

Mount Atha has lately opened thirty-three new shafts. If we could only send Atha to Congress!

Company G., 7th Infantry, Captain Browning commander, has left Fort Ellis for the summer camp at the mouth of the Musselshell.

Secretary Sherman says the silver question will settle itself if it is only let alone. Of late silver has risen rapidly in the London market.

Mr. Weston, of Bangor, Maine, has a lock of hair from the head of Mrs. William Penn, and says it is Saxon gold. Its owner must have been a gold Penn.

Solouvieff, who made the attempt on the life of the Czar some weeks ago, was tried on the 17th instant, convicted and executed on the afternoon of the same day.

Oliver Butler has lately learned how it is to have the other ox goled. A few weeks ago thieves broke into his Lowell residence and stole all his silver ware; among the rest his spoons.

The nominations by the Workingman's party of California of White for Governor; Andrews for Lieutenant Governor; Clark for State Treasurer, and Morrison for Chief Justice, are well received by the California press.

The experiment of ostrich farming is to be tried in Florida, birds having already been ordered from South Africa. If this new branch of American industry succeeds, the ladies will doubtless remember that it is their patriotic duty liberally to encourage home products.

The Duke of Argyll, father of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, will visit Canada in the autumn of this year to remain two or three months. Besides his great wealth and his position at the head of the Scottish nobility, the Duke has won an honorable position in the literary world through his contributions to the "religion and science" discussion.

A curious commentary on the civilization of our age is furnished by the confession wherein the Manhattan bank robber states that an assessment of \$600 was levied upon each of the burglar gang for a fund to be used at Washington in defeating the proposition to duplicate the bonds stolen. Had our immaculate law makers no suspicion as to where the money came from that was used in the regular way?

The press has a great deal to say about Miss Hosmer as a "woman inventor," but as not a word is said in description of the kind of woman she has invented, we infer that the creation of her genius has not yet been placed on exhibition. The old-style woman was manufactured in the first place from a rib. Although the article so made was never the subject of a patent right, it has nevertheless contrived to be the cause of more trouble than all the other inventions of all the ages combined.

Uneasy lies the head that wears the great Muscovite crown. The Czar was not present at the golden wedding of his relative, Kaiser Wilhelm, for fear that golden weddings and leaden bullets might be found too closely associated together for the good of his imperial health. The Nihilists have always disclaimed all designs against the person of the Czar himself, the corrupt subordinates of his government being assigned as the targets for their marksmen. But Soulovieff's little pistol maimed was interpreted on the safe rule that actions speak more eloquently than words, so the great autocrat remains imprisoned in his own castle.

Our Territorial cotemporaries will accept our thanks for the kindly and complimentary mention with which they report the enlargement and improvement of the MINER. Brothers, we feel strongly tempted to reproduce some of your flattering notices. But then our blushes! You have no idea of the pangs of sensitive modesty (do you think you have?) or you would have laid on the praise in lighter touches. But, soberly, instead of inflicting upon our readers a long self-laudatory column of "what our cotemporaries say of us" we shall fill our pages with fresher matter and endeavor to deserve your good opinion by getting out the very best paper we can. Amen.

Chicago is making something of an approach to the early Montana stage of civilization, since it boasts of road agents who carry on their operations in the light of noon day and on the public streets. A few days since as a porter was conveying a box of treasure from a railroad office to a neighboring bank he was attacked by two men who first threw cayenne pepper into the eyes of both messenger and porter and then knocked the latter on the head with a sand bag. By this very effective method of attack they then succeeded in getting away with the money; but they were arrested next day, and will doubtless now get peppered in their turn.

In the 75-hour pedestrian match, at Chicago a couple of weeks ago, for the O'Leary belt and the championship of the world, certain little devices such as throwing cayenne pepper into the eyes of one of the pedestrians and chloroforming another, were resorted to in favor of the walkers upon whom the sporting men had staked their honest earnings. Notwithstanding the pepper, Parry the Englishman, won the belt and first prize, by completing 268 miles in 74 hours. It is admitted by all that the O'Leary belt would have remained in this country if the American, Dobler, who came in second at the end, had not been foolishly dealt with on the second day of the contest. Having secured the belt and the prize of \$1,000, Parry skipped out for England without settling his bills, a proceeding calculated to dampen the ardor of his welcome home.

SHOULD THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION?

The proposition to call an extra session of the Montana Legislature, presumably for the purpose of passing the exemption bill which failed last winter, has been brought before the public sufficiently to warrant its discussion. When the exemption bill was before the Legislature we supported it, and we would support it again were it before the people; but the granting of exemption is one thing and the convening of the Legislature in extraordinary session for the special purpose of granting such exemption is quite another. Many who were ardent supporters of the former are by no means convinced of the necessity or expediency of the latter. Let us look back at the railway prospects of last winter and compare them with those of the present. When the Eleventh session convened last winter the terminal point of the Utah Northern was several miles south of the Snake river crossing, and we were told that unless the demand for exemption was complied with the road would be built towards Montana no farther than Sand Hole station, from which point it would turn off towards Oregon. We did not know whether or not the promises, or threats if you prefer, of the railroad men were to be relied on or not; but prudence suggested their acceptance as genuine. With exemption we were promised railroad communication, but not otherwise. Exemption did not involve the outlay of one dollar of the peoples' earnings. It was merely the abandonment in advance of our right to certain revenues—of revenues whose sum total is so insignificant when compared with the benefits to be derived by our two great interests, the mining and agricultural, from railway communication, that a proper regard for the welfare of the people of Montana entire, not of any one class or of any one section, at once suggested the temporary surrender of those contingent revenues. We say contingent, because the fact of such a source of revenue coming into existence at all seemed to depend upon the granting of the exemption asked for. However, it was refused; but instead of stopping, the railroad is coming right along towards Montana. We are now given to understand that the line will be built to the southern line of our Territory, but no further unless exemption be granted. In this situation our Legislature can either be convened next fall in extra session for the purpose of conceding to the railroad men's demands, or the matter can be allowed to remain pending until the Legislature convenes in its Twelfth regular session, a year from next winter. Which? We favor the latter course, for several reasons.

In the first place an extra session could not well be called in time for its action to have any effect on this season's railroad building, so the difference in time between having the matter disposed of in regular or in special session will not amount to more than one year. It will be advisable for us as the best means of knowing the precise status of the railroad problem to allow this year to pass away before taking action in the matter. The railroad men told us their line would not approach our southern boundary without exemption; but it is approaching it. Now they say it will not cross that line. How are we to know whether their declaration is this time more to be relied upon than it was last season? At that time no one favored exemption for any love they bore the railroad corporation. Believing there was a very fair prospect of Montana's railroad era being indefinitely deferred if a release from the burden of taxes was not given, those who preferred the general interests of the Territory to the interests of their own little locality favored the scheme. The risk may not have appeared very great, but where so little was to be sacrificed compared with the benefits to accrue, they thought it safer and better to be on the safe side, and accordingly supported exemption. At present when a delay of only one year will result from relegating the whole business to the Twelfth session, the proposition will not be apt to win many converts from the ranks of those who opposed it last winter. Then let us wait. If the road be pushed on into Montana without the aid asked for, so much the better. If not, the matter can be made an issue in the next elections. To their decision we shall willingly leave it. Of the gentlemen holding seats in the present Legislature a large proportion, though personally in favor of last winter's exemption bill in the form in which it was ultimately presented, nevertheless considered themselves instructed by their party conventions to oppose any such measure. It is altogether likely they would be found still of this way of thinking, and however much we may differ from them in interpreting the instructions by which they are influenced, we must at least respect and admire the conscientiousness with which they discharge what they believe to be their duty. Besides this the present Legislature contains many representatives of the reactionary spirit, many who would like to go backward to the old days of 100 per cent. profit in mercantile transactions, instead of forward in the direction of progress, and these gentry will get left in the next election if the railway issue be of paramount importance in it. But the reactionists still hold their seats. Those whose opposition was due to their instructions cannot be instructed anew, since a mass meeting does not speak with the authority of a political convention, and the convention, unlike the Legislature, cannot be convened in extraordinary session. We think then the matter may well be deferred.

If it be brought definitely before the people we shall at least have the satisfaction of seeing the anti-exemptionists compelled to resort to argument instead of harping on their old cry of "robbing the people," or some similar howl. The remission of a tax falls as properly, as rightfully within the Legislative action of the people's representatives as the imposition of taxes or any other detail of Legislative polity. When the proposition comes before the people strictly on its merits we shall examine with lively curiosity the arguments wherein its opponents will undertake

to prove it "robbing," or that it gives any "vultures a hold upon the vitals of the people," and similar gammon ad nauseam. As for those who formerly supported the exemption bill, nothing could suit them better than to have it once more brought up to be argued, discussed and supported as a measure calculated to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. But at present a move in that direction through the agency of an extra session would be premature, and could only end by incurring the stigma of renewed defeat.

Manderson, of Nebraska, to whom the President has offered the war portfolio, is a Philadelphian by birth. He fought through the war in a Pennsylvania regiment, and at its close removed to Nebraska, where he has ever since resided. In civil life he is a lawyer of the front rank.

Utah and Oregon Railroad.

Ogden Freeman, 6th. Mr. Villard, the partner of Jay Gould in the Ogden & Portland, Oregon, Railroad, was in Ogden, Monday, and after conferring with his chief engineer, Col. H. Thielson, instructions were given by telegraph to put three additional parties of surveyors in the field to hurry the location of the road from Walla Walla via the pass north of the stage road, through the Blue Mountains, and put on a sufficient construction force to complete the railway from Walla Walla to the Grand Ronde Valley in time to transport the fall crops to the seaboard. Last week the purchases of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s line from Astoria and Portland to Wallula, and Dr. Baker's railroad from Wallula to Walla Walla, were consummated by Gould & Villard. It is the intention to also construct 75 miles of track across the lava beds of Snake river immediately for the purpose of securing the trade of Idaho and Eastern Oregon this season. This road will intersect the Ogden & Montana railroad near the mouth of Portneuf Cañon, and strike directly for the point where Little and Big Wood rivers make their confluence with Malad river, and from thence it will follow the valley of Kamas creek across the Kamas prairie, thence to Boise City. This throws the track near to the wonderfully rich mines and vast forests of timber of Alturas and Lemhi counties, Idaho.

The Warner Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Democratic Senators assembled in caucus soon after adjournment this afternoon and remained in private consultation nearly three hours. The caucus was called at the instance of the friends of the Warner silver bill, with a view of convincing their colleagues that in a party point of view it would be desirable to procure final action upon the measure during the present session. As a means to that end it was suggested that the Democratic members of the finance committee should agree to report back the bill immediately, without recommendation, or that otherwise the dominant party in the Senate should unitedly support Coke's pending resolution, which provides for bringing the bill forthwith before the Senate by discharging the committee from its further consideration. It was not proposed to make the "caucus measure" except to the extent of insuring prompt action upon it, but the discussion to-day developed such an immovable opposition to the bill on the part of some of the Senators, and such irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the question of expediency involved, that no proposition whatever was pushed to a vote, and consequently the caucus adjourned without taking any action and without its members being any nearer an agreement than when they assembled.

The speakers in favor of the bill were Senators Thurman, Beck, Voorhees, Barland, Maxey, Hereford, Coke and Pendleton. Senators Bayard, Eaton and Kernan made the principal speeches in opposition to the bill. The merits of the bill were debated only incidentally there being no hope of changing opinions concerning them, but the question of the probable effect of its passage by the Senate, in connection with its anticipated veto by the President, was the subject of a very animated discussion. On one hand it was argued the effect would be to give increased strength to the Democracy in the West, and especially in the coming Ohio contest. On the other hand it was insisted, aside from the doubt whether the bill would obtain a majority in the Senate by its passage by the dominant party in that body, would tend to alienate the Democratic votes in the Eastern States, and probably in New York and Connecticut.

Sherman's Aspirations.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Times' Washington special alleges that Secretary Sherman is using Federal offices to promote his plans for the Presidency in the South. It is a fact worthy of note that gentlemen who held Government positions in the South have recently begun to evince marked interest in political affairs. Almost to a man they have declared in favor of Sherman for President. Notwithstanding the Republican organizations have been abandoned in all the Southern States except two, that section will send delegates to the Republican convention, and the Times correspondent believes influences are at work to select Sherman men. Georgia is now being canvassed in Sherman's interest by a son of Foster Blodgett.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The greatest prayer is patience.

The Peruvians seem to have barked up the wrong enemy.

Hope is the sugar coating on the pill of life.—Whitehall Times.

A weak mind sinks under prosperity as well as under adversity.

Life is a comedy to him who thinks, and a tragedy to him who feels.

The American Episcopal Church has now seventy congregations in Mexico.

A little less money and a little more good character would improve hosts of people vastly.

Happiness is something we are all looking for. When found, introduce the stranger to your neighbor.

The Chicago Journal says that a man has never yet been found so sick and weak that he could not draw his salary.

It is with wit as with razors, which are never so apt to cut those they are employed on, as when they have lost their edge.

Dennis Kearney says this country "is largely by college consumptives and academic vagabonds who don't know how to sow potatoes."

Robert Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas are both practicing law in Chicago, and both are prominent in their respective political parties.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a tradition that Florida was once inhabited by a half-civilized race, who were artisans and great in wealth and war.

Judge Woener, of St. Louis, has recently decided that a mulatto is not a negro, and that the law forbidding negroes intermarrying with whites does not apply to mulattos.

Among the speakers at the next Yale commencement will be Chun Lyng, a Chinese member of the class of 1879, who will deliver an oration on "The Chinese in America."

The footprints of a barbarian in the sand prove the presence of a man to that same atheist who denies the existence of a God of whose hand the whole universe bears the impress.

A book is announced by Lee & Shepard relating the adventures of a gentleman who on a bet of \$5,000 walked in the guise of a tramp from New York to New Orleans in twenty-five days.

The white man may go to Leadville, says the Detroit Free Press, get broke and die there for all anybody cares. Let a negro go to Kansas and get homesick and an excursion ticket will be sent him for the return trip.

Those who have never seen Senator Thurman may like to know that he has a massive frame, a large, well-shaped head, covered with gray hair, bright, humorous eyes, and a large mouth. His manner of speaking is eminently business-like.

A monument is to be erected at Titusville, Pa., to Col. Drake, who sunk the first oil well in the State. The Philadelphia Bulletin says it will be made of papier mache, composed of the certificates of stock that represented those early oil wells, and will be at least a million feet high if all are used.

One of our clergy, says the Boston Transcript, puts checkers among the "games of chance" that are "positively hurtful." He would doubtless count jackstones as simply atrocious. By the way, wonder how much of a "chance" the reverend gentleman would have in a contest with a good checker-player.

The Ohio Democratic Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—John Brislin Walker, Secretary Sherman's intimate friend and editor of the Washington Republic, says in to-day's issue of his paper: "It is sheer nonsense to talk about the Democratic nominations in Ohio being weak ones. The ticket is by 20,000 votes stronger than any other that could have been put in the field. The contest that is about to take place in Ohio is in no sense a local one. Ohio is the chosen ground upon which the battle between the Republican party and the Democratic party for the possession of the Government in 1880 is to be fought out. To attempt to belittle General Ewing is only to distract attention from the real issue. The Democrats have very skillfully chosen their leader, for he is a strong man, of high personal character, ability as a speaker, fine personal presence and extraordinary popularity. Moreover, he has the advantage of holding views on what is the popular side of the money question in Ohio. There is one overwhelming reason why Ewing should not be elected, and only one; and that is that he belongs to the party which in 1879 has control of the Congress of the United States and as it also had in 1864 control of the Congress of the Confederate States."

Walker also asserts upon the authority of prominent Ohio Greenbackers that their party does not intend to make an active canvass, and that sooner or later General Platt will be withdrawn in favor of General Ewing, who is regarded in that State as the better Greenbacker of the two.

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Frisberger & Boardman, DRUGGISTS,

New Building, Opposite Caplice & Co's, Upper Main St., Butte, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Stationery, Poker Chips, Cue Tips, Billiard Chalk.

A Full and Complete Stock of Oils, Varnishes, Paints, Window Glass, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS. PAINT BRUSHES A SPECIALTY.

A Full Assortment of Assayer's Material. Crucibles, Muffles, Etc. Mining Chemicals, Blue Stone, Oil of Vitriol, Etc.

Fine Cutlery, Money Alarm Drawers, Razors, Scissors, Spectacles. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES.

An examination of our Stock and Prices is solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by Mail promptly and carefully filled. BUTTE, June 6th, 1879. TRISBERGER & BOARDMAN.

BRICK! BRICK!!

THE subscribers have on hand at the yard west of the Dexter mill a large lot of BRICK manufactured from the best clay ever used about Butte. Contracts for any number of brick will be filled at short notice and reasonable terms. Enquire at wagon making establishment of McMillan & King, East Park street.

BUTTE, CITY HOTEL,

H. MORRIER, PROPRIETOR, West Broadway, near the School House, BUTTE MONTANA.

Board by the Day or Week, And Ample Accommodations for Transient Guests.

Convenient to the Business Centre, and Stable Accommodations near at hand. Charges Moderate. Patronage Solicited.—158 BANKING.

DONNELL, CLARK & LARABIE, BANKERS,

Butte, Mont. Do a general banking business, draw exchange on all the principal cities of the world. Information concerning the mines and mineral of this locality cheerfully given.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT: DONNELL, LAWSON & CO., 92 Broadway.

DUNN & STENBERG, PRACTICAL PAINTERS.

House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTING, Graining, Marbling, and Gilding.

Paper Hanging, Decorating and Kalsomining. We earnestly recommend Business Men and others to examine specimens of our Painting, as it will be to their advantage, for the following reasons:

- 1st. All work turned out by us will be first-class. 2d. We do it as reasonable as the same work can be procured elsewhere. 3d. We will have it ready when promised.

Shop on Granite St., West of Main. 151-14

ESTRAYS TAKEN UP.

Came to my ranch about the first of June, 1879, one bay horse, three years old, 14 hands high; no brands or marks. One black mare, three or four years old; branded L. N. on right hip, and white spot in face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. F. LEVINGS, Warm Springs Creek.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. HELENA, MONT., May 28, 1879.

William Owsley, whose post office address is Butte, Deer Lodge county, M. T., has this day filed his application to enter as agricultural land, under the pre-emption laws, the N. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 and lot No. 3 of sec. No. 30 in township No. 3 north range No. 7 west, which land is suspended from entry. Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land; and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before the Register and Receiver on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is alleged there are no known miners, nor mining improvements, upon said land. Lemuel D. Byers and William G. Davis will be examined as witnesses on the part of said applicant in making non-mineral and final proof for the entry of said land.

J. H. MOE, Register.

COWS HERDED.

Parties wishing their Cows Herded, should instruct them to MESSRS. WELCH & CO., 158 E. Main St., Butte. Cattle driven from town, according to good pasture, and returned in the evening. 150-11

BUTTE FOUNDRY

HAVING leased the BUTTE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, and having put the same in thorough working order the subscribers are now prepared to do any kind of Casting, Machine Repairing, Iron or Brass Turning, Metal Boring, Etc., Etc. All contracts filled promptly on time, by practical Machinists and Foundrymen who fully understand their business. 67-68 CASH PAID FOR OLD CASTINGS, BRASS, COPPER, ETC. Give the new management a trial. T. A. KEMPTON & CO. Butte, June 10th, 1879.—150-11