

THE BUTTE INTER MOUNTAIN.

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Generally Fair.

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1901.

Showers Threatened.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

OHIO AGAIN FLOODED BY A TERRIBLE RAIN AND HAIL STORM

At Least Two Persons Supposed to Be Drowned—Great Loss of Stock—Telephone and Telegraph Lines All Down—Country Inundated by Heavy Rain.

Ripley, Ohio, June 6.—A terrific rain-storm, accompanied by a heavy wind, and hail, visited this section last night, doing great damage to property and probably causing the loss of a number of lives. The wife and daughter of John Hiett, of Hiett postoffice, left here just before the storm broke and are both supposed to have been lost.

Eagle Creek suffered severely and a number of people are reported missing and probably drowned.

At Ellsberry, Brown county, many houses were flooded. A relief committee is taking care of the victims. Fifty cattle were drowned near Ellsberry and all telephone and telegraph lines in the path of the storm suffered.

At Maysville, Kentucky, the heaviest rain in years occurred. Houses on Canada Creek were moved from their foundations. At Portsmouth, Ohio, rains fell to the depth of nearly two inches.

CRAZED BY DIME NOVELS

Fearful Deed of an Ohio Boy Who Went Mad Through Reading Blood Curdling Stories.

(By Associated Press.)

Tolado, Ohio, June 6.—Leroy Grove, the 16-year old son of a prosperous farmer living near Napoleon, stabbed his sister aged 24, to the heart, killing her instantly. He then strangled his 13-year old brother to death, and firing the barn, ran in and shot himself through the temple.

The tragedy occurred just after midnight. His charred body was recovered today. It is supposed he was insane, made so by reading dime novels.

Civil Government for Cavite.

(By Associated Press.)

Manila, June 6.—Commissioners Taft, Wright and Ide are at Cavite today establishing a provisional government. They were formally welcomed by Col. George Goodrell and the local dignitaries in the town hall. Judge Taft spoke, outlining the commission's provisional plans.

NEW STEEL MAKING PROCESS.

California Man Offered \$600,000 for His Invention, Which Will Revolutionize the Industry.

(By Associated Press.)

Redding, Calif., June 6.—George C. Carson, an experienced mining man of northern California and recently superintendent of a mine in this district, has applied for patent on a new process for the manufacture of steel, which he

claims to have perfected. Carson states that he has been approached by a representative of a large eastern steel organization with an offer of \$600,000 for the secret, provided the patent is issued and tests are satisfactory.

In order to fully test the claims made for the process, the agent making the offer to Carson agreed to establish a where etoin shrdiufgo eta nio cmfyp w pant for the purpose near Chicago where experiments may be carried on and the value of Carson's invention determined. Carson has accepted the conditional offer of \$600,000 and will leave in a few days for Chicago to complete his part of the agreement. By the use of the Carson process, the inventor claims that steel of a quality much superior to Bessemer steel can be produced.

A TRIO OF CHICAGO BURGLARS

Will Be Tried for Murder in Robbing a Canadian Postoffice—Made a Desperate Fight.

(By Associated Press.)

Montreal, June 6.—Jones, Rice and Rutledge, who were brought here from Chicago, were found guilty of robbing the Aurora, (Ont.), postoffice. These are the burglars who made such a desperate attempt to escape Tuesday night when Constable Boyd was killed and Jones very badly wounded. They will now be arraigned for murder.

Crown Attorney Curin says that Race, who, it is alleged fired the shot which killed Boyd, is supposed to have killed a man during a robbery in Chicago.

Steamer Goes Ashore.

(By Associated Press.)

St. Johns, N. F., June 6.—The Leland steamer Assyrian, from Antwerp for Montreal with 2,000 tons of cargo, went ashore off Cape Race at midnight. She has 11 feet of water in her fore hold and is likely to prove a total wreck. Her crew had great difficulty in escaping and reaching the shore. No further details are obtainable at present. The steamer Algerie is being dispatched to the scene of the wreck by Lloyd's agents.

Ate All the Missionaries.

(By Associated Press.)

Berlin, June 6.—The Tagelblatt prints special correspondence from New Guinea containing a full account of the massacre of the members of the first German South sea expedition on the cannibal islands of St. Matthias. They were all killed and eaten save Dr. Heinrich.

Duke Sails for Auckland.

(By Associated Press.)

Sydney, N. S. W., June 6.—The British steamer Ophir, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, sailed for Auckland, N. S. W., at noon today.

Tillman Will Not Resign

(By Associated Press.)

Columbia, S. C., June 6.—Senator Tillman following the lead of Senator McLaurin, has withdrawn his resignation from the senate, at the request of Governor Sweeney, but takes occasion to use his pitchfork with even more than his accustomed vigor in prodding the ribs of the governor and his colleague in the senate. He lays bare his soul in the following verbal assault on Sweeney and McLaurin:

"I have Senator McLaurin's communication, in which he graciously consents, at your request, to hold on to his commission as United States senator and continue to serve the state as he has



SENATOR B. R. TILLMAN.

done in the past to the best of his ability."

"This leaves me one of three alternatives. To appeal to the democratic executive committee to take the matter up and determine what the best interests of the party require to be done; appeal to the senate itself to determine whether a resignation from that body to take effect at some future time is binding, or withdraw my own resignation.

"I note that you say that I have transcended my authority and that the governor cannot compel a member of the United States to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it; and that you decline for the present to withdraw your resignation."

"Had you read carefully my letter addressed to you and to Senator McLaurin you must have seen that I did not express my desire to compel a member of the United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it. My sole purpose in returning the resignations was to ask you gentlemen to consider calmly and thoughtfully the consequences to the people of what I judged to be a hasty act and what you admit to have been a hasty act and I must confess that I am somewhat surprised at the tone of your answer to my request.

bined resignation after Senator McLaurin's undignified and puerile action; but the purpose for which it was tendered has been thwarted by Senator McLaurin's precipitous acceptance of executive advice. Bob Acres has been outdone for once.

"I have already said I had no motive or purpose in resigning except to force McLaurin's resignation, and there is nothing for me to do but to accept the situation and withdraw by own resignation, if it be lawful for me to do so."

Senator Tillman was somewhat precipitous in his assertion, that he was all but powerless to escape from his alleged thralldom in serving with Senator Mc-



SENATOR McLAURIN.

Laurin, for in an open letter, made public yesterday, the governor announced that Tillman's resignation would be immediately accepted. The letter reads:

"Sir: Your letter of June 1 has been received. I have carefully noted its contents, and the most charitable view which I can take of it is that it was written in the heat of passion and without due consideration.

"I note that you say that I have transcended my authority and that the governor cannot compel a member of the United States to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it; and that you decline for the present to withdraw your resignation."

"Had you read carefully my letter addressed to you and to Senator McLaurin you must have seen that I did not express my desire to compel a member of the United States senate to hold his commission and exercise the functions of that office if he chooses to surrender it. My sole purpose in returning the resignations was to ask you gentlemen to consider calmly and thoughtfully the consequences to the people of what I judged to be a hasty act and what you admit to have been a hasty act and I must confess that I am somewhat surprised at the tone of your answer to my request.

WHY MRS. LULU KENNEDY SHOT HER HUSBAND AND OF ONLY A MONTH

Outlines of the Defense in the Celebrated Case—He Had Led Her Astray, and a Shotgun Marriage Was Performed—Made Insane by Brooding Over Her Wrongs.

(By Associated Press.)

Kansas City, June 6.—When Lulu Kennedy entered court this morning it was to hear the outline of her case in her trial for murdering her husband by attorney Nearing for the defense. The prisoner had enjoyed a good sleep last night and appeared bright and cheerful. She was perhaps more at ease than any of the large number of spectators.

Attorney Nearing after tracing the attentions paid by Kennedy, the murdered man to the defendant, declared that they had become engaged to be married and the date of the wedding set. Kennedy, he asserted, postponed the wedding and finally, under guise of engagement seduced her. Then when her condition became delicate he paid her expenses to leave the city. On this visit Mr. Nearing said she met Case Patten, the base ball player whose name later became mentioned with that of the prisoner.

Kennedy, had, he said been familiar with all her acts during this time. In securing the advice of a physician she had, he asserted been persuaded by Kennedy to represent to the doctor that she was the wife of Patten. Her condition became dangerous and her parents compelled her to make known the cause.

The courthouse wedding, at which Kennedy, later in his suit for annulment asserted he was compelled by threats of his life from Miss Prince's father and brother, followed. Kennedy's refusal to live with her and brooding over her position and ill treatment brought her to a condition of hysteria bordering on insanity. Insanity was prevalent in the woman's family and the prisoner partook of this disease which finally affected her mind, causing her to threaten suicide.

The final act of Kennedy of bringing suit to have their marriage set aside was the motive and the only motive that prompted the act of murder. They would show positively that the woman's father and brothers had absolutely no part in the murder, knowing of the woman's acts only after it had been committed. The taking of the testimony was begun at noon.

"I consider the course which I took in this matter to be for the best interest of the people of South Carolina, and I am responsible to them alone for my action, and furthermore I still believe that my course has met the approval of a majority of the citizens of the state. Nor do I consider them unthinking citizens, but men who know and recognize as fully as any people on earth the rights and duties and responsibilities of citizenship and who do not need the services of any one to tell them their duty."

"Your insinuation that I have been importuned to await the convenience of any present or would be aspirants, who the not just yet ready for various reasons to enter the contest brought on so unexpectedly and that for this reason my action has taken the direction it has, is unworthy of a man holding the high commission which has been given you by the people of South Carolina and deserves no notice in this connection."

"However, I may say for your benefit that I alone am responsible for my reply and will give account for the course I have taken, to the people who have honored me and not to any one individual. In this matter I have done what I thought best calculated to promote the present prosperity and contentment of the people of my state and shall continue to do so, regardless of what any one man may say or thing of my course. I did not think that a political campaign this summer could do any good, and acted according to my belief."

"However, had the resignation been unconditional and unrestricted, my action might have been otherwise. With

due respect for your opinion I think I have as high conception of the office of senator and its powers as you or any other citizen of this state and you must have known that the brief interview of which you refer meant that I would simply meet the responsibility and perform my duties under the conditions. If you still wish to resign your commission and will send to this office an unconditional resignation I will exercise the authority and power vested in me by the people. Respectfully, etc., M. B. SWEENEY, Governor."

No Double Tariff.

(By Associated Press.)

Berlin, June 6.—As one of the results of yesterday's tariff conferences, the representative of the Associated Press learns reliably that Prussia and a number of other large German states have abandoned the idea of the so-called double tariff, that is to say, maximal and minimal, which commercial circles considered the main obstacle in concluding new and mutually satisfactory commercial treaties.

Hanna Is Now a Colonel.

(By Associated Press.)

Cleveland, O., June 6.—Senator M. A. Hanna has been appointed a colonel on the official staff of General Rasseur, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Senator Hanna was recently mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic as a member of Memorial post of this city.

DOMINION POPULATION FALLING FAR SHORT

(By Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Ontario, June 6.—The official organs of the government are preparing the country for the disappointment in store when the official census returns are made known. Instead of the confident predictions of 6,000,000 and over, the returns so far completed indicate less than 5,500,000.

According to the estimates based on the statistics of the British Isles, Canada's total should be 5,414,000. Estimates based on the last census of Canada, ten years back, yielded a percentage a trifle higher, working out 5,530,000 souls.

The evidence points to the shortage between the expected results and the fact, as due to the steadily decreasing percentage of births, which in Ontario is too well established to be disputed, and the continued emigration of Canadians to the United States.

Dilatory Tactics to Prevent Amalgamated From Absorbing the Butte & Boston & Boston & Montana Companies.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

New York, June 6.—The Amalgamated Copper company's special meeting in Jersey City today to vote on the proposition to increase the capital stock from \$75,000,000 to \$155,000,000 was an exciting one.

Interest had been added to the meeting by injunction proceedings started yesterday by opponents to prevent the absorption of the Boston & Montana Copper company and the Butte & Boston and prevent the deal from going through.

Vice Chancellor Stevens had issued an order restraining the merger, but permitting the holding of today's meeting in order that the sentiment of stock holders might be obtained.

William H. Corbin one of the attorneys for the Amalgamated Copper company was elected chairman of the meeting, though opponents of proposed merger

voted "No."

George K. Church was made secretary, Clarence H. Verner of Boston for the opposition moved to adjourn until June 29, but before Chairman Corbin would entertain this motion he directed that Comptroller Robert S. Jordan of Jersey City and Le-Grande Boukey find out just how many shares were represented and by whom. It was found that 591,300 shares were represented out of a total of 750,000 more than the required two-thirds. Flavel McGee and Isaac S. Taylor representing the opponents of the proposed absorption were on hand to direct the fight in person and were aided by Mr. Verner, who next moved that inspectors of election report specifically the number of stockholders represented by proxy and those represented in person. He also asked that a record be made of those stockholders represented by James Stillman, A. R. Flower, James

Bacon and James Jordan.

This motion was voted down, Mr. Verner wanted stock vote but Chairman Corbin said there was no reason for that. Mr. Verner next moved that all proxies held by Messrs. Stillman, Flower, Bacon and Jordan be rejected as illegal. This was also voted down and counsel John A. Garver for the Amalgamated then read a report by a special committee recommending the acquisition of the Boston & Montana and Butte & Boston Mining companies.

Mr. Verner protested against the proposed absorption of the Boston & Montana and Butte & Boston companies, declaring such action would be in violation of the judicial restraining orders, but the Amalgamated people went out.

The certificate of increase will not be filed and the increase will not be effective until the courts have removed the restraint.

The merger as ratified today provides that 5 1-3 shares of Amalgamated stock shall be given for one share of Boston and Montana and 1 1-3 shares for Butte and Boston stock.

The vote on the copper deal was 594,855 shares for, and only 304 against. The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday.

Mr. Verner declared the deal as fraudulent and scandalous.

(By Associated Press.) Boston, June 6.—A bill in equity was brought by the Massachusetts supreme court today by J. Forester and John MacGinnis against A. S. Bigelow, W. J. Lass and J. A. Bigelow, stockholders owning a majority of the Boston & Montana stock and Kidder, Peabody & Co. The bill alleged conspiracy by the defendants to despoil the interests of the minority stockholders of Montana as represented by MacGinnis and Forester.

GETTING ALONG NICELY WITH GEORGIA NEGROES

(By Associated Press.)

New York, June 6.—Congressman Livingston of Georgia is quoted in a special from Washington to the Tribune as saying he does not believe in wholesale disfranchisement as a remedy for the evils of negro suffrage. He said:

"I think the people of Georgia are against any disfranchisement amendments to our state constitution. We are getting along nicely with the negro in Georgia. The states which adopt the amendments which have already been adopted in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, may see the time when congress will take the matter up with a view to affecting their representations. "I do not think it is best for the southern states to adopt such constitutional amendments. The number of negroes in our states is larger than before. To restrict their suffrage would open issues which were better left alone."

Labor Platform Adopted by the Western Federation of Miners

The political resolutions adopted by the Western Federation of Miners during the convention at Denver, which has just adjourned, are of paramount importance. These resolutions represent substantially the principles of labor generally and might be called labor's platform. The resolutions follow:

"To tolling Masses in General—The Western Federation of Miners, in convention assembled, believing that in order to retain the proud distinction it has always held of being the most progressive labor organization in existence, and desiring to keep fully abreast of the times in advancing the welfare of organized labor in general; and being thoroughly convinced that labor can never attain the position under present economic conditions, which its importance and every principle of human rights justly entitles it, hereby declares it to be our unswerving purpose never to falter in the conflict, which we believe to be so just and holy; nor to cease that eternal vigilance which must be the price of our redemption from this galling condition of servitude.

"In accordance with this declaration we pledge to renew our efforts in this humanitarian endeavor, and at all times to work to the full extent of our ability to bring about a condition which shall insure to every toiler the full product of his labor and an equal voice in all affairs of government.

"We believe the time has come for all who desire the emancipation of the toiler to cease their cowardly supplications for the reformation of a government, the very foundation of which is crumbling to decay, through the corruption and infamy of the selfconstituted governing class, and we demand a complete revolution of social and economic conditions, to the end that justice may be meted out to all people of the earth, until time shall recognize the universal brotherhood of man.

"Feeling that the time is fast approaching when, in the very nature of things, this transformation must take place, and being fully conscious of a need of determined effort in battling against a foe whom we know will resort to any kind of tactics, no matter how unscrupulous, we advise the toiler to be ever on the alert in the defense

of his rights, to educate himself to protect those rights by peaceful use of the ballot, so long as the feasibility of such means justify the end in view. When not, let us be prepared to meet the enemy with the weapons of his choice and rather spill every drop of blood at the point of the bayonet than submit to any further aggression on the part of the oppressors.

"Realizing that great victories are not won in a day and that, as an inevitable consequence, time must elapse before the conditions portrayed herein can be brought about, we submit the following for the betterment of the present deplorable conditions of the producer:

"First—We are opposed to the expansion of our national boundaries for the acquisition of territory populated by other than the Caucasian race.

"Second—We are opposed to the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of all laws, become at once legislator, judge and executioner.

"Third—We view with alarm the ev-

ident design to increase the standing army, aside from the enormous expenses upon producers, who are the actual taxpayers. We know from historical facts and our own experience that it is the chosen weapon of tyrants, already a foe to individual rights and inconsistent with free institutions. Therefore, we express the hope that members of organized labor everywhere will refrain from voluntary enlistment in any department of the federal or state military service.

"Fourth—A graduated tax should be levied on incomes and inheritances, and the property tax should be levied on land values alone.

"Fifth—We denounce the national banking system, as established and maintained in the interests of capital alone, and inimical to the best interests of producers, and we demand that the system be abolished and a postal savings bank system established instead. We further demand that all gold, silver and paper be issued by the government, direct to the people.

"Sixth—We believe a representative government is a failure, and regard direct legislation and the imperative

mandate as the first step necessary to enforce legislative reform, and we therefore demand the initiative and referendum in the making of all laws, national and municipal, and demand the abolition of the caucus and convention, urging the nomination of all candidates, state and national, by direct vote of the people.

"Seventh—We believe the members of the organized labor should be a unit on all matters affecting their interests, and therefore suggest that all political and economic questions be freely discussed at the local meetings.

"Eighth—We also believe that the public lands should be open only to actual settlers, to the total exclusion of all corporations and land speculators.

"Ninth—We view with alarm the possibilities of cheap labor that confronts us by reason of the expiration of the Chinese exclusion act, and demand the re-enactment of a suitable law by the federal government that will remove all Asiatic races from competition with the American workman and woman, and we urge organized labor to spare no effort to have such a law enacted.

"Tenth—Believing that a vigorous policy of organized labor is the first

step necessary to a realization of the final fundamental principles of organized labor, we earnestly recommend that renewed energy be infused into our future efforts in carrying out a policy that will result in the attainment of a thorough organization of wage earners everywhere, to the end that co-operation will in the future be substituted for that policy of arraying the workers against each other.

"Finally, we congratulate our brother toilers on the progress made in the past year, but warn them not to be misled by any misguided notions of security in their present position. But is for the best interest of all to continue to push onward and upward until the masses, with their great strength, shall awake and crush that long maintained policy of iniquity, which has so long held them in its unrelenting clutches. When this condition shall have been brought about, when the parasites that have fed upon the product of labor, and when the vampires that have so long drained the life blood of the toiler are no more to be feared, then, and then only, will be prepared to hear the welcome words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."