has made no objection because they were consolidations. For years this journal has attempted to combat the idea that public interests are put in peril by uniting many concerns under one management. On the contrary, we have repeatedly pointed out that lower prices and higher wages, as on railroads, often follow this step.

It is not consolidation, but overcapitalization which is the chief peril of these mergers. To all in the month, there has been placed on the public market shares in these enterprises to the amount of \$2,750,000. This does not represent the sales and quotations of the common stock, but the amount of the inflated capital is an attempt to take advantage of a period of extraordinary speculation to sell to the public mills and factories which by no possibility could be sold to individuals.

In these capitalizations the promoters of the same concerns and bankruptcies as the "water" in railroads organized, protected and built from 1890 to 1890. The bonds would have paid for all of these things. The stock was water, so now the "preferred" stock in these capitalizations represents the real value. The "common" is mere paper.

Inflation like this can only end in collapse. Let any accident or incident of public confidence and a crash will come, and it will prevent it. This will be accelerated and aggravated because the corporate law under which these enterprises are organized gives the shareholders no rights, no remedies, no reports and no protection. These consolidations are often desirable. Their object is always wrong, and this the Press has noted.

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Rank Humbugs Still Thrive. From the Springfield Republican. We sometimes speak of this as a skeptical age, and laugh hugely over the stories of "medieval" charlatans who bamboozled the public, but it is doubtful whether the era of Jernegan, of Hoodley and the Keely motor has any reason to boast of its sanctity. It is safe to say that if there were any money in squaring the circle the process would be the basis of a stock company to-day. It is rather curious indeed to see how the world has moved from its incredulous position of 50 years ago.

Science is sometimes spoken of as an unerring belief, it is false to say that it has shaken the foundations of unbelief. Twenty-five years ago the idea of a flying machine was invariably ridiculed; its eternal impossibility was regarded as demonstrated.

To-day vast fortunes are being spent in the effort to make a practicable airship, and the material notion of the transmutation of metals would have been scoffed at by the most ignorant. Now Professor Emmens has merely to give a few newspapers a clipping of his "papers" and put his claims in the Sunday papers to find thousands of fairly well-educated readers ready to believe that silver has been made into gold. A process for extracting gold from seawater was no less exciting, and, on the whole, the time seems ripe for carrying out Dr. Swift's project for extracting gold from our members. In the popular mind there is a sort of awe of the astonishing achievements of recent science and a difficulty in drawing the line between the possible and the impossible. If we can see through opaque bodies, hear music across the continent, bottle up the voices of our dear friends, telegraph about the world, and so on, without visible connections, why not make things go of themselves?

WAY TO CURE A HUSBAND.

Plaster Cast Breaks the Matrimonial Bonds.

From the Chicago Chronicle. A story travels over the sea from Paris of a young lawyer named Germain who has been practicing law in the French capital for about two years. He comes from Marseilles, where his parents are persons of considerable property, who are bent upon his marrying into the class of an old friend, where there is more property. This arrangement was distasteful to young Germain, who, while in England last summer, married a bright English girl and returned with her in Paris, owing to the property that the young man expected to inherit the marriage was kept a profound secret. The English wife is said to have made an admirable helpmate, and little by little she cured him of his bad habits—cured him of all except one. He still continued on certain occasions to drink too much. Recently his friends brought him home in an unconscious condition. This was the young wife's opportunity. She had him put to bed at a place one of his limbs in surgical bands, having first plastered it up as if it had been painfully broken and surgically set. When the man came to he found the wife with a plaster cast on his bedside prepared to nurse him through the supposed inevitable fever. Remorse came in abundance, and at the end of the week the wife was able to confess her trick when her mother-in-law arrived on the scene from Marseilles. She discharged the supposed nurse and backed her way off to the hospital. There an examination was made and the trick revealed. His wife's action, not considering her good intent, increased the young man's rage. He made a full confession of the secret marriage and to his mother and promise to secure a divorce from the "perfidious Anglaise." The "perfidious Anglaise" has returned to her mother in Dover. The young man has left Paris with his mother for Marseilles.

HEIRLESS WEDS HER LOVER.

Titled Girl Remains True to Her First Sweetheart.

From the Chicago Chronicle. A story from San Francisco, the pretty telephone girl who fell heirless to a large estate in Wales about a year ago, has recently taken a name other than the one which came to her with the dollars of a rich relative. She is now the wife of Joseph M. Glaser, a young merchant of this city, whose place of business is on Stockton street. The marriage is the best of friends, and at the German Catholic church on Golden Gate avenue, and after the ceremony the heiress and her husband departed for the honeymoon. The bride was formerly a telephone girl at the Base hotel, and only ceased saying "Number, please," when the news came from Wales that her father had fallen heir to \$200,000, and that she has no longer plain Sadie Holmes, but the Lady Sadie Holmes. Her first love came from Lady Jane Bretherton, whose death placed a large estate at the disposal of Frederick Holmes, the father of Sadie. The heiress stipulating that the telephone girl should change her name to Bretherton.

After receiving the news of his widow's death, the young man went to Wales to establish his claim and to "get Sarah" resigned her position at the Palace. She was engaged to Glaser at that time, and the gallant young man, when he heard her name, was so overcome by the news that he promised, like the true, faithful heroine of the good old story-books, she loved him all the more because of his unfaithfulness. A few weeks ago Papa Holmes sent word from Wales that he was safely installed as lord and master of Bretherton castle and his broad acres and that Lady Sarah had once told the young man of her choice that she was ready to become his life partner. The marriage soon followed. After the return from Santa Cruz Mr. and Mrs. Glaser sailed for San Francisco shipping circles as a broker. He was born in Liverpool and took to the sea when a mere boy. When 24 years of age he married a young girl, a Welsh woman residing in Panama, and at love's behest deserted the sea. Their daughter, now Lady Sarah, takes after her mother in appearance, and with her mother she is a devotee of the dollars she is the envy of the girls who wear the switchboard day after day, with no buoying hopes of a life coming from Wales or any other country.

Transferred to Russia. Washington, March 28.—Mr. Chin Pao Yi, the minister from Corea at Washington, has been transferred to Russia, France and Austria. His successor as minister from Corea at Washington is Mr. Wang Young Min. He has already been designated for this mission, and will arrive here in a few months, possibly in June. Mr. Wang's mission is an important one, and he will direct the diplomatic affairs of Corea in all of the three countries named, dividing his time between St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna, though he will doubtless remain most of the time at Paris. Mr. Ye will be accompanied by Mrs. Ye and their two sons.

Total Failure.

Chester, Vt., March 28.—The maple sugar harvest in Vermont is believed to be a total failure this year, and if the worst fears of the sugar market are realized the industry will be crippled for many years to come. The sugar orchards were stripped of leaves last summer by an army of caterpillars and this spring the trees are found to be sapless.

A Friend of O'Connell's.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 28.—Michael Shea died in this city to-night at the advanced age of 118 years. He was born in Ireland in 1871, and was a friend of Daniel O'Connell's. Shea was married when he was 58 years of age and has children over 60 years of age.

Farrell Denies It.

Seattle, March 28.—President J. D. Farrell of the Pacific Coast company said to-night that the removal of the general office of the Pacific coast Steamship company from San Francisco to this city was not contemplated.

Never Box Nor Fall the Ear.

The reason a blow on the ear may do irreparable injury is that the air, being driven under the eardrum, causes the drum of the ear, which ruptures the membrane and causes incurable deafness. The ears should never be pulled nor meddled with in any way, except to wash them in the gentlest manner with the price both cleaned with the fold of the wash cloth rolled into a little cone.

Latest Name for Americans.

A new word applied to Americans is "autonomous," indicating that they consume more machine than any other people in the world.

AT Connell's All the New Spring Goods. Are here—here in all their glory of newness, freshness and beauty. The very finest goods that the world's artists can produce. Style and beauty are linked together with a lowness of price heretofore unheard of.

Wash Goods. Scotch Gingham, in checks and stripes, worth 15c yard; special, nine yards \$1.00. 96-inch Percels, in light and dark colorings, worth 15c yard; special, nine yards \$1.00. Black Lace, stripe and checked wash fabrics, the very latest; special values at 50c, 35c and 15c. Plain Colored Dimities, worth 25c yard; special 12 1/2c. Flowered Dimities, the very latest importations, worth 55c a yard; special 37 1/2c.

Linen Specials. 72-inch Satin Damask, all Pure Linen and beautiful designs, worth \$1.25 yard; special 55c. 72-inch Double Satin Damask, worth \$1.50 yard; special 95c. A limited number of yards of Scotch German and Irish Damask, worth \$1.75 yard; special 95c. 72-inch Unbleached Damask, nice assortment of patterns and a wonderful wear resister, worth 85c yard; special 47 1/2c. "Special line" Huckaback Linen Towels, hemmed ready for use, worth up to 20c; special 8 1/2c.

EXTRA SPECIAL. French Organdies in all the newest and latest designs and colorings, worth 65 cents a yard, Extra Special 25 cents.

Ladies' Collars. POINTE HEMSTITCH COLLAR. Ladies' Pure Linen Stock Collars, with handkerchief edge, like cut, positively the latest in spring collars, Special prices, 75c, 65c and 50 cents.

Collars Ruching. Ladies' four-ply Pure Linen Collars, latest and most desirable shape; special value 15c. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, with hemstitched, embroidered and lace edges, worth 25c; special 2 1/2c. Ladies' Fine Sheer Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with embroidered corners, worth 15c; special 5c.

HOSIERY NOTIONS. Boys' French Ribbed Fast Black Hose, worth 85c; special 25c. Misses' Fancy Plaid Hose, fast colors, worth 95c; special 35c. Ladies' Iron Clad Fast Black Hose, worth 25c; special 15c. "Connell's" Special Ladies' Hose, four pair in box and worth \$2.00; special, per box \$1.00. Fancy Plaid, Check and Dresden Effect Ladies' Hose, worth 85c pair; special, three pair \$1.00.

CORSETS CORSETS. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY. Special Sale "Royal Worcester" Corsets \$1.25 Corsets for 79 cents. 300 dozen Celebrated Royal Worcester Corsets, colors black, white and Arab, medium length, four hooks and full boned, covered with fine quality Twilled French Jean, Lace and Ribbon trimmed, Satin covered bones and cut short over hips. This Corset sells for \$1.25, but by closing out the manufacturer's entire line we are enabled to offer them at 79 cts 79 cts 79 cts. Spring Silks. Wash Silk in all the new spring styles, in stripes and plaid. Special opening price, per yard 65 cents. Evening Shades Broche Silks, satin finish. Special opening price, per yard 75 cents. Fancy Shaded Silks, in Ombre stripes, very stylish. Special opening price, per yard \$1.00. Fancy Taffeta Silks, in all the new shades. Special opening price, per yard \$1.50. French Taffeta Dress Silks, in all the shades, extra glaze finish. Special opening price, per yard \$1.75. Cord Effect Plaid Silks, in beautiful combination of new shades. Special opening price, per yard \$1.75.

M. J. Connell Co. Money Refunded on Any Unsatisfactory Purchase. BUTTE