

DAILY INTER MOUNTAIN

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1901.

GREAT LAROC CONFERENCE.

The doom of the demagogue has been sounded. The handwriting is on the wall. It tells him that his finish is in sight. The great labor leaders of the country, like Gompers, Mitchell and...

At the conference yesterday between the representatives of labor and capital the following statement was given out: This committee shall be known as the industrial department of the National Civic Federation. The scope and province of this department shall be to do what may seem best to promote industrial peace...

That at all times representatives of employers and workers, organized or unorganized, should confer for the adjustment of differences or disputes before an acute stage is reached, and thus avoid or minimize the number of strikes or lockouts.

That actual agreements as to conditions under which labor shall be performed should be encouraged, and that when agreements are made, the terms should be faithfully adhered to both in letter and in spirit by both parties.

This department, either as a whole or a sub-committee by it appointed, shall, when required, act as a quorum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, provided in its opinion the subject is one of sufficient importance.

This department will not consider abstract industrial problems.

This department assumes no power of arbitration unless such powers be conferred by both parties to a dispute.

This department shall adopt a set of by-laws for its government.

Officers were elected and committees appointed as follows: Chairman, Senator Marcus A. Hanna; vice chairmen, Samuel Gompers and Oscar Strauss; treasurer, Charles A. Moore; secretary, Ralph M. Easley; committee on by-laws, Oscar Strauss, E. R. Calloway, James H. Eckels, John J. McCook, Samuel Gompers and Harry Hite.

It readily appears from the above that the movement is of prodigious importance to the people of this country. It is fraught with consequences more momentous than were ever before contemplated. The men identified with the conference are the trusted champions of the cause of labor in the United States on the one hand and the most prominent representatives of capital and industrial progress on the other.

In the past the leaders of both sides have been kept apart by the rantings of demagogues, the influence of politicians and the inventions of a partisan press, destitute alike of responsibility and patriotism. Such influences hereafter will be cast aside. Honest and intelligent labor will meet honest and intelligent capital for a fair discussion of the rights and grievances of each.

They will regulate industrial affairs on a business basis and for mutual protection and benefit. They will settle labor disputes by arbitration. They will arrange wage scales without bitterness. They will prevent strikes by mutual concessions. They will insist on good local government, kick out of office every man known to be corrupt, insist on low taxes, equal and exact justice and the free exercise of every political right.

TIMBER CASES.

The newspapers which refer to the timber hearing lately in progress in this state as "the case against Senator Clark," give forth inadvertently a wrong impression. The case is not against any man in particular. It relates wholly to the question of the regularity of certain timber entries and sales. At first the charge was made that the land office officials at Helena and Missoula were guilty of misconduct in the matter, and a few democratic organs maliciously attacked the reputation of those officials, though no particle of evidence had ever been obtained against them.

The fact that the Filipinos do not want self-government makes no difference to the democratic congress. They are ready to run the Filipino government without the consent of the governed.

THE SCHLEY VERDICT.

Many people who have followed the proceedings and read the verdict of the naval board in the Schley investigation have formed an impression that on many important points the views of the majority of the board and those of the minority radically disagreed. They are in error. That the members reached opposite conclusions on some points is true; but it is equally true that in many important particulars they were unanimous against the rear admiral. The three judges were of the same opinion as to the following points, as stated in the verdict:

That Schley should not have made the retrograde movement to the westward with his squadron; that he should have tried to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance to the harbor of Santiago on May 29 and 30; that he did not do his utmost to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31; that the famous "loop" in the battle of Santiago was a blunder and delayed the fleet in its attack; that his official reports on the coal supply and coaling facilities were "inaccurate and misleading"; that he did an injustice to Hodgson by publishing only a part of the "damn the Texas" correspondence.

It is these points of the verdict upon which there is no division among the judges. They involve the questions which the friends of Admiral Schley desire to make the subject of a congressional investigation. They form the charges under which Rear Admiral Schley is not content to rest, as both he and his supporters feel that they do him an injustice. They are sufficient to disprove the general impression that Admiral Dewey totally dissented from the decision of his colleagues on the board.

The unfortunate controversy might be happily ended if congress would extend a vote of thanks to Admiral Schley for his splendid and effective services at the battle of Santiago bay, and, to use a slang expression, "let it go at that."

WHAT SHAFORTH SAID.

According to all accounts, yesterday was a field-day for the democracy in congress. Not in a long time has the minority party had so many opportunities to exhibit its lack of consistency, tact and judgment, and at no time has it so fully improved its chances in this regard.

Mr. Shaforth of Colorado was among those who took a leading part in showing with what agility the democracy can execute a political hand-spring and reverse its position upon even the most vital party tenets.

During the course of the debate Mr. Shaforth cut a large swath as a defender of the minority's position on the tariff bill. The controversy drifted toward a discussion of the form of government desirable for the Filipinos.

Mr. Mercer of Iowa made the statement that the Filipinos do not desire self-government. "They want only a protectorate," said he. Then, like a thunderbolt, came Shaforth's ready answer: "I care not what the Filipinos want. I am only concerned with what the American people want."

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Shaforth was wrong on two distinct propositions. He and his colleagues have shrieked anathemas at the republican party for what they termed "governing without the consent of the governed."

And now comes Shaforth, reversing himself on this vital issue, splintering his party platform and making kindling wood of the imperialistic plank. The American people in the last election distinctly said what they wanted. Their indorsement of the republican party's Philippine policy was as flattering and emphatic as could be asked for.

The handwriting on the wall is in legible characters, and the democracy must shut its eyes and reverse its memory before the plain verdict of the American people can be lost sight of or democracy's position forgotten. Really the lack of foresight of the minority's members is amazing, and the memory of democrats is a wonderfully intricate and convenient piece of machinery.

For the good of the party, such orators as Mr. Shaforth should be bottled up and a special committee appointed to sit on the cork.

THE MINORITY'S POSITION.

Interesting in the extreme is the portion of yesterday's dispatches from Washington telling how Richardson, democratic house leader, defined the minority's position on the Philippine tariff bill. Since the tactics of the minority were first put into use it has been supposed there was no peg upon which democrats wished to hang their hopes. The minority went ahead with its campaign of obstruction, fighting hammer and tongs, and nobody appeared to know just what was aimed at by congressmen who fired off their oratorical artillery in criticism of the bill.

Yesterday the minority showed its hand and played its last card, contributing not a little to the gaiety of the occasion. After all the stir and bluster made against the bill, the substitute offered by the minority was little short of a laughing stock.

A triumphant majority taunted the democrats with their lack of resources. Republican members jeered the obstructionists and asked them to trot out the ablest party wheel-horse and have him define the party's position on the Philippine tariff. Then Richardson, the democratic leader, came to the rescue, and the minority executed a somersault from the frying-pan into the fire, throwing out an invitation of its policy as it went.

Mr. Richardson proposed to substitute "a bill reducing the tariff laws and internal revenue laws now in force in other portions of the United States, to a revenue basis and to apply the same to all portions of the United States, including

the Philippine islands, to be in effect until order has been restored there and the Filipinos permitted, with the aid of the United States, to establish a stable and independent government."

This resolution sounds for all the world like a page from the note-book of Grover Cleveland. It reminds the people of the country of the time when the tariff went to a revenue basis and the business of the country went to smash. Democracy is in a bad way when its political mechanics can turn out nothing better in the way of a paramount issue than the old bones of contention upon which the party watch-dogs have been gnawing for years.

The vote yesterday on the tariff bill was 163 to 128. Had it been submitted to the people of the country upon the basis of Richardson's substitute the majority recorded in denunciation of a revenue tariff—which is another name for free trade—would have been overwhelming. The people of Montana would rise as one man to repudiate this pernicious doctrine in unmistakable terms. A fresh outbreak of the financial and industrial disasters bred by a free trade policy is as unwelcome as a plague.

A RIGOROUS CLIMATE.

Time out of mind the Northwest has been regarded as the source of all climatic fury. Its storms and snowslides, cloudbursts and other elemental disturbances have been pointed out as examples of a state of agitation which is peculiar to mountainous regions. This criticism, however, is a grievous error. The Tacoma Ledger quotes from the records and confounds critics of the Northwest. Reviewing the year's fatalities caused by the rigorous climate of the East the Ledger says:

Every winter there comes from the Middle West and the East a series of horrid stories. Tales are told of men and women frozen to death on the highway; of trains buried in the drifts; of flocks and herds lost in the blizzards. Everywhere, too, the stories are told as being something without precedent. Every winter hundreds of lives are lost, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. Humanity in the performance of its ordinary duties is subject to violent hardships. The motor-man grows rigid at his post; the driver falls from his seat, the lines frosted to his dead fingers. The incidents of torture and death are beyond classification or counting.

In summer there are different tales. The sun blazes without mercy, burning the life from man and beast. Fields wither under the pitiless heat, springs dry, blossoms are scorched, and the harvest comes not. In cities there is vain gasping for breath. People pray for a cooling breeze, and the cyclone comes for answer. They long for refreshing rain, and out of the sky there bursts the fury of the electric bolt, death and destruction in its train.

In the Pacific Northwest there is neither heat nor cold, killing frost nor blighting heat. All the year there is comfort. The people go about their tasks fearing nothing of the elements. When they read of the terrors to which the residents of other localities are subject, it is with a feeling of wonder and of pity. Why freeze or burn, or court the tornado and the lightning? Really, we of the Northwest, secure from these afflictions, are unable to answer.

These observations have direct application to Montana. It is the privilege of the people of this state to enjoy pleasant surroundings in summer when residents of the East are sweltering. In winter an even temperature renders Montana people healthy and happy during the period in which residents of less favored sections contract insidious diseases in the process of alternately freezing and thawing. In point of climatic advantages, the state of Montana upon the East beaten on every point upon which estimates of comfortable and healthful surroundings are made.

In his speech at Buffalo, the last one that the late President McKinley ever delivered, he said:

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce in the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

The free trade democratic organs, quoting the above language, use it as an argument in favor of general reciprocity and against protection. Mr. McKinley never intended it should be so construed. He favored reciprocity only as to such articles as could be imported without interfering with the products of American labor. He did not favor free sugar from Cuba nor free wool from South America by means of a reciprocity treaty. He favored only the reciprocal exchange of non-competitive articles.

The misconstruction or garbling of his language by sophistical and unfair democratic organs will fall ignominiously to influence public sentiment in this country.

The total foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, showed an increase for the year of \$101,612,435. The increase at the port of New York was \$19,412,073. American vessels carried only \$127,843,769 of the total merchandise, while \$1,056,901,672 was carried in foreign bottoms.

The tariff bill passed in congress yesterday provides for duties upon all goods entering the Philippines from the United States, the duties to go into the Philippine treasury. Just what there is about this measure to cause democrats to make such exhibitions of themselves as they did yesterday is not plain.

It is said that the tree which bears the best fruit is always full of clubs, and there is reason to believe that all bills which promise well for the republican party will meet with hard knocks from the democratic minority.

Yesterday the minority in congress was smoked out of its hole and forced to declare its position on the tariff question.

PRESS COMMENT.

Most people get along without singing "Lead, Kindly Light" until it is time for their eyes to go shut.—Buffalo Times.

It is said that King Edward is to have no larderer, William Waldorf Astor would have been so happy in the job.—Chicago Journal.

The Boers evidently expect to keep the war up long enough to get acquainted with all the important generals on the English payroll.—Washington Star.

Judging from some features of the president's message, this document may be regarded as another form of "Winning the West."—Buffalo Express.

The educational test for immigrants unfortunately will not meet the case of the anarchists, many of whom are educated too much for their own good.—Inter Ocean.

The liberal and public-spirited manner in which the president's message was received shows that the old-fashioned partisan editor has about disappeared.—Washington Post.

The president, too, believes that the noble red man should be given his lot, and made to live upon it or earn his way all his people who amount to anything do.—Kansas City Star.

Bright Ideas of Montana Editors

One of the greatest questions now claiming the attention of the department of the interior is that of Indian education. After three decades of education the Indian is no better off than he was in the beginning. He attends school for a number of years and then goes back to his tribe, dons his blanket and moccasins and forgets all about it. The department of Indian affairs has concluded that more practical methods are necessary and in future the Indian will be taught to work and an attempt will be made to elevate his home surroundings.—Dillon Tribune.

As we expected, President Roosevelt has dealt ably with the irrigation question in his message. He argues strongly for government aid, showing that private effort is too feeble, that the states separately cannot entirely solve the problem. He urges that appropriations be not over large, and that time be taken to ascertain where capital can best be expended to accomplish what is sought. He points out the danger of helping individuals rather than the people as a whole, maintaining that work should be under control of experts, or directed by their experience and wisdom. Altogether the friends of irrigation could scarcely ask for an abler champion than our wide-awake and progressive chief magistrate.—Tri-County News.

BUTTE CURRENT NOTES

Orten Bros.—Pianos and organs. The funeral of Mrs. Agnes Welch took place this afternoon from 117 East Broadway.

T. O. S. of A. ball Christmas, Renshaw hall. An enjoyable ball was given at Renshaw hall by the Carpenters and Joiners' union last evening.

Finest line of smokers' novelties at Christie & Leys.

While chopping timber in the Ohio mine yesterday Patrick Boylan almost cut off his left hand.

Dr. Hanson, surgeon and specialist, Silver Bow block, X-ray examinations. The valves for the heating plant of the public library are now on the way to Butte from Kewaree, Ill.

J. G. Bates, tuner, Montana Music Co., 119 N. Main st., Tel. 504.

A concert will be given at the First Presbyterian church this evening by the Christian Endeavor society.

"Butte Above and Below Ground," \$1 a copy, at the P. O. News Stand.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Williams, 149 West Daily street, Walkerville, are the happy parents of an infant son.

Bowling, pool, billiards, Thornton hotel basement. Finest alley and parlors.

Ida Davidson has begun an action for divorce against Thomas Davidson, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment.

Rev. Leslie W. Sprague of Helena will speak at the Unitarian church tomorrow evening on "Why I Am a Unitarian."

We are the agents of the Hall Safe Co.; large safes made to order, smaller sizes carried in stock. Montana Liquor company.

Adaline McCoard, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McCoard, 1233 West Granite street, died Tuesday of diphtheria.

Mullins Broadway and Academy, pipes and smokers' articles, Xmas candies and nuts at wholesale prices. Big inducements to institutions.

Johnnie Hobson, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, 621 1/2 West Park street, was run over and painfully injured yesterday while trying to jump on a bob sled.

William Gulian, newspaper man, who was so severely injured by being thrown from a cutter last week, is rapidly improving, and will be able to leave the hospital next week.

A man giving his name as James McDonald created much amusement in police circles yesterday by causing the arrest of a woman on a charge of having robbed him of 35 cents.

Owing to trouble with the Musicians' Union the Sutton's theater musicians did not play last night, and the closing performance of "The Burgomaster" was marked by a piano accompaniment.

Frisco Nell and Kate Dooley created much excitement on the flats yesterday by indulging in a furious sleighride while under the influence of liquor. The police were finally forced to take a hand and arrest one of the women.

The Fair, formerly 11 Hamilton, now 225 East Park, carries the largest line of

NEWBRO'S.

- MUSIC ROLLS at Newbro's. SCISSOR CASES at Newbro's. POKER SETS at Newbro's. CIGAR CASES at Newbro's. CIGARETTE CASES at Newbro's. PIPES, in leather cases, at Newbro's. IMPORTED CIGARS at Newbro's. DOMESTIC CIGARS at Newbro's. XMAS CANDIES at Newbro's. KODAK CAMERAS at Newbro's. ATOMIZER SETS at Newbro's. PHOTO ALBUMS at Newbro's. Cut Glass Water Bottles at Newbro's. Cut Glass Perfume Bottles at Newbro's. TRAVELING SETS at Newbro's. SAFETY RAZOR SETS at Newbro's. CIGAR HOLDERS at Newbro's. DRESSING MIRRORS at Newbro's. STATUARY at Newbro's. Military Hair Brushes at Newbro's. Bronze Photo Frames at Newbro's. Buy your PIPES at Newbro's. KODAKS at Newbro's. CAMERAS at Newbro's. CHRISTMAS CANDIES at Newbro's. MANICURE SETS at Newbro's. TOILET SETS at Newbro's. LADIES' POCKETBOOKS at Newbro's. CHATELAINE BAGS at Newbro's. PERFUMES for Christmas at Newbro's. Albums for kodak pictures at Newbro's. Cut Glass Powder Boxes at Newbro's. HUYLER'S CANDY at Newbro's.

NEWBRO'S. dolls at the lowest prices, no exception anywhere. Toys, games, shaving sets, pretty china pieces and sets, mechanical toys.

The Parlor. If it did not look right Thanksgiving day, if you were just a trifle mortified because the paper was soiled in places, if you were ashamed of the dinginess of the old style paper on the walls, ring us up or drop in and select the newest and brightest of wall paper and we'll make that parlor a thing of beauty that will win for you the congratulations of your guests Christmas day. The bill will be so modest you will hardly notice it. SCHATZLEIN PAINT COMPANY No. 14 West Broadway

Washington Camp No. 1. P. O. S. of A. has elected the following officers: President, George Baskerville; vice president, J. B. Harber; master of forms, William Rogers; conductor, Moses McMurray; secretary, J. R. Renfrey; treasurer, W. R. Young; inspector, C. F. Pusey; guard, R. C. Whitman; trustee, William R. Evans. On the Tyburn Hill. On Tyburn Hill, on hanging day, Cutthroat and thief and gallant stay; Nob's and dandy, sober cit, Mercer and draper, fop and wit, And chattering bells in fine array. My Lady's coach obstructs the way— Gilt Cupids on its panels flit And languishing doth Beauty sit On Tyburn Hill. "A highwayman is hanged," they say. My lady smiles. "Tis like a play." "Lud! Lud! A proper man and fit." "Tis hoped he'll make a fight for it" these be the passing prayers men pray On Tyburn Hill. McCrea Pickering in January Smart Set.

Cut Glass For Christmas. There is nothing so appropriate for a present as cut glass. We have just unpacked a large shipment direct from the Libbey factory, which contains new shapes and cuttings, excelling anything ever before produced. We are agents for Libbey's Elmore and Sultana cuttings, which are two of their prettiest designs. Our Window Display. This week contains some of the finest pieces Libbey makes. The Mammoth Cut Glass Lamp. Was manufactured for us, and is the finest and largest piece of cut glass ever in this country. We have Punch bowls from .50 to \$1.50. Berry bowls from \$6 to \$15. Vases from \$3.00 to \$7.50. Plates from \$3.00 to \$4.00. Wine sets from \$20 to \$80. Whisky sets from \$20 to \$50. Claret sets from \$35 to \$50. And a great many small pieces. Don't fail to see this display before the choice pieces are gone. DAVIS & WEIMESARY CO. 20 N. Main St., Butte.

Jewelry Bargain Prices. Getting in so late and only being able to get a small corner of the store, and opening so late, we are largely overstocked with HOLIDAY GOODS At a Sacrifice. Ladies' hunting case, 14-carat gold filled 20-year case, Waltham or Elgin works ..... \$2.50 Men's hunting case, 14-carat gold filled 20-year case, Waltham or Elgin works ..... \$12.50 Fourteen carat solid gold, Waltham or Elgin, cheapest on earth \$25.00 Rogers Bros.' 1847 knives and forks, six of each, set ..... \$3.75 Same make sugar tongs .... \$1.00 Same make butter knife .... \$1.00 Baby set, knife, fork and spoon ..... 25c 75c and 50c cuff buttons, gold plate ..... 25c Sterling cigar cutter, steel blade ..... 75c Sterling stamp boxes ..... \$1.00 Sterling cloth brush ..... \$3.00 Sterling napkin ring ..... \$2.00 Sterling tea strainer ..... \$2.50 ED MAYER, 65 West Park

Fine Fancy Pipes Meerschaum French Brier. Finest In Boxes. P. C. Gillis & Co. Main Street, Owsley Block Next to the Corner of Park