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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.

A DAY OF GRIEF.

In all respects yesterday in Butte was the most sorrowful day the oldest residents can recall. There was a solemn hush everywhere. People conversed in low tones and walked with lighter tread. Every place of business was closed, and what is more noteworthy, every saloon denied admission to the public for the first time in the history of the city or the state.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The Schley inquiry was resumed today at Washington and will drag its slow length along until the facts and fictions connected therewith shall all be exposed to the public eye. Except in the capacity of a witness, Admiral Sampson will not figure in the controversy, though the verdict of the court may indirectly affect the reputation of the man who commanded, even if not present, at the battle of July 3d.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

There seems to be a little flurry in copper stocks. There are several reasons given to account for it. One is that a falling off of 44 per cent in the foreign demand indicates a depression in foreign manufacturing interests; another that the surplus in this country is accumulating, and the price maintained artificially by what is called the copper "trust," for which Butte owes a debt of gratitude to the "trust" if it is true; another that the recent accession of President Roosevelt has slightly disturbed the equanimity of some of the English copper stock holders, and that in their ignorance of conditions in this country they have thrown some shares on the market; another that one Casey, lately connected with the Copper Sellers' company of New York, has issued a circular replete with misstatements respecting the copper market and intended evidently to alarm copper share holders by predicting a collapse.

many and England. It is consoling, however, to realize that the copper market in this country is in strong hands, and that the so-called "trust," instead of being an element of danger, is really just now the mainstay of the market to which every business and labor interest in the copper regions is indebted for prosperity.

THE CASE OF THE DOCTORS.

An impression seems to be current that the physicians summoned to the bedside of the president were grossly mistaken in their diagnosis of the case and that at no time did they apprehend the fatal result that so shocked the nation. That impression does the doctors an injustice. Dr. Herman Myrster, one of the most prominent of the number, prior to the development of alarming symptoms, discussed the case, saying: "Mr. McKinley is by no means out of danger as yet. If he were a young man, accustomed to exercise, I would not hesitate to predict positively that he would recover in the course of a few weeks. As it is, I will make no such statement. He is a man well advanced in years, and over his abdomen there is a layer of fatty tissue several inches thick. These tissues, which were separated by the knife, must be thoroughly joined together, and in much the same condition that they were, before the wound can be said to be thoroughly healed. Very many wounds heal by "second intention," as the president's is doing, and we are not fearful over results in that direction, but there is no telling what complications may ensue. I wish to be perfectly honest and frank in the matter and to treat the president's case just as I would that of a private citizen, but I cannot say, much as I desire to, that he is yet out of danger. Our case is still one to cause us the gravest anxiety, although so far everything has gone most satisfactorily.

DEALING WITH ANARCHISTS.

Just how to deal with anarchists is a problem requiring future solution, but the genius of the American people has triumphed over greater difficulties. An organization of murderers exists whose object is to defeat popular will by assassination, and this organization must be eliminated. On that point all are agreed; there may be differences of opinion as to just how this is to be done but these differences will be adjusted. A way will be found. Some fear that in their present temper men will go too far and pass laws which will have the effect of destroying free speech, but there is no danger of this. Even the most radically inclined know as long as there is government by party the freest discussion of men and measures must be guaranteed. This has always been allowed and always will be allowed under the constitution, but the abuse of this privilege has been so great that a law drawing the line between liberty and license seems to be necessary. The two great political organizations of the United States believe in established and orderly government. Anarchism is opposed to law and order. Both political parties are interested alike in the suppression of anarchy and both will benefit alike by its suppression. So long as the American love for free institutions obtains the government is safe in the hands of a party that believes in a government for the people by the people. It is only when those who advocate lawlessness insist upon being heard, and are heard, who are given encouragement by those who cater to them, hoping to win political triumphs by so doing, that danger becomes apparent. No political party which has the welfare of the nation and the people at heart will compromise with crime or give countenance to criminals. Criminality of utterance leads to criminality of act. The right to have opinions and express them is a precious privilege that will never be taken away. It is a right guaranteed and observed in the two great free governments of the world, American and British, but American leniency has led to the abuse of this right which has been followed by grave results and for protection of all, harsher methods must be used in the future, not for the purpose of preventing free speech but for safe guarding it.

Presidential elections every four years give the people an opportunity to change the policy of their government. When the people have decided that the policy of a party is right, that policy can not be changed except by the people with the ballot. The decision of the people at the polls has always been and always will be to perpetuate the government and not to destroy it. The ballot is the weapon used by Americans. The bullet is used by anarchists. We have preserved our free institutions by the ballot, and will continue to preserve them in the same manner. Anarchists believe that all rulers are despots and oppressors of the people whether they be elected by the people or be hereditary monarchs. They believe in the abrogation of all laws, in chaos instead of order, in license instead of liberty. Anarchists do not believe in republicanism, democracy, populism or prohibition. They are opposed to the people, and why should not the people, who believe that authority must be exercised by some power created by the people and sustained by them, be opposed to anarchists? States have the power to pass laws for the suppression of anarchists, such laws will be passed, and that state which neglects or refuses to pass them will not have done its duty to the other states of the union.

President Roosevelt has appointed W. B. Ridgely of Springfield, Ill., comptroller of the currency. It is known that President McKinley had selected Mr. Ridgely as the successor of Comptroller Dawes, and his appointment by President Roosevelt proves that he intends as far as possible to carry out the plans of President McKinley.

MONTANA'S TRIBUTE.

Thursday, September 19, 1901, is a day that will long be remembered in Montana. Impressive memorial services were held all over the state. Men of all creeds and faiths joined together. Beautiful tributes were laid upon the bier of the dead president. Never before have the people of this state been more strongly united, more loyal and more firmly resolved that the government at Washington shall continue to live. The services in Butte were remarkable, solemn and impressive. The spacious Auditorium was packed with tearful people. The addresses of ex-Governor Rickards, ex-Senator Mantle, Col. Dolman and Professor Young moved and comforted. At Helena, Justice Milburn, Col. Sanders and Bishop Brondel addressed large audiences and moved them to tears as they recounted the virtues of the president and the man. Bishop Brondel voiced the sentiment of the American people in his condemnation of anarchy. He said: "Murder is ever execrated but when it touches the life of one who rules 30,000,000 of free and enlightened people in time of peace, under the form of friendship, against one appreciated as he deserved to be, words fail to express our horror and indignation at this most infamous crime. But it is not enough for us as citizens and Christians to express our indignation and sorrow. We must be armed against the enemy who caused this calamity. The individual who was a fool will meet his deserts, but it is anarchy that all are called upon to combat."

At Great Falls, as elsewhere in the state, business was suspended and the people met together in the opera house, for memorial services. Elks, Knights of Pythias, G. A. R. and Spanish war veterans attended in a body. Eloquent addresses were made by Senator Gibson, C. M. Webster and Sam Stevenson. Senator Gibson's remarks were remarkably virile. Of President McKinley he said: "While no human power can call him back to earth and place him again at the head of the nation, yet we can resolve, in the presence of this national bereavement, that our love of country shall be stronger than ever and that we will be more loyal than we have ever been to the great principles that underlie our government—a government established by Washington and his illustrious compeers, and made stronger, infinitely stronger, by the life and death of the immortal Lincoln. And so we may confidently believe the tragic death of President McKinley will make this nation stronger and better and more mindful of the principles of justice and humanity than it has ever been during its unparalleled history."

The resolutions adopted condemn not alone the criminal who killed President McKinley but also the secret, cowardly bands and societies of assassins, their fanatic votaries and unthinking sympathizers. In Bozeman, Red Lodge, Billings, Big Timber, Miles City, Phillipsburg, Deer Lodge, Anaconda, Hamilton, Missoula—in short, in every city, town and hamlet of the state men and women gathered together to mourn the great ruler who has passed from among us and to silently renew allegiance to the greatest and freest government on earth.

AN HARMONIOUS FRIEND.

That anarchists have among them geniuses can not be denied by any one who has ever given a cursory glance at their horrid literature. They believe in universal destruction, in order that from the ruins may arise an Utopia, peopled by anarchists alone. What would follow they do not seem to know or care. Judging from present day anarchists the ideal place of abode would be a land flowing with beer, plenty of tin dippers handy. In a recent issue of "Free Society," published by Abraham Isaak, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the plot to assassinate the president, is a poem. It is a remarkable production of a diseased mind. It is addressed to Gaetano Bresci, the man who assassinated King Humbert of Italy, is from the pen of Voltaire De Cleve of Philadelphia, and is entitled "Marsh-Bloom." It is as follows:

Requiem, requiem, requiem, Blood-red blossom of poison stem Broken for Man. Swamp-sunk leafage and dungeon bloom, Seeded bearer of royal doom, What now is the ban? What to thee is the island grave With desert wind and desolate woe? Will thy silence Death? Can they weigh thee now with the heaviest stone? Can they lay aught on thee with "Be alone," That hast conquered breath? Lo, "It is finished"—a man for a king! Mark you well who have done this thing. The flower has roots; Bitter and rank grow the things of the sea; Ye shall know what sap ran thick in the tree, When ye pluck its fruits.

Requiem, requiem, requiem, Sleep on, sleep on, accursed of them Who work our pain; A wild Marsh-blossom shall blow again From a buried root in the slime of men, On the day of the Great Red Rain. Who can not see in these lines the undulating beauty of the rattlesnake, as it coils to strike? Its fangs drop poison, and the hiss of the serpent is heard. It is a deadly thing, the offspring of a fiend.

The action of a Denver judge, who found it necessary to suspend the district attorney and appoint a special prosecutor to present the cases of alleged jury bribing to a special grand jury, goes to show that alleged crookedness of officials is confined to no special locality in the United States.

Senator Wellington in a letter to W. A. Croft, a personal friend at Washington, denies that he made the remarks attributed to him. He denies that he gave any interview to a newspaper expressing indifference to the shooting of President McKinley, and claims that he refused again and again to say anything for publication, "for the reason that McKinley had done me such injury as I could never forgive, and I felt that it would be better to say nothing at this time," quoting his words. Senator Wellington adds that he was appalled at the crime of Czolgoz, as it strikes at the government itself. He advocates the passage of some drastic law to prevent another national tragedy like that enacted at Buffalo. All this sounds well, but it seems like deathbed repentance. If Senator Wellington has not given his case away by admitting that he could never forgive President McKinley for a real or fancied injury, he has come near it. Unconsciously, perhaps, he has used in his letter to Mr. Croft some of the identical words attributed to him in the alleged interview which has caused him to be execrated by good men. That Senator Wellington may clear himself many are charitable enough to desire, but that he can do so in a manner satisfactory to all the people is doubtful.

President Scovel of the University of Wooster, Ohio, says that the peril menacing us today is our laxness in maintaining the limitations of personal liberty. "The social ideal," he says, "cries out for more liberty, for more light and air and food and clothing, for more homes and education and good taste, for more equality of opportunity, as well as legal protection, for all the ten thousand rills of happiness which God's order, if once comprehended and obeyed, is ready to send down the scarred furrows of this inevitably sorrowful life. But it demands no liberty for that which poisons the very air and sunshine, and shadows the gladness and parches life's surfaces into desert. Liberty for virtue, none for vice. Liberty for moral health, none for smallpox. Like Christ with the whip of small cords, the Christian ideal can be fierce against the destroyers of men. The limitation of personal liberty is the true way to construct genuine personal liberty."

A French engineer named Mercadier has invented a multiplex telegraph system which has recently been given a trial between London and Glasgow. By the Mercadier system it is possible to send twelve different messages over the same wire at the same time, and can be duplexed by which 24 messages may be sent in the same manner. As explained, the apparatus is simple. "The wire is attached at either end to twelve sending wires and in another case to twelve receivers. At the sending end the currents are interrupted by twelve rapidly vibrating metal reeds, each reed vibrating at a different speed. At the receiving end are twelve telephone receivers with membranes of different thickness, capable of vibrating at a certain rate, but no other. The different rates of these receivers are identical with the rates of the reeds at the sending station." Now it is in order for some one to invent a multiplex system of telegraphy that can be operated without wires.

The speech of President McKinley at Buffalo, his farewell address to the American people, will wield a potent influence in the future deliberations of his party. President McKinley was always the wise leader. He saw far into the future. His judgment was ever sound, and his advice, when followed, never led astray. There is much in this paragraph: "The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pleasing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not, if, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

Henry Clews thinks that anarchy is encouraged by giving publicity to those who commit horrible crimes, and that vanity often leads to murder. There may be much or little in this, according to one's way of thinking. The fool who fired the Ephesian dome does not live in history. He committed the crime in order that he might become famous, but the wise old Greeks denied him the glory he sought. There may be those of the present day ready to commit murder that they may be talked about, but there are so many easier and safer ways to achieve notoriety that killing need not be resorted to by one tortured with vanity.

The words used by Senator Wellington in replying to a reporter who asked him for an expression of opinion on the assassination were these: "I have nothing to say. McKinley and I are enemies. He has been guilty of an unpardonable offense toward me. I cannot say anything good for him, and I do not think it is just to say anything bad. I despise the man. I have no use for him, and there is no reason for my saying anything. I am totally indifferent in the matter."

General W. J. Palmer, originator of the Denver & Rio Grande system and the Rio Grande Western, has distributed \$1,000,000 out of the sale of the last named road among his late associates and employees. That money could not have been disposed of in a wiser and more just manner even if he had founded and endowed a library with it.

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THE MURDER CASE.

Judge McClerman did a splendid piece of work in the interest of public morality when in the Brown murder case, in which the defendant had been found guilty of second degree murder for cutting his wife's throat with a razor, his honor gave the prisoner the limit of 60 years. That the jury did not find Brown guilty of first degree murder struck many people as inexplicable. It was argued that if Brown was guilty he should be adjudged guilty of the capital offense, and that otherwise he should be discharged as innocent. However, the jury probably brought in the only verdict possible, and Judge McClerman this morning gave it dramatic effect by passing the 60-year sentence, which will be long enough to dispose of any further desire to shed innocent blood on the part of the culprit. Crimes against women are of late as atrocious as they are frequent. Nearly every day some helpless woman is beaten or killed, yet seldom is the crime adequately punished. Judge McClerman's act this morning was a distinct and pleasing ovation.

In several communities men have been banished for utterances derogatory to the late president. It speaks well for the people of these communities that the citizens went no further. The despicable wretches who condemn good government and good men can receive no worse punishment than social ostracism.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani recently celebrated her sixty-second birthday with a primitive Hawaiian feast, at which raw fish and poi were the principal dishes. Judge Estee and other Americans were invited guests.

Among those who spoke at Missoula on Memorial day was Dr. Reed, president of the Montana College of Agriculture. Dr. Reed said that yellow journalism is in league with anarchy. All Americans agree with Dr. Reed.

George Fred Williams, who has been in Europe, is home again, but he is not making extensive preparations to run for governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Williams is among the retired.

Senator Wellington says he is not concerned about the action of the Baltimore club which expelled him. Probably not, but the United States senate is to be heard from.

The Salt Lake Tribune suggests that the Schley inquiry be called off as the verdict will not be accepted either way it goes. The suggestion is a good one.

Mr. Parker, the colored man, who is alleged to have captured Czolgoz, may also find it necessary to demand a court of inquiry.

The bullet that killed President McKinley was not poisoned. The same can not be said of the heart of the assassin.

The same swamp that breeds malaria may grow pond lilies, but that is no reason why it should not be drained.

CHAT WITH TRAVELERS

"I heard a good story today on Judge I. G. Denny, now a resident of your city, where he enjoys a good law practice," said a Missoula gentleman visiting in Butte. "Judge Denny denies the story, but it is vouched for by one of his best friends. He was seated in his office the other day when a man dressed in mining garb walked in. It did not take him long to explain his business—a dispute over a mining claim of value. As explained by his caller, Judge Denny saw that it was what lawyers call a good case and visions of a big, fat fee danced through his brain as he became more affable. Terms were almost agreed upon, when the stranger suddenly scrutinized Judge Denny closely and asked: "You used to be prosecuting attorney of Missoula county, didn't you?" "Yes," replied the judge, wonderingly. "That settles it, I can't employ you," said the man as he arose and prepared to leave. "Why? may I inquire?" suavely asked the judge. "I'll tell you, if you really want to know. You prosecuted me once for horse stealing and failed to convict. I was innocent, of course, but all the facts were against me, and a lawyer that couldn't convict on that evidence is not the man I want to attend to my business. Good day."

our thoughts go back to other days." "Indeed it does," replied the other. We are not likely to be called out before our meal is finished. In Virginia City in the early days some one would be likely to come in and give the sign, and we would have to go. I would hate to leave this corn now. We didn't have any corn in those days, but had enough excitement to make up for all the good eating we lost."

Just then a newsboy came in and an Inter Mountain was purchased. "Think of getting a newspaper for a nickel," continued the last speaker. "I paid \$16 a quarter for the Virginia City Post in 1865. By the way, I saw a copy of the old Post today. It recalled old times. Do you remember when we first heard of Lincoln's assassination?" "Yes," was the reply, "and there were no more rebels and union men after that. We were all Americans—after one fool had been killed."

"Choir boys are to receive a general as well as a musical education in a choir school, which will be opened in connection with the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in the old building on the Cathedral grounds, New York, during October said E. R. Titus, a traveling representative of a musical instrument house of Gotham as he took a seat in a group of gossipers in the Finlen this forenoon.

"The school, which will be under the control of the Board of Trustees of the cathedral, will be in charge of a clergyman who has a wide experience in teaching boys and is thoroughly conversant with modern methods of instruction. The curriculum is being arranged with the advice and assistance of several of the foremost educators in this city.

"Choir boys will receive their education free, rendering in return for it only their services in the choir. The ages of the boys must be between nine and twelve years. In exceptional cases, where there has been previous vocal training of a satisfactory character, older boys may be taken. It's a great scheme, don't you think so?"

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