

DAILY INTER MOUNTAIN

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

WHY INVADE CANADA?

No doubt there is money to be made by American capitalists in developing the natural resources of Canada. In any event there are many millions of American dollars going into Canada for investment. A recent report made by the United States consul general at Montreal notes a score or more of big enterprises, some of them agricultural and mining and others purely industrial, which are now under way, and all backed up by American capital.

It will be a good thing for Canada to have this American capital go into that country, and the men behind it have a perfect right to place it there. At the same time we beg leave to call the attention of intending investors to Montana and the northwestern country within the limits of Uncle Sam's domains as a very excellent spot to invest a few millions of idle dollars.

What the mines and ranges of Montana have done and are now doing present a picture that is sufficiently pleasing without looking under the ground for probabilities. Official figures show that the value of the gold, silver, copper and lead productions of Montana for the year 1901 was \$60,038,761. Of this amount \$4,802,717 was in gold, \$18,331,422 in silver, \$36,751,837 in copper and \$498,622 in lead.

And so it goes. American capital that seeks profitable investment need not go into bleak and forbidding Canada to find it. We have here of the good things of earth right here in Montana "on tap."

A LIGHT IN THE SOUTH.

Even as good an exponent of Southern sentiment as the Memphis Commercial-Appeal is beginning to balk at a continuous "solid South." "The Southern people," remarks our contemporary, "find the solid South an incubus, and most persons except the politicians would like a diversification of political results. The negro question is gradually solving itself, and when that result has been reached, it will not be undesirable that political contests should be closer, and that the dominant party should be forced to remain on its good behavior or take the consequences. We should like to see the solid South dissolved."

As if afraid that it had said too much, the Memphis paper remarks further that it would "like to see solid New England and the solid West dissolved first." Going further into this phase of the subject, the Commercial-Appeal suggests that "the welding together of the West makes it impossible for the South to think of splitting up. The Southern states are forced by that new political fact to cling together. The greatest intolerance of the South comes from the West. Indeed, the greatest intolerance on all questions from that section. It behooves us to hold together for our own salvation and ally ourselves with that section most intimately connected with us in business. If the democratic party is to win in the future, its field of labor must embrace the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio."

England states, inasmuch as the commercial relations between the South and these geographical sections have become very close of recent years. The new industrial South is largely the result of an invasion of capital and energy from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the New England states, which contributed their big cotton mills to the manufacturing movement in sluggish Dixie and converted that section into a live of industry. No doubt this has had much to do with bringing about that change in political sentiment as expressed by the Commercial-Appeal. At the same time the growth of republican sentiment in the South is not likely to be rapid. That section will part with its political idols and bury its traditions with great reluctance. It will remain "solid" for a time, but it is encouraging to find a light breaking in upon it.

CLEVELAND AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Cleveland has once more emerged and has been telling the democratic party what it must do to be saved. In a letter to the New York World he says:

"It seems to me that the democratic situation is such as to awaken the satisfaction and hope of every thorough and consistent democrat. Our party has certainly regained its old-time fighting condition, and recovered the morale that promises old-time success and prestige. I think, however, while we can safely assume that we are not immediately threatened with a repetition of undemocratic heresy, there are palpable dangers to be avoided, if the rejuvenation of the democracy is not to be obstructed. The movement toward the rejuvenation tends to a complete abandonment of our late yielding to the temptations of expediency, as against a firm adherence to democratic doctrines."

"The condition necessitates, in my opinion, both in the enunciation of platform principles and the selection of candidates, a sturdy and determined march to the goal of substantial and thorough democracy. In other words, I believe that, if the democratic party is tempted, under a mistaken apprehension of the meaning of the revival of true democratic sentiment, to stop short of this goal and temporize by presenting to the people a platform, principles and candidates not entirely in keeping with an absolutely changed policy, it will fail to convince the people of its sincerity or to satisfy them that it can safely be trusted."

"Such a condition cannot better be described than by the homely illustration of a man sitting down between two chairs. Such behavior would discourage sincere and thoughtful democrats now hopeful and expectant, and repel a large independent contingent who seek relief from the heedless arrogance of the republican party."

The solemn disciple of free trade could not, of course, resist the temptation to take a fling at the republican tariff which has built up the industries of the country and made so many good republicans out of democratic workmen. It is his view that "the hope of the democratic party lies in the inevitable discovery by our people of its beneficent aims and purposes. Already the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff are so reduced in number, and the benefits derived from protection are so palpably lessened, even as applied to the selfish interests of those who have heretofore insisted upon its continuance, that they are inclined to receive with favor the adoption of the democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue."

This hope of the democratic party will find no abiding place in the great heart of the people of the West, and the results of the late election give no sign that it will have better luck in the East. The people of the West were hit hard by the Wilson-Gorman bill, which closely approached Mr. Cleveland's idea, and to employ a popular phrase, they will not "stand for it" a second time.

Advance sheets of Poor's Manual are full of interest and furnish a splendid reflex of the country's prosperity. On June 30, 1902, there were 198,000 miles of railways in this country, about 4,500 miles of new line having been built last year. The total receipts from all roads were \$1,612,000,000, and the net earnings were almost \$600,000,000. There were over 27,000 engines, 36,000 mail and passenger cars and 1,400,000 freight cars in use. If these were put into a continuous train they would reach 14,000 miles. The average dividend paid on railroad stock is 2.62 per cent.

I happily there is no likelihood of a decrease in the crop of Southern colonels. The governor of Georgia has just appointed a round hundred on his staff. Other Southern governors will not permit themselves to be outdone, and thus the popular title will be perpetuated even through piping cycles of peace. It is well.

In certain sections of Michigan much trouble is being experienced in securing competent pastors to fill the pulpits. The trouble doubtless arises from the fact that ability finds a better reward in other walks of life. The minister of the gospel is not always adequately compensated in a mere worldly way.

Mr. Bryan maintains with great steadfastness that the country is not prosperous, trade reports and an increasing wage scale on the great railroad lines notwithstanding. As usual, Mr. Bryan is away back in the minority.

It would seem that Mr. Bryan had no turkey for Thanksgiving and no stomach to eat it if he had.

Foxy Mr. Sklute. [Milwaukee Sentinel.] Society notes in Racine Journal: "Mr. Simon Sklute entertained a number of friends last night at his home." "Mrs. Simon Sklute, who has been in Milwaukee several days, returned home today." By which it will be seen that Simon was wise in his day and generation.

PEOPLE WE MEET.

FROM all indications the crop of apples this year will equal the remarkable growth of 1896, which was the largest ever known," said H. G. Belknap, a New York merchant. "As a general thing light and heavy crops alternate between the East and West. This season, however, both sections appear to have fared well, and there are plenty of apples, good, bad and indifferent. New York state had an enormous yield, but of a varied quality. In Western New York, while the yield is very large, the fruit is not so good all the way through as is usually the case. In the Hudson river valley the yield is excellent in both quality and quantity."

"In some of the apple sections the fruit has been badly damaged by a fungus growth like scab, and will not be harvested for shipment, but is being sent to the cider mills instead. In view of this fact, it is believed that there will be much more cider making and evaporating than is usually the case. "Large quantities of the poorer grades of apples are said to be rotting in the orchards for lack of anthracite coal, which is used in the evaporating process. The evaporated fruit output of Western New York, much of which is exported, amounts to between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 annually. "The apple crop in Illinois, California, Oregon, Michigan and throughout the New England states, with the exception of Vermont, is reported as being exceptionally good. "Despite the generally large crop, apples are always shipped from one section of the country to the other. The 'Ben Davis,' which is one of the staples of the West, is being shipped to New York for export, and popular eating apples not grown in the West are being shipped from the East. Newton pippins are being shipped in large quantities from California for export to England, where they bring \$2.50 a box. "The export trade in apples has been growing steadily since 1880, when it first began to be of consequence. Large shipments have been made from New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Montreal and Halifax, chiefly to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Hamburg. Owing to the cold and wet weather in England and on the continent during the past season the crops of apples and other fruits were very poor, and in consequence the shipments of apples from this country have grown very largely. At one time almost any kind of apple was exported, but they are coming in so rapidly now that only the choice ones are being sent abroad. The best grades of apples are always in demand at a very good figure."

Montana Apples In a Boston Hotel. Wesley Davis, at the Thornton, "but why not include the apple product of Montana? Persons who have knowledge of the orchards of this state know that the apples grown here are of a very superior quality. I was at Young's hotel in Boston a few years ago and 'Montana apples' were honored by a place on the bill of fare."

ABOUT THE TREASURE STATE Read This Column if You Wish to Learn All the News of Montana. Alex Berry Convicted. Bozeman, Nov. 29.—Alex Berry was convicted of assault on the person of Frank Bohart in Judge McPherson's court yesterday. The trouble was about two chickens.

Lon Leon Bound Over. Billings, Nov. 29.—Lon Leon, a sheepherder who was tried for assault before Justice Hawkins yesterday, was bound over to the district court on a bond of \$500.

He Lugs a Cannon. Billings, Nov. 29.—Will R. Warner, a 16-year-old boy, was arrested in the opera house here last night on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. A large revolver was found in his hip pocket.

Fierce Fire Near Missoula. Missoula, Nov. 29.—All night long a fierce fire has been raging south of the city. It is supposed the fire exists in the Miller Creek district and it is feared that property has been destroyed on the ranch of J. Maloney.

Struck by a Runaway. Missoula, Nov. 29.—Matt Olson, a brick mason, was riding a bicycle on East Main street today, when he was struck by a runaway horse and rendered unconscious. He was carried home, where he received medical attention.

Bertha McDonald is Dead. Billings, Nov. 29.—Mrs. W. H. McDonald of this place has received a message from Livingston telling of the death of her 16-year-old sister, Bertha, who resided at that place with relatives.

He Got Good Money. Big Timber, Nov. 29.—J. H. Moore, a well-known stockman of White Sulphur Springs, has just returned from Chicago, where he sold a large shipment of fine cattle. He says that good prices were realized.

For Petit Larceny. Stevensville, Nov. 29.—Ike Kingery and Louis Carson were yesterday fined \$100 each for petit larceny, in default of which they are now serving time in the Hamilton jail. The men had been convicted of robbing a Hamilton store.

Captain Mannix Released. Bozeman, Nov. 29.—Captain Mannix was released from jail yesterday afternoon after serving a sentence for petit larceny, and he left the courtroom apparently happy in the possession of \$1 and Miss Browning, a young lady who has been with him in his trouble.

Fred Lee's Case Continued. Billings, Nov. 29.—The case against Fred Lee, charged with malicious mischief, came up for hearing yesterday and was continued until Friday, as it was learned that the complaining witness had failed to bring certain evidence with him.

Accidental Shooting the Verdict. Miles City, Nov. 29.—The coroner's jury which was impaneled to hold an inquest over the remains of W. H. Vail, the man who was found dead six miles east of here Monday, returned a verdict to the effect that he came to his death by accidental shooting at his own hands.

Soldier Frozen to Death. Havre, Nov. 29.—Private Bryant of Company E of the Twenty-fourth Infantry was found frozen to death on the right

of way of the Great Northern Railroad company yesterday morning by section hands, about two miles west of this city.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Thomas E. Castle of Virginia City, a well-known printer, was in the city yesterday on his way back from a trip to Iowa. Billy Engstrom expects to leave tonight for Minneapolis and will spend Christmas with his parents. F. C. Bickelbach will leave today for the coast cities of Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

Miss Zoe Wheeler of Livingston is visiting in Butte. President James Reid of the Bozeman Agricultural college is in the city today. W. H. Raymond, the well-known Madison county stock raiser, is in town today looking after business matters.

Miss Sadie McLean of Granite is in Butte to remain for a few weeks. H. L. Sherlock is in town from Boulder. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cory of Helena have returned to their home after spending Thanksgiving with their daughter, Mrs. Connor.

Percy Viol has returned to his home in Granite. Col. Phil Shenon of Salmon City, Idaho, is in town. J. W. Howard of Dillon is in the city. W. S. Griffith, sheriff of Valley county, is in town today.

W. E. Moore, one of the Granite county attorneys, is in the city. Prof. Oscar J. Craig of the state university at Missoula, is in town. John B. Lea of Shelby Junction, is going business in Butte today.

H. H. Swain and family of Dillon came up from that place yesterday. Robert W. Farmer has gone to San Francisco and expects to be absent for several weeks. Hon. Edward Cardwell of Jefferson Island is in the city.

Louis Terwilliger, superintendent of the Boulder asylum, is in the city. Hon. W. R. Allen of Deer Lodge county is in town. L. O. Slater is registered at the Finlen. Mrs. C. S. Swinburne and her son, C. W. Swinburne of Anaconda, left last evening for Chicago on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Swinburne's mother.

AMUSEMENTS

Marks is Back. Arthur Marks, the manager of the Grand Opera house, is back from New York city, where he completed arrangements for a number of high-class attractions which will be seen at the Grand during the season.

Many of the attractions will be new to the local theater-going public. The Herald Square company will open a three-weeks' engagement on December 28. The company is a capable one, headed by Villa Knox, the well-known prima donna. The repertoire will include the best comic operas of the day.

Another notable event will be the appearance of Florence Roberts in a repertoire of plays, including "Zaza," "Sappho," "Magda," "Camille" and others of a similar nature. The Arthur Ward company will open for a week's engagement on December 21. These are only a few of the attractions booked by Mr. Marks while in the East.

Mr. Marks also gave out the information that plans are being completed for the building of an up-to-date theater in Helena. The venture will be backed solely by Montana capital, and the building, upon which work will be commenced next spring, will be one of the finest in the Northwest and is estimated to cost \$600,000. The new theater will be strictly an anti-syndicate house.

"Hello, Bill!"

Once again farce comedy will hold the boards at the Broadway theater. "Hello Bill," which opens at this popular house tonight, is said to be an attraction of unusual merit and to be presented by a company of capable actors. This is its fourth successful season on the road. Two performances will be given. One tonight and one tomorrow night.

PERSONAL.

Professor Michael I. Pupun of Columbia university, inventor of the ocean telephone, began his career in America as an attendant in a Turkish bath parlor in Brooklyn.

Handsome monuments have been erected over the graves of Generals Bartow and McLaws at Laurel Grove cemetery, Savannah, Ga., by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Monsignor Falconio, papal representative in Canada, has been advised of his appointment as apostolic delegate to the United States to succeed Monsignor Martinelli at Washington.

Samuel Gabrielson, 80 years of age, came all the way from Norway to attend the semi-centennial of the Lutheran church in Milwaukee, which he helped to found fifty years ago.

John E. Redmond, the Irish patriot, has just had an interview in New York with St. Gaudens, the sculptor, with reference to the Parnell monument to be erected in the streets of Dublin.

The name of Jessie Benton Fremont, the aged widow of the "Pathfinder," was the first to be entered on the new register of the Fremont hotel, recently opened in Los Angeles and named in honor of her husband.

Signor Pucini, the Italian composer, who has been fined several times for driving his motor car at a furious rate, has been warned at Leghorn that he will be prosecuted criminally if he persists in breaking the law.

There is not yet in Portland any monument to William Pitt Fessenden, long United States senator from Maine and secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln. Mr. Fessenden was born in Portland, and the citizens of his native town are at last talking of erecting a well-deserved memorial to him there.

A prosperous Cincinnati malster signs himself "G. B. Best," and only a few of his intimate friends know that his full name is Good Better Best. When his father came to this country from Germany a good many years ago he wisely made haste to learn the English language. While studying that part of grammar which treats of positive, comparative and superlative he found the letters of his own name preceded by "good" and "better." Just about that time his wife gave birth to a boy, to whom the happy father promptly gave the curious name he now bears.

SO FAR AS HE IS ABLE TO CERTIFY

LADY WHO DIED RECENTLY IS STILL DEAD—SO SAYS COTTER IN A CASE BEFORE WM. CLANCY.

This was motion calendar day in Judge Clancy's court and various steps were taken in a large number of different actions.

When the case of the Butte Butcher company vs. Lizzie Davis and Katherine Evans was reached, the judge called attention to the fact that notice had been given of Mrs. Davis' death some time ago, and he wanted to know if there was anything further in the case, for death usually ends all legal squabbles. J. W. Cotter arose and said:

"So far as I know, your honor, the defendant is still dead."

The order to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay alimony in the case of J. R. Bordeaux vs. Ella Bordeaux was continued until next Saturday.

G. H. Cotter vs. Butte & Ruby Valley Smelting and Mining company was set for hearing on December 17. Cotter is suing for the recovery of \$5,000.

HEATING TOWN BY ELECTRICITY

Plans for the Work in Switzerland—Details of Plant. [New York Evening Post] It has been decided to heat the sanatoriums of Davos-Platz and Daine-Dorf, in Switzerland, by electricity, in order to avoid all contamination of the air by a district about a mile long, and between smoke and gas. The two settlements cover 7,000 and 1,500 feet wide, with about 3,000 population, and during the winter 2,500 patients. It was concluded to adopt the plan. The heaters to be used are of two types, the first being nothing but a resistance coil covered by enamel, and the second, which is to be used for cooking, consisting of a small alternating-current transformer, which induces local currents in the base of the cooking utensil itself. It is estimated that the energy required for the whole settlement will be 185,000 horse-power, 9,550 for bakeries, 15,000 for laundry hours for heating, 53,600 for cook-dries, and 5,000 for baths, making 268,150 horse-power hours per day of winter, which gives an estimated hourly horse-power of 11,200 for the plant. The figures are criticised, however, as being too high, especially in the estimate for cooking, and the results obtained in the Paris Exposition of 1900 are cited as evidence. According to these results, it is declared that the total horse-power hours should be 228,000, which would make a plant of 9,500 horse-power sufficient. The power can be obtained from two streams about 12 1/2 miles from Davos, with a fall of over 1,000 feet.

The central station will contain five sets of 3,000 horse-power each. Each turbine will be coupled directly in two three-phase alternators of 1,500 horse-power each. The alternators generate a potential of 8,000 volts, and two being coupled in series give a pressure of 16,000 volts, which is sent out over the line. The annual expense of this service, including interest, depreciation and cost of operation, is estimated at \$160,000. The consumption of energy for the year will be 25,000,000 kilowatt-hours, at that price per kilowatt-hour will be about .7 of 1 per cent. This cost is not regarded as excessive for heating, while the advantages of its use in cooking, and the avoidance of all smoke, are more than sufficient to warrant the undertaking.

JUSTICE FOR A CHILD.

Punishment by Object-Lessons in the Children's Court. [New York Evening Post.] Justice Mayer was presiding in the children's court today, when a policeman arraigned before him Hyman Cohen of No. 170 Henry street. Hyman is nearly 8 years old, and when the policeman told the justice that he had caught him throwing stones at a passing horse, he admitted the truth of the charge.

"Why do you throw the stones?" Justice Mayer said. "It's fun to see them jump when you hit 'em," the lad replied. "Fun is it?" asked the court. "All right. I want to have some fun, too. Mr. Coulter (to the clerk), where is that big boy just sent to prison for throwing stones?" "In the yard."

"Well, then, take this boy out there and let the big boy throw stones at him. We will have lots of fun when the stones hit him and he jumps." Hyman was unmoved until he reached the partition that separates the door from the corridor, and then he broke down and wept.

"Bring him back," called out the justice. "Why, Hyman, I'm surprised at you. What are you crying for?" "The stones'll hurt me," whimpered the child.

"Don't you think the stones you threw hurt the horse?" Hyman admitted that perhaps his stones did hurt the horse. He promised, between sobs, that he would never throw any more stones, and heard with awe the policeman pledge to telephone the court every day as to how he was keeping his word.

Fixing the Blame.

[Chicago News.] Magistrate—Well, Uncle Rastus, what brought you here? Uncle Rastus—Dem two big policemen by de railin', yo' honner. Magistrate—Yes, but didn't liquor have anything to do with it? Uncle Rastus—Yessah; day wuz bofe drunk, yo' honner.

Not to a Finish.

[Chicago Journal.] Miss Ascum—Wasn't that Mr. Bonds I saw you walking with last night? Miss Coy—Yes. Miss Ascum—He's a landed freeholder of the county, isn't he? Miss Coy—Well—eh—he hasn't quite landed yet.

Treating.

[Philadelphia Press.] "I suppose," said the very young man who was seeking knowledge, "the secret of success in politics is learning to treat one's inferiors with deference?" "Preferably with beer or whisky," replied the wise old politician.

A Strain on the Water.

[Atlanta Journal.] It must be a terrible strain on the beef trust to have to water its stock and its cattle, too.

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A hot water bottle is one of the most useful articles that we sell. It is often of great service in the sick room, and it is capable of relieving temporary discomforts, such as aching muscles or cold feet. If everybody realized what a deal of comfort may be secured with a hot water bottle we know we would sell a great many more than we do, especially at the price we are selling them this week. Guaranteed 2, 3 or 4-quart hot water bottle or fountain syringe, \$1.25.

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