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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.

TWELVE PAGES.

Dwight L. Moody.

It may be said of Dwight L. Moody that he preached the gospel to more people than any other American. His methods have been criticized and the permanency of the conversions he brought about questioned. In New York city two or three years ago certain clergymen, while admitting his sincerity, boldly asserted that Moody was a "disturbing influence," and a detriment rather than a help to the effective work of the church. But it is a fact that "the common people heard him gladly." He attracted great crowds. He stirred the emotions deeply. He was a strong character. He impressed his audiences with his sincerity. He had abundant faith—no higher criticism for him. He believed the Bible implicitly—even to the story of the whale swallowing Jonah. Say what you please about Moody, he brought hundreds and thousands of sinners to repentance. More than that, wherever he preached there was a rattling of dry bones among the righteous. He shook things up. He was a "disturbing influence," but it was a sort of seismic disturbance. Moody was an earthquake and every church in the vicinity felt the jar of his presence. No doubt many of his converts, to use a Methodist expression, "backslid." But no doubt, too, many more of them are remaining faithful to their convictions unto death. Let it be said of Moody, too, that, unlike too many so-called evangelists, he was never coarse, or vulgar, or slangy, or in any manner offensive. The refined and cultivated might not agree with his thought, but they could find no fault with his expression. Mr. Moody was not only a strictly orthodox Christian, he was a gentleman.

Dwight Lyman Moody was born at Northfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1827. He worked on a farm until he was 17, when he became a clerk in a Boston shoe store. He united with the Congregational church. In 1856 he went to Chicago, where he engaged in missionary work among the poor, establishing a Sunday school, which in a little while had a membership of one thousand pupils. During the war he was employed by the Christian commission and later by the Chicago Y. M. C. A. as a lay missionary. A church was built for him and he became its unordained pastor. The church was destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but a larger and handsomer structure was erected. In 1873, with Ida D. Sankey, Mr. Moody visited Europe and began a series of week-day religious services, which resulted in great religious awakenings. The two returned to the United States in 1875 and organized similar meetings in various parts of the country.

Mr. Moody became known as the foremost evangelist of his time and his services were in constant demand. At Northfield, where he was born and where he died, he established a school for Bible study and ministerial preparation. The recipient of large sums of money, he expended it all on this institute and in doing good in other ways as seemed to him wise and proper. Let it be remembered of Mr. Moody that about his last words were: "I have always been an ambitious man, not to lay up wealth, but to find work to do."

THEY say that Lieutenant Governor Woodruff of New York, like the gaudy waistcoats and gorgeous ambitions to be vice president of the United States, having made himself solid with Platt, called on Hanna the other day to secure that statesman's O. K. to his candidacy. The story runs that after a pound or two of taffy to the effect that Woodruff was a "bright, able young man,"

Hanna said "but you are in no way a national character," and went on to add: "I warn you, however, that this is not the time for you to insist, for, as I have said, if you could force the state organization of New York to present your name in the convention, and I do not say you could do that, it would not avail you. I do not mind telling you that the choice of the national organization will be Mr. Root, who, since he became secretary of war, has made an excellent impression and who is willing to accept the nomination." If this story is true, it possesses a double significance, it is a slap not so much at Woodruff as at Platt—a warning to the New York boss to keep his hands off the republican national convention of 1900.

SELDOM does a Christmas pass without its tragedy in the form of a holocaust. Sad is the story that came over the wires last night from Quincy, Ill. Little girls at their school were rehearsing for a Christmas entertainment. The inflammable material that one of them was wearing caught fire from a gas jet and presently the clothing of all was in flames. Six were burned to death on the spot, four more will die and others are seriously injured. This awful incident should serve as a warning to parents and managers of Christmas festivities the country over. Let it be borne in mind that the Christmas tree itself and pretty nearly everything in connection with it is of the most combustible material, and that the upsetting or misplacing of a candle may involve the most frightful consequences in a very few minutes, or even seconds. Lighted candles are especially dangerous and ought on no account to be placed on a Christmas tree or anywhere near it. Abolish these gaudy little candles and have a care about the gas jet, and the danger will be minimized.

THE way they are singing the praises of Lord Roberts in England is somewhat suggestive of the boy whistling to keep his courage up during a journey through a graveyard. Roberts of course was a very brave and very skillful soldier in his day and generation. But is this his day and this his generation? It was forty-two years ago that Roberts first began to attract attention. He was a conspicuous figure in the hard work of putting down the terrible Sepoy mutiny. He was with Sir Colin Campbell in the march on Lucknow in 1857. It is said of him that he won his Victoria Cross twice on the same day. That was when he was 19. Two Sepoys were running away with a captured standard. Lieutenant Roberts pursued them alone, cut down both and returned with the standard. The same day a Sepoy with musket and bayonet held a soldier at bay. Roberts killed the mutineer with his sabre. Another time he planted a flag in a mess house at the order of his general. So he was the fire it was shot away. Lieutenant Roberts replaced it. There are many stories of the personal courage and prowess of this little fighting man, who is now sent to retrieve the reputation of English arms in South Africa.

Can Be Repeated.

If anything were needed to demonstrate the blank ignorance which characterizes many advocates of the gold standard, we have it in full measure in the statement now going the rounds of a portion of the golding press, that the enactment of the currency bill just passed by the house, will eliminate the silver question from the next presidential campaign. The idea actually seems to prevail that the placing of a law upon the statute books formally making gold the legal standard of value, will settle the question beyond the power of any subsequent congress to change it.

There is not a provision in the pending bill that cannot be repealed if those who object to the law have a majority in both houses of congress and the executive. If it is enacted, as it probably will, the only thing that can prevent its subsequent repeal is for the law to prove its own wisdom and beneficence. By this we do not mean to create a mere sport. We mean that it must demonstrate its permanent adequacy to sustain the business of the country upon a firm, equitable and enduring basis.

The champions of the measure in the house discussed it as if they were absolutely certain that it could not possibly fail to act as a permanent cure for every financial ill. The most of them were a long time finding it out, and not one of them gave a single good reason for his blindly trustful confidence. There is a world of suggestion and also of irony in the fact that during the very hours in which the supporters of the measure were filling the hall of the house with their gilt-edged rhetoric, the three great centers of gold standard finance, London, New York and Berlin, were tugging and pulling at the gold blanket far too narrow to cover them, while New York, the center expected to be immediately and directly benefited, was trembling on the verge of a panic which, if once fairly started, would have swept over the country like wild fire and made sad havoc with the much vaunted McKinley prosperity. Even as it is many a fine fortune has melted away and many comparatively poor men have been ruined.

class of securities—such as government bonds, which usually go up as other things go down. It is impossible for a stock panic to become general without seriously affecting all business. There are very few men largely engaged in stock speculation who do not also have other interests, and the banks loan to the stock dealers out of their general deposits, so that when a bank goes down in a stock exchange panic it frequently cripples and even ruins the merchants and manufacturers having deposits therein. Any kind of a panic is dangerous to general business, and especially so in countries like the United States and Great Britain, where credit is so largely employed and so often strained.

But to get back for a moment to the currency measure. The people of the United States never demanded any such enactment. The republican party did not triumph in 1896 upon any such principles as those embodied in the bill, but rather the reverse. It posed before the people as the champion of the only true bimetalism, and it was proclaimed everywhere west of the Alleghenies that Mr. McKinley was a better bimetalist than was Bryan, who was characterized as a silver monometalist. There was not a whisper in the West that the republicans proposed to make the gold standard a fixture, to retire the greenbacks, by any process, by impounding or otherwise, or to enlarge the privileges of the national banks. And every sensible person knows that the party could not have won upon such issues.

If it be said that the change of conditions proves the wisdom of the proposed legislation, the answer is that whatever change has taken place has been without any such legislation as that embodied in the bill. The financial system is exactly the same as it was in 1896. It being claimed that a great revival has taken place, so far as it proves anything, it shows the existing system to be a good one—not that it will be good or better after the proposed changes shall have been made. In this we don't wish to be understood as conceding that the present system is a good one. We are merely meeting the gold men upon their own ground. If the silver men were proposing legislation at the present time, they would be instantly denounced as fanatical disturbers, and the "splendid conditions" now existing would be pointed to as proof that our monetary system is all right. But circumstances alter cases. The banks are on top and they want whatever they can get in the way of additional advantages. The enactment of the law will broaden the monetary question, and may make it possible to array a greater force against the money power than could be concentrated upon the free silver question alone. If it fails to work well, it will surely be overthrown, and it so, the gold standard will go down along with the other features of the law.

MARRIED women will have little respect for Judge O'Grady of Oakland. A Mrs. Dalley of that city brought suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty, the specification being that her husband did knowingly, wilfully, deliberately and maliciously stay out late at night, and, moreover, when he came home did refuse to answer her questions as to where he had been or what he had been up to. "When a man stays away from home until a late hour, that is one of the burdens which the wife has to bear," was the dictum delivered by the court. "Nor can the wife compel the husband under such circumstances to give an account of his actions or tell where he has been." In substance, therefore, the learned Oakland jurist decides that a married man is privileged to prow around late at night and refuse to tell his wife where he went or what he did. In fact the husband need offer no excuse, but can wander at will, and such conduct does not constitute ground for divorce. The Oakland husband now feels that the day of emancipation has arrived.

SAN JOSE, Cal., which, it is to be feared, is known chiefly to the outside world in connection with a certain scale that infests apples, has this week been commemorating the organization of the California state government fifty years ago; and commemorating it on a great scale that bears no relation to the one on apples. There are no insects or imperfections on San Jose itself. It is one of the prettiest of California's many pretty cities, and when it goes in for a festival time, it has a thousand advantages that people who have never visited California would not of. The early history of California has been made known to the world by Bret Harte in language as picturesque as the scenery and the characters he describes, the entire country takes an interest in the state that it would not have felt but for Harte's vivid and entertaining tales.

The overworked post-office employees are exceedingly grateful that Christmas comes but once a year.

Kruger, it is said, is willing to call off the war if England will pay what it has cost the Transvaal. England would certainly find this a paying proposition.

Some English critics say the war office needs a shaking up. What on earth do they call what it has been getting?

strength in the company's service have the pleasant prospect before them of not finding themselves in old age entirely without resources. We beg to assure the Pennsylvania railroad that the democrats will find no fault with this form of pensions.

In addition to the 8th Psalm, we trust that President Kruger will not neglect to read and rejoice over the Anaconda city council's resolutions of sympathy and congratulation.

A number of people hereabouts who have been speculating in copper stocks are afflicted with that Buller feeling.

Rudyard Kipling's muse is too depressed to tell us what she thinks about it.

The disappearance of the snow in Montana makes a brown Christmas. Montana has a habit of doing things up brown anyhow.

The man who bought Boston & Montana at \$775 can sympathize with Ladyemith from his ribs inward.

It is to be feared that the English colony at Pretoria will find their Christmas dinner consisting principally of soup.

Interest in the Foraker-Kohlsaat controversy seems to be strictly limited to Messrs. Foraker and Kohlsaat.

Great Britain's Roberts is undoubtedly a brave man in his way, but he never had three contemporaneous wives in his family.

The press censors are again so close-mouthed that nobody knows whether Buller is afraid of a horseback, and possibly he doesn't know himself.

The most popular combine of the season is turkey and cranberry sauce.

Fortunately the scraps given out by the British censors do not furnish the only material that the historians of the great Transvaal scrap will have to go by.

British officers may come and British officers may go, but Aguinaido seems to be on the move forever.

What society would like to know is whether that Oakland judge who decided that a man has a right to stay out all night without giving an account of himself to his wife, is or is not a married man.

It is understood that Mr. Roberts will soon return to his Utah home from his eastern trip.

If Roberts & Kitchener don't do a better business than Buller, Methuen & Gatacre there will be more failures of the first magnitude.

Current Comment.

Will Accept, If—From the Springfield Republican. The St. Paul Pioneer Press nominates Gen. Joe Wheeler for the second place of the McKinley ticket. If this does not involve the giving up of any other place held by the general, the nomination would doubtless be accepted.

Same Old Thing. From the New York Press. A man who has been married with a girl for three years without their getting married it begins to look like an old minstrel joke.

A Lesson in Orthodoxy. From the Boston Transcript. An old joke has been revived: "How do you pronounce Methuen? Methuen or Methooen?" Well, the Boers pronounce him harmless.

A Bad Sign. From the Washington Star. Methuen will be excused for not having much patience with the people who come after him with autograph albums.

Swear in to Dutch. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Galusha A. Grow, the oldest member of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, has a favorite campaign story which tells about "the Amsterdam Dutch, the Rotterdam Dutch and the otherdam Dutch." Great Britain may be excused for holding the opinion that South Africa was settled by the latter variety.

Give Him Plenty of Rope. From the Chicago Times-Herald. General Methuen telegraphs: "I am holding my position." That, by the way, was what the farmer who was yoked to the calf did.

Men and Women.

The birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Jan. 19, will be observed by several Virginia private schools as a holiday, instead of New Year's day.

President Gates of Iowa college is about as radical as Professor Herron, and will probably resign, it is said, when the latter leaves the institution at the end of the present college year.

Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, a real daughter, was admitted to the Paul Jones chapter, D. A. R., in Boston, the other day. Her father, Richard Swartz, was a sergeant of marines on Paul Jones' ship, the Bonhomme Richard.

James Everson, publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger, has been chosen a director of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad company. He is one of three members of the board representing the interests of the city of Philadelphia.

Major Batcheller's feat in Luzon, says the Philadelphia Ledger, was a repetition on a small scale, of Sherman's famous march to the sea, and was quite as daring in its way. Taking a few colored troops with him, Major Batcheller cut himself loose from the main force, plunged into the forest, and was lost for a week, during which time he cut through the center of the island by Anami, on the north shore. He gave the Filipinos every chance to capture himself and his men, but either they had withdrawn from that part of the island or the very boldness of his movement daunted them, and he marched safely through.

The Christmas standard. From the Salt Lake Herald. The Christmas number of the Anaconda Standard is a notable triumph in western journalism. No handsomer holiday edition has ever been printed by any newspaper in the land, and no newspaper in the mountain states has ever approached it. It consists of 22 pages, beautifully illustrated in color, and containing an exhaustive review of the industries of the state. The people of Montana have a right to feel proud that such a newspaper as the Standard is published in their state.

ANACONDA NEWS.

THEIR SUCCESSFUL PARTY.

Daughters of Rebekah Realize a Large Sum for Widows and Orphans. One of the merriest parties of the year was that given by the Daughters of Rebekah last evening at A. O. H. hall for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Home. A large sum was realized. One of the features of the evening was the auction sale of lunch baskets, each packed with good things to eat. C. M. Sawyer acted as auctioneer, and filled the part admirably. There were about 40 tables, at which progressive whist was played, the play lasting several hours. Prizes were won as follows: First prize, lady's, Mrs. Kleinholz; first prize, gentleman, Mr. Houseworthy; booby prize, lady's, Miss Turner; booby prize, gentleman, John Labeau.

In preparing for the event it was decided to have a competition to decide which of three ladies' secret societies in the city is the most popular, the determination of the question being left to the sale of tickets by one representative from each of the three societies. Mrs. Kleinholz, representing the Degree of Honor, won the honor for her lodge and the prize offered—a handsome clock—for herself, by selling 234 tickets. Mrs. Sinz, representing the Daughters of Hermann, sold 116 and Miss Hattie, representing the Daughters of Rebekah, 90.

USED A HATCHET.

Mrs. Joe Tobacco Fearfully Beaten by Her Husband. Joe Tobacco undertook to chastise his wife with a hatchet last evening at his home on Alder street. He is said to be an expert when it comes to handling the two had a family quarrel, which resulted in the woman being beaten fearfully. Tobacco struck her several blows with the back and side of a hatchet, inflicting severe and painful bruises. Mrs. Tobacco fled from the house with her little girl and took refuge at the office of Dr. St. Jean, where Deputy Sheriff Robinson and Constable Lenth found her. She was suffering fearfully.

Guided by the little girl, the two officers went to the house, where they found Tobacco quite calm and unconcerned. They arrested him and put him in jail. Mr. Tobacco then was cared for by Dr. Stephens. Tobacco is employed at the upper works.

An Appropriate Xmas Gift.

Subscribe for the Standard—it will be an acceptable visitor every day in the year. Ten dollars pays for one year and you may select any of the handsomest volumes offered free to those paying a year in advance.

DID NOT ROLL CARSON.

Anna Cohen, Charged With Robbery, Is Given Her Liberty.

When the charge of robbery placed against Anna Cohen, a resident of the bad lands, was investigated yesterday by the police court, the case was dismissed and the defendant discharged. E. Carlson, an attenuated Scandinavian from Olson gulch, was the complaining witness. He alleged that the woman had stolen a \$20 bill and a \$10 bill from his pockets while he was calling on her Thursday night. When questioned Carlson admitted he was not sure he had lost the money while in the presence of the woman, hence the dismissal.

TO-DAYS ENTRIES.

Entries to-day at New Orleans and Oakland, as reported by the local pool rooms, are as follows:

New Orleans. First race, selling, one mile—Uncle Lewis, 113; Phidias, 111; Demaris, 108; Good Order, 105; Lost Girl, 107; Prince of Orange, 97; Princes, 94; Cactus, 192; Shifano, 98; Miss Dudley, 93; Nellie Prince, 90; Chonita, 89. Second race, purse, six furlongs—Trillo, 93; Frontman, 118; J. Bannister, 97; Warrior, 107; Ed Gardner, 107; Free Lady, 107; Sir Christopher, 102; Fawness, 102; Carlotta C., 102; Tinkler, 102; Moonlight, 100; Dolly Weidner, 100; Sir Bess, 98; Fortuna, 95. Third race, selling, one mile—Hampton, 118; Scandalous, 116; Sunburst, 110; Moncreith, 114; Refugee, 114; Judge Quigley, 111; Sedan, 103; Rushfield, 103; The Brewer, 103; Blue Lock, 107; Clarissa, 102. Fourth race, Crescent City Handicap, mile and an eighth—Star of Bethlehem, Duke of Devon, 110; Deering, Meroni, 104; Lauretta, 110; Deering, 105; Alpen, 103; Eva Rice, 103; Prince Blazes, 102; Lackman, 101; Supreme, 83. Fifth race, selling, one mile—St. Lawrence, 114; Star Fox, 107; Nattie, 104; Bright Night, 101; Ubers, 101; Acushla, 101; Big Indian, 101; Very Light, 101; Juanetta, 101. Oakland. First race, selling, six furlongs—Braw Lass, 119; Miss Sook, 113; Majesty, 110; Jennie Nevins, 110; The Offering, 114; Tassazara, 114; Florence Fink, 114; Padrezoz, 114; Avernus, 112; The Wolf, 109; Midia, 108; Deletta, 104; Fiero, 104; Rucary, 104; Victoria, 104. Second race, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Sylvan Lass, 101; Hohenlohe, 101; Marplot, 101; Senator Dubois, 98; Coda, 97; Elngstein, 97; Um, 97; Tom Coda, 97; Stuttgart, 97; Louis, 97. Third race, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Uarda, 106; Go To Bed, 104; Potente, 100; Dr. Bormay, 100; Schanck, 97; Judge Wofford, 97; Oswald, 97; Ringmaster, 97; Grand Sachem, 95; New Moon, 92; Don Luis, 92; Pins, 92; Alicia, 92. Fourth race, purse, one mile—Erwin, 92; Advance Guard, 92; Decoy, 92; Princess Zeika, 90. Fifth race, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Tappan, 113; Topmast, 110; Opponent, 101; Imp. Maral, 97; El Estro, 95; Red Pirat, 93; Footland, 92; An-colored, 92. Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—San Mateo, 111; February, 111; Stronoff, 108; Topsy, 108; Ben Ledl, 106; Peace, 106; Dunblance, 98. Clear and fast.

The Montana Senator's Bid.

Senator Clark, who has been elected a United States senator from Montana as a democrat, apparently full realizes that his seat in that body is contested, and that the republicans, with their big majority in its membership, have the power to send him home. He has, therefore, put a heavy anchor in the windward by declaring that he is favorable to the imperialist policy in the East to the doctrine of protection in the tariff, to the granting of subsidies to shipping, and, though Montana is one of the strongest free silver states, he declares that he is convinced that free silver is a mistake. This is about as big a bid for republican votes as could well be made, and it must be a very strange case of bribery that will induce republicans to deprive Senator Clark of his seat. The democrats appear to have been badly deceived when they elected him to it.

At Connell's TO-DAY Men's Clothing and Furnishings

CLOTHING \$15.00 SUITS \$15.00 OVERCOATS Elegance and Comfort are embodied in 'em and the assortment is complete, consisting of Sacks and Frocks and Double Breasted Styles in Casimere, Cheviots, Tweeds and Worsteds—Elegantly Tailored and Handsomely Lined.

Gent's Furnishings Gent's Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 75c; to-day 50c. Gent's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, a manufacturer's sample line, and worth 75c; to-day 25c. Gent's Rolled Gold Collar Button Sets, worth 25c; to-day 50c. Gent's White Silk Mufflers, worth 75c; to-day 50c. Gent's Puff or Teck Ties, elegant line and worth \$1.00; to-day 50c. Gent's Puff Ties, in box, worth \$1.50; to-day \$1.00. Gent's Fancy Suspensers, in box, worth 75c; to-day 50c. Gent's Fancy Silk Suspensers, in box, worth \$1.00; to-day 75c. Gent's Fancy Silk Suspensers, in box, worth \$1.50; to-day \$1.00. Gent's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, worth 10c; to-day 5c. Gent's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, worth 20c; to-day 12 1/2c. Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs with initials; to-day 25c.

Connell's Open This Evening BUTTE

Santa Claus Surprised At Our Great Stock and Our Great BARGAINS

We Still Have Some Nice Things Left In TOYS AT HALF PRICE Fire Patrols, now \$8.00, was \$ 6.00. Hook and Ladder Wagons, now \$1.75 was \$3.50. Boys' Coaster Wagons, now \$1.75 was \$3.50. Wagons from 50c to \$3.50, Carts 50c to \$1.00. Doll Carriages, Co Carts, Hobby Horses, Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns.

WE HAVE A FEW OF THOSE Fine Dressed Dolls Dressed to Order for us in the Latest Styles. They are the talk of town. Come Quick if you want one.

DID YOU SEE The Mettlach Punch Bowl In Our Window? It is the only one in this country. We have a large assortment of METTLACH STEINS, which we are selling at very low prices.

WINE SETS IN FANCY GLASS, FROM \$1.50 TO \$5.00. WATER SETS IN CUT GLASS, FROM \$1.50 TO \$5.00. Wine Decanters in Plain Glass, Fancy Glass and Cut Glass. Water Bottles in Plain Glass, Fancy Glass and Cut Glass. Wine and Water Glasses in Great Variety from 50c to \$4.00 per doz.

OUR CARVERS In Pearl, Ivory and Stag are the finest ever shown in the city. OUR TABLE CUTLERY in Pearl Sets at \$15.00 and \$25.00, in Ivory Sets at \$5.00 and \$10.00. Not equaled in any place for quality and price.

Fine Manicure Sets in Morocco Cases DAVIS & WEIMESCARY 20 Main St., BUTTE, MONTANA.