

THE INTER MOUNTAIN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

THIS EVENING'S MEETING.

AT THE city hall this evening, at 8 o'clock, a meeting of citizens will be held to perfect the plans for a Fourth of July celebration. The meeting has been called by the chairman of the Fourth of July committee, and a large number of the leading citizens of the city of Butte have expressed their intention of attending for the purpose of offering their aid to the movement for celebrating Independence Day. There appears to be a strong sentiment in favor of making the celebration of Independence Day a time for displaying the enthusiasm of the citizens of this city upon this patriotic occasion, and there is every prospect of a successful celebration.

Three weeks' time is all that is left for completing the work that goes before a celebration of this kind. Therefore it is necessary that prompt action follow this evening's meeting and that energetic men be placed upon the committees in whose hands the arrangements will be placed. It is too often the practice at meetings of citizens such as will assemble this evening to consider places upon the committee of arrangements as complimentary positions. No greater mistake can be made and the men who are placed in charge of the arrangements this evening should be selected with the success of the celebration kept steadily in view. There is too much of dead weight carried by committees of this sort. All residents of Butte who have an interest in the proper observance of Independence Day should attend the meeting this evening and see to it that the ball is started rolling in the proper manner.

MONTANA'S ORCHARDS.

COMMENDABLE energy and enterprise is being displayed by the state board of horticulture in guarding the fruit trees of the state from the insect pests that threaten them. Montana fruit trees are younger than those of nearly any state in the Union, and the superior quality of the fruit produced is largely owing to the fact that as yet none of the diseases that infest orchards have secured a foothold here. Proceeding upon the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the members of the state board of horticulture have determined to see to it that proper precautions are taken to shield the fruit trees of the state from harm.

One of the most harmful influences that militate against the success of fruit growing in Montana is the danger of the diseased fruit of other states contaminating the orchards here when brought into the markets of the state. The members of the state board of horticulture are alive to the dangers from this source and have taken all necessary precautions. There is an impression abroad in the state that a great deal of the stir made over the presence of fruit-destroying insects in Montana is uncalled for, and brought about by over-officious members of the board appointed to attend to the safety of the fruit trees of Montana. This impression should be speedily laid aside. In the several state institutions of the state are men skilled in horticulture who are competent to pass upon the matters which have come to the attention of the state board. When the dangers are pointed out from these authoritative sources and the members of the board of horticulture become alarmed for the safety of the fruit trees of Montana, every assistance should be given to aid in stamping out the causes which lead to endless trouble if allowed to continue. It is the part of wisdom to sentinel the state against the pests that threaten the orchards and prevent the serious troubles which will result if necessary precautions are neglected.

STATE SCHOOL GRADUATES.

THIS EVENING the members of the graduating class of the State Normal school at Dillon will be given their diplomas. Five graduates of the institution will go out to-morrow trained in the theory and practice of teaching and able to meet the requirements of the public school system of the state, which is so arranged that novices in the art of teaching who have not had the training normal schools afford of little use. The state institution at Dillon is one of the most valuable of all the schools of the state, and the effects of its construction are as far reaching as the influence of the public schools extends. The demand for normal trained teachers is increasing yearly. In fact, the demand has become so great that the various high schools of the state have given the training of teachers a share of attention and have taken time and effort from the regular duties of the school to raise the standard of excellence among the less experienced teachers. The normal trained teacher is in demand in every section of the west, and teaching and the training of teachers occupies a higher plane than it has ever reached before.

Serious complaint has been made that the schools maintained by the state are scattered over the wide area of Montana when they could easily and practically be established under one roof. The principal objection to the separation of the schools arises from the fact that the various institutions appear to incline away from the courses marked out for them. It is plain that it is the intention of the law to provide for the training of teachers at the Dillon school, to train mining engineers at Butte, to give direction to the young people interested in agricultural pursuits at the college established at Bozeman and to provide for training in the courses properly belong to a state university curriculum at the Missoula institution. So long as these state institutions progress along the lines laid down for them to follow, there will be no pressing necessity of reviving the agitation for consolidating the schools of the state. If, however, the various institutions of the state depart from the plain intention of the law establishing the schools, and become in many respects similar institutions, there will be abundant reason to urge that they be consolidated. It is the duty of the state board of education to give proper direction to the state schools to the end that the graduates sent out from state institutions be well equipped with the technical training the schools were established to give them.

AN IRRIGATION SCHEME.

AN ENTIRELY new and original scheme respecting the irrigation of the arid lands of the west has been sprung by Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, who has prepared a bill embodying his plans, which he will introduce in congress at the next session. The Nebraska man would place all the penitentiaries of the west under federal control and utilize the labor of the convicts to construct irrigation ditches and reservoirs. This scheme has been explained by the Nebraska senator before a recent meeting of congressmen who gathered at Omaha from the arid regions of the west to hear of the new measure proposed for the reclamation of the unwatered sections of the western states. So successful was the argument made by Senator Dietrich that the hearty support of the Nebraska delegation was promised, and the senator departed for Washington to prepare the bill which will be submitted to congress when that body convenes again.

The scope of the measure introduced by the Nebraska man is extensive and the plans for carrying out the plan are necessarily complicated. It will be necessary to divide the west into districts and provide for suitable guards for the prisoners whose labor will be devoted to the work of irrigation. To bring about this result it will be necessary to guard the interests of the states effected by the law and provide for such relations between the states and the general government as will not impair or interfere with the statutes of each state. There are in the United States at the present time 33,000 criminals, and the plans for shifting this number of convicts from state to federal control will be too complicated to be devised on short notice.

It is urged that the effects of the system of convict labor proposed by Senator Dietrich will go beyond the benefits secured by irrigation and result in lasting good to the prison system of the country. Confinement in penitentiaries impairs the health and deadens the mental faculties of men sentenced to a term behind the bars, and the change to outdoor life and the invigorating labor involved in constructing public improvements would render prison life more tolerable and diminish the influences which now contaminate the lives of convicts who are incarcerated for brief terms. The plan of the Nebraska senator has the merit of novelty—if novelty be a merit in this instance—and may meet with a better reception from the members of congress than any that has yet been proposed. At any rate it will be another step in advance in the persistent agitation in favor of irrigation for the west, and will serve to keep the project of reclaiming the arid lands before congress and the people.

WHAT SHAFER SAYS.

THE INTERVIEW given out by General Shafter, in which that noted authority on military matters reflects upon the private soldiers and attempts to screen the officers of the army from suspicion, will strike the average citizen as about the cheapest piece of official buncombe that has been held up before the gaze of the public for many a day. General Shafter is a great man—he weighs 300 pounds—but his attempt to shift the responsibility for whatever peculations have occurred in army circles, will have but little weight. The objection to General Shafter's statements do not so directly concern his charges against the privates as his attempt to attribute honorable conduct to the officers to the disparagement of the men. His statements will not be received with favor by the public and his charges against private soldiers will be declared to be without the elements of truth by those who are best informed.

The general charges that privates frequently sell the supplies issued to them and then attempt to secure more from their officers. It is a well known fact that the men who have charge of private soldiers long ago learned the entire repertoire of tricks by means of which the private secured supplies to which he was not entitled. If soldiers were issued equipment in quantities large enough for them to set up shop and sell part of it, then the officers were to blame. The experience of men familiar with the affairs of frontier forts is sufficient warrant for the assertion that the army officers were in on the deal if anything crooked was going on. The attempt of Shafter to make a scapegoat of the privates, dragging them down needlessly to build up men who wear shoulder-straps, will not meet with the approval of American citizens.

In Seattle a man who was arrested for sleeping in a doorway was charged with the very serious offense of impersonating an officer.

The original shirt "waste" man was probably the laundryman who wasted his time destroying the garments of his customers.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Indiana judge regarding the legality of opening a jack pot with lead dollars, it is still considered a grave offense to put plugged nickels in the contribution box.

The man who doesn't display the stars and stripes to-day is the stripe of man who howls loudest about the supreme court decisions.

The time honored custom of murdering for money has given way to the more recent fad of murdering for love, since money has become so plentiful.

The democrats who were on a still hunt for a candidate who was strong enough to defeat McKinley appear to be still hunting.

One of the most weighty problems Missoula county fruit growers have had to deal with for a long time is the San Jose scale.

The pastime of lynching the colored residents of the southern states appears to have superseded all other forms of sport below Mason and Dixon's line.

The reported loss of life at the hotel fire at West Baden appears to have been based upon the assumption that where there was so much smoke there must be a pipe dream.

In the oil regions of Texas they have come to the very sensible conclusion that all's well that's oil well.

BITS OF WIT.

"I guess we may as well go ahead and predict warm weather," said one employe of the weather bureau.

"Have you made a scientific examination of the conditions?"

"No; it isn't necessary. I know the temperament of our janitor. He keeps steam up in our building all the time now."—Washington Star.

"I sent \$1 for a sure cure for corpulency." "Well?"

"Here's the reply: 'Throw up your job and hunt up another one.'"—Chicago Herald-Record.

Mann Hatton—What! You're not going to move? Brooke Lynn—Yes, we're obliged to. Mann Hatton—Why, you're wife told mine you had the cutest little flat imaginable.

Brooke Lynn—I know; but some friends gave us a rubber plant at Christmas, and Int's grown so fast we've got to move to give it more room.—Philadelphia Press.

SHIED AT HER FACE.

The judge came riding along the lane On a piebald horse with a chewed-off mane

The breezes toyed with his iron-gray hair, And flirited his whiskers here and there.

He rode along in reflective mood That nicely fitted his solitude.

His short fat legs in their circling flare Put the horse in parenthesis, as it were.

Maud stood in a bend of the old rail fence To observe his honor approaching hence.

Her stub nose shone in the summer sun Like a piece of steak that was medium done.

The freckled face of the rustic maid Would stop a train on a steep down grade!

Her dress was faded and old and worn— Her hair was the color of ripened corn.

The hat she wore on her pumpkin head Would make a mummy forget 'twas dead.

The old horse uttered a startled snort At risk of fine for contempt of court!

And shied 'neath the rider until it threw His center of gravity all askew.

Another jump, and his honor felt The cold earth hit him a fearful welt!

He uttered the deepest grunt of pain That was ever heard in that dusty lane.

Then uttered a phrase too extremely ripe For a moral paper to put in type!

Maud stood and grinned like a circus ape. To see him so joggled out of shape!

He gazed at her with a fiery look That would burn the backs off a spelling book.

He studied her features and understood What threw the horse in such frightened mood!

Then placed a hand on his jolted head And with a preface of dashes said:

"Young lady, the next time I pass this place I hope to Godfrey you'll hide that face!" —Denver Post.

BRIGHT IDEAS OF MONTANA EDITORS

Exhortation.

Some months ago Dr. Featherston started an anti-exhortation movement in this city but like many other good things it died young. There is nothing so disgusting as the condition of the sidewalks of this city, especially on Main street. Men who chew tobacco, stand in the doorways of the saloons and stores and evidently try and see how much tobacco juice they can spit in a given space on the sidewalk and as near the center of it as possible. It is evidently that this habit of spitting prevails in all Montana cities except in Helena, for the Butte Federation of Women's clubs has taken a firm stand for cleanliness, especially on the sidewalks of Butte, and after a meeting held last week decided to attack the habit of exhortation and to that end have petitioned the Butte City council to pass an ordinance prohibiting it.

There are so many men in this community who do not respect the feelings of ladies nor make any effort to keep their own dirty habits within bounds, that some stringent procedure is necessary to make them obey the common law of decency. Ladies are unfortunate in having to wear dresses which trail, more or less, on the ground when they walk, and while this is not the fault of men but of the laws of fashion, yet this is no reason why sidewalks should be covered with exhortation and be made to resemble the floor of a third class saloon. If the exhortators can not be courteous to the ladies it would seem that the city fathers who are supposed to have the welfare of both men and women residing within the city limits at heart, should take some steps to see that at least one side of Main street be kept fairly clean, even though the other is allowed to remain a tobacco walk. Half a city clean is better than a whole dirty one.—Gallatin County Republican.

Make It a Rouser.

Whenever Billings starts out in real earnest to do anything it may be accepted as a fact that the object aimed at will be accomplished. A few weeks ago the mayor and aldermen concluded that the city should observe the Fourth of July in a fitting manner and accordingly appointed themselves members of a soliciting committee to interview the citizens of their respective wards and ask contributions to the very laudable purpose in hand.

The results were even better than the most hopeful expected would be possible and sufficient money has been subscribed to guarantee a fund large enough to defray the expenses of the greatest and most successful celebration ever attempted in the history of the city. The people responded with more than their customary liberality and all entered in to the spirit of the occasion with the utmost enthusiasm. It now only remains to devise a proper programme and to appoint the necessary sub-committees to carry out the details. In order that all might be given an opportunity to offer suggestions and to actively participate in the affair the council has called a citizens' meeting and it is to be hoped that all who can possibly do so will attend and by their presence and counsel help the matter along. The hardest part of the work has already been done and everybody should have enough patriotism and local pride to help the splendid beginning along to a successful and glorious ending. Turn out, everybody, and assist. Much remains to be done and many hands will be required to complete what the council and mayor so unselfishly have begun.

Billings has the money and its peo-

\$1.50 Razor For \$1.00

During our cut price sale of cutlery and shaving utensils, at a reduction of one-fourth throughout, we are offering one of the best razors that can be bought here or anywhere else for \$1.50 at One Dollar. Our guarantee goes with this razor the same as if you bought a \$5 razor from us. You can get our very fanciest handled razors, shaving mugs, strops (all the best made) soap, at 25 per cent. discount whilst this sale lasts. When you consider the quality of the goods you will understand what a really great bargain you are being offered, but for a few days only, please remember, by the

Newbro Drug Co.

ple have the proper spirit to make the celebration the grandest and best ever attempted in eastern Montana. Do not let the idea get abroad that patriotism is dead here and that the people of the city are too busy making money and too much engrossed in the more material affairs of life to have time for sentiment or indulgence in anything calculated to inspire the mind to lofty thoughts of country and to pay tribute to the memory of the patriots who founded the nation and to commemorate their deeds of valor and patriotic achievement.

Be at the meeting and take part in the discussion and offer your help and advice, both will probably be required. Let this be the celebration of eastern Montana and make it so grand and so glorious that everybody for miles around will want to be here to see what our people can do when they make up their minds to accomplish something out of the ordinary.—Billings Gazette.

HEALING TO WIN MILLION.

Woman Will Try to Make Charles Broadway Rousé See.

When Charles Broadway Rousé, became totally blind he sought the best skilled oculist in the world. These failing he offered \$1,000,000 to any one who could return his eyesight to him. From all parts of the globe letters and suggestions came to him. His physicians warned him to beware of quacks and nostrums. Mr. Rousé was told of James Francis Martin, a poor man who had become a charge upon his friends and wandered aimlessly about the city streets in total blindness.

"Let them experiment with you," said Rousé to Martin and the compact was made. Under the guaranty of the millionaire merchant the learned ones tried their skill. They came from the north, the south, the east and the west. There were regular practitioners. There were doctors with queer-smelling herbs. There were a thousand of them. Martin took their drugs. He submitted to their tests. They blistered him, they bled him. Their strong medicine ate into the coating of his stomach. His digestion was ruined. Rousé footed the bills.

At last there came a time when Martin could take no more medicine. Then Rousé heard of Lydia A. Churchill, a magazine writer, who had remarkable success in healing by the laying on of hands. She was sent to Martin. She soothed him. His strength returned. She rubbed his eyes daily.

A few days ago he cried out that he could see and described several articles held before him. His sight is growing stronger. Complete restoration is expected, and if it comes Miss Churchill will try her power on Mr. Rousé and if successful will receive the million dollars.—Chicago American.

The Exact Situation.

Of all the good stories ever told about the late Dr. Stubbs, bishop of Oxford, probably the following, which really is authentic, is the best: Prior to 1888 he was bishop of Chester, and when the see of Oxford became vacant it was offered to him, the fact of the offer being made public some days before he signified his intention of accepting translation. A local reporter was sent up to Desiderie to make inquiries as to the bishop's decision. "His lordship is engaged," was the footman's reply to a request for the bishop. "Might I see Mrs. Stubbs?" "Mrs. Stubbs is engaged." "I should like to see some member of the family." And, finally, the reporter was ushered into the presence of Miss Stubbs, and delivered himself of his inquiry. "Well, you see, it's this way," said the bishop's daughter; "pa's up stairs praying for guidance, but mamma has begun to pack, so I suppose we are going."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Should Have Been Chained.

A story is being told about a German who has a hotel far down town. An artist—one of those barroom artists who make pictures on mirrors with soap—called on the German the other day and asked for some work. "Well," the German said, "you might paint a brown bear on my sign. How much would you charge to do it?" "Two dollars," the artist answered. Thereupon the contract was made and the bear was painted. At the end of the job the artist said: "Don't you want me to paint a chain on the bear?" "Would you charge extra for that?" said the German. "Yes, that would cost \$1 extra." "Then I can't afford to have it done." The artist departed; that night it rained, and lo! in the morning the bear had vanished from the sign; the rain had washed it away.

The German sent for the painter at once. "My bear," he said reproachfully, "is gone." The other answered: "Well, I wanted to put a chain on it, didn't I?" The German then handed out \$3—\$2 for the painting of another bear, the third for a chain to make the picture permanent. The chained bear now remains upon the sign impervious to the weather.

He Got Back.

A well known woman of a large city received the following note the other day: "Dear Madam: I take pleasure in shipping to your address a rug valued at \$50, for which I shall be glad to receive your check. If you do not desire the rug, please return it." "The idea!" she exclaimed. "I never knew such im-

pertinence." Then she sat down and wrote the following: "Dear Sir: I have ordered no rug from your establishment, and I do not see reason why I should go to the expense of returning that which I do not want, and which was sent to me unsolicited." To this she received the following answer in due time: "Dear Madam: I will send for the unsolicited rug, and I trust you will do me the favor to send for the unsolicited charity entertainment tickets which now lie, with about twenty-eight others, on my desk." "The discourteous boor!" she exclaimed.—New York Tribune.

Mechanical Baggage Smashing.

As I stood waiting for the train I saw them run my trunk through a powerful machine, which almost instantly reduced it to an unrecognizable mass of pulp.

My curiosity was piqued. "Why do you do this?" I asked.

"In this way we save the wages of four baggagemen," replied the official in charge of the station, politely.

Truly, thought I, we live in an age of mechanical marvels. But what of the hands thus thrown out of employment.—Detroit Journal.

A Good Joke.

John Lawrence Toole, the most popular low comedian of his day, once gave a supper to eighty of his friends, and wrote a note to each of them privately beforehand, asking him whether he would be so good as to say grace, as no clergyman would be present. It is said that the faces of those eighty men as they rose in a body when Toole tapped on the table as a signal for grace was a sight which will never be forgotten.—Chicago News.

Handicapped by the Science.

"I understand that he has long been a student of political economy," said the visitor.

"He has," said Senator Glucose, "and his economy in politics has kept him out of office. He thinks he can be elected without spending a cent."—Brooklyn Life.

Inexpressible.

Jack—I saw a deaf-mute man talking on his fingers to a deaf-mute girl today.

Kitty—What was he saying?

Jack—I love you more than words can utter!—Detroit Free Press.

Too Strong a Negative.

"It's pretty hard to select a wife nowadays," remarked Mr. Con Suet; "the average girl of today doesn't know enough."

"I've found," replied Mr. Mitten, "that they 'No' entirely too much."—Philadelphia Record.

Why, Cora!

In the bottom of a strawberry box opened at Hutchinson, Kan., the other day, this was found written: "I am Cora Marsh, aged sixteen, of Logan, Mo. Never been kissed."—New York Tribune.

In Denver.

It may be all right to open jackpots with counterfeit money in Indiana, but there are places where such a practice would be dangerous.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WEDDING PRESENTS...

- Sterling Silver Cut Glass
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- Italian Marble
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- Rockwood Pottery
- Royal Vienna Plates

Hight & Fairfield Jewelers

Wedding Rings

That little plain circle of gold has probably more significance attached to it than any other piece of jewelry you will ever buy, of course, you want that ring to be the same fifty years hence. It must be unchanging. Our wedding rings are made in a heavy wide style. A narrow oval or a flat band, select what ever pleases you best, the quality is the same in all. You perhaps don't care to discuss price in a matter of that kind—but you know our prices are always right.

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