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THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902.

Silver is selling at a lower price today than it was in the days of Moses. This makes it bad for the present Moses Bryan.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox's nose is out of joint and Laura Jean Libby has draped herself in sackcloth and sits weeping in the ashes of despair. They have fallen down utterly in the competition with Butte.

If Mr. Heinze can add Mary MacLane to his able staff of press fakery he can command the ear of the people. Mr. Heinze already has the eye of the people, of which he is the cynosure. The solitary shade tree of Butte bows its head in adoration and claps its hands as he passes along his imperial way. But if he had Mary, the Maid of the Mountains, he could dispense with a regiment of others, who are so numerous that they are getting their wires crossed.

The citizens of Southbridge, Mass., have declined to accept \$20,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a public library. But it wasn't a case of super-heated conscientiousness on the part of the Southbridgers. They declined Mr. Carnegie's well-meant offer of \$20,000 because one of their own citizens raised the iron-master out of the game by offering \$50,000 and a site, which is a slight more than Mr. Carnegie's offer. They took no violent offense at Mr. Carnegie, however, as ex-Governor Stone would have done, and returned him a handsome vote of thanks.

General Warren, who was sheriff here 39 years ago, who has made a study of copper and is a man of rational judgment on industrial and commercial affairs generally, does not look for the speedy exhaustion of the Butte mines. He points to the Rio Tinto of Spain, the world's great copper producer today, which was producing copper before the time of Christ. "I do not know how much it produced at that time," said the general, "but it was being worked in the primitive way in vogue in those days, and the world knows what it has done since that time." General Warren's view is undoubtedly correct. When Butte babies are gray and have shuffled into the lean and slippered pantaloons, Butte will be booming and the mines getting down toward pay-dirt.

UNCLE SAM'S GREATNESS.

It is well that Americans should pause occasionally in their onward march and take a look at their own greatness. The May Forum helps us do this in an article written by Henry Gannett, chief geographer of the United States geological survey. From this article we glean some figures not hitherto published and which are well calculated to make Americans proud of themselves as a nation.

One in 20 of the people of the world owe allegiance to Uncle Sam. In numbers, we are exceeded by China, which has more than one-fourth of the earth's inhabitants; the British empire, with nearly one-fourth, and Russia, with about one-twelfth. All the people of China and 85 per cent of those of the British empire represent an early civilization; the Russians promise a high civilization in the future, while the United States stands for the highest type of the civilization of today. After us in numbers are Germany, with 3.7 per cent of the earth's population; Austria-Hungary and Japan, with 3 per cent each; and France, with 2.5 per cent.

With only one-twentieth of the earth's population, we have subdued and devoted to the use of man not less than one-fourth of the cultivated land of the earth; that is, more than India or China, with their enormous population; and out 400,000,000 acres of land under cultivation produce in such profusion as to give us pre-eminence in most of the products of agriculture. Of the wheat of the earth we contribute 21 per cent, which is more than any other nation. Russia produces but 15 per cent, and France but 12 per cent. We export from one-fourth to one-third of our crop to supply the deficiencies of Europe. Indian corn, one of the gifts of the New World to the Old, still finds its home in American soil; for four-fifths of the world's crop is grown in North America, and not less than 75 per cent in the United States.

In mining the showing is favorable to us. Of course, in this branch of industry we enjoy the possession of an abundance of ores easily mined and worked, which fact is our chief advantage. Of the coal of the earth we produce 23 per cent—more even than Great Britain, which is now producing 27 per cent. Of petroleum we produce 43 per cent, being exceeded in this product by Russia, which produces more than half the world's total. Of gold we produce 31 per cent, and of silver 23 per cent, being the leading producer of

both metals from our mines; 34 per cent of the pig iron comes from our furnaces, and 37 per cent of the steel is produced in our crucibles and converters. There is no other country on earth which approaches this production. Germany's share in the world's product of iron ore is less than one-fourth, and of pig iron only a little more than one-fifth. Her steel product is only about two-thirds as large as ours. Great Britain produces half as much iron ore and two-thirds as much pig iron as this country does, and her steel product is just one-half as large as ours.

These figures suggest an extraordinary efficiency for the American artisan, which is borne out by examination of the figures of production and of occupations. The average gross manufactured product, per hand, in the United States has a value of \$1,900 per annum. The French artisan, under the same definition, produces \$650; the English artisan, \$485; and the German, \$450. In other words, the product, per hand, of the United States artisan is nearly three times as great as that of his nearest competitor. Of course, it is understood that these figures, although comparable with one another, are not correct as representing the value of the manufacturing process. The value of the raw material should have been subtracted from that of the gross product before dividing it by the number of hands. This would, naturally, reduce the figures, but it would reduce them practically in the same proportion.

This enormous difference in efficiency between the artisans of the United States, on the one hand, and those of Europe on the other, which is due mainly to the universal use in this country of the most modern machinery and methods, enables us not only to hold our own markets, but to invade successfully the home markets of other countries, to send coal to Newcastle, steel to Sheffield, and cotton to Lancashire.

JUDGE HARNEY AND THE AFFIDAVITS.

Judge Harney today ate the leek and admitted to his records the famous affidavits which allege much evil against him. The judge does not, therefore, set himself above the supreme court of the state for the second time, but bends with as much grace as possible to its mandate.

This is what Judge Harney ought to have done when an order from the supreme court March 25 made the way easier for him; pointed out, indeed, the way that he should go, be it smooth or rough.

It is, of course, a deep humiliation for Judge Harney to spread these accusing affidavits upon the records of his own court, but manifestly the fault is his own. We cannot sow the wind and escape the whirlwind. And it is a humiliation and a dishonor which the public shares with him, for the community suffers in its good name as well as he. It is a taint upon the court and is regretted by every good citizen. There is room for much moralizing, but the incident is one that teaches its own moral, and, besides, the theme is not a pleasant one.

FOR PARTY HARMONY.

The Billings Gazette counsels wisely when it advises Montana republicans to drop dissensions and get together on vital issues with a view to carrying the state this fall. The recent presidential appointments ought to be accepted as indicating that the state central committee is recognized at Washington as being the body that represents the party and that personal protests and the opposition of individuals are ill-timed and in bad taste. While there may be those within the party who are antagonistic to former Senator Carter and whose opposition is based upon grounds that to them may appear honest and proper, the fact remains that he is accepted by the president and administration as representing the majority of the party in the state and his counsel and advice are treated accordingly. To continue the opposition to him at this time is bound to be productive of only one result—to widen the breach that has been created within the party lines in the state, and thus further remove the prospects of a full and sweeping victory this fall. All good republicans are striving with only one object in view—the success of the party, and to place Montana once more safely in the republican column of states. But dissension and factional shout cease and a united and harmonious front presented. That is the only way to win.

A MEATY POINT.

There is no doubt but the American people have been eating more meat than they ever ate before. Workmen need meat, and when they are prosperous, as they have been of recent years, their table is always adorned with a "joint," as the Englishman calls the nutritious roast.

While this is true of the working classes, the well-to-do may have been eating more beef than they really needed, to the neglect of terrapin and such like. All this would have a tendency to make beef scarce, both on and off the hoof, and to run up the price. It may account for the present strained relations as between the appetite and the pocketbook.

If our friends, the well-to-do and wealthy, will stick to their toothsome and indigestible terrapin and not gorge so much on wholesome roasts and steaks and spareribs, they will earn the everlasting gratitude of those of us who are slaves to the wheel of labor and brothers to the ox.

PEOPLE WE MEET.

"All things are not what they seem," ejaculated a philosopher in a centrally located resort last evening, as he held a bottle of liquid between an electric globe and himself and studied its contents for several seconds.

"I only wanted to see if I had bought the real thing or something called the real thing," he remarked after the examination.

"Now, I will tell you, gentlemen," he continued, patting the palm of his left hand with the four fingers of his right and addressing a little coterie of persons who had been watching his performance with considerable interest, "if Mr. Grover's all-wool clothing bill becomes a law there is danger of it being declared a class legislation. It would hardly be fair to compel manufacturers of clothing to be honest while the makers of other fraudulent goods are permitted to rob the dear people with impunity. Many of us wear shoes, particularly in bad weather, and if we have been so unwise as to bet our money on the jack when we should have backed the ten we may be obliged to wear cheap ones. In that case we expect to get an inferior article; but an intent to defraud is evident when we find a paper innersole or counter the same color as solid leather, while the outside is painted a delicate cream color to give it the appearance of prime oak-tanned sole-leather. Scratch the sole with a knife and between the paint will be seen the dark brown shade of glucose stuffed skirlings and necks. The checkered stamping on sheepskin slippers and traveling bags would lead one to suspect that the sheep and alligators had been herded together.

"The most injurious counterfeits are among prepared foods—the 'pure' fruit jellies made of glucose and warranted fast colors; the appetizing jams of the same vintage that contain a liberal sprinkling of timothy seed to assist the gastronomic imagination of the consumer. Observe the chemically-colored pickle with its rich green tint, far surpassing the verdant hue of nature. Ah and the delicious soups made from the remains of the packing house cow.

"Why, even the pleasing odor of smoke that clings so tenaciously to our bacon is obtained by giving the critter a post-mortem baptism in a solution of cresote. Just note the dignity with which the 'Hulle D' Cottonseed from St. Louis poses before us as olive oil imported from Bordeaux.

"Why is it necessary to cover a can with seals, affidavits and certificates in order to convey the intelligence that it contains maple syrup.

"I tell you, about the only article of prepared food we have left that is not 'improved' is evaporated codfish.

"The government maintains a rigid supervision over all weights and measures and I hope the time will come when dishonest quality will be no more respectable than dishonest measure."

"I have not had murder in my heart since 1864 when a confederate guard had me in tow down in Virginia until the other day," said Capt. John B. Angell of Los Angeles, who was in Butte today. "I am glad that I am not home. I am afraid that the evil in my heart would prompt me to do a few killings.

"This is the reason: The woman's clubs of the United States are going to hold forth in Los Angeles and one of the questions that is bothering them is, 'Shall Men Be Admitted' to the clubs? Now what do you think of that? The idea of men wanting to break into woman's clubs where the 'Whiteness of the Why' and the 'Whereforeness of the What' are topics of discussion.

"There will be many men there, I am told. They will be there to work for admission of the so-called sterner sex and that is why I am glad I am not at home. I certainly would do bodily injury then and there to some of these men.

"It is surprising to me. It only goes to show that the women are coming to the front so rapidly in all walks of life that men think they have got to join the clubs in order to hold their own. Yes sir, think that if they don't begin working into the clubs owned and controlled by women that they will be put out of business.

"I am not one of these men. When it comes down, sir, to the point where I've got to join a woman's club in order to make my living I am going out in the woodshed some night and when I come out there will be a man at my head and a man at my feet carrying me."

The Drama in the Holyland.

[W. E. Curtis in Record-Herald.]

There is a theater on the principal square at Damascus, a dingy, dilapidated, unattractive place, with decrepit benches for the spectators and a kitchen in one corner at which all sorts of ill-smelling food is cooked and served to the patrons as they watch the performance upon the stage. It is a vaudeville program—juggling, tumbling, fencing and other athletic and acrobatic performances interspersed with recitations and vocal and instrumental music. The program begins about 9 o'clock in the evening and continues until after midnight, and two or three hundred spectators pay 10 cents in our money for the privilege of entering the dusty old shanty, occupying the broken-down seats and inhaling the poisonous atmosphere for that period. Coffee, sherbet, lemonade and licorice water is peddled in the audience, but no strong drinks, and smoking is continuous until the air is so thick that you can cut it with a knife. The music is execratable. The singing resembles that of the North American Indians, being a sort of chant and wail combined.

When an Arab or a Turk makes a noise that suggests a painful attack of the colic he is singing a love song. When he appears to be crying out in pain for a crushed foot or finger he is chanting a Moslem hymn, and the monotony is simply intolerable. The orientals know nothing of harmony, but are very emotional and can be wrought up to the highest pitch of ecstasy by a series of sounds that remind you of a lonesome cat upon the back fence. The instrumental music is no better. It is similar to that of the Chinese, entirely without melody or harmony, a continuous thumping upon a single string or a drumhead. The only parts of the theatrical performance that are at all entertaining to a foreigner are the athletic exercises and the recitations. Some of them are quite novel and inspiring.

PERSONAL.

Albert A. Hubbard's voice is described by the Oil City Derrick as of a character that "inspires the confidence of the unwary."

Charles Eugene Hamlin, who wrote the music of the new comic opera, "Nicolette," recently produced with great success at Bangor, Me., is a grandson of the late Vice President Hannibal Hamlin. He is a musician of exceptional ability as well as a journalist of wide reputation.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is the conservative candidate for the house of commons in the by-election in Woolwich, and it is thought to be practically certain that he will be elected.

Senators Proctor and Frye are famous fishermen. For 30 years Senator Proctor has been in Vermont on the last night of April with fishing tackle ready, and for 39 years at sun-up on the 1st of May he has begun casting for speckled trout. He will be there this year.

Although Russell Sage is somewhere about 81 years old, he apparently expects to live 21 years more. He has just leased for that time a house on Fifth avenue, New York, where he has lived 42 years. He paid \$700 for the first year, but the lease he has now signed calls for an annual payment of \$12,500.

Lord Amthill, governor of Madras, India, who is a big man physically, was paid a somewhat left-handed compliment the other day by the residents of Kumbakonam, Southern India, whither he went on a visit. At the railway station on his arrival a jail-made carpet was spread for him to alight upon. Woven into the fabric was the figure of an elephant, with the legend: "Good morning, Jumbo!"

They still call Cardinal Vaughan, now 79 years old, the handsomest man in England. Manning, his predecessor in the see of Westminster, was a gaunt ascetic in looks. Newman's face glowed with the kindness and good will that filled his heart. Cardinal Wiseman was every inch the prince of the church. Vaughan is that, too, and over and above that he is in face and bearing the typical English aristocrat.

THE SENATE IS VERSATILE.

(Washington Evening Star.)

The senate of the United States is the most versatile organization in existence, considering that its membership is at present limited to 90. Indeed, there are now but 88 members of the senate, and yet it is difficult to conceive a form of professional or business occupation that has not been embraced in the life of some senator.

Fifty-nine senators have practiced law, and mining, banking, medicine, farming, steam, rail and railroad transportation are branches of activity that have occupied numbers of them. Senator Perkins went to California, which state he now represents in the senate, as a sailor before the mast and has ever since been engaged in shipping interests. Senator Hanna has large shipping interests. Clark of Montana, Jones of Nevada, Stewart of Nevada, Bard of California and Kearns of Utah have all prospected for the precious metal and all have had the exciting experience of "striking it rich."

Their good fortune was preceded by hardships and discouragement, and no better informed men on the subject of mining from beginning to end than they are to be found anywhere. Senator Teller of Colorado is everywhere regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of the country on the subject of mining.

There are so many senators who have been bankers that it is difficult to name them all.

Senator Millard came here from being president of a bank, and Scott, Bard and Kern have also been prominently identified with the banking business. Senator McMillan of Michigan was the president of a bank as well as president of a railroad when elected to the senate, and promptly resigned both positions.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire was a practicing physician for many years before his election to the senate, and in emergencies he has frequently been called on to treat patients at the capitol, and he always responds to such emergency calls with a keen professional interest. Senator Deboe of Kentucky has graduated in both medicine and law. He practiced medicine a short time and then turned to law.

Senator Tillman is the only senator who has recorded in his autobiographical sketch in the Congressional Directory that he was a "farmer" before coming to the senate, but very many of the Southern senators are planters, as most of them are lawyers. Of senators of other sections of the country there are a very large number who worked on farms when they were boys, and Senator Allison of Iowa, recalling his younger days, likes to talk in the senate about how "he" plant "our" crops in Iowa and tend to them through the various stages from the planting to the final disposition of the crops.

Senator Stewart probably gives more personal attention to farming now than any other senator. He has a dairy farm at Ashburn, Va., and every Saturday he goes there and remains over until the following Monday. His farming, however, is followed as a diversion, having been taken up several years ago, after his doctor advised him to live in the open air as much as possible.

There are a great number of senators whose business interests cover almost every branch of industry.

Not only does the senate represent in its membership almost every phase of professional and industrial activity, but many of its members were experienced in legislative work before coming to the senate. Of the 88 senators, 26 served in the house of representatives. Fifteen senators have served as governors of states. Senator Warren served during two terms as governor of the territory of Wyoming, and his second term ended with the admission of the territory as a state. He was then elected first governor of the state. Fifteen senators have a record of service in the Confederate army and one was in the Confederate navy. Nine senators were in the Union army. Senator Pettus of Alabama and Senator Bates of Tennessee were in the Mexican war.

Temporary Affliction.

[Atlanta Constitution.] Since the revelation before the senate Philippines committee Fred Funston seems to have suffered a sudden attack of lockjaw.

MONTANA CURRENT NOTES.

Married Pair Return.

Deer Lodge—Mayor Frank Conley and his bride arrived home last night and are receiving congratulations and good wishes. The Conley residence is improved. Mrs. Conley visited here often and is well known and Deer Lodge welcomes her.

Time to File Briefs.

Helena—Arguments began yesterday before the supreme court on the application to have vacated the order of Judge Clancy restraining the Boston & Montana company from paying any dividends are concluded. The court allowed each side time in which to file briefs.

Choppers Celebrate.

Livingston—Exercises held last night under the direction of the Woodmen of the World was successful. One hundred and sixty-four new members were taken into the order and at the conclusion of the initiation exercises a banquet was attended by more than 300 members of the order. A parade was a feature of the evening entertainment.

State Rent Roll.

Helena—Montana's rent roll is larger than ever before. The income from state lands under lease amounts to about \$450 a day. The state has 1,481,253.49 acres of land leased at an annual rental of \$166,176.12. This State Land Register Long says that the acreage under lease has increased 92,336.81 acres and the rentals have increased \$9,483.57 in five months.

Deputies Appointed.

Helena—Ten special deputy sheriffs were appointed by Sheriff O'Connell at the request of Manager Whitley of the East Helena smelter, who will pay for their services. Superintendent Norton is among those deputized. So far as can be learned the management of the smelter is making no effort to start up the plant.

Land Office Business.

Missoula—Eugene White of Wisdom has filed commuted homestead entry for 160 acres of land. Annie T. Rhino has filed a desert land proof for 329 acres of land. Cherie L. Laplante of Bowen has filed a desert land proof for 160 acres of land near her postoffice. The Missoula land office is doing a land office business as all these transactions took place yesterday.

State Balance Sheet.

Helena—During the month just ended receipts of the state exceeded the disbursements nearly seven to one. The report of State Treasurer A. H. Barrett for April shows receipts from all sources were \$53,464.63, and disbursements, \$8,558.84. The month closes with \$395,648 in cash. The fund contains \$42,231.63, and the permanent university fund \$16,237.50.

Haywood Acquitted.

Great Falls—William Haywood was yesterday acquitted of the charge of manslaughter. He hit Ed. Stokes a fatal blow on the head a month ago. The jury was out an hour. The prosecution attempted to bring out testimony that Haywood had killed a Chinaman at Butte. Haywood admitted that he had boxed at Butte and Helena, but denied responsibility for the death of a Mongolian. It was shown that Haywood had been abused by Stokes, and struck the fatal blow after Stokes had followed him to his house.

PASSING OF A GREAT INDIAN.

The Mighty Chief of the Couer d'Alenes Nearing His End.

[Kaliispell (Mont.) Bee.]

Another aged redman is passing to the happy hunting grounds whose life and tribe is identified with the Northwest, Sateese, the ninety year-old chief of the Couer d'Alenes, one of the most remarkable types of the Indian in the Northwest.

He is scrupulously honest and enjoys the esteem, confidence and respect of all the Indians and whites alike. He has ruled the Couer d'Alenes for nearly two score years and has always been just in his rulings. He has bitterly opposed whisky and has dealt severely with all the Indians brought before him for trial on charges of drunkenness, giving them heavy sentences in "skookum house," as the Indian jail at the mission is called. He has built up a strong Indian police force and has used all the means in his power to keep good order on the reservation, with the result that the Couer d'Alenes Indians are among the most advanced in the Northwest, owning fine farms, with good houses and barns and farming on the most modern principles. They are thrifty and intelligent and many of them are well educated and fair business men.

Sateese was always a powerful man in his tribe, and in the days of his youth was a valiant and daring warrior. He it was who led the war against Colonel Steptoe in 1857. He was young and daring then and longed for war. When the war councils were held and the older chiefs opposed hostilities, Sateese made one of the most thrilling speeches of his life, which fired the younger element and they followed him to a successful war, driving Steptoe out of the country and nearly annihilating his little band in a fierce fought battle overlooking the site where Rosalia now stands. All day the battle waged, the little band of whites suffering terribly, and at sundown, when the Indians withdrew, there were but four rounds of cartridges to the man, and many had been killed.

During the night, Timothy, a friendly Indian, came to the camp and led the remnant of the band away in the darkness. They finally escaped across Snake river and reached Fort Walla Walla. The next summer General Wright came into this country and completely whipped the Indians. Sateese then became peaceful and was soon leader of the better class of Indians and afterward became chief, which position he has filled with honor for more than a third of a century.

That Family Skeleton.

[St. Louis Star.] The husband who wants a divorce in Maryland would better abandon his prerogative. The legislature has passed a law permitting the wife to cross-examine.

When Prices Go Up.

[Baltimore American.] Dr. Norman Bridge's essay on "Man as an Air-eating Animal" might afford food for thoughtful study at this time.

25c Knives and Shears. Former price 50c, 75c and \$1. The first three days of this week we sold our entire stock of razors. All were pleased with this sale. The balance of the week we will offer our Knife and Shear stock at the very low price of 25c each. These goods are displayed in our south window.

Newbro Drug Co. North Main St., Butte. Largest Drug House in the State. Mail Orders a Special Feature. JAMES E. KEYES, President and Gen. Manager.

Come In! Look over our new and handsome designs in wall paper. They are sure to please you, they present a grand panorama of art newness, uniqueness and variety. We could not show more, because there is no more to be shown. And we would not show less because we draw the line at "everything choice."

The Schatzlein Paint Co. 14 W. Broadway.

Burlington Route Exclusive Safety Devices. The Burlington has equipped all its through trains with the WESTINGHOUSE HIGH SPEED BRAKE. What is more—it is the ONLY railroad to the East that has placed this great safety-device on all through trains. The new brake will stop a train in 30 per cent less distance than required with the next best braking appliances. Take the Burlington Route East via Billings, Denver or St. Paul—as you like it. H. F. RUGER, Agent, 33 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. H. B. SECUR, General Agent, Billings, Mont.

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