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The Wellcome Demurrer. THROUGH the process technically known as a demurrer, the attorneys for John B. Wellcome,

against whom disbarment proceedings were brought, sought to make it appear that the supreme court was without jurisdiction in the case. The plea was that the acts charged related to matters outside of the field of professional duty and that the supreme court cannot take up proceedings to disbar until a trial court has heard the charges and passed upon them.

On that point the supreme court has passed, in a decision handed down yesterday. The court asserts its jurisdiction; it declares, after dealing with the objections urged in behalf of Wellcome, that the law gives the supreme court full power to act. The court throws out one or two of the charges. These would not be called material; respecting the essential charges of corrupt conduct in Wellcome's dealings with members of the legislature, the argument made, on demurrer, in Wellcome's behalf, is not sustained.

Thus the essential fact is established that the court has the right and the power to take cognizance of the charges and to deal with them—the power of the court, in this respect, as set forth in the decision, is very broad.

The question whether, in the case of Wellcome, the court will exercise this power, remains open. It is discretionary with the supreme court, as set forth in the decision rendered yesterday, whether it will exercise its jurisdiction or not. The court announces that it will refuse to act, in advance of a criminal prosecution and conviction in an ordinary trial court, unless "sufficient reasons be given" why the supreme court should deal directly with the case; "the presumption is," the decision says, "that the ordinary machinery of trial courts is adequate for the investigation of such cases."

This being the state of the case, the supreme court directs the attorney general, if he elects to proceed in that way, "to disclose the grounds" why the supreme court should act in the case, as requested in the original charges. Under the arrangement concluded yesterday, Attorney General Nolan will do this—within five days he will submit the reasons with which he supports the proposition that the supreme court should act.

A New Alaskan Enterprise. THERE is more than one way to make a fortune in Alaska. It appears from a Seattle dispatch that one H. J. Coleman, a Wisconsin man, is impressed with the belief that there is money in cats. He sailed from that city yesterday with a quantity of Toms and Marjias, which he expects will bring him from twenty to fifty dollars apiece. Cats, he says, are very numerous and troublesome in Dawson, and where there are rats there must be a demand for cats. Mr. Coleman's enterprise is not without precedent. It is celebrated in song and story that Sir Richard Whittington, lord mayor of London, got his start in life by dealing in cats. He shipped them to lands where there were rats but no cats, and the business proved so remunerative that he acquired wealth and political influence. He was successively alderman, sheriff, mayor of London and member of parliament. He hobnobbed with Henry V., loaned him money and by him was knighted.

Some modern critics reject the cat incident of Sir Richard's life as a myth, arguing that the legend arose through the fact that Whittington's fortune was made in the voyages of a medieval "cat," another name for a merchant vessel. In fact, these learned gentlemen say they can trace the main features of the story in the folk-lore of Denmark, Russia, Norway and even Persia. But evidence of the genuineness of the Whittington cat story is not lacking and anybody who has time and inclination can find a mass of controversial literature on the subject. Assuming that cats have the prop-

verbal number of lives attributed to them, Mr. Coleman does not run much risk from the dangers of the Alaskan climate to his importations. The existence of the rat there is sufficient warrant for the hypothesis that the cat can also live and thrive. Undoubtedly there is more sense—and more money—in Mr. Coleman's cat scheme than in Secretary Alger's reindeer operations. We never hear any more about those wonderful reindeer that were to solve the rapid transit problem in Alaska. Alger ordered them from Norway, the government paid the freight and all other expenses, and they were duly taken to Alaska, where they were expected to increase and multiply with great profit and rapidity. But Alger's great expectations were not realized—they seldom have been. The reindeer got homesick and refused to breed. Most of them have died of nostalgia, and those that are left have hardly enough flesh on their bones to make a can of embalmed reindeer.

But cats are a different proposition. The cat is not an advance agent of civilization, but he is always to be found pretty close up to the procession. He will go to Alaska and the residents of that territory will be sure to hear from him.

The Gallinger-Chandler Fight.

THERE is anything but concord in Concord, N. H. Many of the leading republicans of the state are assembled there to participate in the proceedings against Senator Gallinger, who is charged with having violated the civil service laws in that as a member of the republican state committee he asked republican office holders to contribute to the campaign fund. The row among the New Hampshire republicans has not attained the notoriety of the bitter feud between the republican factions of Ohio; but yesterday's proceedings will give it a big boost towards fame.

Between Senator Gallinger and Senator Chandler there must be all the vigorous and untiring animosity that characterizes the relations of Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker. Venerable in years, sedate and dignified in appearance are both of New Hampshire's senators; and the crisis must have been more than ordinarily acute that would force them to make a Jefferson-Fitzsimmons exhibition of themselves right there before everybody in open court. It seems that Senator Chandler accused Senator Gallinger of being responsible for the absence of the treasurer of the state committee; whereupon Senator Gallinger invited his distinguished colleague to go outside and repeat that statement if he dared. This was followed by a rapid fire of hot words on both sides, during which the belligerents, with clenched fists and red faces, drew into cloisters and prepared for a finish fight. Unfortunately for pugilistic circles, it will never be known which is the better man. We have a notion that Senator Gallinger would have got the decision in about the seventeenth or eighteenth round, for he is lighter on his feet and as a physician by profession he would have been able to locate his colleague's solar plexus with precision and frequency.

Factional quarrels in a party are difficult things to settle, and it may be that the Gallinger-Chandler method is as direct, effective and satisfactory as any. But their plan should have been followed to its logical conclusion. The feeling of the country this morning will be one of regret that the fight was stopped before it had been demonstrated which was the better man, at least in the matter of "points."

The Financial Question.

IN an interview quoted in the Salt Lake Tribune Mr. Moreton Frewen, the eminent English financial economist, expresses the opinion that during the coming year the currency question will assume greater urgency than ever. This view is based upon the same general consideration repeatedly urged by American bimetallicists, namely, that the present improved business conditions are owing to circumstances of a wholly abnormal character. It is contended by the gold men that the "advent of prosperity has killed the silver issue by disproving the claim that there could be no prosperity under the gold standard." This, however, is not stating the issue with entire fairness. The argument of the silver leaders was that there could be no permanent prosperity under the single gold standard.

"One swallow does not make a spring," and it remains to be seen how long the present period of better times will last. Business conditions will not and cannot always be the same under any monetary system. Whether the standard be gold, or silver, or paper, or a mixed one consisting of two or more kinds of money, business will vary. At times it will be more than usually depressed, and again there will be visible improvement. This is owing to the fact that while the money supply always has an important bearing, there are other elements which also have their effect. The soundness of a monetary system must be determined by average conditions extending over long periods of time.

It is a fact recognized by leading economists on both sides of the silver question, that subject only to spasmodic revivals, the whole period from 1873 to the middle of 1897 was one of extraordinary business depression, not only in the United States, but in Europe as well. And what is more remarkable, the depression was by far the greatest in gold standard countries—Great Britain standing first, the United States second and Germany third in the order of their suffering. This has been made the subject of repeated investigations both in Europe and America, and although opinions differ as to causes, there is no question

as to the fact of the depression and that it began contemporaneously with the change of the money standard in 1873.

It is, therefore, illogical and unsound to claim that a temporary revival proves the beneficence of the gold standard and that silver should be permanently discarded as a money metal. Especially is this true when the abnormal causes are so clearly visible. First there were two consecutive crop failures abroad, leading to a tremendous demand for American breadstuffs. This created an immense trade balance in our favor, while the Dingley tariff increased that balance by shutting out legitimate imports. Then came the Spanish war, involving a direct expenditure by the government of perhaps \$250,000,000, which for the time being had the same effect as a direct addition to our currency of that sum in new money. The exigencies of the war took about 200,000 men into the army, thus relieving in some measure the pressure upon the labor market.

All of these things were calculated to better the industrial and financial situation for a time, but it is perfectly obvious that they were so far out of the ordinary as to constitute a combination of circumstances almost phenomenal, to use Mr. Frewen's expression. It is noteworthy in this connection that every visible sign of better times is directly in line with the economic argument of the bimetallicists. Wherever a substantial improvement has appeared it has manifested itself by a rise of prices, which means a cheapening of money, the very thing that the gold men deplored and which they insisted would ruin the country—especially the poor man.

But can the improvement last? Mr. Frewen thinks not, and many profound students agree with him. He points to the fact that our exports are even now diminishing, which means a smaller trade balance and possibly an export of gold instead of an import.

To those who have followed the course of events it is clear that a considerable export of gold would change the whole aspect of the business situation in the United States. It is a startling circumstance that with a balance of about \$600,000,000 in our favor in 1898 we received only \$120,000,000 in gold. The remainder went to meet interest charges, dividends payable in Europe, freights to foreign shipowners, expenses of American travelers and the like. Should our trade balance fall off a couple of hundred millions we shall almost certainly be again confronted with heavy gold exports, a state of affairs which invariably throws Wall street into a cold sweat. During the last two weeks there has already been some export of gold, showing that the movement this way has at least received a check.

It should be evident that the trade conditions of the last two years cannot be permanently maintained. The drain of gold from Europe must inevitably lower prices there and increase exports, which, of course, means lessened exports from this country and lower prices here. It is a most serious indictment of the gold standard that we can be prosperous under it only when conditions are unnatural and other countries in distress. The silver issue still lives.

The President in a "Hurry."

THE dispatches inform us that President McKinley is "paying the closest attention to details" in the organization of the ten new regiments to be raised; that he has been in consultation with Roosevelt as to the personnel of the officers; that "hurry is the order of the day," and that the work presses upon him so closely that he cannot take a vacation, even for a day.

If all this is true, it suggests a serious situation, and will greatly strengthen the feeling of regret, quite largely entertained, that the president did not get into a "hurry" sooner. But now that the spirit of "hurry" has taken possession of him, it is equally to be regretted that Mr. McKinley does not enlist the total of 35,000 men authorized by the law.

When a war is on it is better to have too many men than not enough. But if the president is under such a pressure looking after the details of the organization of ten regiments, he, of course, would be physically incapable of attending to 35,000 men at one time, and there may be no officers connected with the war department whom he is willing to trust with such matters. If so, perhaps he is excusable.

Wool Moving Up.

COMPETITION among the wool buyers in the Great Falls market yesterday was keen and spirited, and before the day's business was concluded the price had touched twenty cents, the top notch of the season. It was an exceptionally fine crop that brought this price, but the market was strong and bullish, and if twenty cents is not the ruling figure hereafter there is every reason to believe that there will be no drop below nineteen. At Billings this week the average price has gone down a trifle, but this is explained by the Billings correspondent of the Standard as attributable to the fact that quantities of Wyoming wool, which is not so clean as Montana wool, are coming into that market. Montana wool growers are finding the present season one of remarkable prosperity—two months ago none of them dreamed of twenty-cent wool.

Current Comment.

A Day of Rejoicing. From the Philadelphia Evening Telegram. If momentous events and historic days are to be perpetuated by naming them after the chief actors concerned, Alger day—the day that the secretary of war resigns

from the cabinet—should rank close to the Fourth of July in its noisy jubilation.

Several Hundred Too Many. From the Boston Herald. A statistical Kansas paper has calculated that the cost of the sword to be presented to General Funston by citizens of that state would be nearly 1,300 pruning hooks. But what would the general want with so many of these implements?

No Quit Loser. From the Washington Evening Star. The Count de Castelfane is reported to have publicly rebuked the gambler Prince of Monaco for assuming to be a proper person to mingle in French politics. Evidently the game was not going the count's way at his last visit.

Schley's Got Some Sense. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Admiral Schley told the admiring Philadelphia girls that he would like to kiss them, but thought too much of them to do it. The admiral's flattery is handsomely tempered by discretion.

The Motive Not Known. From the Baltimore American. It is a debatable question whether the Georgian who shipped a carload of watermelons, freight charges C. O. D., to Bryson, was a friend, an enemy or merely a practical joker.

When Trouble Will Begin. From the Washington Star. Emperor William has made it reasonably clear that he will reward any attempt to establish universal peace as a definite invitation to begin trouble.

A Standing Evil. From the Philadelphia Times. Cochet's nomination may operate as a bar to the success of the demagogues in Kentucky, where the bars are said to always operate in political events.

The Way He's Bred. From the Detroit Tribune. Mr. Fingree is a kind-minded citizen. He is still able to tolerate persons who do not admire the administration as intensely as he does.

Another Milestone. From the Chicago Journal. Now that the Fourth of July is over the secretary of war has about made up his mind that he will not resign until after the Christmas holidays.

Proofs Accumulate. From the Philadelphia Times. Now that Secretary Alger and Governor Pingree have both denied it the general belief that there is an alliance between the two is growing rapidly.

Philosophy in a Sentence. From the Kansas City Times. William Dean Howells rises to say that genius is simply hard work. What a lot of genius there must be in the penitentiaries!

Guardian ad Litem Absent. From the Chicago Times-Herald. Senator Hoar is in Europe, permitting the Philippines to take care of themselves during the hot spell.

The Conquering Dames. From the New York World. There was only one woman satisfied at the woman's international council, and that was the one who had the last say.

All Sorts.

Half the ships in the world are British. The best of them can be converted into ships of war in 48 hours.

Savings made by thrifty wives may be taken by their husbands' creditors, according to the decision of a London judge.

According to the Railroad Gazette, the Baltimore & Ohio is now running many of its passenger engines about twice as many miles monthly as formerly.

There are 500,000 goats in the United States, 250,000 in the West Indies, where goat mutton is extensively used, 15,000 in England and 4,500,000 in Spain.

By the system of combining weak schools and conveying the pupils to a central school, one town in Iowa is saving \$408 a year for each discontinued school.

A chemical effect of magnetism on other substances than iron has been reported by Herr Jahn, a German chemist, after experiments with photographic plates. The action resembles that of certain light rays.

The labor department of the British Board of Trade reports that changes in work people's wages in England during May affected 209,600 individuals, all of whom received advances, the average being 4 1/2 pence per head.

The Kansas City Journal says: "Out of the 1,200 men composing the 20th Kansas only 18 are of foreign birth. Nearly the whole are of Anglo-Saxon blood, and a good many more than one-half are the sons of farmers."

According to the Chicago Railway Age railroad track has been put down this year in 27 of the 49 states and territories, on 146 roads, to the extent of 1,369 miles, and the total new track to be laid in the next six months is estimated at 3,000 miles.

A six-masted schooner is being built at Camden, Me., and seafaring men thereabout are much concerned what name shall be given to the sixth mast. "After-jigger-mast" has been suggested seriously, and "Saturday mast" has its advocates. The schooner is to be nearly 312 feet long.

Paul Kupper, the sculptor, is making a model of a badge to be cast in bronze and presented to the new battalions Wisconsin. The animal will be a native type and not the European one so long used for that state. The bronze is the gift of Admiral Sampson, who procured it at Santiago.

When the postoffice authorities at Washington refused to establish a postoffice at Mountain View because of there being one at Oakdale, Md., only a mile and a half away, the people of the former place went, as is to be seen in the U. S. and state treasuries, postoffice building and planted it in their own town.

He Knew Not the Word.

From Harper's Bazar. "Did your father bring you?" asked a teacher in a West Virginia mountain Sunday school of a small new pupil. "Me what?" "Your father?" "None." "Did you come alone?" "None." "How did you come with you?" "Me pap."

Too Much.

From the Philadelphia North American. "I'm going into the mountains for my vacation," said the theosophist. "Have you any plans?" "I thought of going into a trance," replied the spiritualistic medium. "Whereat the ghost of Joe Miller rose up and howled piteously."

Personal Mention.

General H. W. Lawler is a splendid swimmer, and now, while on duty in the Philippines, takes a morning swim whenever the chance presents itself.

General John B. Gordon has made considerable money as a lecturer in the last year or so. He intends to invest a good share of it in a sheep-raising venture on his Georgia plantation.

Robert R. Hitt, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the last congress, began life as a newspaper reporter, went to Washington as a correspondent, and then entered the diplomatic service.

Mark Twain's lawyers have bought for their client the old frame house in which he was born at Florida, Mo. It is said that the new owner will renovate the place and restore it to the condition it was in during Twain's boyhood.

The pope has sent a full-length portrait of himself with a dedication and signature to Dr. Mazzoni, who attended him in his recent illness. He also appointed Dr. Mazzoni his consulting surgeon.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania, is to return to his former position as head of the Keystone state normal school at Kutztown. Not being in political harmony with Governor Stone, he did not expect reappointment.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts of the British army mourns the loss of his famous Arab charger Venodol. He had ridden her in India and at home for 22 years, and Venodol was a favorite with both the British and the native troops. She attracted great attention in the jubilee procession of 1897, when she was decorated, by permission of the queen, with the Kabul medal, with four clasps and the Kandahar star.

E. N. Dingley of Kalamazoo, Mich., who is preparing a biography of his father, the late Representative Dingley, reports that President McKinley, in a recent conversation with the author, said: "When you come to write of my relations to Congressman Dingley say that I offered him the position of secretary of the treasury, and that he declined on the ground that he could help me more in the house than in the treasury."

HOW THE LAST MAN MAY DIE.

Fates That May Overtake the Survivor of the Human Race.

From London Answers. Astronomers tell us that the day must come when the earth will, like the moon, wheel through the heavens a dead and barren ball of matter, lifeless, waterless, lifeless. But long before that time man will be extinct, will have disappeared so utterly that not so much as the bleached skeleton of a human being will be visible on all the millions of square miles of the surface of this planet. Unless by huge and universal cataclysm the whole race is swept at once into eternity it is but reasonable to suppose that, like any other race of animals, will disappear slowly and that eventually there will be but a single human being left—some old, old man, gray-headed and bearded, and left to wander alone, ever other living thing? There are many fates that may befall him. He may go mad with the horror of loneliness and himself and his own miserable vast reptiles or plant insects which will then probably infest the solitudes. But his fate may be far weirder and more dreadful. Scientists say that as we burn the coal and timber we let loose into the atmosphere an ever increasing volume of carbonic acid gas. Much of this is taken up by plants, but not all. It must increase and eventually, though in a probable age, will fill the valleys and mounting slowly to the hillsides, where the last remains of animal life are striving for existence. The last man will climb higher and higher, but eventually the suffocating, invisible fluid will reach and drown him. Again, it is said that the earth as it gets older is cracking like dry mud. These cracks will increase until, at last, they will let the waters of the ocean and rivers sink into the fiery centers of the globe. Then will occur an explosion so terrible as may startle the inhabitants of neighboring worlds. The last man in this case will probably be some arctic explorer or Eskimo, whom the vast plains of ice around will save from instant death and leave to grill so richly supplied with fuel at last into the atmosphere an ever increasing volume of carbonic acid gas. Much of this is taken up by plants, but not all. It must increase and eventually, though in a probable age, will fill the valleys and mounting slowly to the hillsides, where the last remains of animal life are striving for existence. The last man will climb higher and higher, but eventually the suffocating, invisible fluid will reach and drown him.

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Men's Night Shirts, all sizes; worth 50c. Cut to..... 30c. Men's Night Shirts, all sizes, made of fine muslin and worth 75c. Cut to..... 50c. Men's Cheviot, Oxford, Madras and Fancy Silk Stripe Shirts; worth \$2.00. Cut to..... \$1.00. Men's French Flannel Necktie Shirts; worth \$2.50. Cut to..... \$1.50. Boys' Madras, Oxford and Fancy Silk Stripe Shirts; worth \$1.50. Cut to..... 75c. Celebrated Monarch Laundered Shirts; everywhere the price is \$1.50. Cut to..... 90c. "Wilson Bros." Laundered Shirts, a special invoice and worth \$1.75. Cut to..... \$1.00. French Flannel Overshirts, with ties to match; worth \$2.50. Cut to..... \$1.50.

Hats

Men's Derby and Fedora Hats, in all the new styles; worth \$8. Cut to..... \$3.50. Men's Derby and Fedora Hats, in all the new styles; worth \$5.50. Cut to..... \$2.50. Men's Fedora Hats, in all the stable colors and sold everywhere at \$2.50. Cut to..... \$1.50.

Printing in Ancient Rome.

From the Philadelphia Times. It seems quite surprising that the ancient Romans did not acquire the art of printing with movable types, inasmuch as they came so very near to it. They had wooden blocks carved with words in reverse, by means of which they printed on papyrus, and the fact that the latter was yet unbacked and soft. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that they knew the modern method of mending broken pots by means of rivets, and many pieces of pottery thus restored have been dug up. In ancient Rome there was one daily newspaper, which was written entirely by hand. Furthermore, the Roman senate had a publication which corresponded to the Congressional Record, being a report of the daily proceedings of that important legislative body. It likewise was written by hand. Speaking of baked clay, one might mention the fact that the little boys of Rome 2,000 years and more ago were accustomed to play knuckles down with marbles of that material just as children do now.

Connell's Astonishing Clothing Sale

A mammoth assortment, embracing over one thousand this season's most stylish garments, all built with that painstaking care of perfection which long ago characterized the

Connell Kind of Clothing And made absolute satisfaction a positive certainty at the big white store.

Men's Suits Representing the skill, the fabrics and the linings that are only found in the best grade garments. These Suits consist of every known weave of Imported and Domestic Cloth, in all desirable patterns and colorings, worth \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$27.00.

Take Your Pick \$15.00

Table with columns for Suits and Pants. Suits: Youths' Cheviot and Tweed Suits, worth \$8. Cut to \$4.00. Youths' Cheviot, Tweed and Cassimere Suits, worth \$7. Cut to \$4.68. Youths' Cheviot, Tweed and Cassimere Suits, worth \$8. Cut to \$5.35. Youths' Cheviot, Tweed, Cassimere and Worsted Suits, worth \$10. Cut to \$6.00. Youths' Cheviot, Tweed, Cassimere and Worsted Suits, worth \$12. Cut to \$6.65. Youths' Cheviot, Tweed, Cassimere and Worsted Suits, worth \$12. Cut to \$8.00. Pants: Men's Pants, one and two of a kind, made of the finest quality Cassimere, Worsted and Tweeds; worth \$6, \$7 and \$8. Cut to \$4.00. Men's Pants, made of Cheviots, Tweeds and Worsted, all this spring's goods; worth \$3. Cut to \$2.25. Men's Pants, in medium weight Cassimere, Cheviots, Tweeds and Worsted; worth \$4. Cut to \$3.00. Men's Pants, of medium weight Cassimere, Worsted and Tweeds; worth \$5. Cut to \$3.75. Men's Pants, of medium weight Cassimere, Worsted and Tweeds; worth \$6. Cut to \$4.50. Men's Pants, of medium weight Cassimere, Worsted and Tweeds; worth \$7. Cut to \$5.25.

Table with columns for Neckwear and Gloves. Neckwear: Gents' Fancy Bow and Teck Ties; worth 25c. Cut to 12 1/2c. Gents' Colored String Ties; worth 20c. Cut to 5c. Gents' Four-in-Hand and Teck Ties; worth 50c. Cut to 25c. Gents' Four-in-Hand, Puff and Teck Scarfs; worth \$1.25. Cut to 75c. Gloves: Gents' Bicycle Gloves, worth 75c. Cut to 50c. Gents' Bicycle Gloves, kid faced; worth \$1.25. Cut to 95c. Gents' Unlined Buckskin Gloves, suitable for driving and work; \$1.25. Cut to 75c. Gents' Taffeta Silk Gloves, all sizes and worth 75c. Cut to 50c.

Table with columns for Shirts and Underwear. Shirts: Men's Night Shirts, all sizes; worth 50c. Cut to 30c. Men's Night Shirts, all sizes, made of fine muslin and worth 75c. Cut to 50c. Men's Cheviot, Oxford, Madras and Fancy Silk Stripe Shirts; worth \$2.00. Cut to \$1.00. Men's French Flannel Necktie Shirts; worth \$2.50. Cut to \$1.50. Boys' Madras, Oxford and Fancy Silk Stripe Shirts; worth \$1.50. Cut to 75c. Celebrated Monarch Laundered Shirts; everywhere the price is \$1.50. Cut to 90c. "Wilson Bros." Laundered Shirts, a special invoice and worth \$1.75. Cut to \$1.00. French Flannel Overshirts, with ties to match; worth \$2.50. Cut to \$1.50. Underwear: Gents' Spring Weight Camel's Hair Underwear, worth 75c. Cut to 40c. Gents' Balbriggan Ribbed Underwear, in blue and natural color; worth \$1. Cut to 45c. Gents' Gastenbury Cashmere Underwear, worth \$1.25. Cut to 70c. Gents' Extra Quality Wool Underwear, worth \$1.50. This sale..... 95c. Gents' Jersey Ribbed Egyptian Underwear, worth \$1.50. Cut to 95c. Gents' Sanitary, fine quality Cashmere Underwear; worth \$2.50. Cut to \$1.50. Gents' Silk-finish Balbriggan Underwear, in delicate tints; worth \$1.50. Cut to \$1.00.

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