

Butte Weekly Miner.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

It is not expected by the Treasury officials at Washington that the public debt will be reduced more than two millions during November.

At the recent city election in Boston, less than one thousand women registered their names as voters—a beautiful exhibition of feminine consistency.

The New Orleans mint ships to the country a daily average of one and a half tons of silver, and it is estimated that the coinage for the present month will reach \$500,000, which was the amount for October.

The Peruvian and Chilian "armies" have at last had a decisive battle. As many as several hundred men were killed by the victorious hosts of Chili, thus reducing the force of the enemy to such an extent that peace will soon be concluded.

As far as the benefits of religious teachings are concerned, ill-fated Jodie is doomed to wander in Egyptian darkness. The project of building a church in that wicked city has been finally abandoned, as the inhabitants threatened to use it as a dance house and gambling hall six days out of the seven.

The late proceedings of the Salt Lake grand jury have sent terror to the hearts of Utah politicians. The courts have been instructed from Washington to inaugurate a vigorous warfare against all the saints who have disobeyed the law of '62, and wherever a grand juror appears in sight, the brethren lose faith in the Lord, and stampede.

The Postmaster-General is meeting with great opposition in his commendable efforts to break up the lottery business. He has issued instructions to all postmasters to prevent the passage through the mails of all matter forwarded by the lottery robbers, and has already several lawsuits on his hands as a consequence of the order, based on the charge of illegal detention of letters. These suits will finally decide the question as to whether the government has or has not the right to protect the public from being victimized by sharpers through the medium of the mails.

The New York Mining Record is a truthful and reliable journal, but its character as a veracious chronicle of mining news would not suffer if the editor who compiles the Utah bulletin shipments from the Salt Lake papers were to exercise a little more care. He adds together the bulletin received by the railroad company, the banks and the express offices seemingly unaware that he uses the same shipments no less than three times. The mines of that polygamous Territory should receive all the credit their bulletin product entitles them to; but the incorrect statements of the Record man give rise to comparisons which are unfavorable to the other Territories.

The achievements of Bell, Edison and all other modern inventors of note have been thrown into the shade, if not into utter midnight darkness by the late discovery by a German scientist of a process for coloring human eyes to any desired shade, not only without injury to the delicate orbs but with positive advantage to the powers of sight. He will not only contract to make light colored eyes as black and flashing as were Cleopatra's or as blue as oriental skies by day, but will guarantee to turn them out in hues of silver and gold. He says golden eyes are extremely becoming. The discovery is known as "ocular transmutation."

The trial of the Irish land agitators was begun yesterday in Sligo, the charge against the prisoners being sedition. They are represented to be intelligent men, and they must have been aware of the utter futility of inciting a successful insurrection against the English government. It is most likely, therefore, that they were merely laboring to secure the rights of the tenantry and to encourage them to withstand and repel the oppression of the landlords. To assume a position of defiance toward the moneyed nobility of England, however, is an unpardonable political crime, and in all likelihood the court will find them guilty as charged in the indictment. If they should perchance be pronounced innocent it will be solely because the British government is fearful of a popular uprising which might be apprehended with some show of reason. The people appear thoroughly aroused by this last tyrannical restriction on the liberty of free speech.

It is evident from the tenor of the dispatches from the Los Pinos agency this morning, that the deliberations of the peace council have been fruitless of the desired results, and that the Utes will have to be whipped into submission by the troops. The utter futility of the efforts on the part of the commissioners to secure testimony tending to criminate the guilty parties, is conceded by the commissioners themselves, who are so fearful of treachery while conducting the examination, that they have deemed it necessary to harriade themselves as a means of protection in the event of a very probable outbreak. These government representatives were selected for the very delicate duty of carrying on the inquiry, on account of their known ability and especial adaptation for the labor, and the failure to bring the business to a successful termination is therefore not chargeable to inefficiency or the employment of improper methods to attain the desired end. A peaceful solution of the trouble is consequently out of the question, and the resort to military operations becomes inevitable. To maintain the honor and respect due to the government, a new campaign against the savages is now under consideration at Washington. It is designed to advance troops from the north, west and

south, so as to render the escape of the Indians impossible, and their punishment certain.

To the credit of that official be it said, Secretary Schurz has exhausted every resource to procure the apprehension of the murderers of Thornburg and Meeker by peaceful means, that the offenders might be accorded a fair trial and punished by legal process if found guilty; but now that this very laudable policy has been unsuccessful, it is sincerely to be hoped that he will be equally active in exhausting every resource to arrive at the same result by energetic and decisive military operations. The Utes are not prepared for a winter campaign, or they would never have attempted to delay operations by the recent parley at the agency, and now is the time to strike a blow that will effectually impress upon them the fact that the government is no longer to be trifled with, and inflicts the same unerring punishment for the crime of murder, whether the guilty parties be red or white.

STOCK DEALING REFORM.

The movement on the part of certain San Francisco stock operators to secure a reform in the management of the bonanza mines, is a tardy but highly necessary and important step in the right direction. It is charged by the indignant body of small capitalists, who convened last week for that purpose, that valuable discoveries of ore have been covered up, that work has been prosecuted where there was no possibility of finding ore, that machinery has been purposely disabled, that water, which might have been pumped out, has been allowed to accumulate and retard operations, and that when the known profits warranted the declaration of dividends, assessments were levied, thus defrauding stockholders out of their just dues. That these charges are in the main based upon fact, no one who has watched the fluctuation of the stock or is at all conversant with the methods of the bonanza kings, will pretend conscientiously to dispute.

It seems that all ordinary business rules should be reversed when dealing in Comstock shares, a sound judgment being of no earthly advantage to the investor. A man may pay a visit of inspection to some Bonanza mine in whose stock he is desirous of speculating, and may assure himself by personal examination of the richness and inexhaustible character of the ore deposits. Convinced that the proposed investment is safe and profitable, he buys stock with every dollar he is worth and within a week perhaps is horrified and crushed by discovering that the stock, instead of taking a boom, has depreciated to such an extent that he is hopelessly bankrupt and that from a position of possible affluence he has descended to the depths of galling poverty. Thousands of similar cases are of daily occurrence in all parts of the coast where this speculative mania has obtained a foothold, and when it is known that a few inside men own and control the entire machinery of bonanza stocks and are solely responsible for the many evils resulting from its dishonest manipulation, any measure having for its object the suppression of that villainous business should receive the hearty encouragement of all upright men. However, it being established that the smaller shareholders are shamefully swindled and that they have good and sufficient cause for denouncing Flood and his abettors, it next becomes an interesting question, what are they going to do about it? To call an occasional indignation meeting for the purpose of giving the moneyed monarchs a good square cuffing will be productive of no desired results, for no matter how conclusively it may be proved that the victims of their wrath are a combination of unscrupulous and dishonest sharks, it would be difficult in this advanced stage of civilization, where money is the supreme power in the land, to belittle them in the estimation of the public or to shame them into granting any concessions in relation to the wrongs enumerated. It is equally improbable that the evils can be rectified through the medium of the courts, for the reason that mining decisions in Nevada are usually favorable to the party possessing the most money.

The safest and speediest method for obtaining a redress of grievances is within the easy reach of the small speculators themselves. So as long as they deal in stock controlled by Flood & Co., so long will Flood & Co. continue to fleece them. If the army of small investors will use their money in other directions the inside men would be compelled to change their tactics. If the mines are bona fide bonanzas, they would most likely be worked legitimately; if they are wild cats, or if the ore is exhausted, all further development would cease. In either event the outside speculators would gain the required knowledge and might thereafter invest their means with a better prospect of making money.

KELLOGG IMPAIRED.

To the notice of all our Republican friends who claim that political cipher dispatches are a Democratic invention, and that all the frauds in Louisiana elections are chargeable to the Democracy, we beg to submit the testimony now being adduced at the Kellogg-Spofford sub-committee investigation. The honorable methods by which the immaculate Kellogg was elected to his present position in the Senate shine out with resplendent lustre, reflecting great credit on his ingenuity and cheek, but not much on his character as an honest man. His probable displacement by the "revolutionary majority" will therefore prove a serious affliction to the Republican machine; for, with Senators Morton and Chandler in their graves, and with Paterson and Kellogg equally removed from the arena of political strife, the present Administration will be left entirely without efficient "party managers." That state of affairs would prove disastrous to Republican supremacy, since it is only by the skillful manipulation of Southern election returns and the employment of the Kellogg system of acquiring power that

stalwarts of that stamp ever attain to a seat in the national councils. Hence it is desirable that Kellogg should be whitewashed, no matter how clearly his corruption may be established. It is stated in the dispatches that Kellogg will offer no direct testimony in his own behalf, but it is not stated whether this high resolve is the result of virtuous indignation at the proceedings or whether it is because he can procure no testimony which would tend to his exoneration. Those who peruse the evidence as reported by the Press Associated are invited to form their own conclusion on that point. It is safe to say that all Republicans of conscience will unite with the Democrats in condemning the dishonest practices to which the carpet-bag Senator resorted to secure his election. In a case of this kind political prejudices should be cast aside and blatant and unscrupulous tricksters of the Kellogg stamp should receive all that public denunciation which the iniquity of their conduct naturally calls forth from all upright men, be they Democrats or Republicans.

COAST NEWS.

Salt Lake craves an art exhibition. The Cinnabar mines, ten miles east of Oakland, are reported flourishing.

Ten thousand sheep which started early last summer from Oregon for Montana, have arrived in good condition.

A man named Meyers, in Fresno county, California, recently lost 2,400 sheep from eating a poisonous weed.

It is not generally believed in Gold Hill that any diamond drill has been run on the 2,400-foot level in the Sierra Nevada.

During the week ending November 15th, the header of the north lateral branch of the Sutro tunnel was advanced 50 feet; that of the south branch 45 feet.

For the Sharon reception to General Grant, one San Francisco jewelry firm sold \$25,000 worth of gems; the dresses and gowns at the rockier reception were estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Alta California claims 1,266,000 inhabitants on the Pacific slope now, against \$21,058 when the last census was taken. The returns of votes cast at recent elections fully justify this claim.

The Washington Territory Legislature has passed a joint memorial to Congress asking for aid in behalf of a railroad from Green River, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to Puget Sound, via Cowlitz Pass.

Mr. Anderson, of Dutch Flat, Cal., picked up a rock the other day to throw at a cow. The weight of it attracted his attention, and on examination it was found to contain over a hundred dollars in gold.

J. W. Childs & Co., of Happy Camp, Southern Oregon, cleaned up \$5,000 last week after a run of eleven days. Their mining ground is as extensive as rich.

The Sunday-closing movement, which originated in Virginia City a few weeks ago, is favorably received in all parts of the State, and it is likely that, at its next session, the Legislature will be called on to pass a law compelling the closing on Sunday of all establishments which can be dispensed with.—Virginia News, Chronicle.

Parties arriving from Belmont state that there were three distinct shocks of earthquake at that town Sunday evening, about 9:30 o'clock. The first shock was rather severe, rattling the tin pans and making the log cabins creak and quiver. About a minute and a half afterward a fainter shock was felt, followed in a minute or so by a still lighter shock. Parties in Helena claim to have felt a slight shock about the same hour Sunday night.—Independent.

In Leadville board can be got from \$5 to \$21 per week. The Clarendon charges \$3 per day, comfortable rooms can be got at from \$5 to \$8 per week; restaurant prices are not extraordinarily large. Mechanics receive from \$3 to \$5 per day; miners, \$3; laborers, \$2; chambermaids, from \$8 to \$12 per week; other servants from \$5 to \$18; washing is \$2 a dozen; hotel waiters, get \$35 to \$40 per month.

Idaho Road Agents.

A daring robbery was last week perpetrated near Boise City. The overland stage was stopped by two masked men at Pilgrim Springs Station, who ordered the driver to stop the coach. The robbers had secured the hostler, tied and blindfolded him. One passenger was on board—E. Blewitt, a cattle man. They tied and blindfolded him and took all the money he had, \$90; then tied and blindfolded the driver and took all he had, \$1, and broke open Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure box, but got nothing. They did not disturb the mail sacks. They did their work very deliberately, and stayed at the station and cooked and ate their supper.

Mad at the Way She was Saved.

"Don't go out on that log," screamed the masculine attendance, as one of the damsels waded out on the careening limb of an old dead tree, which lay diagonally with the bank.

"Why?" but she kept on going. "It will turn with you!" shouted the gentleman, warningly.

"How can it?" and the limb with a long sweep of the pole descended into the water. Just then there was a slight oscillation of the log, two dainty feet swept from under a cloud of skirts, a sylph-like form bent gracefully to the tremendous flood, and with a stifled scream, body and feet disappeared from view. But for a moment only. The next instance, like the twin extremities of a pair of scissors, two symmetrically modeled female continuations appeared above the surface, bobbed about for a second, and then sank again.

By this time the gentleman was in the water, and by good fortune contrived to get hold of one of the garter-clad feet, and was tugging away manfully in the direction of the bank. But the unfortunate appeared to be turned wrong side out, and dragged heavily, like an inverted umbrella. But a landing was made at last, and the young lady, like a capized vessel, was put right side up with care. As soon, however, as she had regained her usual balance, she turned furiously upon her rescuer.

"You wretch! Why did you pull me out by the feet?"

"Because I couldn't get hold of any other part of you. You seemed to me to be all legs."

"Sir! How dare you?"

"I beg pardon, but really I did the best I could."

The subject was too delicate to continue, but it was evident the lady and her friends were excessively indignant. No apologies could conciliate them, and it was in a tone of inexpressible sorrow that he said in turning away:

Fire Panic in a St. Louis School House.

The Prospect of Tariff Legislation this Winter.

Fire Panic.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in one of the rooms on the ground floor of the Webster school house on Eleventh and Jefferson streets, the largest primary school building in the city. The school fire alarm was immediately struck, and the teachers and scholars throughout the building apprised of the danger. The children on the ground floor got out safely and in good order, but those on the upper floors were seized with panic, and rushed wildly and shrieking in terror to the stairways, down which they hurled themselves in the greatest confusion. The pressure was so great on the stairs between the second and ground floors that the banister gave way, and several children were precipitated to the floor below. One child had an arm broken, one was badly hurt about the head and another severely bruised. Mrs. Baltzaga, a teacher, in her heroic efforts to stay the rushing tide at the head of the stairs, was hurled from her feet, trampled upon and borne to the bottom, where she was dragged out very much bruised, but not seriously hurt. The fire was only a trifling affair, and was soon mastered.

Tariff Legislation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Washington special says Garfield was asked to-night by a correspondent whether he thinks the Democrats will try to enact any tariff legislation at the coming session of Congress. He replied that there was a strong tendency in that direction at the last session, and the Committee on Ways and Means, of which he was a member, was importuned to bring forward bills. All the Southern members of that committee, Tucker, of Virginia; Gibson, of Louisiana; Mills, of Texas; Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Felton, of Georgia, are free-traders, except so far as tariff is needed to protect certain articles of Southern production, such as sugar, rice, etc. Garfield appears to think that the conflicting views among the Democrats themselves will prevent an agreement upon a tariff bill next winter.

A Ray of Hope.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Schurz received the following telegram this morning: "Los Pinos Agency, Cal., November 24th. We have information that the White River Utes are on their way in, including Jack. We are now of the opinion that we shall be successful in carrying out your wishes, at all events we have the patience to try it. So far as danger is concerned, the commission have not given that a thought. They must take chances. (Signed) HATCH, Commissioner."

The latter portion of the dispatch is in reply to a telegram from Secretary Schurz, in which he said the commissioners, if they have reason to think themselves in danger, must follow their own judgment in taking such steps as their safety may require.

Grant's Moral Support.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—"Are you a Grant man?" was asked of General Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, by a Tribune reporter yesterday. "Of course I am," replied the ex-Secretary. "So is everybody else now." Belknap went on to express his confidence in Grant's nomination and election in 1869. He didn't believe the canal project would amount to anything, and felt confident that nothing would occur to interfere with Grant's return to the White House. Belknap is now living at Keokuk, Iowa, his old home, and is engaged in business as a railroad lawyer.

A Wary Official.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—An Albany dispatch to the Tribune says: "Mr. Wendell, the newly elected State Treasurer, has declared that he should not assume the office until the books of the office used during the two years of Mackin's term had been all examined and the history of Mackin's administration made thoroughly clear. The trouble seems to have been that State Treasurer Mackin called the checks cash. However, when the Comptroller called his attention to the condition of affairs Mackin endorsed the checks and converted them into cash. Now all the existing State officers are satisfied."

An Ottawa, Ontario, special says: "It is officially denied here that the Princess Louise contemplates joining the Romish communion. The Indianapolis Journal has a special from Washington as follows: "It is understood that the President will send to the Senate, among the first appointments made, the name of John Morton, oldest son of the late Senator Morton, as Collector of Internal Revenue, at San Francisco."

Improved Feeling.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The Golos publishes an editorial showing a marked change of feeling here towards Persia. Evidently the relations between the two countries are not now on the cordial or friendly footing they have been. The Golos seems to confirm the secret intelligence of an understanding between England and Persia and of the tendency of the latter to throw in her lot with England.

Heavy Stock Transaction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—It was announced this afternoon that negotiations which have been pending for some time past between foreign and domestic banks represented by Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, for the purchase of \$25,000,000 of New York Central stock, was successfully concluded to-day. It is understood that the bankers take \$15,000,000 now, with an option of \$10,000,000 additional at \$1.20. Mr. Vanderbilt retains his control of the New York Central; Mr. Field will control the Wabash,

with which road close connections will be held, and Mr. Pierpont will represent the English interest.

A rumor is current that a combination similar to the Pennsylvania railway combination will be formed, taking in the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Canada Southern and Wabash.

Vessel Inspectors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Philadelphia says: "The board of United States steam vessel inspectors made public this morning their conclusions regarding the Champion and Lady Octavia collision on the 7th inst. off Cape Delaware, and by which so many lives were lost. The board finds, after the examination of fifteen witnesses of the Champion's crew and passengers, and six of the Lady Octavia's crew, that the disaster was wholly due to the absence of a proper lookout on the Champion, as the night was clear, and the mate and boatswain of the Lady Octavia state that the Champion's lights were seen from ten to fifteen minutes before the collision. The report further says: "We are of the opinion that the fault rests mainly with R. H. Leonard, first mate of the Champion, who had charge of the watch; and were it not for the fact that he is lost, we should express ourselves in condemnation of his actions in more severe terms." He called the lookout from his post to assist in setting the topsail, not keeping a lookout himself or giving instructions to the man at the wheel to do so, the small number of the crew necessitating the assistance of the mate."

Village Burned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The village of Randall, Fayette county, Iowa, containing a population of 200 or 300, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. There was scarcely any insurance. It is believed the fire originated in the spite of a saloon keeper, who set fire to a rival's premises.

Riot Threatened.

SLIGO, Nov. 26.—The town was on the verge of riot last night, and the police had to clear the streets. They were stoned and made several arrests. Darrit was serenaded by two bands. The police paraded the streets until this morning. Further reinforcements have arrived, but no fresh disturbances have occurred. It is thought the government intends to remove the trial of the prisoners to Dublin instead of bringing them to the county assizes. There is a larger number of magistrates on the bench to-day than hitherto. Killen's examination is proceeding. Davitt and Daly are present as spectators. Davitt has telegraphed to New Castle that he will keep his engagement to spend Sunday and Monday there, and will attend a monster meeting at Glasgow. Monroe, the Queen's council, said that Killen's being a barrister might lead people to believe they could act upon his advice. He made a long quotation from Killen's speech at the meeting on which he (Monroe) relied for Killen's committal, to the effect that he would like nothing better than to see thousands of men coming over mountains, rifle in hand. He showed that others who were present at the meeting had remonstrated against Killen counselling physical force. Rea made a long, rambling speech for the defense. He was ordered by the Bench to sit down. Short hand reporters and others were then examined.

Gladstone's Address.

EDINBURG, Nov. 26.—Gladstone, on receiving the Liberal address here, made a long speech. He insisted that the dissolution of Parliament ought to have taken place ere now, but said the government abstains therefrom because it knows the country is against it, and also because it desires to be free for the year to come to give England and Europe new surprises.

Irish Demonstration.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—John O'Connor Power, Home Ruler member of parliament for Mayo, will preside at a demonstration to be held at Hyde Park Monday next. Among the speakers will be Justin McCarthy, Alexander Martin, Sullivan, Williams, Croden and Redmond, Home Rule members of parliament for Langford, South and Wexford respectively. Several London and provincial contingents will assemble at Trafalgar square at two in the afternoon, and march to Hyde Park. The meeting will begin at three o'clock.

Sea Disasters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—It is reported here that the mail steamer Bellona, Captain Pallonen, from Montreal and Quebec, was driven ashore during terrible gale at Lake St. Peter. No further particulars could be obtained owing to a tremendous sea running. The Bellona was iron built, and of 1,014 tons measurement, built in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1862; had seven bulk-heads, and was considered a good vessel. She was owned by H. W. Hughes, of Liverpool. The English mail steamer, Albert, from Pictou, Nova Scotia, is reported wrecked on the Magdalena Islands. The reports say the passengers and crew are all saved.

PLANING MILL.

W. A. BOYCE & CO. GIVE NOTICE that they have removed their Planing Mill to the S. W. quarter of the town, south of the Catholic Church, where they are now prepared to supply LATH, SHINGLES, FLOORING, BEVELED SIDING, LINING STRIPS, ETC., ETC. In quantities to suit. Surfacing, Jig Sawing, Wood Turning, Etc., Done to order on short notice. sep26-33m] W. A. BOYCE & CO.

MINING TIMBERS.

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Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies and Confectionery always on hand. BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK. MEAL HOURS: Breakfast from 6 to 9. Dinner from 12 to 2. Supper from 6 P.M. to 9. The Traveling and Resident Public are invited to call and satisfy themselves that the tables are well supplied, and that the Bread, Cakes, Pies and Confectionery are the best in the city. W. J. RUTE, Proprietor. Oct. 28-473