Montana Historical Library,
5715
070
Historical Society

The Weekly Miner.

VOLUME 4, NO. 11. BUTTE, MONTANA: TUESDAY, AUG. 19, 1879. WHOLE NO. 169

Butte Weekly Miner.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
—BY THE—
Miner Publishing Company.
T. BROWN, : : : : : : : Business Manager.

TERMS—BY MAIL:
One copy one month.....$ 50
One copy six months.....3 00
One copy twelve months.....5 00
Delivered by Carrier, 50 cts. per month; payable to the Carrier each month.
Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

TELEGRAMS!

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Sunday *World* has this: "Narragansett Pier, August 9th. Narragansett Pier never had such a sensation as it is now enjoying; a sensation in which one of the foremost men in the country figures; his alleged foe in combat, for a fight is said to have occurred, being equally well known in Rhode Island. The men referred to are Senator Roscoe Conkling and Ex-Sennator and Ex-Governor Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

In order to do full justice to all parties concerned, it may be as well to repeat the following extract from to-night's *Bulletin*:

"Some excitement was caused in this vicinity this morning by exaggerated reports of an unpleasant occurrence last evening at the residence of Ex-Governor and Ex-Senator Sprague. It appears that Mr. Sprague has a violent antipathy towards a German gentleman connected with the academy in some way, and teacher of his children. On going to this house last evening, under extreme and irrational excitement Mr. Sprague had an altercation with his teacher, ordering him from the house, and it is said, loading a gun and attempting to shoot him, to which the teacher not unreasonably objected. Senator Conkling, who was in Providence, had casually stopped at Narraganset Pier on some legal business, attempted with a number of others to calm Sprague's fury, but without effect until the unnatural excitement had subsided. One reason of the disturbance at the Sprague mansion is the temporary removal of the family to a neighboring hotel, and the story is told by citizens of Narragansett Pier, and the following is all that can be learned of the particulars fron this point of view:

It is well known that an ill feeling has for some time existed between Sprague and Conkling, presumably on political grounds. On Tuesday last Conkling arrived here on private business in no way connected with Sprague's affairs, and called as a friend of the family at Sprague's house. For some time past it is known, too, that Sprague has been suffering under visible excitement, and absent from home in company with some friends interested in railroads. He is believed to have met with these friends yesterday, and had left them in a heavy excitement of mind. When he went to his house he found Conkling there, with whom he had a political disagreement as to the rights of a naturalized citizen. Local stories of the affairs are naturally exaggerated, and it is difficult to obtain satisfactory information. From what, however is believed to be a well informed source, it is learned that Sprague uttered some unseemly language to Conkling, who, courteously and considerately forbore to reply. Sprague thereupon producing a pistol, told Conkling that unless he left the house in a very short given time he would blow his brains out. Conkling thereupon retired from the scene.

It is said further that there was a hostile meeting subsequently at the Cape, but that cannot be verified, and is probably not true.'

This is the talk of all the clubs to-day; it is on every body's tongue, and I give it just as it is told. What the report of this matter will be cannot now be foretold. The truth will sooner or later come out, as there were many witnesses, and the air is full of it. It is true that Sprague is a man of violent temper, and may have acted hastily, but his friends here think that he was grossly insulted by Conkling, and means to insist upon a good public apology. It is known that he has lately been talking with his friends of troubles which were preying upon his mind, and has said also that he believed that the time had arrived when duels should again be in force in this country. He is understood to have said that there are certain insults which can only be wiped out with blood."

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The *Times'* Providence Rhode Island special reports the story of the Sprague scandal unsubstantiated as first told in the Associated Press dispatches, making a German music teacher the object of Sprague's wrath. It says it was a second attack to injure him. A fortnight ago at Warch Hill Sprague assailed the same person with a stick. The teacher is a German from New York, who is passing a vacation near Narragansett Pier, and was hired to instruct Sprague's children during certain hours a day.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—A number of Memphis refugees held a meeting at the Lindell Hotel this afternoon in response to a circular received here from the Committee of Safety at Memphis, asking for aid in supporting the poor people of that city during the prevalence of yellow fever there. $1,555 were subscribed on the spot by nineteen business firms, and donations will be solicited of every Memphisian in the city.

Wm. Wallace, a Metropolitan Policemen of East St. Louis, and Jack Sullivan, who was a very strong partisan of Mayor Boerman during the political troubles of that city a year ago, got into a quarrel at a saloon near the stock yards to-day during which they emptied their revolvers at each other. Sullivan was shot in the left breast and died in half an hour. Wallace is badly wounded in the thigh. Sullivan began the quarrel and fired two shots at Wallace before the latter drew his pistol.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—Five new cases were reported this morning. Four deaths have occurred since last night. A telegram received from an authentic source positively denies the report of one case of fever at Mayersville, Mississippi.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The *Herald's* Memphis special says the Howard physicians and visitors report the fever spreading rapidly in the suburbs of the city. The greatest destitution prevails, and notwithstanding the city officials are straining every point and hope to be able to weather the storm without appealing to the outside world, I venture the prediction that within ten days they will be forced to make appeal. The Howard Association is in the same dilemma. It is at the great expense of over $500 a day which is hourly increasing with less than $13,000 in the treasury.

ST. PAUL, August 10.—A special party of Canadian officers have arrived here from an inspection of the country north of lake Superior. The country traversed was of a wild and barren nature, worthless for settlement but having rich undeveloped silver mines. The officers bring reports of the exceedingly indifferent construction of the Canada Pacific Railroad. In the region through which they passed on two sections of the road which passes through dense standing timber and almost impenetrable country, the grading is completed after blasting through 5,000 cubic feet of granite. Two other sections to be graded must be blasted through solid granite for a great distance and will cost two millions each. About two thousand men are now at work on the line.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The *Times* of to-day says: "Thickening rumors of a rupture between Russia and Germany, and mysterious hints at the connection between the rather abrupt change in Bismarck's inter-ocean policy and certain necessities in his foreign policy cannot but attract the attention of the Germans. The great avowed goal of all of Bismarck's exertion is not complete until the German part of Austria, comprising Moravia, Styria, Austria Proper, Tyrol and Illyria is freed from an unnatural union with Magyar and Sclavic provinces, and incorporated with Germany, but there is only one way in which this can be done, namely: by moving the centre of the Austrian Empire from Vienna to Buda or Pesth, and transforming Austria into a great Sclavic power, with access to the Black and Ægan seas. That Bismarck really entertains such ideas is evident, and in recent excited conversation with Littsanbe, Roumanian Ambassador, he made it more apparent when he plainly declared if Roumania did not fulfill the treaty of Berlin with respect to the emancipation of the Jews her independence would not be recognized, but she would be placed under the suzerainity of Turkey or some other power.

The *Times* prints three columns of comparative labor statistic of this country and Europe says in every case it will be found that the American laborer is paid better and can maintain himself and family at less cost than the European workman in a similar branch of industry; but it is interesting to compare the condition of different nationalities as to the matter of material, propriety, comfort and contentment. The English workman seems to have the best opportunities for bettering himself, but strikes and tippling are fatal drawbacks to his advancement. In France and Belgium, in spite of low wages, and scanty means of sustenence, the laboring people are thrifty and contented. In Germany the condition of the working people is most deplorable; destitution an dispair appear to stare them in the free. Compared with the condition of other people that of American laboring men would seem to indicate discontent as one of their own natural traits.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—Mrs. Caroline Florenz, wife of Anton Florenz, of Vienna, Austria, who had eloped from that city with one Nathan Shirk, and whose abandonment and effort at suicide was reported, died at 3 o'clock to-day. The case is a most singular one. She shot herself in the head on June 14, the ball, weighing 30 grains, entering her brain. After being severed into four pieces, probably by contact with the bone, three of these pieces, weighing nineteen grains, were removed by the surgeons, and the woman appeared in a fair way of recovery. Since the shooting she had learned that her husband was willing to forgive her, and she appeared anxious to live, but during the last few days she sank rapidly, dying to-day.

WASINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society of the District of Columbia, received a letter from Governor St. John, President of the Freedman's Relief Association of Kansas, from which the following extracts are taken: The tide of immigration continues to flow northward in almost an unbroken stream, and unless checked by quarantine regulations established along the Mississippi, there is no telling just where it will stop. We find it very difficult with the means at our command to relieve the necessities of the refugees, but are doing the best we can, and have thus far prevented any actual suffering. It seems to me the people of the North do not comprehend the magnitude of this movement, otherwise they would certainly take greater interest in the matter. So far our Association has extended aid to about 4,000 destitute colored people. We have obtained employment for them and placed them in such situations that they are now self-sustaining, but it has cost a great deal of money. We have received some aid from abroad, in fact from certain sections of country quite liberal donations have come. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has given $1,000, but the great city of New York, as far as I know, has not given that many cents. What is needed is money. Our funds are nearly exhausted, and whether we shall receive further contributions nothing but the future can determine; of one thing, however, you may rest assured yours, Kansas will not falter in her duty toward this people, and I only wish the entire country would wake up to the magnitude of the movement. Our Association has expended so far for the relief of destitute refugees a little more than $6,000.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Mr. Vining, general freight agent of the Union Pacific, to-day notified the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road that on account of cutting down by the Burlington & Missouri River road in Nebraska in opposition to the Union Pacific, the latter road will refuse to allot any portion of the through business to the C. B. & Q from Omaha except at full tariff rates, or $10 per car more than other roads. Officials of the C. B. & Q. here deny that the Nebraska road has cut rates, but say if it is true they are not responsible therefor and that they will test in court, if necessary, the right of the Union Pacific to make this arbitrary demand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The number of immigrants arrived here during the year ending July 31st, 1879, were 113,245. Previous year, 741,390.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Owen Malony and Jno. Lafferty, the two principals in the recent glove fight at Turtle Creek, were arrested to-day for a violation of the new act of the State Assembly against prize fighting, and jailed in default of $1,000 bail. They claimed this meeting was a pugilistic exhibition. They fought for money, and were both badly used up.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The United States Minister at Mon, Liberia, reports the secession of a number of tribes heretofore supposed to belong to Liberia. They have issued a manifesto in which they declare: "We consider our people under the protection of England, whose flag we will fight under, and call upon her in the present difficulties."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—The *Times-Journal* newspaper of this city, with all its good will and tangible property, its lease hold and Asssociated Press franchise, will be advertised to-morrow morning to be sold at trustee's sale at auction, to the highest bidder for cash, Saturday, the 22d of August.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—A Eureka, Nevada, dispatch says the charcoal burners association, numbering about two thousand, mostly Italians, working about thirty miles north of town, struck for higher rates and refused to allow the teams from the mills to load or drive back to town and defied the sheriff and *posse*. The Governor has called out three companies of militia. They leave by special train.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The report of the personal difficulty between Senator Conkling and ex-Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, at Naragansett Piee last Friday, gives rise to much comment here, but is received with little surprise. Intimate relations existing between the Senator and Mrs. Sprague have been an open scandal in Washington society for more than two years, although the press has for most part refrained from making them subject of remark. It is even known to a few that Gov. Sprague more than a year ago instructed a prominent lawyer in this city to commence proceedings against Mrs. Sprague for a divorce, but was dissuaded from this step, and induced to seek a reconciliation. Since that time, as before, Senator Conkling has been almost a constant visitor at Mrs. Sprague's country residence at Edgewood, near this city, and his marked attentions whenever they meet in public, his abrupt departure from evening parties when she was absent, and their open exchange of notes while she was in the gallery and he on the floor of the Senate, have given rise to much gossip. The reports from Narragansett Pier as to the nature and cause of last Friday's difficulty are very conflicting, but the general impression here seems to be that it was toward Senator Conkling and not toward music teacher Linde that Sprague's animosity was manifested, and that Mrs. Sprague could explain the reason for it. Senator Conkling's friends here admit that he has been foolish and imprudent, but deny that his friendship for Mrs. Sprague has ever been anything more than the expression of a strong intellectual sympathy. The stories which are and have long been current here with regard to their intimacy, his friends declare to be malicious gossipping.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A Memphis special says fully five hundred persons attended the funeral services of J. H. Rid[illegible], colored clergyman. The outlook does not present a very hopeful appearance. The fever is spreading in every direction. It has invaded the post-office and stricken one of the letter carriers; a clerk in the Western Udion office was also prostrated to-day. The sick show no material sign of improvement. The only lively place in the city is at the Howard's depot, where several hundred idle negroes congregate daily waiting to be detailed as nurses. There appears to be no thought now of stamping out the fever, and the only alternative is to await the coming of frost. Fully 30,000 people have left the city.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—Eight cases were reported this morning, five whites and three colored. Four deaths from yellow fever have occurred within the city limits since last night, and two additional deaths are reported beyond the corporation line.

A case of fever has developed at Whitehaven, Tenn., eight miles south of Memphis. An inspecting officer has been sent to isolate the dwelling and prevent its spreading.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The *Tribune* says: "It has at last been discovered that a good place for fighting Mormonism is at the Atlantic coast. We would not let in those whose religion is murder and robbery, nor admit those whose piety consists in marrying without clothes. Why then permit the Mormons, whose faith is partly concubinage? The foreign governments ought to interfere to prevent their ignorant and deceived subjects from getting into trouble or from coming here to violate our laws. If they neglect to do so this country must protect itself as well as it can. When apostles in Europe find that they cannot bring over their proselytes they will stop proselyting, and there will be one more chance for the disappearance of this delusion from the face of the continent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Members of the Union Square Company, now playing an engagement at Haverley's Theatre, and boarding at the Grand Pacific, have been robbed of watches and jewelry to a considerable amount. W. Harrison and Chas. Thomas were the principal losers. Upon complaint being made to Detective Kiesel, two colored boys named Jackson and Johnson were discovered to be the guilty ones, and their residence being searched, yielded up the largest part of the booty. The diamond studs belonging to Thomas and the gold watch taken from Miss Harrison are missing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The *Sun* editor says: "It would certainly have been ridiculous as well as a tragic ending of Conkling's proud career if he had died at the mouth of a shot gun in the hands of the enraged husband, but it would have been in perfect keeping with his infamous congressional effort to gag a free press and kill an editor." In another article the *Sun* hints pretty broadly that the *Tribune* and *Herald* have been bribed to keep quiet on the Conkling-Sprague matter.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The Directors and Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., at their annual meeting to-day authorized bonds to be issued of not to exceed $29,000 per mile for the completion of the road from Ft. Wortie west to the Pacific coast, a distance of over 1,200 miles.

CORINTH, Miss., Aug. 12.—A perfect stampede of citizens is in progress, owing to the illness of the Mayor and the President of the Board of Health, supposed to be sick of yellow fever. It is thought their contact with citizens fleeing from Memphis at quarantine caused the infection. The people are fleeing to the country, but many of the farmers quarantine against them, and they are roaming through the woods trying to find refuge. Seventy-five left at daylight yesterday.

FOREIGN.

SERAJERO, August 10.—The conflagration was prevented from spreading during Saturday. There were a few isolated outbreaks among the ruins and some of the warehouses are still burning. Some large firms in the city estimate that the damage exceeds one hundred million florins, but this is considered exaggerated. The homeless people are camped in the squares and gardens. Relief committees have been organized. The Emperor of Austria has forwarded 10,000 florins in aid of the sufferers. It has been definitely ascertained that the fire was caused by the explosion of some spirits as at first stated.

The greater portion of the troops removed outside of town to accommodate homeless families in their quarters. Provisions are served out to the inhabitants from the military stores. The Duke of Wirtemburg has organized committees for the purpose of rebuilding the burned districts.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Observer's* Vienna correspondent says it is asserted that 2,000 inhabitants of Serajero perished in the flames. This is not confirmed by telegrams direct from the spot and the statement is probably the invention of some sensational Vienna newspaper. A *Times* Vienna dispatch says 1,000 houses and 800 stores burned at Serajero.

GASTIEN, August 10.—The Emperor of Austria arrived to-day. There was great enthusiasm when the Emperor of Germany approached and the two sovereigns embraced cordially. The town and heights illuminated to-night.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Observer* says: Within the last few days we have given fresh expression to our authority in Egypt by placing a positive veto on the return of Ismail Pasha to reside there.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.—Safet Pasha has promised the Greek minister that the Porte will appoint Commissioners to negotiate relative to the boundary, although it would prefer to have matters settled by mediation of the great powers.

ROME, August 10.—Ismail Pasha seems disposed to take up his residence permanently in Naples. The Italian government has determined to assign the favorite palace to him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.—The Russian ambassador has supported the representations of the Prince of Bulgaria in reference to the incursions of Turkish troops into Bulgaria. The Porte has promised to inquire into the matter.

LONDON, August 10.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that another fire occurred at Nijiri Novgorod, on the fifth instant, during the fair, causing great damage.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—In relation to the announcement that the Government had informed the United States that she was ready to negotiate for the introduction of a double standard comage, the Bourse *Gazette* has been assured that no official steps has been taken by Germany, although the recent preliminary negotiations may lead to a decision in conformity with the above intelligence.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government had no documents containing information in relation to the intention of Russia to establish a naval station opposite the Island of Yesso, Japan, or in relation to the offer by some Americans to construct a naval station at Sabastopol.

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—The water spout which last week swept through Bucktouche, caused the death of two women and children, and the serious injury of a number of persons. Eighty houses were levelled; stock killed and scattered. Loss estimated at $100,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—In connection with the report of the coolness between Russia and Germany it has been decided to construct four new fortresses on the Russian frontier: Koons, Grodno, Belostok and Gondz will be fortified. A considerable sum is already issued for commencing.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A financier says: "As on yesterday and also for some few days previously large French purchases of wheat from the United States were arranged for settlement through this market, a further advance in French exchange on London is probable."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—Some cases of Asiatic cholera are reported here, but they are believed to be sporadic. It is reported that disturbances have occurred in Samos.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The latest letters from Colonel Gordon, Governor-General of Southern Egypt, dated July 14th, show that his Lieutenant Sassi had conquered a share of the dealers of Bergerette District, killing eight of their leaders in battle, taking their chief station by assault, capturing a large amount of booty, and hanging nine of the ringleaders as a warning.

In the House of Commons to-day the Secretary stated he understood the Canadian Government intended to apply to the Home Government for a guarantee of a loan.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—*Standard's* Pesth correspondent considers ambiguous denial of the rumor of Count Andrassy's retirement from office in semi-official papers to be rather confirmation of the report. The correspondent adds that if Andrassy resigns, Herr Sissis' fall is inevitable. The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent mentions the rumor that Count Andrassy will become Hungarian Prime Minister. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent declares that nothing is known of Count Andrassy's retirement as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *Times'* Berlin correspondent renews the report of existence of coolness between Germany and Russia.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch reports that Ultra-Montanes, in view of the coming election for members of the Prussian Assembly, have issued an appeal to the electors in the cause of Truth and Freedom.

LONDON, August 12.—The *Times* discussing the reported impending circular from the United States on Mormon immigration says: The suggestion that the European governments should exert their influence to prevent continued accessions to deluded adherents to Mormonism is easily made, but as soon as we examine it we are confronted with difficulties which would apparently impede its adoption. No European government can be otherwise than discover that that gross superstition should be speedily dissipated, but we do not see any way to a direct interference, though the migration commissioners might distribute tracts at outposts. Furthermore, if the United States should determine to forbid the landing of any Mormon proselytes it would be necessary for them to declare a profession of Mormonism to be an offense in itself and to institute a kind of inquisition into the religious opinions of emigrants. It is scarcely conceivable that legislation should go to this length, yet such measures would alone be efficacious. Whatever may be done by Congress the English Parliament will never give it executive power to interfere with Mormon emigrants. When the suggestions of the United States are before us in detail they may modify the impression produced by the telegram. At present we see many difficulties and owners of trans-Atlantic lines may suggest others. Their obligations as public carriers may constrain them to take all passengers who offer themselves.

LONDON, Aug. 12. — The Code Congress have referred the matter of International copyright to the Commissioner, to report this week. Prof. Levu, a writer on commercial law, declared it was not his intention to charge the U. S. with any moral wrong in connection with the subject.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—The esteem in which Count Andrassy is held by the German Government, and above all by Bismarck, is strong reason against the acceptance of his resignation. Rumors of his retirement are considered as extraordinary upon the morrow of a cordial meeting between the two Emperors.

The Emperor entrusts to the present Minister of the Interior, Von Taafe, the formation of a new Cislethan Cabinet.

Serajevo telegrams report that property is being pillaged by military, and many arrests made.

It is reported that Ex-Empress Eugenie has purchased Wasserburg Castle, in Upper Styria.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—In view of an expected compromise between Germany and the Vatican, the preposterous talk of the appointment of a Permanent Papal Nuncio by Herr Von Puttkammer, Minister of Eccleastical Affairs, at a public banquet, in that his views are materially different from those of Dr. Falk, caused much sensation.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Geneva dispatch reports that a water-spout recently occurred in the district of Brusso, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland. Immense volumes of water rushed down the sides of the mountains bringing with it masses of rock and earth, and overflowed and flooded Brussio. No lives were lost, but many buildings were damaged and crops ruined.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Lucky Baldwin, of San Francisco, is arrested at his vineyard near Los Angeles, Cal., charged with defrauding revenue by refilling stamped casks with brandy.

The first payment under the compromise, amounting to $8,500, is made to the Sutro Tunnel Co. by the bonanza mines, as royalty on ore mined during July. The Tunnel Company is contemplating the erection of mills at the mouth of the tunnel to work low grade ore.

The meeting at Galstien of the Emperors of Austria and Germany is considered a guarantee of friendly feelings between the two empires.

The Montreal banking scare is all over. Stocks advancing all around.

Marked decrease in the number of yellow fever cases reported from Havanna.

[A[illegible] 14th.]

Experiments with the Krupp cannon prove it equal in penetration to the Woolwich of twice its weight. At 700-yard target the horizontal deviation of shot was only 25 inches, vertical 2½ inches.

Greenback convention at Marshall, Iowa endorses Chicago platform of March 4th, '79. Resolves that future conventions shall be conducted by club representation. Assessment levied on members to raise campaign fund of $42,000. Greenbackers in Iowa poll 70,000 votes.

Agents of American railroads visit the capital of Canada, endeavoring to induce intended emigrants to Manitoba to go via Minnesota.

Twenty-two new cases of yellow fever, and two deaths reported at Memphis on the 12th.

Senatorial committee composed of Senators Kirkwood, Dawes and Plumm, met at Lawrence, Kan., to enquire into the cause of Cheyenne outbreak of last year.

At Montreal Canada, the directors of the Ville de Marie bank, called a meeting of shareholders to consider the question of resuming business.

City council of New Orleans protests against the quarantine against that city established by neighboring towns. Declares that there is not a single case of yellow fever in the city.

The state grange of New York, in session at Syracuse, recommends to both political parties to make nominations acceptable to the farmers of the State.

At Constantinople the board of health announces the sickness reported as Asiatic cholera to be merely dyscatery. As a means of precaution military cordons are established aroun the hospitals.

A cattle stealing party, composed of Americans Mexicans and Indians, make a dash into New Mexico from the neighboring Mexican State of Chihuanua and capture 200 head of stock. Troops are in pursuit of the raiders.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon parties entered the banking office of G. H. Bushing & Co., north-west corner of Third and Walnut streets, and while one engaged the attention of the person in charge, a confederate secured a package of $5,000 and decamped. The whole affair was so quietly performed that the attention of the people on the street was not drawn to the bank, and the robbers escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Congressman H. B. Wright, Chairman of the Labor Committee, addressed an immense audience of working men at Union Hall to-night, on the labor and Chinese questions. He advocated the expulsion of the Chinese by peaceful means.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Wool is an improved demand for wool, and prices are firm. Colorado fine and medium, 22a25; do. coarse, for carpets, 17a18; extra and merino pulled, 35a37; No. 1 and super. pulled, 32a35; Texas fine and medium, 18a28; coarse, 14a17.

With this issue Col Woolfolk retires from the editorial charge of the *Independent* for a few days on account of other engagements. Hat in hand, he waves his adieus to our patrons—*au revoir.—Independent.*

Butte echo: *Au revoir bientot.*

A SAILORS YARN.

About How He Rescued a Strange Girl

Chicago Times.

"Do you take items here?" he asked as he entered the sanctum, scraped his cap from his head with his forearm and threw one heel to the rear. "My name is Charles Jackson, sir and I'm a sailor. I don't look as slick as I might, but I'm in better shape than I was an hour ago sir, since I'm shaved and cleaned up. You see, I had been down to my sisters to-night, and as I was forgeing along up State street, just abaft Jerry Monroe's place, I hove in sight of a trim-built craft with a carpet-bag in her hands, and two ugly-looking lubbers had hove along side and was pretendin' to tell her which way to go to the cars. I kept on my course for a block or so, when all at once something seemed to tell me to go back and throw that girl a line. I came about and cruised along the other side of the street till I was in speaking distance, and then shortened sail. By this time the lubbers had towed the girl in front of a shebang, sir and the she-devil as runs it was out and spinnin' a yarn to the little one, tellin' her as how if she'd just come in and sit down for a few minutes the car as would take her over to the north side to her sisters where she wanted to anchor, would come sailin' right past the door. With their coaxin' and wheedlin' they had almost pursuaded the poor thing to go into that infernal den. Bein' the father of a family and two children myself, I couldn't lay to a minit longer, and giving my pants a hitch I lurched right into the middle of the gang. 'Beg pardon, miss,' sez I 'but these lubbers is steerin' you to the devil with all sails set, and if you'll take a line I'll pull you safe through.' You see when I looked at the fellows and then at myself, shiver my timbers if they didn't look better than me, and no wonder the timid little thing was as 'fraid of me as of them, and they tumbled to this themselves, and told her I was worse than a loafer, and ordered me to clear away. But I stood right up to them, and kinder quieted the girl, and gave her confidence like in me, and told her I'd take her to the cars all right if I had to make stiff of those scoundrels, and she began to go along with me. Those lubbers was beautiful mad, and they followed us, and every minit they'd make a rush for us, and then I'd heave to pretend to pull a gun, and swear I'd blow 'em out of water, if they crossed our bows, and they'd fall back and swear at us. And so I got the girl to the cars, and put her aboard, and told her to go and find her sister. And then she got grateful like, and she drew a dollar from her pocket and said I should keep it. But I told her to keep her ballast for a stormy day, as I was fixed; though atwixt us, sir, I havn't a cent. Nor had I a pistol in the row at all, for I'd soaked it at my uncle's this very night and drank it up, and borrowed the money that shaved and cleaned me up. This is a pretty long yarn to hist in, stranger, but it's the truth, and as the girl wouldn't tell me her name, and wouldn't even let me carry her carpet-bag, fearin' as how I might run a way with it, bless her scared soul, I jest thought I'd climb up and tell about it, so if she ever sight your yarn she'll know it was Charles Jackson as seen her through, and he's proud of it. What street was the shebang on? ask me something about the Cape of Good Hope and I'm your man. It wasn't far from Fifth avenue, over cross on the street that runs past the police station, and that's all I know about it."

And the weather beaten tar donned his cap and disappeared.

Origin of Two Popular Poems.

Hood's touching lyric, "The Song of the Shirt," was the work of an evening. Its author was prompted to write it by the condition of thousands of workingwomen in the city of London. The effect of its production was foreseen by two persons, the poet's wife and Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*.

"Now mind, Tom—mind my words," said his devoted wife, "this will tell wonderfully. It is one of the best things you ever did."

Mr. Lemon, looking over his letters one morning, opened an envelope inclosing a poem which the writer said had been rejected by three London journals. He begged the editor to consign it to the waste-paper basket if it was not thought suitable for *Punch*, as the author was "sick of the sight of it." The poem was signed Tom Hood, and was entitled "The Song of the Shirt."

It was submitted to the weekly meeting of the editors and principal contributors, several of whom opposed its publication as unsuitable to the pages of a comic journal. Mr. Lemon, however, was so firmly impressed with its beauty that he published it on Dec. 16, 1843.

"The Song of the Shirt" trebled the sale of the paper, and created a profound sensation throughout Great Britain. People of every class were moved by it. It was chanted by ballad singers in the streets of London, and drew tears from the eyes of princes. Some years after the author's death the English people erected a monument over his grave. The rich gave guineas, the laborers and sewingwomen gave shillings and pence. Sculptured on it is the description devised by himself: "He sang 'The Song of the Shirt.'"

"The Old Oaken Bucket" was written fifty or more years ago by a printer named Samuel Woodworth. He was in the habit of dropping into a noted drinking-saloon kept by one Mallory. One day, after drinking a glass of brandy and water, he smacked his lips and declared that Mallory's brandy was superior to any drink he had ever tasted.

"No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken. There was a drink which in both our estimations far surpassed this."

"What was that?" incredulously asked Woodworth.

"The fresh spring water we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well after returning from the fields on a sultry day."

"Very true," replied Woodworth, tear-drops glistening in his eyes.

Returning to his printing office, he seated himself at his desk and began to write. In half an hour

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well"

was embalmed in an inspiring song that has become as familiar as a household word.—*Exchange.*

In a base ball match at San Francisco two days ago, the Knickerbockers of that city defeated the Omaha club by three runs to one. Good play.