

# Elias Hartz, The Goosebone Weather Prophet of Reading, Pa.,

## Says He Owes His Ripe Old Age and Clear Brain to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

MR. HARTZ IS NOW 87 YEARS OF AGE, HALE AND HEARTY, AND POSSESSES ALL HIS FACULTIES; IN FACT, HE LOOKS LIKE A MAN 50 YEARS OLD.



MR. ELIAS HARTZ.

Mr. Elias Hartz, widely known in Reading, Pa., as the goosebone prophet, says: "I have been taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for a number of years as my only stimulant and tonic. I am now 87 years old, hale, hearty, and as vigorous as a man of forty, and have every reason to believe I will live to a much riper old age if I can always have a supply of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is my only medicine. I never have colds or indigestion, or any organic trouble. I know that it is your valuable whiskey that has kept me so free from sickness. I was troubled with insomnia before I used it, but now I can sleep as restfully as a baby. I do not feel any weakness from my old age, and I heartily recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey to anyone who wishes to keep strong, young and vigorous."

## Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is an absolutely pure, gentle and invigorating stimulant and tonic, builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces; it makes digestion perfect, and enables you to get from the food you eat the nourishment it contains. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system, is a promoter of good health and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cures coughs, colds, consumption, grip, bronchitis, pneumonia, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains no fusel oil and is the only whiskey recognized by the government as a medicine. This is a guarantee.

7,000 doctors prescribe and 2,000 hospitals use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey exclusively.

**CAUTION**—When you ask for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations and so-called Malt Whiskey substitutes which are put on the market for profit only, and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's," and be sure you get it. It is the only absolutely pure malt whiskey which contains medicinal, health-giving qualities. Look for the trade-mark, "The Old Chemist," on the label.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all druggists and grocers, or direct. Write for free medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of each disease and convincing testimonials to the Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**MONTANA LIQUOR CO., STATE SELLING AGENTS, BUTTE, MONT.**

## WEDS A BUTTE GIRL IS DANGEROUS MAN

### JOHN PEARCE OF MISSOULA HAS TAKEN MISS FANNIE J. JEFFERY TO WIFE.

John Pearce, a prominent young business man of Missoula, was last night married to Miss Fannie J. Jeffery, a popular young woman of the East Side. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, Rev. C. D. Crouch of the Walkerville Methodist Episcopal church officiating. John and Annie Jeffery, brother and sister of the bride, acted as best man and bridesmaid respectively. The bride was arrayed in pearl gray nun's veiling and carried white roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearce will make a short stay in the city visiting and sight seeing before going to their home in the Garden City.

California Excursion via the Oregon Short Line Railroad.  
San Francisco and return ..... \$39.00  
Los Angeles and return ..... \$50.00  
Going and return via Ogden, Utah, or Portland, Ore. Tickets will be on sale May 13 to 15 inclusive, 1903, returning until July 15, 1903; stopover privileges in both directions. For full particulars call on or address 103 North Main street, Butte.  
H. G. WILSON, General Agent.

### DUQUETTE'S CAPTURE REGARDED AS GOOD PIECE OF WORK BY STATE OFFICERS.

William H. Duquette, wanted in Dodge county, Iowa, on charges of perjury, was taken through Butte to Iowa last night. The man had made an escape from an sheriff's officer when first arrested nine months ago, and he was heavily ironed in this instance. He was arrested at Missoula a week ago, after being a fugitive since that time.

While he is a small, weak-looking man, Duquette is regarded as a dangerous prisoner. His capture by the Montana officers is regarded as a good piece of work. His home is at Council Bluffs, Iowa. A descriptive circular was responsible for his capture.

### COMING TO GIRL'S RESCUE

SPECIAL TO THE INTER MOUNTAIN.  
Billings, April 15.—Thanks to the charity of the Salvation Army of this city, Sarah Lamphere, a 15-year-old girl who eloped from her home in the East to this place, will be returned to her parents. They are unable to send the money to purchase her a ticket back home, so the matter was taken up by the army, which quickly raised funds enough to pay all expenses.

## NEGRO PROBLEM IS DISCUSSED

### Grover Cleveland, Lyman Abbott, Booker T. Washington in Conference.

### EX-PRESIDENT SAYS THE SOUTH MUST CO-OPERATE

### Little Can Be Done if Both Sections Do Not Work in Harmony—Condition of the Negro Has Seen Comparatively Little Improvement Since the War—Tuskegee Institute Is in Debt.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

New York, April 15.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the principal speaker last night at a meeting held in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden in the interests of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Among those on the platform with Mr. Cleveland were Mayor Low, who presided; Booker T. Washington, Dr. Lyman Abbott, President Nicholas Murray Butler and Dean Van Amberg of Columbia; W. H. Baldwin, Chandler McCracken, John Dewitt Warner and George F. Peabody. Mrs. Cleveland sat in the gallery with Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, who are Mr. Cleveland's hosts while he is in the city.

Mr. Cleveland was greeted with prolonged applause when he was introduced by Mayor Low. He said: "The days of Uncle Tom's cabin are past. I believe that no decree that made the slaves free nor the enactment that suddenly invested them with the rights of citizenship any more purged them of their racial and slavery-bred imperfections and deficiencies than changed the color of their skins. I believe that among the nearly nine million of negroes who have been intermixed with our citizenship there is still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness and a tremendous amount of laziness and shiftlessness.

### An Awful Problem.

"I believe that these conditions inexorably present to the white people of the United States, to each in his environment and under the mandate of good citizenship, a problem which neither enlightened self-interest nor the higher motive of human sympathy will permit them to put aside. I believe his fellow countrymen in the Southern and late slave-holding states, surrounded by about nine-tenths, or nearly eight millions of this negro population, and who regard their material prosperity, their peace, and even the safety of their civilization interwoven with the negro problem, are entitled to our utmost consideration and sympathetic fellowship. I am thoroughly convinced that the efforts of Booker T. Washington and the methods of Tuskegee institute are the proper way to safeguard any benevolent solution of the serious negro problem in the South, and I know that the good people at the North who have aided these efforts and methods have illustrated the highest and best citizenship and most Christian and enlightened philanthropy.

### We of the North.

"I cannot, however, keep out of my mind tonight the thought that all we of the North may do for the realization of our hopes for the negro must, after all, mainly depend—except so far as it rests with the negroes themselves—upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the South and upon the maintenance of a kindly and helpful feeling on their part toward these in their midst who so much need their aid and encouragement.

"I need waste no time in detailing the evidence that this aid and encouragement has thus far been generously forthcoming. Schools for the education of the negro children, and institutions for their industrial training are scattered all over the South and are liberally assisted by the southern public and private funds. So far as I am informed, the sentiment in favor of the largest extension and broadest influence of Tuskegee institute and kindred agencies is universal and I believe that without exception the negroes who fit themselves for useful occupations find willing and cheerful patronage and employment among their white neighbors.

### South Must Help.

"As friends of the negro, fully believing in the possibility of his improvement and advancement and sincerely and confidently laboring to that end, it is folly for us to ignore the importance of the ungrudging co-operation and broadest influence of the South in this work. Labor as we will, those who do the lifting of the weight must be those who stand next to it. This co-operation cannot be forced; nor can it be gained by gratuitously running counter to firmly fixed and tenaciously held southern ideas or even prejudices. We are not brought to the point of doing or overlooking evil that good may come when we proceed upon the theory that before reaching the stage where we may directly or practically be confronted with the negroes' full enjoyment of civic advantages, or even of all his political privileges, there are immediately before us and around us questions demanding our care, and dealing with these we can rely upon the encouragement and assistance of every thoughtful and patriotic citizen of the land—wherever he may live and whatever may be his ideas or predilections concerning the remote phases of the negro problem. These questions that are so impressing have to do with the practical education of the negro, and especially with fitting him to compete with his white neighbors in gaining a decent, respectable and remunerative livelihood. In summing up the whole matter there is one point which we can be absolutely and unreservedly certain. When we aid Tuskegee institute and agencies like it, striving for mental and manual education of the negro at the South, we are in every point of view according him the best possible service. Whatever may be his ultimate destiny we are thus helping to fit him for filling his place and bearing its responsibilities. We are sowing well in the South 'at the bottom of life,' the seeds of the black man's development and usefulness.

### South Deserves Credit.

Dr. Lyman Abbott following, said that the South deserved great credit for taking up as it had an untried problem in helping the negro to help himself. "And the North," he said, "has given her scant credit. She has given him schools that the North has refused him,

and done many other things towards his future than the North ever thought of." Dr. Abbott next spoke of the great work of Booker T. Washington and praised him in the highest terms, declaring he had done as much for the white race as for the colored. His work had really brought about the union of the North and the South by the work he had taken up as his life's task.

Referring to the remark made by Henry Ward Beecher, to the effect that he should make the negro worthy first and then give him suffrage, Dr. Abbott said: "We made the error of giving him suffrage first, and the unfortunate negro has had to suffer ever since. What the negro wants is education."

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., treasurer of the Tuskegee institute, announced that since the meeting had begun he had received two telegrams, one announcing the gift of \$10,000 from a lady in Ohio and the other a gift of \$1,000 from a lady and gentleman in the South. He said that \$20,000 had been needed to pay the indebtedness of the institute, and that, taking the gifts into consideration, there was still a sum of \$15,000 needed, for which he made an urgent plea.

Mr. Cleveland then introduced Booker T. Washington, who said: "The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, is the outgrowth of the efforts of Gen. S. C. Armstrong of Hampton Institute, in Virginia.

General Armstrong was one of the great seers and prophets who realized that the task of the nation was not fulfilled when the shackles of physical slavery were struck from the limbs of the millions of slaves. He realized that nine millions of human beings steeped in ignorance, minus experience, could be but his free. He foresaw that the nation must have a new birth and a new freedom and that this regeneration must include the industrial, intellectual and moral and religious freedom of the ex-slaves. Further, in refusing to return to his comfortable northern home after the surrender at Appomattox, and in deciding to remain in the South to help in fighting for freedom in the larger and higher sense, General Armstrong appreciated as few Americans have that the North owes an unfulfilled duty to the South.

### Praise for Cleveland.

General Armstrong said by word and action that it was unjust to leave the South with its industrial system disorganized and overturned in the midst of a poverty that forbade the proper education of the white youth—to say nothing of the millions of recently emancipated black children. In this connection I am glad that we have another great American and Christian statesman in the person of Grover Cleveland, who is manifesting by his presence and words here this eve, that he too is conscious of the fact that the lifting up of the negro is not alone Tuskegee's problem, not alone the negroes' concern, not the South's duty, but is the problem of the nation because the white people were responsible for the introduction and perpetuation of the American slavery.

"In behalf of our struggling race, I want to thank you, Mr. Cleveland, for your deep interest and to say to you that because of your interest and faith in us we shall see to it that the nation is not disappointed in our progress nor in our usefulness."

### LOTS OF GAME WHERE THE PRESIDENT IS STAYING

### Bach Says It Will Make Eyes of Chief Executive Dance—Nothing Official Regarding Changes.

"I'll warrant that by this time President Roosevelt has seen a large amount of game in the park," said Major E. W. Bach of Helena, formerly an officer of the Yellowstone National Park Transportation company, at the Thornton yesterday.

"The locality where he is full of game, especially elk. It has been estimated that there are between 40,000 and 50,000 elk in the park, and by this time the president, if he is where reported, should have seen thousands of those animals.

Slough creek, where the president camped last night, is one of a number of creeks that flow from the northeast into the east fork of the Yellowstone river and into the Yellowstone proper. Beginning where the Yellowstone leaves the park and going south the streams are: Bear creek, Gravelle creek, Hell Roaring creek, Slough creek, Soda Butte creek, Cache creek, Miller creek and others, but I have named the most important. Slough creek was named from the fact that it has a lot of sloughs in it. If the president could be able to pass up Slough creek, either by going through the narrow canyon through which it flows or go around the mountains, he would come onto a meadow of about 1,000 acres, where I'll predict there is all kinds of game. I doubt if that place has ever been visited by many people. It is a difficult task to proceed up Slough creek canyon, as it is very narrow. I visited that meadow in 1897 by going around and over the range. It is an ideal spot for game. I made the greatest catch of fish there I ever enjoyed. I caught 12 rainbow trout that weighed 50 pounds, and that is no fish story. These trout were land-locked, as it were.

"Up in the Soda Butte basin is where the president will find elk. I was up there in 1899 and I believe I saw at least 5,000 head of the animals. The president should certainly visit that basin, and I presume Major Pitcher will guide him there on snowshoes.

The president will experience little difficulty in making the journey from Mammoth to the lake. There ought to be a well broken road, as men have been hauling lumber all winter from Mammoth to the lake."

Mr. Bach laughed when asked if it would not be possible for some of the enterprising newspapermen to get into the park without the troopers catching them. He said he could turn the trick easy enough if he had to, but he did not care to state for publication just how he would go about it.

Some things which have been said have caused a rumor to go forth that when President Roosevelt comes out of the park he may change the route of his tour and come direct to Butte, instead of touring the West first, and reaching here May 27.

So far as the local committee knows, no such change is contemplated. Nothing said to the sub-committee which visited the president at Livingston indicated at one of the committee meetings here, however, it was suggested as a bare possibility that the president might tire of the park sooner than April 24—the date for the conclusion of his stay there—and in that event he might run over to Butte before starting for St. Louis. Nothing has come from the presidential party, however, to show that the president will tire of the park at all.

## HAUNTS OF AUTHORS

### PRESTON A. PERRY DELIVERS SECOND OF SERIES OF LECTURES ON BOOKS.

Preston A. Perry last night delivered his second lecture on rare books and book-making at the Mountain View church, the subject being "Homes and Haunts of American Authors," illustrated by stereoscopic views.

The lecture began at 8:30 and continued till shortly after 10, when the audience was invited to examine the many pictures in the collection of Mr. Perry not shown on the canvas.

The discourse was enlivened by many witty anecdotes of the authors.

Mr. Perry's last lecture will be given in the church tomorrow evening. In the meantime his entire collection of books and pictures is open for the inspection of the public.

## COCKRELL MARRIED

### WELL-KNOWN STOCKBROKER WEDS MRS. M. T. SOMERVILLE—EAST ON TRIP.

Charles W. Cockrell, one of the best known stockbrokers in the city, and Mrs. M. T. Somerville were united in marriage about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Father De Siere. Only a few intimate friends and relatives of the bride and groom were present.

After the ceremony the bridal party went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bradley, in West Broadway, where they partook of a wedding supper. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell left for the East by way of the Great Northern. They will spend the honeymoon in Chicago.



### MINING APPLICATION NO. 4659.

United States Land Office, Helena, Montana, March 6, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that Savin Lisa, Martin Lisa and Elijah Beyer, whose post office address is Butte, Montana, have this day filed their application for a patent for 1,500 linear feet, being 105 feet westerly and 1,395 feet easterly from discovery shaft of the Edna F. Lode, upon which a notice of intention to apply for a patent was posted on the 28th day of February, 1903, situated in Independence (unorganized), mining district, Silver Bow county, state of Montana, designated as Survey No. 6833, in Section 22, Township 3 north, Range 8 west, being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner a point in the east end line of Survey No. 3467, a granite stone set in the ground, with a mound of stone alongside, and marked 1-6833 for Corner No. 1, from which the quarter section corner on the south boundary of Section 22, Township 3 north, Range 8 west, bears south 9 degrees 55 minutes west, 2,039.8 feet; and running thence north 8 degrees 07 minutes west, 511.5 feet; thence north 78 degrees 13 minutes east, 1,481 feet; thence south 8 degrees 07 minutes east, 349 feet; thence south 72 degrees west, 1,500 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 14,652 acres claimed by the above named applicants.

The location of this claim is of record in the Recorder's office of Silver Bow county, Montana, in Book "H," of Lode Locations, at Page 298.

The adjoining claims to these premises are Survey No. 2726, Sister Annie Lode, Lot 591, on the south; Survey No. 3647, Big Bend Lode, on the west, and the Jupiter Lode, unsurveyed, on the north.

FRANK D. MIRACLE, Register. SAMUEL BARKER, JR., Attorney for Applicants. [First Publication March 7, 1903.]

### APPLICATION FOR A PATENT, NO. 4658.

United States Land Office, Helena, Montana, March 5, 1903.

Notice is hereby given, that Richard E. De Kay, whose postoffice address is Anaconda, Montana, has this day filed his application for a patent for 40 acres of placer ground, known as the Diamond Placer Mine, bearing lime rock, in Lost Creek (unorganized), mining district, county of Deer Lodge and state of Montana, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Survey Number 6830, in fractional Township 5 north, Range 11 west of principal base line and meridian of Montana, said Survey No. 6830 being as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Corner No. 7, which is also quarter section corner between Sections 9 and 10, Township 5 north, Range 11 west, a limestone 6x8x10 inches above ground, marked one-quarter on its west face for one-quarter corner, and 1-6830 for Corner No. 1 of this survey; running thence south no degrees 20 minutes west, 663 feet; thence south 89 degrees 40 minutes east, 657 feet; thence south no degrees 20 minutes west, 1,326 feet; thence north 89 degrees 40 minutes west, 657 feet; thence north no degrees 20 minutes east, 663 feet; thence north 89 degrees 40 minutes west, 657 feet; thence north no degrees 20 minutes east, 1,326 feet; thence south 89 degrees 40 minutes east, 657 feet to the place of beginning, containing in all 40.00 acres, claimed by the above named applicant.

The location of said Diamond Placer claim is recorded in the Recorder's office of Deer Lodge county, Montana, in Book 3 of Placer Locations, on Page 192. There are no adjoining nor conflicting claims so far as known.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Diamond Placer Mine are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office, at Helena, in the state of Montana, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

FRANK D. MIRACLE, Register. [First Publication March 6, 1903.]

## To look well

your blood must be pure to give your complexion that peculiar freshness which can only be obtained when your system is in good working order. Beecham's Pills will put you in condition.

## To feel well

you must be well. Your digestive organs must be doing their work properly. Beecham's Pills act like oil on machinery, and will give you the snap and vigor that only comes with perfect health.

## To keep well

every organ must be doing its duty—stomach, liver and kidneys must each be in thorough working order. If you are not as well as you ought to be

## Take a small dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS

They will set you right. Sold Everywhere 10 Cents and 25 Cents

## DALY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF BUTTE

Established 1882. Incorporated 1902. Capital...\$100,000.00

### General Banking Business

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JOHN R. TOOLE, Vice President  
C. C. SWINBORNE, Cashier  
R. A. KUNKLE, Assistant Cashier

## STATE SAVINGS BANK

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Under state supervision and jurisdiction. Interest paid on deposits. Sells exchange available in all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Collections promptly attended to. Transact a general banking business.

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Transacts General Banking Business. Buy gold dust, gold bars, silver bullion and local securities.

Boxes for rent in safe deposit vault. Sell exchange available in all of the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Special attention given to collections. ALEX J. JOHNSTON, Cashier.

## The First National Bank of Butte

(Established 1879.) Capital - - \$200,000.00

### GENERAL BANKING

Drafts drawn on all principal cities of the world and letters of credit issued.

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Under state supervision. Five per cent interest, payable quarterly, paid on time deposits.

### Money to Loan on Real Estate

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## Silver Bow National Bank

CAPITAL \$100,000.00 This bank solicits accounts, offers prompt and careful attention to business of customers. Collections promptly attended to and remitted for on day of collections. Sell foreign and domestic exchange, pay interest on time deposits.

Directors—Charles R. Leonard, F. Aug. Heinze, S. Marchesseau, A. Balmforth, K. A. Louis, C. W. Newton, T. R. Hinds, John MacGinniss Fayette Harrington.

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