

# EDDIE COOKE HERE TO BOOM BEN HUR

FAMOUS THEATRICAL AND PUGILISTIC PROMOTER TALKS OF THE SCOPE OF PRODUCTION.

## MUST TEAR UP THE STAGE

How Carries 350 People and Carloads of Scenery and Will Tax the Broadway's Capacity.

Klaw & Erlanger's great spectacular production of General Lew Wallace's sterling drama of the times of the Messiah, "Ben Hur," which requires the services of 350 people to properly present, will be staged at the Broadway theater for December 18 and 19 with a special matinee December 19.

Because of the enormous amount of stage room required and the heavy expense it entails to stop, "Ben Hur" on its tour of the Pacific slope was only visited Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and this city. To present "Ben Hur" in the same sumptuous style that it was introduced to the Eastern public an entirely new stage will have to be constructed in the local playhouse, the present being entirely inadequate for the proper presentation of this spectacle, which has not only commanded the attention of all America, but the king of England, the pope of Rome and all the crowned heads of Continental Europe.

Eddie Cooke is in town. Edward G. Cooke, general representative for Klaw & Erlanger in the promotion of this colossal attraction, arrived in the city last evening to start the preliminary arrangements. In speaking of the play, he said: "Aside from the religious impressiveness of "Ben Hur," the performance offers many novelties in the way of mechanical effects. There is the Roman Trireme at Sea, showing the battle among the Roman pirates and the rescue of Arrius, chief of the Roman fleet, and Ben Hur after a conflict at sea, and the great chariot race in the fifth act, where eight horses harnessed to two chariots and driven frantically by Messala and Ben Hur struggle for supremacy. This scene shows the advancement of new stage devices and is in addition wonderfully effective. The horses gallop, the chariots rumble and roll, the walls of the arena with its crowds of spectators whirl by and the ground of the stage seems fairly to fly from beneath the horses' feet and the great wheels of the chariots. To perfect this scene it cost Klaw & Erlanger close on to \$20,000.

The presentation of "Ben Hur" in this city is an all important event. Over four years have elapsed since it was brought out at the Broadway theater, New York city. Klaw & Erlanger, who control the management, could have sent here long ago a second company to interpret it, but as it is a strict part of their policy not to deal in any second-hand enterprises they preferred to keep the amusement patrons of this city waiting until they could send the present organization, which is the only one that has ever interpreted this great religious dramatic spectacle. This fact no doubt will contribute largely to inciting keener interest in the presentation of "Ben Hur" in this city.

The interpreting company numbers close to 350 people, 100-foot baggage cars are required to transport the scenic effects, while two stock cars are pressed into service to care for the horses and camels used in the production. Ten Pullman sleepers, two day coaches and two dining cars are furnished by the Northern Pacific railroad for the comfort of the company.

All the railroads running into this city have agreed to make special excursion rates within a radius of 150 miles, so that out-of-town theatergoers can come here and enjoy this massive and glittering spectacle.

Butte is the only city in Montana to be visited. The company comes here from Seattle and at the end of the engagement proceeds direct to St. Paul without any stops.

# HORACE B. DUNBAR FIGHTS FOR HOTEL

BRINGS ACTION TO PREVENT HUGH I. WILSON AND W. McC. WHITE FROM TAKING IT OVER.

## HE ALLEGES A CONTRACT

Says He Withdrew Action Against the Noyes Estate Under Promise He Was to Have Lease.

Horace B. Dunbar, the portly manager of the Rainier-Grand hotel in Seattle, owned by the estate of the late John Noyes of Butte, is making a fight in the courts to retain his lease upon the hotel property, which he has been currently reported to be to run after January 1 next by Hugh I. Wilson and W. McC. White of this city. He has commenced an action in the courts of Seattle against Elmira Noyes, widow of the late John Noyes, and Messrs. McC. White and Wilson for the specific performance of an alleged agreement to renew the lease at the expiration of the present lease December 31.

It is alleged that in his lifetime John Noyes repeatedly agreed for valuable considerations to renew the lease of the Rainier-Grand Hotel company for another term of five years, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. It is further alleged that since the death of John Noyes, his widow also agreed, for a valuable consideration, to make the five-year renewal of the lease. Part of the considerations for the alleged agreements to renew are said to have been the expenditure of upward of \$5,000 in improvements of the property in the lifetime of Mr. Noyes, and of nearly \$5,000 more since his death. These expenditures, the plaintiff alleges, would not have been made but for the agreements to renew the lease.

Notwithstanding these alleged agreements and promises, it is said, Mrs. Noyes, who is now owner of three-fourths of the property, has made a lease of the hotel to the other defendants, White and Wilson, to begin January 1, 1904.

The original lease was for five years, beginning January 1, 1899. The stock of the Rainier-Grand Hotel company was then owned by C. A. Harrison and E. J. Rathbone. It is alleged in the complaint that when Horace B. Dunbar, who now has the controlling interest in the new company, purchased the stock of Harrison and Rathbone, he agreed to withdraw an action for \$7,000 then pending against Noyes by the company for improvements made, and in consideration of the dismissal of the action it was agreed that the lease was to be renewed at its expiration of another term of five years.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

# MUST STAY SOBER

NORTHERN PACIFIC EMPLOYEES WILL IMPERIL THEIR JOBS BY DRINKING LIQUOR.

Sobriety must be the order of the day among employees of the Northern Pacific after January 1, according to an announcement made at Tacoma. Under the rules and regulations governing employees of the Northern Pacific railway, it is an unpardonable sin for employees to take a drink while on duty, and special suggestions are advanced in the rules for the conduct of employees in the matter of drinking while on duty. It is now stated on reliable authority that beginning January 1, 1904, there is to be much stricter supervision of the conduct of employees, and that to be caught in the act of taking a drink at any time will merit instant dismissal from the service.

President Howard Elliott and his associates are said to have discussed the reported new rule prior to leaving St. Paul, but the exact extent of the new restrictions can not be ascertained. Enough is known, however, to warrant saying that some radical change will be made in rules beginning with the new year, and that the men at the head of the Northern Pacific system are heartily in favor of the proposed new rule.

# PANAMA AS IT IS AND ITS CHANCES

FORMER RESIDENT TELLS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ISTHMUS AND THE NEW REPUBLIC.

## POPULATION COSMOPOLITAN

Men of Every Clime Are Gathered in Panama, and They Are Not Disposed to Bow to Colombia.

There is now living in Butte a gentleman who for 17 months made his home on the isthmus of Panama. He has written the following for the Inter Mountain regarding the erection of the new republic of Panama:

Another flag has been joined to those proclaiming a state's sovereignty and another republic has been added to the cluster of stars, each of which proclaims a people free and independent—a strip of country 47 miles wide and 200 long, historic because of its past wherein rapine, murder, lust and gold have divided the honors with the digging of an interoceanic waterway; famous from the days of Morgana in 1550 until two centuries later gold-crazed men wore a beaten trail from Gorgona to the Pacific, Panama has at last thrown off the chains of servitude fastened for years by the Bogotan government and proclaimed her independence.

Bombastic pronouncements from Colombia fall utterly to move the men, who, down where the blue waves of the Caribbean break on palm-girdled shores, have raised a new flag. Threats of war against these United States glide like storm-driven rain drops from the nation's dome. Colombian spleen, tropical anger and conceit of ignorance must find vent. But Panama will be and remain an independent nation, safely sheltered under the northerly wings of the American eagle.

The Colombian government sought to blackmail the United States congress out of a large subsidy for the Panama canal. The Panamanians revolted. They took a crosscut and eliminated a government 400 miles distant and thousands of miles away, in habits, business and interests. As well compare the Sandwich islands with Massachusetts as Colombia with Panama. The one a century late in improvements, civilization and verve. The other by constant attrition with a cosmopolitan civilization, alert, progressive and as energetic as is possible for people living under equatorial suns.

Panamanians want the canal, Colombia wants money first, the canal second. Colombia cannot subdue Panama. The sea affords the only transit, and the ports of Panama on the Pacific and Colon on the Caribbean are both guarded by the American flag. To land troops north or south of these ports and march across country is impossible. Jungles so dense that paths must be cut with machetes end in impassable morasses, while deadly vipers and deadlier fevers stand guardians—silent but grim—to halt an advancing army.

Colombia will blow and bluster, but will not fight. Panama's independence is assured.

In the city of Panama, for a score of years, there has been growing each year, the spirit of independence. They desire to govern themselves. And unlike most of Central American revolutions, wherein one man's desire to become dictator actuates bloodshed and assassination, Panama's revolution was founded upon the desire of the whole people to be free.

The population of Panama is about 100,000—in 1887 it was 250,000. That was when De Lessep was squandering the francs of the French in digging one spadeful of soil and spending a hundred francs in luxury. Under America's fostering the isthmus will support 200,000 people. To so promptly acknowledging the independence of Panama, seems precipitate and possibly greedy. But under the treaty of Bogota, made in 1850, these United States guaranteed "free and uninterrupted transit across the isthmus." The concession to the Panama Railway company embraced the exclusive right of transit in a zone "20 miles each side the railway tracks." The government of Bogota conceded it and this government has always stepped in to support it. Hence the landing of men from American men-of-war on various occasions. It was but keeping faith with the nations of the world.

Colon, on the Caribbean side, has a cosmopolitan population—the offspring of which under the loose moral code of the tropics has become a conglomerate. A blend of Caucasian blood diluted with Jamanican negro and West Indian. All races, religion and creeds meet at Colon. At Panama the purer strain descendant from the Spanish conquerors, has mingled but sparsely with the native Colombian. Here and there can be traced among the lower classes, the physiognomy of Peru and the lighter colorings of the Chilenos. It was said in 187 the every known language, from Russian to Arabic, in a woman's dialect to purest French and German, could be heard mingling with English and the native patois.

It was not a congress of nations but a bazaar of all people under the sun. All greedy for French gold. Such material does not make a stable government. The temperaments differ too widely. But each possesses its atom of independence, and these atoms consolidated finally gave Panama freedom. It is for the United States to furnish the stability.

The rulers of the new republic are of the older Spanish families—educated mainly in Europe, fastidious in dress, urbane in manner, and polished by travel. They speak French as purely and fluently as a Parisian. Italian is a second mother tongue, and an Italian opera troupe of high class, has sang to \$5,000 houses in an adobe building, where silks and dress coats, carried away the dust of the walls. To these people the building of the canal means new life. New opportunities and a new city of Panama. It means the founding of a new country.

The dolce far niente of the tropics will give place to yankee energy. The fevers of calentura and the Cheres will disappear before American sanitation. The feeble candles in isolated lamp poses have already been displaced by the arc light, and cobble-stoned streets will be traversed by trolleys. In fashions Parisian of the year before, Panama will be come America in costume as well as thought. The natural leaning of those people upon Los estados, Unidos del Norte (the U. S. of the north) will become the dependence of a child upon a parent, and insensibly will spring forth a loyalty to this country, that will segregate trade, open new avenues for

commerce, and cement a national friendship. They do business promptly and the larger mercantile houses have gilt edged credit in New York, London and Paris. This and more was known at Washington when President Roosevelt received Panama's envoy—and when his open and prompt acknowledgement of Panama's independence, finally and fully assured the completion of the Panama canal, the commerce of the world is glad, and the Panamanians see opening before them an era of independence and prosperity, which shall speedily place them finally among the nations of the world.

Viva la Panama! H. R. K.

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## MAY MAINTAIN SUIT IN MONTANA COURTS

Charles G. Davis of Illinois has secured from Judge Cutting of Chicago permission to maintain in the state court of Montana a suit in the name of John E. Davis of Chicago, against Andrew J. Davis for 71 shares of stock in the First National bank of Butte.

The suit is to be brought for the heirs of Edward A. Davis, one of the heirs of the late A. J. Davis. George W. Davis has returned from Chicago where he participated with his brother, Charles G. Davis, in the proceedings in the Chicago courts incident to securing the Illinois privilege of maintaining the action in the district court here against A. J. Davis. Judge Cutting, who heard the proceedings, decided the privilege should be granted, although it was resisted by A. J. Davis' attorneys, J. B. Roote and W. A. Clark, Jr., appeared for George W. and Charles G. Davis.

## MASK BALL BY THE BUTTE SCANDINAVIANS

Prizes Awarded for the Handsomest and Most Original Costumes. The mask ball given by the Scandinavian Brotherhood last night in Scandia hall was a marked success. The costumes were unique, to say the least, as many of them represented old fashions of the mother country, and some were very pretty. Miss Louis Moen and Ivar Rhinde won first prize for the handsomest costumes; Miss Edith Nichols and George Briggs won first prize for the most original costumes.

## WELSH FAIR IS TO KEEP ON A FEW DAYS

The Welsh fair is proving such a success that those in charge have concluded to keep it open until Saturday night. The Welsh costumes add much to the novelty of the affair and there are so many dainty things on sale that a large crowd finds its way to the store on North Main street. Cambrian tea is served in one of the booths, while lunch is served in another.

## CORONER EGAN A BENEDICT

Courty Official Quietly Marries Mrs. Kate O'Rourke. Mrs. Kate O'Rourke and Coroner Michael Egan were quietly married by Rev. Father Hiclaona last evening at the Sacred Heart in East Butte. There were present only relatives and a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Egan are spending a few days in Boulder, but will make their home in this city.

## MYSTIC TIE GROVE MEETS

Mystic Tie grove, A. O. U. W., held a meeting in the lodge rooms in South Butte last night. The grove is preparing to institute the degree work early in the new year. The paraphernalia will be here by that time and the members can appear in all the costly trappings of the order. Last night after the close of the business session lunch was served.

Thanksgiving Dinner. A Thanksgiving dinner was given by the women of the Bethel Baptist church yesterday. Those who assisted in providing and serving were Mesdames H. C. Parsons, J. C. Allen, C. R. Rowens, Lee Grant, G. Drake, C. A. Hollis, J. A. James, Miss H. Withers and Miss F. Meredith.

## GOOD ROADS BILL BY MR. BROWNLOW

TENNESSEE CONGRESSMAN INTRODUCES FAMOUS MEASURE IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

## IS OF WIDESPREAD INTEREST

Brownlow Tells of General Importance of Good Roads and of What is Being Done Toward Them.

SPECIAL TO THE INTER MOUNTAIN. Washington, Nov. 27.—Congressman W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee today reintroduced in the house his well-known good roads bill. Acting on the criticism of opponents and the suggestions of friends, Colonel Brownlow has revised the bill somewhat, but all the important features have been preserved.

The new bill appropriates \$24,000,000 to be used as a fund for national aid in the improvement of highways. This sum is made available during the next three years, at the rate of \$8,000,000 annually. No state or subdivision thereof can secure any part of this fund without raising an amount equal to the share received.

The distribution among the several states and territories is to be made on an equitable basis so as to leave no room for "log-rolling." In reference to the bill, Colonel Brownlow said today: "I think my good roads measure has made wonderful progress during the past year. Conventions all over the country have endorsed it, and a number of state legislatures have adopted resolutions in favor of it. The number of public men who have come out for it has exceeded my highest expectations. In the West and South the sentiment for the bill is especially strong. A large number of senators and members from those sections have assured me of their willingness to support the measure and it will also have some strong support from the Eastern states where state aid has paved the way for National aid.

"I can't see how any man representing a rural constituency can vote for a river and harbor bill and refuse to vote for my bill. And I don't see how any one who wants the rural free mail delivery extended in his state or district can refuse to support a measure to aid in improving the roads, for bad roads are almost the sole obstacles to such extensions. I am hopeful of getting the bill up for discussion in the house early in the regular session."

## BOILING LAKE

In Dominica a Natural Curiosity That is Little Known.

Mr. Sterns-Fadelle of Dominica has just published a little book giving some interesting information recently obtained about a curious natural phenomenon in Dominica, one of the Lesser Antilles.

This island is only 201 square miles in area. It was colonized by the Spaniards in the seventeenth century and peopled later by French emigrants, who controlled the island uninterruptedly until the eighteenth century, and its resources have since been exploited by the English and French; and yet its natural curiosity in the northern part of the island had never been seen or heard of until 28 years ago. This can be explained only by the fact that the neighborhood of the boiling lake of Dominica is difficult of access. The lake was discovered by an Englishman, Dr. Nichols, who organized an expedition to explore the unknown part of the island. One day his little party were clambering up a mountain. They suddenly came upon evidences of sulphur, and a moment later stood looking down into a crater which was filled with boiling water. Stiff vapors rose from the agitated surface, rumblings of thunder came from the subterranean regions, and near the center of the little lake, where the water was most violently disturbed, the furious boiling lifted the surface 10 to 12 feet above the general level. The lake was constantly fed by several small brooks that poured from the heights above the crater. Mr. Sterns-Fadelle says that the lake is still boiling. It has been found to be at

## NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Mining and Development Company, at the office of the company, at the offices of Kirk & Clinton, in the Harbor Building, Butte, Montana, on Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1904, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m.

Said meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of said company adopted on the 14th day of November, 1903, and is called for the purpose of transacting the following business, to-wit:

- (a) To increase the capital stock of said company to \$2,000,000, to be divided into shares having a par value of \$100 each.
- (b) To change the name of the said corporation to that of the Cortin-Wickes Copper Mining Company.
- (c) To elect a board of directors for the ensuing year.
- (d) To change the time of holding the annual meeting of said corporation from the 25th day of June of each year, to the second Saturday in January of each year, at 8 o'clock p. m.
- (e) To change the name of the said corporation to that of the Cortin-Wickes Copper Mining Company.

For the transaction of any other business that may lawfully come before the said meeting.

Dated November 19, 1903.  
CHAS. H. LANE,  
President and Director.

CHAS. HEBBERNSNER, Director.  
EDWIN L. MAYO, Director.  
Majority of Board of Directors.

Attent: EDWIN L. MAYO, Secretary.

an altitude of 2,490 meters above sea level. In form it is elliptical. When it is filled with water it is about 200 feet long and less than 100 feet wide. Its depth is unknown. An attempt to touch bottom was made 30 feet from the water edge, where, at a depth of 105 feet no bottom was reported.

## JUNGLE VICTIMS

Thousands Slain Last Year in India by Beasts and Snakes.

The resolution of the government of India on the subject notices that in 1901 more human beings were killed by wild animals than in any year since 1875 except one, and reached a total of 3,551, while last year it was 2,836, and the number of deaths from snake bite was 23,166. Tigers killed 1,046 persons, of whom 544 perished in Bengal, 63 being in a single district. This was due to the destruction of a man eater, for the destruction of which a special reward was offered without avail. In another district, where 41 persons were killed, most of them fell victims also to a man eater.

Wolves slew 377 persons last year, of whom 204 were killed in the United Provinces. A campaign was undertaken against these animals in Rohilkhand and the Allahabad division, and they have been almost exterminated in Cawnpore district, where they used to abound.

Eleven thousand one hundred and thirty deaths took place in Bengal alone from snake bite, 3,258 of these being in the Patna division, while 5,110 deaths took place in the United Provinces; 80,796 cattle (an increase on the previous year) were killed by wild animals last year, and 9,019 by snakes. Tigers killed 30,555 of these, leopards 38,211 and wolves and hyenas most of the remainder.

On the other hand, rewards were paid last year for the destruction of 1,331 tigers, 4,413 leopards, 1,858 bears, 2,373 wolves and 706 hyenas, while the number of snakes killed for reward was 72,595. For the destruction of wild animals a sum of 66,952 rupees was paid, and 3,529 rupees for that of snakes. In addition licenses are issued free of cost under the laws act for the destruction of wild animals, and the protection of crops, and these numbered 37,023 last year.

No account is taken of the number of predatory animals killed by sportsmen and others who did not claim the legal rewards.—London Leader.

# RHEUMATISM AN INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE

Because Rheumatism sometimes comes on suddenly it doesn't prove that it is a chance disease or one due to accidental causes. It takes time for it to develop, and is at work in the system long before any symptoms are felt. The blood is the first point of attack, and the poisonous acids that cause the aches and pains are then distributed through the circulation to different parts of the system, and settle in joints, muscles and nerves; and when the system is in this condition it needs only some exciting cause like exposure to night air, damp, chilly weather, or the cold, bleak winds of winter, to arouse the slumbering poisons and bring on Rheumatism. The severity of the attack depends upon the amount of acid in the blood and the quantity of acrid matter in the joints and muscles. Some people are almost helpless from the first, while others have occasional spells or are uncomfortable, restless, nervous and half sick all the time from the nagging aches and pains. Rheumatism is a disagreeable companion even in its mildest form. It grows worse as we grow older, and frequently stiffens the joints, draws the muscles out of shape and breaks down the nervous system. A disease that originates in the blood, as Rheumatism does, cannot be cured with external remedies like liniments and plasters; such things scatter the pains or drive them to some other part of the body, but do not touch the disease or improve the condition of the blood. The thin acid blood must be restored to its normal purity and strength, so that all poisonous substances may be carried out of the system, and no medicine accomplishes this in so short a time as S. S. S., which not only neutralizes the acids and counteracts the poisons, but builds up the general health at the same time.



Write for our special book on Rheumatism, and should you desire any special information or advice, our physicians will furnish it without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

RHEUMATISM IN ELBOWS, WRISTS AND KNEES. Urbana, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1903. Last winter I had a severe attack of Rheumatism. It started in the right elbow, and from there to my wrists; the right wrist was the worse. It became swollen and extremely painful. My left knee joint was the next place to be attacked. It became swollen and of course painful. The next point to be affected was the hip and ankle, which gave me much trouble. I was barely able to get about for some time. I was under treatment of a physician for awhile, but getting no better I began S. S. S., and after taking it for some time I was entirely relieved of the Rheumatism. All swelling and soreness disappeared. I consider S. S. S. an excellent remedy for Rheumatism and all troubles having their origin in the blood. GRIFFITH KELLY. 408 Bloomfield Ave.

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