

Butte Weekly Miner.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1879.

Jay Gould has sent a second contribution of five thousand dollars to the Howard Association of Memphis.

The San Francisco election has placed Kallach where no one ever thought he would be among the elect.

Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor of New York, his mayoralty dating from the palmy ante war days, was lately feted by a state dinner given in his honor at Paris by Minister Noyes.

General Sherman is reported as saying that Grant has no schemes of political ambition; that he does not desire a re-election to the Presidency, but that he does desire employment in which money can be made, the Presidency of a railroad, or something of that kind.

What is all this talk about the probability of war between Germany and Russia? Is it a sham rehearsal of preparations to turn loose the dogs of war, or is it really the low muttering that portends the coming storm? Should it prove the latter, the suffering public may prepare to endure from their home papers elaborate disquisitions on the intricacies of European politics.

Sometimes the complaint is heard of insufficient energy on the part of religious bodies, temperance societies, and so on; but this charge cannot very well be laid at the door of the temperance people of Westerville, Ohio. Eloquence and moral suasion failing to bring about an entire cessation of the liquor traffic in Westerville, the good people of that city resort to gun powder with which they blow to pieces the establishments of the obnoxious liquor sellers.

King Alfonso and his affianced, the Arch Duchess Marie, being related by a degree of consanguinity, within which intermarriage is forbidden by the Church, the Spanish Government has applied to the Pope for a dispensation, the only means of surmounting the obstacle. In such cases the pty is that physiological laws are no respecters of Papal edicts any more than of other human ordinances.

The Tribune, in pretence of aiming at Mormon shoulders overreaches and strikes its Democratic foes beyond. The terrible intentions with which the Democrats are credited with regard to Mormonism come with especial grace from the Republican sheet when we remember the little fact that not so much as a hint of a movement against the Mormons was to be heard during the years when the radicals had a two-thirds majority in each house. It was only when they saw the Democrats growing stronger and stronger and at last voting them in each branch of Congress, that the Republicans turned their attention to the reforms whose neglect had brought down upon them the crushing condemnation first pronounced in the elections of '74.

The San Francisco veterans of the late war will put a very severe extinguisher on the blatant Dennis if they carry out their expressed intention of welcoming Grant with a salute from the Sand Lots. By his moderation and coolness in the De Young-Kallach affair Kearney made an approach towards winning the esteem of many who had previously regarded him with unmixed contempt; but he seems unable to rest under the suspicion of having a little common sense.

The telegraph is supposed to be politically neutral, its office being the dissemination of news, the publication of the truth regardless of whose fortunes may be made or marred thereby. This is what it is supposed to be, but sometimes it falls short of this lofty ideal. The wire, it seems, is used as a clothes line upon which the bloody shirt is hung out for a much needed airing, and from this employment its dispatches receive their very perceptible tinge of Republicanism. The bias is observable in a delayed dispatch which describes the effect exerted by the Maine election upon the situation in Ohio. "Greenbackers of Republican proclivities," says the dispatch, "are flocking to Foster's standard, since the Maine election extinguished their vagaries." Not a word is said about the Greenbackers of Democratic proclivities, although it is notorious that for each Greenbacker who was formerly a Republican there are at least five who were originally Democrats. And what are they doing, those Democratic Greenbackers? After their party has been wrecked before their eyes; with thousands of their own numbers deserting to the ranks of those who were formerly their enemies, are the tens of thousands of Democratic Greenbackers to stand sullenly by without making any effort to count as factors in the political forces of the day? The answer will be given next year when a reunited and harmonious Democracy will not only elect their candidate—they did that before—but also place him in the chair.

THE GULLY MURDER.

The trial of Henry J. Gully for the murder of Judge Chisholm has terminated in a verdict of acquittal, and taking this verdict as a text the demagogic politicians of the radical school, and the no less demagogic dispatches of the associated press, are regarding the world with hemites more touching than true. Every word uttered in the testimony calculated to give the murderer, Chisholm, the air of a political martyr is carefully reproduced. Indeed, very much that is not submitted as evidence, is reported for our benefit, as witness the dispatch in our news columns to-day, where some anonymous "we" weeps crocodile tears over the pitiful condition in which the recent trial has shown Southern morals, or rather Southern Democratic morals to be. But while the one side is there reported with an over fullness of detail, not a word of the defence, not so much as a syllable of the other side of the story is sent over the wire. We are plentifully treated to the eloquence of gentlemen who pause at no sacrifice of truth in their effort to make it appear that the murder of Chisholm was due to the fact of his being a Republican; but not a word is there to show that his assassination was the result of an old and long standing feud, or that it was in revenge for another murder committed a short time previously, and in which Chisholm was strongly suspected of having a hand.

The facts connected with the assassination of Chisholm are briefly as follows: Between Chisholm and his party on the one side and John W. Gully and his friends on the other there had long existed a personal family and political feud, after the manner of the South, where, as we know, family vendettas are cherished with a rancor unknown in the North. This feud had already led to several outbreaks of lawless violence, on the part of one or the other of the opposing factions, until at length in April 1877, J. W. Gully the leader of his party was ambushed on the public highway, and murdered by some person or persons unknown. No one witnessed the crime; but the circumstantial evidence against Chisholm and certain of his friends was so strong that they were arrested, and thrown into prison. Subsequent proceedings may have been due to want of confidence by the people in the operation of the law, or to the fact that the evidence was insufficient to secure conviction of the person whom they knew to be author of the crime in question. Or they may have resulted from an unpremeditated outbreak of lawlessness among the friends of the murdered man; but at all events the jail was attacked by a mob; when Chisholm, his son, his eldest daughter and some of the guards were killed. This is how Chisholm met his death. At the hands of a mob, a crime that was universally condemned by the Southern press, and for whose investigation a special term of the District Court was ordered.

To attempt to hold the Democratic party responsible for this outbreak of mob violence is much less reasonable than it would be to charge Republicanism with the crimes of the Molly Maguires, because Pennsylvania is undoubtedly Republican as Mississippi is Democratic; but political capital at the expense of the South must be manufactured no matter on what pretext. The scene of the crime is so distant, the sentiment of the people so little known to us that any distortion of fact, any parody of truth is presented us with confidence that it will be accepted.

A parallel to the fictitious based upon the De Kalb outrage would be furnished in Montana if the people of Gallatin, or any other agricultural county, were to charge the people of Deer Lodge, as miners, with the numerous crimes of violence committed here last spring. At the next session of legislature if an act affecting the mining interest is advocated by Deer Lodge and opposed by Gallatin, and if the people of the latter county appeal to public opinion in descriptions of the Deer Lodge miners as a set of murderous barbarians, citing the crimes committed here in evidence of their charge, then we shall have a very fair repetition, in another field, of the course taken by unprincipled politicians and newspapers in making political capital out of southern crime.

The San Francisco veterans of the late war will put a very severe extinguisher on the blatant Dennis if they carry out their expressed intention of welcoming Grant with a salute from the Sand Lots. By his moderation and coolness in the De Young-Kallach affair Kearney made an approach towards winning the esteem of many who had previously regarded him with unmixed contempt; but he seems unable to rest under the suspicion of having a little common sense. The idea that he should be considered as anything else than a man of violence, in which character he has been masquerading for the past two or three years, is too much for him. But the De Young affair showed that his thirst for blood is anything but overpowering, and hence he must have recourse to a man of straw and rags instead of taking a real flesh-and-blood man to gratify his taste for hanging. But even the harmless sport of hanging Grant in effigy is not likely to be allowed, and should Kearney attempt it the fate that overtook a certain Mr. Haman, several years ago, will very likely fall to the lot of the prophet of the Sand Lots. As for General Grant he is to be greeted by the spontaneous welcome of his fellow citizens, who will see in him the skillful and successful Union chieftain, to be received with the expressions of the people's gratitude, instead of the unskillful and ambitious politician to be received by the nation with suspicion and apprehension. A welcome generously and cordially extended by his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, will be infinitely in better taste than the mammoth excursion of politicians and office seekers with which it was once proposed to receive him. Grant, the soldier, deserves our respect and admiration, however little we may think of Grant, the President, or even of Grant, the man.

HELENA NOTES.

Business is reviving with the coming of autumn.

Pinafore is to be presented next month by the young people, who yet are in pinafores.

Hunting parties are abundant these days, but, alas! not so the game.

The Episcopal church is being handsomely fitted up within, and will be ready for occupancy in two or three weeks.

The Benton telegraph line will be completed to Helena by the last of the week, and an office in charge of W. Buell will be opened.

J. A. Sawtelle is preparing new and attractive plays to present to the public fair week. This troupe has been entirely remodeled.

Ben Dittes, who has not become fully recovered from his illness, is sojourning at the Hot Springs, near Helena, for his health.

The Odd Fellows' Hall will be ready for use in two or three weeks. Active preparations for the ball are being made among the Odd Fellows, and ladies, too.

The Herald is waving the "bloody shirt" as only one can who is entirely ignorant of the true state of Southern life.

Building on Broadway is in favor now. Several buildings are proposed to be erected either this year or next.

Mr. Brown, of the MINER, is stirring up the business men of this city in the interests of his paper.

H. Gaus, of Gaus & Klein, left this morning for a trip to Butte.

Mrs. H. D'Acheul, after a week's visit, returned to her home this morning.

Maj. Greag and family, who have been here for a few days, left this morning for Ft. Ellis.

The overland coach, owing to the recent change of the terminus, now reaches Helena at 3 o'clock p. m.

X. Beidler, after leaving the boys an armful of his matchless stores, took his departure this morning for Leadville, Colorado.

The Helena Cornet Band discourses sweet music nearly every evening to draw a crowd to a variety show not of the highest order.

HELENA, Sept. 15, '79. J. Conner is in town.

Judge Wade left yesterday morning for Benton, where he holds court this week.

Notwithstanding the large yearly immigration of fair ones who have not yet met their life partners, the number of old bachelors has so increased that Sonnefeld has been compelled to erect another building near the Court House for bachelor quarters.

The new primary school house having just been plastered and hard-finished, the carpenters are now putting on the wainscoting, and will soon have in the windows and doors.

The building stands on rising ground, near Curtis' garden, and commands a view of the whole town. Real estate in the vicinity, it is said, is on the advance, and perhaps the citizens may find in a pecuniary sense that they builded far better than they know.

The Helena and Missoula branch of the military telegraph is to be pushed rapidly forward, and we may be put in communication with the Missoulians next month. It is not known if an independent line will be built or not.

By-the-by, about the cost of the Bozeman line your correspondent took the word of a citizen who appeared to know more about the matter than did your correspondent.

Preparations are being made in Parchen's block for a Signal Service office, and a Sergeant will be sent on from Washington to take charge of it. In an early day, when we talked into the Territory, it was not necessary to have what then would have been a luxury, but now it has become a necessity to know by the morning paper each day whether it will rain or not before putting on your new hat, that is, provided you won one at the races.

HELENA, Sept. 16, 1879.

The Bullion Market.

[Engineering & Mining Journal.] NEW YORK, Friday Evening, September 6th, 1879.

As predicted in our previous issue, the market for silver has continued weak under the expected increase offering of Indian Council bills in London on Wednesday last, but may be regarded as steady at figures given above. The San Francisco quotation is 14 per cent. discount. Fine gold is quoted as par.

DAILY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON AND NEW YORK, PER OZ.

Table with columns: Date, L'nd'n. N. Y., Pence, Cts., Date, Pence, Cts. Rows include Aug. 30, Sept. 1, Sept. 2, Sept. 3, Sept. 4, Sept. 5.

The Bi-Metallic Standard in Germany.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald of August 28th says: "It is now almost certain that Germany will re-introduce the bi-metallic standard. Latest advices state that the silver thalers have been put into circulation again, and further coinage is expected. The United States Department of State is endeavoring to secure the co-operation of other nations in a further consideration of the subject. We may expect to see a bi-metallic Congress assembled at no very remote day. It may be expected that England will cling to her mono-metallic standard; but in the end exchange will be so strongly against her that she may be compelled to reconsider her course."

The Coin Balance of the United States Treasury on the 1st of September was as under:

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Gold and coin dollars, Standard silver dollars, Fractional silver coin, Silver bullion, Gold certificates, Silver certificates, Nickel and minor coin.

The Silver-Dollar Circulation.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The order of Secretary Sherman directing that 10 per cent. of the salaries of government employees be paid in standard silver dollars, forced \$65,000 of this coin into circulation. Already, \$24,000 of the number have been returned to the Treasury bar, and the amount of accumulations is being constantly increased, and as the 10 per cent. that is paid out begins at once to flow back, it appears that this coin is not doing much good as a circulating medium.

Indian Medicine.

Mr. Robinson, in his work on 'The Great Fur Land,' gives the following account of the singular effects produced by the medicine of the Indian doctors of that region:

There was employed at one time, as a servant in the family, a Sableaux girl, of about twenty years of age. As a natural result of her presence about the establishment; numerous Indians of both sexes, claiming ties of consanguinity of more or less remoteness, daily besieged the culinary department of our domestic economy. The matter became unbearable, finally, as it often occurred that the kitchen-floor was nearly covered with the squating relatives. The girl was ordered to refuse admittance to any being, of either sex, labled in a blanket. It happened that the first candidate presenting himself for admittance after the receipt of this prohibitory order was an old conjuror, or medicine-man. The door was unceremoniously shut in his face. He lingered about, however, until some duty called the girl outside the door, when, after threatening her with dire revenge, he took his departure. The poor domestic was much alarmed, and reported his threats. Little attention was paid to it, and the winter passed away without a further call from the conjuror.

In the early spring, the girl by some accident cut her hand slightly—not sufficiently deep, however, to necessitate binding up. Before it healed, she was one day engaged in carrying water from an adjacent stream, when the conjuror unexpectedly approached her. Professing to have forgotten his objection of the previous winter, he professed his hand in a friendly way to the girl, who thoughtlessly gave him in return the wounded member. He shook it a long time, squeezing it tightly in his own. The sore smarted considerably, and upon withdrawing her hand by reason of the pain, she noticed some dark substance in the palm of the conjuror's hand. The thought then occurred to her that he had poisoned the sore. She was assured of it by the medicine-man, who informed her that she would break out in black blotches for one month in each year, ever afterward. One year from that date black eruptions appeared over her entire body, each spot about the size of a dime silver coin. They continued upon her person, without any severe pain, for one month, when they disappeared. For three successive years—as long as we had knowledge of her—the eruptions occurred regularly, and continued for the allotted time.

Among the visiting Indians who called periodically at our kitchen door during the winter months, was a middle aged woman suffering from a loss of power to move the facial muscles. This incapacity was brought on, according to her own testimony, and that of others cognizant of the circumstances, some five years before our first acquaintance with her, by certain drugs administered by a conjuror. These medicines were given her to produce that effect alone, without reference to the prevention or cure of other diseases, and were taken without her knowledge, being mingled surreptitiously with her food. The effect soon showed itself in a total loss of power in the facial muscles. She became as expressionless as a mask. Only the eyes moved, and as they were intensely black and rather sparkling eyes, the ghastly deformity was rendered the more glaring. The most singular effect was produced, however, by her laugh. She was a jolly, good-natured squaw, and laughed upon the slightest provocation. Her eyes sparkled, and her "Ha, ha!" was musical to a degree; but not a muscle moved to denote the merriment on that expressionless face. One felt that some one else laughed behind that rigid integument, and was fain to pull it off, and see the dimples and curves it concealed. The sensation was that of being in the presence of an enigma one could not comprehend. No idea could be formed of what she thought at any time; but when she waxed merry her countenance was more than ever a death-mask.

As to the growth of hair over the body, we have heard of but one instance of it. That was an old man from a tribe dwelling in the swamps and marshes. He was entirely covered with a thick coating of hair nearly an inch in length. Only about the eyes was there any diminution in the quantity, where for nearly an inch in a circle there was no hair. He attributed the phenomenon to a decoction of certain herbs given him by a medicine-man whom he had mortally offended. His family, so far as we heard of them, were innocent of any hirsute covering.

In a family of three Cree Indians of advanced age, a sister and two brothers, named respectively Sallie, Creppe, and Hornie, living near Fort Pelly, perhaps the strangest effects of the medicine-man's drugs appeared. These old people had been poisoned in early youth, with a different effect in each case.

Sallie, who was a hanger-on about the kitchen, lost the nails of her fingers and toes regularly every year at the season when birds moult their feathers. This phenomenon had never failed to occur annually since the medicine had been taken in infancy. There was but little pain connected with this shedding of the nails, and they soon grew out again. Her brother Creppe was afflicted with an eruption of warts over his entire person, and was altogether as hideous a looking object as could be well imagined. The divisions of his fingers and toes were hidden by these monstrous excrescences; from his ears depended warts nearly an inch in length; in fact he was covered with them all over except his eyes. At certain seasons of the year they became very painful, and deprived him of the power of locomotion.

But in the case of Hornie—a name conferred by some facetious Scotch trader in allusion to a fancied resemblance of his Santanic majesty—the effects of the poison were of quite another character. Hornie's hair was simply changed from a generally deep black to alternate streaks of black and white. These streaks were about an inch in width, and ran from the forehead to the back of the head. The lines of demarcation between the two colors were abrupt and distinct, the white color being the palest that can be imagined. There was no gradual merging from iron-grey to grey, thence to white; it was the whiteness of the unshined sun throughout the streak. And it never changed.

We do not feel that strangers to the subject of which we write, will receive these incidents with the confidence which they deserve, nor even those who are somewhat familiar with the actual circumstances will admit every inference to be drawn to be the living truth; but our own assurance is so clear and strong that we can only judge the critic by his judgement of it. We know what we assert, and are upon honor with the reader.

Even the steerage passenger among the Mormon immigrants point out the flaw in Everts' letter in which he states that the right of asylum will be refused Mormon's reaching U.S. ports. The assumption that a man, as yet innocent, will sometime in the future become a criminal is a little too violent to obtain recognition of the law.

A good, honest laugh at a good, honest joke or bit of sarcasm, ribs out the gathering wrinkles of care, but an ill tempered joke is like a poisonous arrow, which makes a wound and leaves its poison after it has been withdrawn.

Choteau County.

Benton Record, 12th ult.

The Sun River farmers will have immense quantities of grain for sale. The crops have been unusually abundant.

The rush to the new mines still continues. Parties are arriving daily from all parts, outfitting with lumber, tools, etc., and then heading towards the New Eldorado.

This week's reports from the newly discovered mines on Belt creek are more encouraging than those of last week. Messrs. Harwood and Heighland are sticing and claim to be making wages. A sample of the gold taken out was exhibited at Murphy, Neel & Co.'s this week. It appears to be a mixture of shot and scale gold, well washed and of good quality.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

[From the Missoulian.] About two thousand head of sheep belonging to a man named Gruell passed through town on Monday, bound for New Chicago. They came over the Mullen road from Washington Territory.

Pat McGrath came up from Quartz creek, Tuesday. He started up work on his drain in the creek, but has had to abandon it temporarily on account of the difficulty of sinking a shaft at the head of his drain, from too much water. He proposes to get a rock drill, and let daylight into the head of his drain by that means.

We add to our list of subscribers this week the name of Joseph Loyola, a full-blooded Colville Indian. He was educated by the Jesuit Fathers laboring among his tribe, and has lived for some years at St. Ignatius. With a desire to know more of what is going on in the world he came into our office unolicited, and requested that his name be placed on our Mission list. As an evidence of the advancement of the red man towards civilization, we put his desire for newspaper knowledge on record.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madisonian, 13th. Willie Wolf left on Tuesday for Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he will become a student of the excellent university at that place.

Quite a sharp frost was experienced in this vicinity on Wednesday night, slightly damaging the contents of vegetable gardens.

A party of Butte tourists, bound for the National Park, passed through this city, Wednesday. Messrs. Frank McElroy, Scott McDonald, A. B. Brown, Sam Aiken, Byron Nelson, Schuyler and Martin comprise the party, who will, after making a tour of the Park, spend a few weeks in examination of the Henry's Lake country.

Lieut. Butler, E Company, 3d Infantry, who was in the city last week, while on the way back to the command at Henry's Lake, was left to pursue his own homeward journey alone. Stephen Lartwell, who drove the wagon which was sent for supplies, took leg-bail and a government horse, when he and the Lieutenant were encamped at Wolf creek, Madison Valley, and has not been heard from since.

The public schools of Virginia city opened for the term last Monday with a goodly attendance of scholars.

Latest Indian News.

Advices from over the border locate seven hundred lodges of hostile Sioux on White Mud, a tributary of Frenchman's Creek. The camp is about twelve miles North of the line, at a point, it is said, where the Sioux intended to show fight if Miles had followed them up. About four hundred lodges were south of the line when the soldiers came upon them. A chief called Black Moon is the leading spirit among the warriors, and is regarded as the only fighting chief of consequence. In the fight with Miles the Indians acknowledge a loss of four men. A daughter of Black Moon was wounded and did not arrive in camp until twelve days after the fleeing reeds had crossed the line.—Benton Record.

It takes an hour and a half for a "provincial" editor to work his way into the editorial rooms of the New York Tribune, and after he has got there he is met with the information that the job office is down stairs. So says an Ohio scribe who tried it.

Mrs. Margaret Vaux, of Philadelphia, mother of ex-Mayor Vaux, has visited Long Branch annually for sixty years, and is there again this season. She is 87 years old, but still enjoys life and its pleasures.—Progress

Jay Gould made a quick bargain with the Amtrdammers. They wanted to smoke over the sale of some bonds, but Gould made up his mind to leave by the 2:30 train and the sale was concluded off-handed. They thought about it next day.

Queen Victoria's effigy on postage stamps has never been changed in England, but some of the colonies have stamps representing her appearance since widowhood. The Emperor of Brazil's effigy was altered a few years ago from youth to middle age.

Major Fred Nicholls, of the Memphis Acalanthe, is the only member of the staff who has not fled from the city. He edits, sets type, and prints the paper without assistance. He alone stood to his post during last year's epidemic.

A Times Washington special says: In conversation to-day, Secretary Everts said he entertained no doubt of the success of the Republican ticket, and that he intended himself to take an active part in the campaign. He thinks the differences in the Democratic party are irreconcilable.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Rizzarelli, ultra Rrdial, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Valenci, defeating a moderate Republican four to one. Olivier, Bonapartist, who was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Guingamp, is Auguste Olivier, and not Emile Olivier, the eminent French statesman.

What a feeling of relief comes over a woman as she enters a church and discovers that her neighbor's wife has the same feathers on her summer hat that she wore last season.

Lee W. Foster & Co.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

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From Silver Bow to New Chicago.

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For themselves. For their Horses, Wagons, and Cattle.

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