

THE RAVALLI REPUBLICAN.

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STEVENSVILLE, RAVALLI COUNTY, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897

No. 82

SPRING

CLOTHING

For Men, Boys
and Children,

NOW OPEN AT THE

White House Clothing Store,

F. L. DARBEE, Prop.

131 HIGGINS AVE.

MISSOULA, MONTANA

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

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.

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.

LICENSING LAWS.

Amendments Passed by the Legislature, Last Winter.

An Act to amend Section 4006 of Article II, Chapter 2, Title 10, Part III, of the Political Code of the State of Montana, relating to the licensing of peddlers, hawkers and traveling merchants.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, Section 1. That section 4006 of article II, chapter 2, title 10, part III, of the political code of the state of Montana be so amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4006. Every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler who carries a pack and vend goods, wares or merchandise must pay a license of twenty dollars and fifty cents per quarter, and every traveling merchant, hawker or peddler, who uses a wagon and vend goods, wares or merchandise, must pay a license of twenty dollars per quarter, or if he uses two or more animals for vend goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, must pay a license of thirty dollars per quarter; and every merchant who travels from place to place and who is not included in the above provisions and vend goods, wares or merchandise at temporary quarters, shall pay a license of fifty dollars per quarter; but the peddler, hawker or traveling merchant who carries for sale and sells only agricultural products raised by himself or articles manufactured by himself is not included in the provisions of this section.

Approved March 30, 1897.

An act to amend Section 4006 of Article II, Chapter 2, Title 10, Part III, of the Political Code of Montana, relating to licenses.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, Section 1. That section 4006, article II, political code of Montana, relating to licenses be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1002. Licenses must be obtained for the payees hereinafter named, for which the county treasurer must require payment as follows:

1. Each proprietor of a billiard, pool or baguette table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table three dollars and seventy-five cents per quarter, and for a bowling alley, ten dollars per quarter for each alley, but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

2. The manager or lessee of every theater (not a variety or concert theater), five dollars per day for each day upon which a performance or performance is held, or in lieu thereof a monthly license of twenty-five dollars; for each variety or concert theater, five dollars per day for each day upon which a performance or performance is held, or in lieu thereof a monthly license of twenty-five dollars; for each single exhibition of opera or concert singer (not exhibited in any theater where a monthly license is paid), three dollars; for minstrels, legerdemain or other shows not herein provided for, five dollars for each single performance (when not in a theater where a monthly license is taken out), for every circus or menagerie, including side shows, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per day; but no license must be collected for any amateur exhibition or concert for school or charitable or religious purpose.

3. For each paymaster fifty-five dollars per quarter.

4. For each keeper of an intelligence office ten dollars per quarter.

5. For each keeper of a shooting gallery for gain, fifteen dollars per quarter.

This act shall be in effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1897.

An Act to amend Sections 4033, 4034, 4035, 4036 and 4037 of the Political Code of Montana, and to add to Article II, Chapter 2, Title 10, Part III, of the Political Code a section to be numbered 4038, relating to licenses.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, Section 1. That section 4033 of the political code of the state of Montana be amended so as to read as follows:

CLASS A. Section 4033. Every person who sells spirituous, malt, vinous or fermented liquors or wines, in quantities less than one quart, must obtain a license from the county treasurer, as prescribed in this chapter, and make therefor the following payments:

In all cities, towns, villages or camps which contain a population of one thousand or over and for a distance of one mile from the limits thereof three hundred dollars semi-annually.

In all cities, towns, villages or camps which contain a population of three hundred and fifty to one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars semi-annually.

In all cities, towns, villages or camps which contain a population of one hundred and fifty to three hundred, one hundred and fifty dollars semi-annually.

In all cities, towns, villages or camps which contain a population of fifty to one hundred, one hundred dollars semi-annually.

In no case shall any license contemplated in this section be issued for a less period than six months.

CLASS B. Section 4034. Every person who sells spirituous, malt, vinous or fermented liquors or wines in quantities not less than one quart must obtain a license from the county treasurer of the county in which the business is transacted and make payments as follows:

In cities and towns over five thousand inhabitants, one hundred and fifty dollars semi-annually, and in cities or towns of five thousand in-

habitants or less, one hundred dollars semi-annually. In no case shall any license contemplated in this section be issued for a less period than six months, and no license issued under the provisions made for class B of this section shall entitle the holders thereof to sell any spirituous, malt, vinous, distilled or fermented liquors or wines in any quantity to be drunk on the premises where sold; but every person who sells such liquors or wines in any quantity to be drunk upon the premises where sold must obtain a license from the county treasurer as provided in section 4063 hereinafter provided, and must make payment of the amount prescribed for class A of this section.

All licenses provided in this section shall be negotiable and transferable in the city or county where the same are issued.

Section 2. That section 4065, of the political code, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4065. No license shall be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use for medicinal purposes, but any apothecary or druggist who shall sell any wine or spirituous liquor without having first obtained a license as in this act provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor as in the penal code provided, in the case of each sale made, unless each such sale shall be made upon a written prescription of a licensed physician, which prescription must be filed and numbered as other prescriptions.

No further or other license is required of any butcher by reason of any wagon used in connection with his business.

Section 3. That section 4008 of the political code be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4008. Every brewer or manufacturer of malt liquors, who sells malt liquors in quantities of more than four gallons, and whose sales amount to three thousand dollars per month, or more, must pay a license of twenty-five dollars per month; whose sales amount to less than three thousand and more than one thousand dollars per month, must pay a license of fifteen dollars per month; whose sales amount to less than one thousand dollars per month and more than five hundred dollars per month, must pay a license of seven and a half dollars per month; whose sales amount to less than five hundred dollars per month, must pay a license of five dollars per month.

Every manufacturer of pop, soda water or other light drinks, put up in bottles, in all cities having a population of ten thousand or over, shall pay a license of sixty dollars semi-annually; in all cities or towns of more than five thousand and less than ten thousand in population shall pay a license of forty dollars semi-annually and in all cities and towns with a population of less than five thousand shall pay a license of twenty-five dollars semi-annually.

Every wholesaler dealing in malt liquors exclusively, where the same are sold in quantities of more than four gallons, shall pay a license of seventy-five dollars per annum.

Section 4. That section 4079 of the political code of the state of Montana be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4079. Every person engaged in laundry business, other than the steam laundry business, shall pay a license of ten dollars per quarter; provided this act shall not apply to women engaged in the laundry business, where not more than two women are engaged or employed or kept at work and said license shall be for one place of business only.

Section 5. That section 4083 of the political code of the state of Montana be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4083. Every manufacturer of malt, when not engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors in the state of Montana, must pay a license of one hundred dollars per annum.

Section 6. That there shall be added to article II, chapter 2, title 10, part III, a section numbered 4084. Section 4084. Every person who commences or carries on a business, trade or profession or calling for the transaction or carrying on of which a license is required by the provisions of this act, without taking out or procuring a license as herein prescribed, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished as provided in Section 780 of the penal code, and in addition there-to shall be liable to a penalty of ten per cent of the amount of said license, which said penalty must be added to the amount of said license and collected by the county treasurer at the time of the collection of the license, but the payment of said penalty shall in no event relieve any person from the prosecution provided for in Section 780 of the penal code.

Section 7. Section 4075 of the political code is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4075. Every keeper of a restaurant, eating stand, lodging house or hotel must pay a license as follows:

Those doing a business in the aggregate of less than two thousand dollars per quarter, must pay five dollars for each additional two thousand dollars or a fractional part thereof per quarter.

Section 8. Sections 4048 and 4070 of the political code of the state of Montana are hereby repealed.

Approved March 6th, 1897.

Don't allow the lungs to be injured by the continuous irritation of a cough. It is easier to prevent consumption than to cure it. One Minute Cough Cure taken early will ward off any fatal lung trouble.

A NEW CHAMPION.

Fitzsimmons Whips Corbett With a Blow Over the Heart.

Corbett City, March 17.—Under a clear sky and in a valley 5,000 feet above the sea, circled by snow-capped mountains which glistened in the bright sunlight, making a picture such as was never seen before on an occasion of the kind, James J. Corbett went down to defeat today before Robert Fitzsimmons, who became the champion heavyweight pugilist of the world.

The victory was not gained without a struggle; in fact, victory did not seem possible for Fitzsimmons until the last moment of the battle, when he gave every indication of slowly going to pieces, yet delivered a blow in a vital part and followed it with two others which sent the Californian to the floor with the agony of pain and despair imprinted on his face and unable to rise within the limit which would save him.

When the defeated champion finally arose with the assistance of his attendants and recovered sufficiently from his dazed condition to realize the calamity that had befallen him, he broke out with all the fury of an enraged animal and, disregarding all the rules which govern the art of which he is a disciple, rushed at his victorious opponent and made a vain struggle to beat him over the ropes, only desisting when his seconds and friends forced him away. And then the new champion was borne to his dressing room amid the cheers of the 5,000 people who were in the arena, accompanied by his seconds and trainers and also by his wife who had watched the contest from a position within a few feet of the ring-side, and who had taken in every detail, even at the time when it seemed that her husband would be knocked insensible at his feet.

It was a great contest, but notwithstanding the cheers for the victor the majority of those who witnessed it could not but feel a sense of disappointment at the result, believing as they did, that victory was taken from Corbett at a moment when he seemed sure of gaining it himself.

The contest was accompanied by the usual delays which attend such affairs, due largely to a wait for the hour when the sunlight would be the brightest, so that the law electrical device, the vitascope, which was located at the ringside, would be able to obtain the best results in taking an actual living picture of the fight.

For two hours before the men entered the ring the crowds gathered in the arena, a temporary structure of large dimensions, having a canvas covered ring in the center, with rows of rows of plain board seats rising from each side with no cover but the clear blue sky above.

It was a moment after the noon hour when the principals and their seconds appeared and both were greeted with great cheering. Geo. Siler, the referee, arranged the few preliminaries in a short time, and at 12:10 o'clock the battle commenced.

Little was accomplished by either of the men in the first round, but in the next few rounds Corbett had every advantage. In the fifth round he punished Fitzsimmons severely, battering him on the body and face until the blood streamed down his face and he finally sank to his knees to avoid further punishment, remaining there until nearly all the allotted time had expired when he arose and succeeded in continuing the contest for the few remaining seconds of the round. Nearly all the spectators thought the end was at hand then, but the Australian rallied and fought a game battle for nearly eight rounds more, though there were several occasions during that time when Corbett seemed to have him going. He did land a number of blows on Corbett and they were hard, too, but they seemed to have but little effect on him.

At the opening of the 14th and last round Corbett looked the winner. Though somewhat tired, he was still strong and was displaying more science and continued to pound the Australian and keep up the flow of the stream of blows, and then came the final blow and the end.

The blow which ended the fight was a left hand punch, delivered just below the heart. It was all the more effective for the reason that Corbett was leaning backward when it came. It caught him on the tense-drawn muscles just above the spleen and must have caused the most intense agony. Corbett was more unconscious from pain than from the force of the blow. As he was writhing and groveling on the floor his face presented the most ghastly appearance imaginable. No man in a last death struggle could have horrified the spectators more, and his agonizing cries of pain could be heard above the cheers for the victor, and then followed the wildest scene of the day, when he arose to his feet and with all the strength he had left rushed at his opponent and tried to finish the contest. Those nearest the ring jumped over the ropes in spite of all the efforts of the police to prevent them, and in a moment the entire enclosure was filled with a howling, shouting mob, and the noise and confusion were so great that the referee was hardly able to announce his decision, awarding the battle to Fitz.

In the midst of it, Corbett, who had been forced to his corner by his friends, broke away from them and rushed at Fitz a second time, but this time instead of attempting to renew the fight he implored his victor to give him another chance and to accept a challenge from him. This was refused and warm words followed. Fitz was borne away with all the glory of his new-won victory and Corbett left to return to his home in San Francisco, carrying with him the despair of defeat.

William Muldoon, the veteran wrestler and trainer, was standing close to the men when the fight ended. He said: "The men had clinched in the northwest corner of the ring, Corbett, instead of stepping back as he should have done, simply leaned the upper part of his body back. The movement caused the bone at the lower part of the chest to protrude. Fitz saw the opportunity, and quick as a flash delivered a right uppercut. The blow caught Corbett right under the protruding bone and over the spleen. No man living could have stood up under the pain that such a blow must have caused." In criticizing the contest, Muldoon said: "It was the prettiest and best fight that ever occurred between big men. Corbett had plenty of steam in his blows, but could not reach a vulnerable part of Fitzsimmons' anatomy."

THE NEW GAME LAW.

Synopsis of a Measure of Interest to Montana Sportsmen.

The following are the important features of the new game law, recently enacted by the state legislature:

The killing of bison, buffalo, quail, Chinese pheasant, heaver and mountain sheep is strictly prohibited.

Not more than two moose or elk may be killed in any one season, and the open season for these animals is from Sept. 15 to Nov. 15.

The open season for deer, antelope and Rocky Mountain goat is from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 and not more than six of either may be killed in one year. Dogs in the chase are prohibited.

Not more than 20 grouse, prairie chickens, fowl hens, sage hens, partridges or pheasants may be killed in one day, and the open season for these birds is from Aug. 15 to Dec. 15.

The open season for ducks, geese, brant and swans is from Sept. 1 to May 1.

Singing birds shall not be killed; and the nests of birds of all kinds are protected from despoliation.

It is unlawful to trap or otherwise catch or restrain, for sale or domestication, any buffalo, elk, moose or mountain sheep.

A pole, line and hook are the only legal implements for fishing, except below the great falls of the Missouri where a two inch seine may be used.

The sale of trout or grayling is prohibited.

Dynamiting for fish is a penitentiary offense.

The sale of any of the birds or animals mentioned is prohibited; and so is the killing for the hide and head. One-half of every line will go to the informant.

A screen with meshes not exceeding one inch square shall be maintained from July 1 to Nov. 1 at the head of every ditch or flume from a stream containing trout or grayling.

Penalties for violation of the law are very severe.

Nearly a Murder.

Helena, March 18.—What narrowly escaped being a murder was committed in the "Bucket of Blood" saloon, a notorious resort on Clark street, at an early hour this morning. Ben Mann shot Ralph Hartwell and it was only by a fortunate chance that the latter was not killed instantly. Both men were drunk. They had quarreled a short time before the shooting, but had apparently made up again. Although there were bystanders present, no one seems to know just how the play came up. Mann suddenly pushed Hartwell over to the floor and then fired two shots at the prostrate man. The first shot clipped a piece from Hartwell's ear and the second shot struck him over the heart. The bullet was deflected by the fourth rib and, turning into the armpit, passed through the biceps and came out just above the elbow. The wound is serious, but Hartwell will recover. Mann is under arrest. Hartwell is a laborer recently from Elkhorn, Mann a scene painter at the Coliseum variety theater.

A Quarter Section of Cats.

From the banks of the Illinois is a sound of yowling sent, and mewing monsters fill the frightened air. Terrible green eyes, vindictive and innumerable, glare through the night. Elastic and rebellious fur is rubbed the wrong way by the hands of fiends, and the crackle of the electric sparks is like the sound of multitudinous batteries. Laton is the scene of disturbance. There a number of capitalists have organized a fur company for the purpose of raising Maltese and black cats. There is to be a cat farm of 100 acres. Yes, one hundred and sixty acres of cats. At the end of the year this catropolis or capital of cats will have a population of ten thousand; in two years, of one hundred thousand. In ten, twenty, fifty years—imagination totters at the thought and mathematics shows deep furrows in its forehead. Why, the world will be full of cats. They will possess the land and form bridges over the sea. They will ruin the country in vast armies, sacking creameries and eating up everything that is to their taste; a taste sufficiently varied. The day will come, as the melodrama says, when cats will turn on persecuting man and pay back the hate of centuries.—New York Sun.

If you have ever seen a child in the agony of croup, you can appreciate the gratitude of the mothers who know that One Minute Cough Cure relieves their little ones as quickly as it is administered. Many homes in this city are never without it. J. D. Miser & Co.

MONEY OR LIFE.

Theo Beckman Mortally Wounds Frank Payette in Missoula.

Missoula, March 18.—Theo. Beckman shot and fatally wounded Frank Payette this morning at 2 o'clock in front of the Montana hotel. The men came in from Bearmouth several days ago. Payette was on his way to Trail creek, R. C., and was followed by Beckman, who claimed that Payette owed him a balance of about \$15 for wages. Both men are cooks, and Payette had been running a boarding house at Coloma, a mining camp in Deer Lodge county. Beckman approached Payette several times yesterday and demanded that he be paid the balance of his wages. This Payette refused to do, claiming that he had bought a large bill of groceries and had no money left. Beckman followed Payette all day and impudently tried to pay him his wages, but without success. Last night both men were in the Montana hotel, Payette waiting for the delayed westbound train, and Beckman watching him. At about 8 o'clock Beckman came up and sent a telegram to Bearmouth. He asked a gentleman in the Western Union telegraph office to write the message for him and wanted to put the whole story of his troubles in the telegram. He finally sent his message, asking what he should do. He returned to the Montana hotel and again demanded his wages of Payette, with no better success than before. He then sat down and waited until Payette should leave.

As No. 1, the westbound train, pulled in, Payette took his valise and started for the depot. He was followed by Beckman, who again demanded his money. He was again refused, and without another word he reached for his gun and Payette started to run for the hotel. When Beckman fired the first shot, it entered his side on the right, and going through his right lung, it lodged just under the skin just below the breast bone. Again Beckman fired and the second shot went through the left leg just above the knee. Again he drew his terrible gun and fired, the third bullet finding a resting place in the right leg. Payette at this point fell and Beckman missed him and shot out a window glass in the Montana hotel.

Officer Keim of the night force was at the depot and rushed for Beckman at the first fire, but before he could reach him the terrible work had been done. Beckman was taken in charge by Officers Keim and Nick Jahnreis and led in jail. Dr. Spotswood was called and had Payette removed to the Sisters' hospital, where he lies at a late hour tonight in a very critical condition, and the doctors say it is next to impossible for him to recover. Beckman was taken to the hospital by the sheriff and County Attorney Duncan and was identified by Payette as the man who did the shooting.

When Beckman was searched at the jail, Deputy Sheriff Corbett found the revolver on him and when the officer removed the cartridges from the chamber there were four empty shells and one loaded one. Beckman watched Corbett with considerable interest and was surprised to see the one loaded shell. He looked at the shell and remarked: "Oh, I know he was there, I use him too." Beckman was locked up, but no charge has yet been entered against him, nor will there be until Payette's condition changes. The April term of court will more than likely have a charge of murder in the first degree on try.

Payette is a single man about 40 years old. He worked in Quilley before going to Coloma.

DEATH BEFORE DISGRACE.

Suicide of a Commissary Sergeant at Fort Harrison.

Helena, Mont., March 18.—This evening word reached the city that a soldier at Fort Harrison committed suicide by hanging himself. Inquiry at the fort revealed the fact that a soldier did attempt suicide at 9 o'clock and was alive, but could not possibly recover. He is Isadore Kalms, aged 47, a commissary sergeant, attached to the non-commissioned staff. He resided in the non-commissioned officers' barracks with his wife and three children. He is an Austrian by birth and enlisted in the United States army 29 years ago. At the time of the attempt to commit suicide Kalms was under arrest for gambling, had been arrested four days ago and was waiting for trial. He was in the habit of coming into Helena to gamble. It seems he had an intimation that he would be court-martialed and it is thought the disgrace of the matter was too great for him to stand and he decided to end the matter by the rope route. His wife, it appears, was afraid he would take his life and kept a constant watch over him. This morning about 9 o'clock he could not be found and, fearing something wrong, she started out to find him. Down in the basement of the quarters they lived in she found him hanging and ran screaming out into the grounds and summoned the guards from the guardhouse who quickly cut him down. Post Surgeon Carter was sent for and has been working over the man all day. At 9 this evening he is still alive, but Carter says he cannot possibly recover as he ruptured a blood vessel in his brain. His death will make the second one at the post since it was occupied, the first soldier dying about a year ago, being buried in the reservation.

Torturing, itching, scaly skin eruptions, burns and scalds are soothed at once and promptly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the best known cure for piles. J. D. Miser & Co.