

## CLOSING OUT Sale!

We intend making a change in our business, and will close out the following lines at actual cost FOR SPOT CASH:

**DRY GOODS,**  
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings,  
Hosiery and Neckwear,  
GLOVES AND MITTENS,  
Blankets and Comforts.

And in fact everything pertaining to this line of goods. We also include the entire

**BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.**  
Give us a trial and be convinced.

**AMOS BUCK MERCANTILE CO.**

Stevensville, December 15, 1896.

Mens, Boys and Children's

## CLOTHING

OUR WINTER LINE NOW READY.

It would surprise you to see the quality of the material used and the workmanship on our Popular Priced Clothing.

See Before You Buy,

Our \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 Boys' Combination Suits with extra Pants and Caps.

See Before You Buy,

Our Black Clay Worsted, Frock and Sack suits for Men @ \$12.50.

See Before You Buy, the best line of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Etc., ever shown in Missoula.

The latest Novelties in Ficyele Suits, Odd Pants, and Wool Sweaters.

**THE WHITE HOUSE CLOTHING STORE.**

F. L. DARBEK, PROP.

131 HIGGINS AVE.

MISSOULA, MONTANA

## The Stevensville Hotel

Stevensville, Montana.

This Elegant New Hotel, the Finest and Most Completely Equipped in Ravalli County, is now Open to the Public. The House and Furnishings are New Throughout, and Comfort of Guests will be a First Consideration.

Electric Light, Electric Calls.

Elegantly Furnished Rooms

And a Well Appointed Table.

The Table is Supplied with the Choicest Products of the Far-famed Bitter Root Valley, and the Country Surrounding is noted as a popular Hunting and Fishing Ground. Visitors may bring their Families to this Hotel and Make it Headquarters while afield.

JOSEPH LITTLE.

### INHUMAN TREATMENT.

Bad State of Affairs Found At the Reform School.

Out of Sixty-Three Inmates of the Institution, Only Two Had Not Been Whipped.

Helena, Feb. 18.—The joint committee of the house and senate, consisting of Senator Alex Metzger and Representatives Frank Longstaff, of Missoula, and W. H. Cochran, of Dillon, who have been investigating the affairs of the reform school at Miles City, made the following report today:

Your joint committee appointed to investigate the state reform school at Miles City report that we gave the institution a thorough and impartial investigation, that we took the testimony of over 100 witnesses, and after due consideration we beg leave to submit to this honorable body the following report: We find that this home is at all times kept in a state of perfect cleanliness, but that the sanitary conditions connected with this institution are such as can only breed disease. We were indeed surprised to find such a state of affairs regarding the most important item connected with this institution: we would therefore recommend to this honorable body that a small appropriation be made to complete a sewerage system which, in our estimation, would under the spread of contagious diseases.

We believe, after a most searching and thorough investigation as to the modes of punishment and the offences committed, that the superintendent of this institution is entirely too severe in his punishment of these children. The punishment for trifling offenses is entirely too great and has caused every inmate of this home to become discouraged and long for freedom. Out of 63 children who are inmates of this institution we find but two who had not received a severe whipping. While we believe in corporal punishment being administered for just causes, we do not believe it should be administered as it has been done for such small offenses, such as talking to each other in line, talking in the dormitory at night, talking to each other at the table, for not being competent in sewing a patch on a garment, for specially spilling water, breaking dishes and making unintentional mistakes for not getting stitches close enough on clothing, and many like petty offenses. Corporal punishment often administered for these small offenses is certainly brutal and cruel, and the regularity with which the thick heavy strap is administered to the children we feel has caused the superintendent to forget the power of his right arm. We find that the boys and girls are oftentimes beaten upon the cords of the wrists with a heavy strap, and in some cases the wrists are twisted to twice its natural size. We find the girls have at times been severely punished for having occasion to use the chamber at night. One of the rules of this establishment is that they are allowed to go in a body at different hours of the day to the outside closet, but after 6 o'clock at night, under no consideration, except when sick, are they allowed to obey the calls of nature until 7 o'clock. Any violation of this rule causes a severe punishment with a strap.

We find that the superintendent of this institution was made aware of this inhuman rule at once pronounced it cruel and a crime against nature. The children are oftentimes whipped black and blue for petty offenses. We find that the male superintendent at different times has punished the girls by using a strap, and in some cases administering strokes with a leather strap.

We recommend to you that in the future the matron or female employes alone be allowed to administer punishment to the female inmates of this home. We find after careful investigation that one of the girls inmates by the name of Bell, was sick, and for complaining of such sickness she was severely punished. The next day she was removed to the hospital and treated for diphtheria, and in a few days she died. The physician of the institution informed us that the death was caused by heart failure. In this connection we find that many of the inmates, who have at different times complained of illness, and whom we are satisfied were justified in their complaint, have been seriously punished. While there are cases of feigned illness, in which the offender should receive punishment, we believe that the cases of complaint have not been thoroughly investigated and they have been too readily punished for such complaints. At two different times have children been accidentally struck over the eye and forced to carry a black mark for days.

At different times when the boys have complained to the trustees who, we hold, had a perfect right to receive their complaints, they have been severely punished for so doing, one instance being when they asked for better food. The whip is not the only instrument used for punishment, but oftentimes the superintendent has used a wooden lathe, and at one time with his bare hand heavily slapped one of the boys for a slight disobedience, which caused marks to remain upon the boy's face for several days.

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We believe that the superintendent allows too much power to a certain teacher named Estess. We have investigated the actions of this teacher and most warmly recommend that he at once be discharged. One favorite mode of punishment administered by this teacher is to throw a silver dollar at the boys, and in one instance the missile struck the boy and caused a cut on his head, from which the blood flowed freely. This same teacher in open school, accused, humiliated and made fun of a boy, blaming him for an unnatural crime. For boys who attempt to escape, the mode of punishment is in placing shackles upon their feet. In several cases keeping them on from two to six months, at all times, not even removing them at night. In the penitentiary this might be necessary, but in a reform school your committee believe that it is inhuman and unjust. The favorite position in which the boys are placed when whipped is to force them flat on a barrel, removing their coats and leaving them at the mercy of their chastiser. The most unjust punishment that has been administered is, in our opinion, in the cases of ignorant boys who cannot read being whipped for not being able to commit a verse of the Bible to memory, or in failing to learn the Golden Text. It has seemed to us impossible for them, in their ignorance, to learn such verses as required, and we believe that this rule should be discontinued. In this institution there are many simple minded boys, who, in their ignorance, make mistakes. Some allowance should be made for them, yet they are looked upon the same as those of a more intelligent mind, and, if anything, because of their ignorance they are punished more severely.

We recommend that the superintendent's salary be reduced from \$125 to \$100 per month; that a record be kept of each violation of the rules and the punishment administered therefor and the dates of same and the name of the employee who administered punishment. We also recommend the abolition of the above unjust and inhuman rules. We are perfectly satisfied that the suspicious and rumors of criminal intimacy in the school are unjust to the trustees, manager and employes. We recommend that the mouth pads that are placed upon the girls' mouths to restrain them from talking be dispensed with, as we believe it is barbarous and should not be permitted in the great commonwealth of Montana. We find that the best of treatment is given to the inmates during sickness, and we believe that no improvement could be made in this particular point. We recommend for the girls department a number of bathtubs, abolishing the system of causing the girls to bathe in common washbowls. We believe that the trustees and the people of Miles City are not conversant with the true facts regarding the punishment at the reform school, and we most heartily recommend that the board of trustees be made up of men of business and men of authority and as much as possible specify all the workings of the institution. We recommend that the rules be printed as clear as possible for the information of the new inmates, as under the old system the children have to learn the rules by experience and experience means the strap. While we do not hold that the present superintendent is incompetent, we most firmly believe that he is too severe, and that under the present rule the home might be better managed in a house of correction than a reform school. We find as a class that the boys are not overly disobedient, and we believe with kind treatment that a vast number of them will leave the institution with the desire to become good and honest citizens. In the matter of finance, which was the main object of our investigating this institution, we find that the appropriation asked to maintain this institution is exceedingly and excessively high. We heartily recommend that the inmates of this school be given better food, but we believe for much less than is asked. The amounts asked for food exceed by far per capita the expenses of the majority of the people of this state. We do not report that there has been juggling with the state's money but if it requires the amount asked for to run this institution, we believe there must be gross mismanagement of finances. The children even at the exorbitant prices asked receive butter but twice a week, meat once a week, and coffee but once a day. In our opinion this institution raises enough vegetables and have them to market. We believe that an appropriation of \$34,500 will thoroughly cover the expenses that will be required to maintain this school for the next two years with good management. This appropriation is \$17,500 less than the appropriation asked for, and we believe this amount is sufficient to give them better food and better clothes than they have been given in the past. Under no circumstances do we desire to cripple this institution, and we have consequently been very careful and very particular in our examinations and at all times refused to take the testimony of discharged employes. The information submitted in the foregoing report as to the condition of the institution and punishment administered to the children was obtained by examination of witnesses under oath, which witnesses consisted of the children confined therein, employes of the institution and prominent citizens of Miles City. The

full evidence was taken down by a stenographer and is in our possession. We most heartily recommend to this honorable body that this report as read be adopted and copies sent to the trustees and superintendent of this institution.

Minutes seem like hours when a life is at stake. Croup gives no time to send for a doctor, delay may mean death. One Minute Cough Cure gives instant relief and insures recovery. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. J. D. Miser & Co.

**Ingersoll's Teachings.**  
New York, Feb. 18.—Robert J. Ingersoll, a clerk in charge of Robert Wilson's office, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing prussic acid this afternoon and was prevented by Charles Wyman, a mining operator from Spokane. Wilson had domestic troubles and had been continually talking about suicide. Ingersoll said of Wilson's attempt: "It was a silly thing for him to do. It is a wonder to me though, looking at all the misery there is, more people do not kill themselves." Since Ingersoll aroused a storm of criticism by insisting that suicide was a sin and in many cases desirable and worthy, two of his clerks and two of his relatives have taken their own lives. The latest was Miss Hattie Cooper, a third cousin of Ingersoll, who killed her mother in San Francisco.

**HAS THE MIDAS TOUCH.**  
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—All the known laws of chemistry are to be overturned and the dreams of all chemists are to become practically golden realities, according to Benjamin Brazzle, a young inventor, who is well known in the scientific circles throughout the country. Mr. Brazzle has gone further in his experiments than the mere transmuting of metals and has made discoveries by actual experiment which, he says, overturn the entire science of chemistry, metallurgy, electricity, and laws of gravitation. He has been able to prove his theories to such an extent that a company has been formed to make practical use of his wonderful and startling discoveries. The company has already started its plant at Fair Lawn, in St. Louis county. It will soon be complete and ready to turn out aluminum, calcium, gold, silver, iron and many other metals not now, to science, all manufactured from common clay.

By actual test Mr. Brazzle has changed silver into gold and gold into silver. The transmutation he considers the most insignificant part of the discoveries he has made—a mere nothing in comparison with the feat of changing clay into gold, silver, iron, calcium, aluminum, platinum and fluorine. He says he has not known to science and whose qualities have not yet been determined by the discoverer. In addition to his ability to convert into any other metal, Mr. Brazzle advances the theory that metals are endowed with life and grow like any plant when placed under the proper conditions. The theory is not lacking demonstration, and has been proven to the satisfaction of the scientific and his financial backers beyond a doubt.

From that he deduces that all things in the universe are endowed with life and that rock, mineral and earth, all apparently inanimate, are full of life, energy and growth, and develop and die like plants. Mr. Brazzle sweeps all known chemical laws and axioms out of existence. According to him there is no chemistry as it is at present understood. The teachers of that science have been in error these many hundred years because they never went deep enough into the apparent mysteries of nature which Mr. Brazzle claims are not mysteries at all, but simply childish problems, easy of comprehension if you once hold the key. That key to the secret of all the phenomena of the world, Mr. Brazzle holds in his hand. That key is simply the full understanding and knowledge of what electricity is and what he claims to have secured in his grasp.

A weed in the garden can be easily destroyed when it first starts. Consumption can be nipped in the bud by One Minute Cough Cure. J. D. Miser & Co.

**Gomez Again on Top.**  
Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 18.—A special to the Citizen from Key West says: Private information has been received in this city of the whereabouts of General Gomez. He has succeeded in slipping by General Weyler and is now between him and Havana. General Gomez gave the command for an advance with strict orders that any man who struck a match would be court-martialed. He then advanced on the Maron tractors in the eastern end of the island, with 5,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry. He advanced on the fort at midnight and when he saw he was discovered by the Spanish, who fired on him, he ordered the cavalry to charge. They swooped down on the fort and captured it and the whole army went through it and the fort was captured. The army then continued to march, and was encamped at Yaguajay when the news was sent to the command for an advance with strict orders that any man who struck a match would be court-martialed. He then advanced on the Maron tractors in the eastern end of the island, with 5,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry. He advanced on the fort at midnight and when he saw he was discovered by the Spanish, who fired on him, he ordered the cavalry to charge. They swooped down on the fort and captured it and the whole army went through it and the fort was captured. The army then continued to march, and was encamped at Yaguajay when the news was sent to the command for an advance with strict orders that any man who struck a match would be court-martialed.

**Merchant's National to Resume.**  
Helena, Mont., Feb. 18.—President L. H. Herdfield of the suspended Merchant's National bank, has decided to open that institution again as soon as the formalities prior to such a step can be gone through with. How long it will be before he can resume business again is not definitely known. It may be within six weeks, possibly three months. A receiver has to be appointed first then an inventory of the bank has to be made and the report submitted to the comptroller of the currency at Washington, and the outline of the lines upon which he proposes to operate again and continue business, submitted and accepted by that official. It is stated upon good authority that Herdfield is willing to let the bank resume.

**Chicago, Pa., "Herald."** Richard Vessel reports One Minute Cough Cure the greatest success of medical science. He told us that it cured his whole family of terrible coughs and colds, after all other so-called cures had failed entirely. Mr. Vessel said it assisted his children through a very bad siege of measles. One Minute Cough Cure makes expectation very easy and rapid. J. D. Miser & Co.

**TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.**  
One of the Largest Expeditions That Ever Sailed From the Gulf Coast.

Dallas, Texas, Feb. 17.—The News tomorrow will print the following story, which its reporters cannot verify, except to strike disconnected fragments here and there: One of the largest Cuban expeditions that has sailed from the Gulf coast squares off away tonight for the island of the Antilles from Pass Cavallo, midway between Corpus Christi and Galveston. The expedition consisted of 300 thoroughly armed frontiersmen, mostly from Colorado, but many of them from north and west Texas and New Mexico. The Colorado and New Mexico contingents are part of Colonel Roberts' organization that has been getting together in the southwest during the last few days. The men forming the expedition have been sent to south Texas points in squads of from five to 20, many of them having passed through Houston and Galveston without suspicion as to their identity being assured. They have been sent from Dallas and Fort Worth and a few from Greenville and Texarkana by Cuban sympathizers.

The vessel on which they sail tonight is owned by wealthy private parties, non-residents of Texas. It lay for several days last week near the bar from which it quickly slipped past Cavallo on Sunday night. During the last 20 days, arms and ammunition have been shipped as hallow-ware, white lead, hospital supplies and musical instruments. In all 40,000 rounds of mixed ammunition for rifles, shotguns and revolvers, which had been quietly gathered in north Texas points, the bulk of it at Dallas and some of it at Fort Worth and some of the biggest arms companies in St. Louis, have been shipped from those cities under the direction of Cuban sympathizers and forwarded in such packages as not to arouse suspicion as to the character of their contents. The expedition is commanded by Colonel Rogers, general of Americans in Cuba, or General Garcia's. The point where it will land has been selected in advance, but it is only known to the officers of the ship and the promoters of the expedition. The crew consists of 20 thoroughly experienced sailors, at the head of whom is Captain Miller, who has spent a great deal of time during the last two or three weeks in Galveston, Dallas and Houston.

**A GAMBLER'S FURY.**  
Kills His Wife and Fatally Wounds Her Paragon.

Amerinda, Mont., Feb. 18.—Frank Dresser, a farm dealer working for Johnson & Harmon, shot and killed his wife and fatally wounded Sherman Ransome, a gambler, whom he found sleeping together in his room at the lodging house over the Oxford saloon at 8 o'clock this morning. Ransome has been lately employed as right hand tender at the Oxford saloon and has a brother living in Chicago. For three or four nights Dresser had not gone to the room which he and Mrs. Dresser occupied. There had been a quarrel between them with mutual recriminations, each accusing the other with unfaithfulness. Since the quarrel Dresser had slept elsewhere but this morning he went to his room which his wife still occupied, apparently having been told that Ransome was sleeping with her. On reaching the room he pushed against the door with his whole weight, bursting it open, and Mrs. Dresser was in bed while Mrs. Dresser had leaped from it and began to plead for her life. Evidently the first bullet was directed at her. It struck her in the left side of the abdomen and she died almost without a struggle. Three shots were then fired in rapid succession at Ransome, who had got out of the bed. Apparently Dresser, who had one bullet left, hesitated as to whether he should put the fifth bullet into his own head or not, then, nothing that Ransome was not yet dead, he fired the last shot into him. He gave himself up to the police and was at once lodged in jail.

**Constipation in its worst forms,** dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness and derangement of the liver are readily cured by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These little pills never gripe. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. J. D. Miser & Co.

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**DEATH CAME QUIETLY.**  
Passing of "Cassie Bill" Berry, a Noted Montana Pioneer.

Missoula, Feb. 18.—Charles William Berry, one of Montana's noted pioneers, died tonight at 9 o'clock. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., born Feb. 29, 1827, of English and Irish ancestry. At the age of 22, in 1849, he went to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco. The same year he pulled his way to the American river, near Coloma, mining until the following year. He afterwards mined at Scott's bar and at Yreka. In 1861 he went with a pack train over the Cascade mountains to Walla Walla and the Ora Fino mines, thence to Lewistown and Elk City, Idaho. On Oct. 24, 1862, when he and others were making their last trip out of Florence with large sums of money, they were held up by four highwaymen, under the leadership of the notorious Dave English, who robbed them.

Berry and his companions started their way to Lewistown, sounded the alarm, and a vigilante committee started in pursuit. The aid of Sheriff Jim Reynolds, of Walla Walla, was called, and they caught English and his companions and brought them back to Lewistown. They were tried and convicted before George B. Cook, now of Spokane, and hung to the nearest tree. Berry received the money he had lost and then came to Montana the following year, residing within the state ever since, being closely connected with the early history of Alder Gulch, Bannack, French Gulch, Fox Gulch, Beartown and Cedar Gulch. He was elected sheriff of Missoula in 1882; assessor in 1887 and again in 1892-5. He was a life long democrat, and the only time he ever bolted the party was in 1895, when he failed to secure the nomination for assessor in the regular convention. He said: "They won't nominate Bill Berry; then I'll nominate myself." He ran as an independent and was elected.

Death came quietly after a long illness and he passed away in his room at the court house, which he refused to vacate Jan. 1, saying, "I'll Berry is sick and won't move unless he gets well." His son, C. W. Berry, of Clatsop county, survives him. The only other relative in Montana is Mrs. Jane Rankin, of Missoula, one of the leading ladies of that city.

**GENERAL NEWS.**  
Report comes from Winona, N. D., that Mrs. Waldron, Thomas Spicer and wife, their daughter, Mrs. Rose, and the latter's two children, aged one year, were murdered at their home near that place. No particulars.

Sheriff Plummer, of Chiboutai, has received the death warrants in the cases of Jackson and Walling, condemned for the murder of Pearl Bryan, directing him to carry the warrants into execution between sunrise and sunset on the 20th of March.

Garned Walter Jeffs, an old employe of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of London, who disappeared with \$2,000 belonging to the company while en route to Mexico via the United States, and was arrested in Liverpool last Monday, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Henry J. Mayham, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, recently chartered a special train to carry him to the bedside of his dying son in Denver, Colo. The distance was 1,624 miles and was covered in 18 hours and 35 minutes, the average rate of speed being 55-310 miles an hour. The train cost Mr. Mayham just \$1 per mile. He saved fifteen hours by hiring the special.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, president of the Indiana Woman's Suffrage association, and a member of the bar, made the oral argument in the supreme court at Indianapolis last Friday in the celebrated test vote case in which it is held that under the present law of the state women are entitled to suffrage. Many able jurists declare that the women have a strong case in the array of argument and authorities to be presented. Great interest is felt in the outcome.

**NEWS OF THE STATE.**  
Five prisoners confined in the jail at Deer Lodge managed to make their escape last Wednesday night. The senate has killed the house bill providing for eight hours as the working day for all employes on public works. The vote was 12 to 9. An attempt was made one night last week to blow up the residence of Daniel P. Sullivan, in Butte. This is the second attempt on the same place within the past month. Two masked men walked into Ed Johnson's gambling house at Anaconda early last Friday morning and held up the bar and crap games. They scooped about \$450 and made their escape. The senate killed Hannan's ballot law bill by a vote of 8 to 13. This means that the old form of ballot will remain. G. W. Armstrong, an old resident of Great Falls, died at Sioux City, Ia., last week. **Destroy Dies.** Union, Mo., Feb. 17.—Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire, who, Feb. 13, 1894, shot and killed his wife and child in that city, was hanged in the courtyard of the county jail at 12:59 today. A few hours before the execution, Duestrow threw off the mask of insanity, sobbed like a woman and admitted he killed his wife and child.