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WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901.

PROMOTION OF GEORGE HUNT.

A Washington dispatch announces the retirement of Governor Allen of Porto Rico and the appointment of William E. Hunt, who has been acting as secretary of the Porto Rican government since his arrival on the island.

The Montana friends of Judge Hunt, without distinction of party, will regard his promotion as the deserved reward of exceptional merit. He has carried to the discharge of his duties in Porto Rico the same high ability, the same ceaseless industry, the same integrity of character that marked his career in this state as associate justice of the supreme court. He was recognized in Montana as a man of strictly judicial temperament. He had a proper conception of the dignity of courts and the necessity of such conduct on the part of judges as would command without question or hesitation the greatest public respect. His character was such that no man ever sought to belittle it by exhibiting towards him in his official position any doubt of his ability to enforce respect the very moment its absence might be noted. He was above suspicion and above temptation. He was fearless of public opinion whenever it conflicted with his sense of public duty. He realized fully the majesty of the law, and the need of absolute justice between man and man regardless of every political or personal consideration. He regarded the courts and the public respect for them as the safeguards of every man's just rights, and, therefore, while he was on the bench its dignity and character were always safe from disparagement. So may they ever remain in Montana.

But while Judge Hunt was an ideal jurist he was not lacking in versatility of attainments. As an executive officer or as a diplomatist he would prove equal to any emergency likely to arise in the government service. So it happens that news of his promotion pleases his Montana friends without awakening any doubt of his entire ability to discharge more responsible duties.

The receivership proceedings have so far omitted to provide for work or wages, for groceries or clothing, for 10,000 men who would be thrown out of employment by such actions if successful. The employees would be the sole sufferers—the millionaires would still have a few dollars left and need no sympathy for they could invest their money in Nevada or Colorado or Mexico or Australia, or lock it up in bank vaults if not allowed to do business in Montana any longer.

REFORM THAT IS GENUINE.

Vice and evil are minimized by tolerance of restriction. Their eradication is regarded by statesmen and sane reformers as a complex problem to be solved by time and enlightenment. It is only abnormal human beings who are little given to mending the flimsy spots in their own moral armor, that protest and strive for the drastic regulation or suppression of habits intended in the spreading to demoralize criminal life. Vice and evil develop contagion from an ever present microbe of infirmity in the human race, and should be as much the subject of diagnosis and therapeutics as the physical disorders which the scientists are learning to ameliorate and banish.

During the brief period which has elapsed since congress abolished the canteen we have learned from the lesson of comparison that the well-intending women's organizations whose lobbyists at Washington tortured many members into their way of thinking on the subject, were not so wise in theory as the army and navy administrations were in practice.

No one can of necessity be more vitally concerned in the mental well being of the soldier and sailor than the officers responsible for the discipline, esprit and effectiveness of the service, yet their approval of the canteen and the proofs submitted as to its moralizing effects, were set at naught. Beer and wine doled out moderately under restrictions, gave the men a certain enjoyment of liberty and relaxation that sufficed. Current pictorial literature in abundance was supplied them and in a large measure they were afforded the healthy diversions of the Vienna cafe. From the atmosphere of sane companionship they are now driven to the neighboring brothel, and drunkenness, disorder and frequent desertion have increased. The result of this enthusiastic reform movement has been to degrade instead of elevate.

The temperance reformers of this country could profit greatly from a study of the more considerate methods of Lord Wantage, of England, lately deceased. To his good sense the "model

Public House" is a monument. Here the best liquors are sold to the working classes at moderate prices and never in excessive quantities. None is sold to intoxicated persons, and the profits of the sales are distributed among the local charities. He realized that many poor workmen who visited the saloon, from reasons of sociability or idleness, had no special desire for alcoholic stimulants, and for such as these he introduced hot soup and tea. Now it is asserted that more money is taken in for tea than for liquor and the profits from the sale of soup exceed those from the sale of beer. This is a genuine reform, proceeding from the theory that man is essentially a social animal, and that the poor man's club is the saloon or public house.

WISDOM WORKING AT THE SOUTH.

That exuberant statesman of the hustings, and the space rate interview, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, makes another bow before the country as a slate-maker. This time he asks, "Why not a southern man for president or vice president in 1904?" While the query is evidently put forth as a friendly feeler for the honorable Bill Stone of Missouri, it might surprise Mr. Bryan to learn the proportion of popularity a conservative southerner would enjoy at the head of the national democratic ticket, as compared with himself. Indeed, as against Fitzhugh Lee or anyone of several southern democrats who might be named, he would not be in the running. If Mr. Bryan is an observer of the signs of the times he should note that the vote of the south is destined soon to break up and realign itself. Under the amended constitutions of the southern states, with the question of the illiterate suffrage disposed of, protection will become the paramount and absorbing issue.

The enlightened selfishness of the south is already beginning to realize the force of Gen. Hancock's simple reasoning, expressed in an epigram that aided his defeat for the presidency. In the abstractions and academic euphuisms of free trade the southerners are beginning to perceive illusory principles. The rapid discoveries and development of resources, the existence of which was not suspected until recent years; the operation of the economic law which forces manufacture toward the raw materials used; the superabundance of cheap labor which is sufficiently intelligent to encourage technical training; the growth of the textile factories, and the local, as well as foreign, investment in industrial plants of many descriptions, have opened the eyes and understanding of the southerner to the fact that a national protective tariff will do for the south what it has already done for the north. Indeed he has reached that point where he dreads the manifestations at the east of hostility to the present system.

The Nashville Banner fears that "the east soon will be urging free trade in opposition to the strong protection sentiment of the south. The Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune says "the south has a greater interest in the maintenance of the protective system than any other section of the country." And here is the ancient oracle of the party at the south, the New Orleans Picayune, declaring that "the democracy must favor protection."

Any number of quotations of similar import could be made from like sources—all tending to prove that the south is preparing to revolt against the democracy of Bryan and receive that of the far-sighted and courageous Sam Randall. A southern leader will rise to personally the protection policy, and probably before Mr. Bryan will make his second fight for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, the south may yet take his question, "Why not a southern man for the presidency," with a seriousness he does not anticipate.

The statement printed in the Boston News Bureau to the effect that the rest of the Butte mines would soon be put into the hands of receivers has not yet been verified, but hope springs eternal in the human breast. After the mines shall be placed in receivers' hands it will not be long before the merchants and real estate owners will follow suit and 60,000 Butte people will be looking for the shortest route afoot to Spokane, Denver and the Black Hills.

IN THE HUG OF THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

It must be cold comfort to the Finns to learn, as an American correspondent at St. Petersburg naively informs us, that "the Russian press as a whole has recently displayed much more moderation and benevolence in its treatment of the Finnish question than at any time since certain elements in Russia conjured up the spectre of Finnish separation." The moderation and benevolence of the lion after it has swallowed the lamb!

The gross and high-handed suppression of the liberties of the Finns guaranteed by Nicholas and confirmed by Alexander; the forcible overthrow of their parliament and government; the army conscription and the attempt to extinguish their language, constitute one of the blackest chapters in nineteenth century history. The wonder is that the Finns should have submitted to it all, without appeal to arms; contenting themselves with pleadings for the sympathy of the enlightened and liberal governments of the world. Indeed their forbearance is more remarkable than the course of the Russians is distasteful, for the future seems to hold no shadow of hope for the restoration of their rights and privileges.

So little noise have the Finns made in the world, either as revolutionists or pioneers, that little is known of them or their institutions. They are a hardy vigorous people, who penetrated to the far north of Europe during the early migrations of the Aryan race, and made habitable and prosperous a frozen region lying along the latitudes of our own Alaska. Their traditions and legendary lore run back to a period of which we have no historical data. Through the centuries, though the victims alternately of aggressive pressure from Sweden on the one hand and Russia on the other, they have maintained with the integrity of the Swiss their primitive institutions of democracy and preserved an unconquerable love of liberty.

The Swedes, although their conquerors at times, never made any serious impression on their national character, and eventually became imbued with their principles. The last century witnessed an almost miraculous revival of their language, after it was supposed to have been submerged by the Scandinavian. In the Illiad of this race, composed with infinite patience by two of their poets from the runic rhymes passed down through unknown generations of motherhood, Longfellow found the metre, style and many of the expressions embodied in "Hiawatha."

Fate has evidently ordained another migratory movement for the Finns, for they can expect no mercy in the absorption policy of the Muscovite. The United States is the haven of their liberties, and we could receive into citizenship no people more desirable, energetic, intelligent and peace-loving.

BRIGHT IDEAS OF MONTANA EDITORS.

Our old friend, Henry Watterson, thinks that Bryan has at last been downed and rejected accordingly. Henry has been under the same impression before and yet got fooled.—Great Falls Leader.

That American sentinel at Pekin who shot at one German soldier and hit another a quarter of a mile away should be severely punished. That is not the kind of marksmen we want in our army.—Helena Record.

The president no doubt is ready to dispense some of that "plain duty" of which so much has been heard in connection with Porto Rico, just as soon as he is shown the figures to prove that the tariff collections are not needed.—Park County Republican.

Isn't it about time for the annual trot-out of that Kansas hot-dog fable about the stretching of the rails by heat expansion so that the trucks lump up like the arch of a bridge on the straight stretches and crawl clear off the right-of-way into the cornfields, on the curves?—Democrat-Messenger.

Portable churches are now in the market, and will serve a good purpose for congregations not financially able to erect permanent ones. They are made of corrugated galvanized iron, fastened to a wooden frame-work, which is covered on the inside with a wainscoting lining the whole sides and ceiling.—Avant Courier.

The Trans-Mississippi congress can do nothing better than to discuss the subject of a minister of mines and adopt resolutions strongly in favor of the proposed congressional action. It is the intention to introduce a bill in congress at the next session providing for the organization of a mining department, and an earnest effort will be made to secure its passage.—Phillipsburg Main.

The quantity of water in the different rivers and creeks of the county is rapidly diminishing. Nearly all the available supply is being used for irrigating purposes. The farmers who are not irrigating at the present time will find that in the next three weeks it will all be gone. Even now there is a scarcity of water and within the last week several suits were filed with the clerk of the court regarding it.—The Madisonian.

The eccentric editor of the Yellowstone Leader at Big Timber has long and temperance and expressed the hope that the editor of the Pickett will soon cease to live. That is very unkind and we trust that Brother Hannah won't undertake the work of hastening our departure by shooting us full of holes with his double-barreled word. We should hate to be knocked into the great beyond by an explosion of mush.—Red Lodge Pickett.

HE SHOWED HER.

We sat on the porch of a mountain hotel as shadows of evening dreamily fell, and next to me sat a young man in a suit and tie. And I, an escape from the heat of the town. I ventured to speak, though I never had been.

"How softly the shadows are falling!" said I. "Like showers of down from the wings of the sky, Or like a great veil that it settling in billowy folds over nature's rough face. One seems to have drifted from earth and its bores To far away mystic, elysian shores!" She bowed at her toothpick and pensively sighed. A feathery sigh as she softly replied: "Isn't it lovely!"

"You who are a stranger to scenes such as this Must feel an almost inexpressible bliss To find yourself here in a mountain retreat."

"Mid scenes displays that the world cannot treat. How even as mites we weak mortals appear O'ershadowed by grandeur that faces us here!" It lowered our pride, droops the haughtiest head!" She bowed affirmation and dreamily said: "Three times isn't it!"

I asked if she ever had tasted the bliss Enwrapped in the folds of an innocent kiss; Perhaps a bold question, but we of the West In frankest of phrases our wishes expressed. I dwelt on the rapturous tangles that shot Through the soul when the lips hit each other a swat; Her nose I flushed up just a suggestion of red. As she wiped her cute mouth with her kerchief and said: "I'm from Missouri!" —Denver Post.

GOSSIP AND NEWS GRAB-BOX.

PEOPLE about Deepwood, in Nevada, are wondering how long the body of Lord Dorsey, which was exposed under glass in the cemetery, will retain its lifelike freshness. "Dorsey's tomb," is now one of the sights there. The tomb, cut from Carthage granite, is about 10 feet high, 10 feet wide and five feet high. In its center the coffin is incased around by 12 inches of solid stone, which make it airtight. On the top is a revolving stone, cut in the shape of a bible, which in turning can be made to reveal or conceal a glass pane. Through the glass pane the embalmed body of Dorsey is plainly visible. The widow, who designed the tomb, used the insurance money in his life to carry out the work. Up to the present time the body preserves the freshness of life.

Armies are adding so many curious vehicles to their impedimenta that it is a grave question in some quarters whether their mobility will not be seriously increased in future wars. There were the movable forge, the movable crematorium, the hospital, the ice machine and now comes the traveling disinfecting apparatus. The latter is a wagon so fitted that it can centrally move from camp to camp to disinfect the clothing of the soldiers.

M. Camille Flammarion, at the last session of the Astronomical society of France, presented a portrait of Galileo to his collections. The portrait is authentic. The frame antedates Galileo's time and is of wood, carved with the twelve signs of the zodiac. It appears that M. Flammarion also possesses the telescope which was one of the telescopes made by the great astronomer's own hands. At Galileo's death one of his fingers was cut off as a relic, after the gruesome fashion of those times, and it has been preserved at Florence. It was presented by Donati, the director of the Avezoti observatory, to Flammarion, along with one of Galileo's original telescopes.

Many countries have curious methods of raising money to reduce taxation. In Hesse, Germany, a tax has been put upon bachelors, who now have to pay 25 per cent more in taxes than married men. The result has been that many well-to-do bachelors have emigrated to Prussia.

Some of the best models, asserts a noted New York artist, are prominent society women who would not have the world know they had passed in the "afternoon" in a nude or scantily attired figure in an artist's studio, and are assured that they, too, would make superior models. At first they shrink from the suggestion, but at each renew the conversation, finally consenting to pose upon the pledge of the artist that no one shall ever know about it. The artist keeps his word so far as the privacy of his model is concerned, but there are not a few in New York who can make a close guess as to what woman among their acquaintances posed for a painting of a Venus, a Diana, or a water nymph that was the admiration of the jurors in art at the academy exhibitions.

Under a rule recently adopted by the board of education of New York city, school children no longer be allowed to give presents to their teachers unless the gifts shall be sent anonymously to the teachers' homes. The object of the new regulation is to put an end to favoritism in the public schools, charges having been made that certain teachers were partial to the children of well-to-do parents because of the presents which such youngsters brought them.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia have adopted regulations designed to prohibit theatrical performances which are offensive to decency. Authority to do this was given them by congress just before the close of last March. The police are the censors and are to decide what shows are immoral, though, of course, the final decision rests with the courts.

The regulations are of wide scope. They provide for the arrest of any person who gives part in an improper performance, "whether as an actor, performer, director, manager, exhibitor, lecturer or employee," or who conducts "as proprietor, agent, director or manager of any building in which such performance takes place." The punishment is a fine not exceeding \$50 for each offense. The theatrical license is to be revoked if an improper performance is given in any theater, or if the proprietor of the theater will not be allowed to take out another license for a year either for his original theater or a new one.

Indecency is not defined in the regulations. The prohibition is against any sort of indecency, whether conveyed by speech, gesture, music, or in any other way, and to make sure that everything is included, the commissioners have added a provision that "wherein anything whatsoever shall appear or be in any wise represented or exhibited which in any manner is offensive to common decency."

There is also a provision which a zealous police officer might interpret as prohibiting burlesque or comic opera costumes, for it prohibits actors from "exhibiting themselves in a manner offensive to common decency."

The French state railroads issue stamps for the prepayment of charges on freight shipped in moderate quantities. The shipper buys the stamps and sticks them on the freight bill, which he hands in with the freight. These are used by those who make frequent small shipments to certain large towns, the charges on which are familiar to them. The stamps are of six different denominations from 1 cent to 40 cents, and are so satisfactory that the six great companies are about to adopt them.

MUSIC OPENED HIS HEART.

William Castle was once the most famous of American tenors, and, although his singing days are over, owing to the approach of old age, he is still the genial fellow he always was. He at various times sang the leading roles with Caroline Richings, Parepa Ross, Clara Louise Kellogg and Emma Abbott. Mr. Castle was in Philadelphia the other day on his way to the seashore and was chatting of some old reward when he met the musical world. "You are the queerest characters I ever met," said Mr. Castle, "was the proprietor of the old National Hotel, Terre Haute, Ind. While the guests were at the table he would size up our appetites and then he would say, 'If I know how I'll kin afford to feed you critters for what I get.' On the shelves in the dining room he had cans of preserves which he highly prized. One night I sang a song and he rushed up to me, grasped my hand and shouted: 'Dammie, if I won't give you a can of peaches.'"

SEE REASONS WITH MOSQUITOS.

A woman of New Britain, Conn., who is a Christian Scientist, maintains that mosquitoes have brains and reasoning powers that it is "unpleasant" to kill the "little harmless insects," and that all that is necessary is to reason with them. She says: "If a mosquito is troubling you, just speak to him kindly and say, 'Look here, my friend, you leave me alone and I won't hurt you. I don't believe that he won't bite you! Even if he does his stings won't hurt. I have done this for years and now enjoy waving the pretty little things around and listening to their musical buzz.'"—Kansas City Journal.

BEAUTY BATHING. Is Beauty Healthy? There are 37 Good reasons. BEAUTY HEALTH. What helps Beauty is a good Bath Brush, And to encourage Beauty, we are Selling your choice of 75 and 50c Ones For 25c. Then, too we have Bath Sponges, Bath Soap, Bath Mitts, Bath Salts, Bath Towels, Bath Straps, Bath Tablets, Bath Cologne. Newbro Drug Co. 109 North Main Street.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE RISEN.

FIFTEEN years ago Joseph Haags arrived in Buttes county, Kansas, with 5 cents in his pocket. He went to work for a farmer, with whom he remained five years, saving something from his wages each year. At the end of that time he started farming on his own account. Today he owns 500 acres of land, and has it stocked with a fine herd of cattle. A short time ago he went to Eldorado to bid on another half-section of land, which he had the money to buy. Emile Zola does not write his realistic masterpieces during the midnight hours, which are the somber background in so many of his novels. "I rise at 9 o'clock; I work till 1; I take the morning for my most important work for my novel in hand, for my drama, or for literary criticism," he says, and adds: "In the afternoon I take up what is less important—foreign correspondence and newspaper articles. I have made it a practice to work regularly, and I very seldom break into it. Here the laughter broke forth again with redoubled vigor. Pausing, in his turn, until it had quieted down, he continued: "Of the brightest men in the country." This witty surprise caused tumultuous merriment, which did not subside for a moment after Dr. Henson came forward. There was a gleam in his eye, and everybody was curious to hear how he would treat this unique introduction. He began: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am not half as big a fool as Dr. Vincent—"

ECCLESIASTICAL WIT.

Probably no two ministers in the country are better known than Bishop J. H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church and Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, for many years pastor of the leading Baptist church of Chicago. Bishop Vincent was the leading spirit in the Chautauque assemblies and always on the lookout for attractive speakers. Dr. Henson had prepared a lecture entitled "Fools," and he was eagerly engaged to deliver it as Chautauque. There was an immense audience, and Dr. Vincent introduced him, saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, we are to have a great treat this evening, in the shape of a lecture on 'Fools' by one—"

Here the laughter broke forth again with redoubled vigor. Pausing, in his turn, until it had quieted down, he continued: "Would have you believe?" The lecturer made a graceful bow to his introducer, and the roar that greeted his ready sally was such that it was some time before he could begin his lecture.

WHY HE WAS QUALIFIED.

Hans Jensen, a Dane, recently appeared before the magistrate of the district court held in Garnett, Kas., to be naturalized. At the close of the usual examination the judge asked the applicant: "Hans, are you satisfied with the general conditions in this country? Does this government suit you entirely?" "Yes, yes," answered Hans, "only I would like to see more rain." "You may be sworn," said the judge. "I perceive you already have the Kansas idea."

EXTENSION OF TIME BUFFALO TICKETS.

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