

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New York Times finds it impossible to form a mental picture of Blaine as "an American Bismarck or Beaconsfield."

The Khedive of Egypt recently said: "I never take up a newspaper without seeing the arrival of an Englishman. Now, Egypt must be for the Egyptians."

Garfield's lifetime Christian church at Washington was crowded Sunday. Now it is a most deserted. So soon are we forgotten when we are gone.

A dispatch from Oran states that 162 persons driven from their homes by the recent floods have been rescued from their perilous position.

The Jewish colony at Tunis has sent an address of sympathy to Roustan expressing the hope that he will resume his functions as French Minister at Tunis.

On the 16th the President told a Senator who was urging a man for an appointment on the Bench of Claims that the position was promised, and that he could not consider any name for it. It is believed he has promised the place to Hunt. Longstreet will probably succeed Hunt.

The plea set up by Guiteau that the Deity impelled him to the crime for which he is on trial is not the only instance where the Deity is sought to be made responsible for criminal actions. The cranky and lecherous Mormon lusts upon being left alone in practices that they attempt to shoulder off on Deity. In their case the plea is more ridiculous than it is in the Guiteau case.

Edward S. Stokes, the slayer of Jim Fisk, having met with great pecuniary success in the West, is living in a very extravagant manner in New York. Two large houses which he owned on Twenty-fourth street, have been added to the Hoffman House, of which he is said to have become proprietor. Josie Mansfield is in New York, leading a quiet life on her own means.

The Sun's Washington special of the 16th, says: Blaine said to-day he was going to do none of the various things which the newspapers said he proposed doing. He was not going to take a Southern trip; not going to exhibit himself at Atlanta; not going to accept the presidency of a railroad; not going to reside in New York; not going to the court of St. James, but he is simply going to live in Washington this winter.

The Denver Republican has taken pains to investigate the condition of the Robinson Con. mine, and publishes, December 18th, the following dispatch from Leadville in relation thereto: "That the Robinson mine has collapsed and is in total insolvency is indicated by information collected to-night upon good authority. Mr. Stevens tells your correspondent's informant that the mine will shut down on Thursday, the workings on the new shaft being closed to-night. The ore is without doubt exhausted and the mine gone up 'salt creek.'"

The election of Riddleberger to the United States Senate from Virginia cannot cause Republican hearts to be proud. Not long since he was an applicant for the position of doorknocker in the senate; but rather than be a doorknocker he evidently prefers to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Besides, the fact that he fought a duel with Wise, not long since, ought to check the sensibilities of the party of great moral ideas. The Republicans had to take him with all his imperfections on his head, and confessed that they had no sort of understanding with him as to which national party he would affiliate with in the senate."

A Washington dispatch of the 17th says: The Greenbackers in convention are determined to join any party element in the House that will oppose the restriction of silver coinage. Representative Ladd said to-night: "If the Democrats take a sensible stand on this question they can carry the next Congress. The East as well as the West is opposed to restricting of the silver coinage, and the Administration has made a big mistake in recommending it. Every Greenback member will vote against it. As to the 3 per cent. funding bill, I don't know how they will vote. A number of Western Republicans will also oppose any curtailment of silver, but they will probably be outvoted by New York and other Eastern Democrats who will go with the Administration on this question."

A Durango, Colorado, dispatch of the 17th furnishes a remarkable case of strong circumstantial evidence very nearly convicting several innocent persons, which has recently come to light in that place. Some three months ago a German named Hysell, known to have about him \$700, mysteriously disappeared. It was known that he went to a house kept by bad characters and lodged there on the night of September 25. One of the women of the house and a hard case who hung about the premises went to a variety show, and returned some time in the night, bringing with them a gambler named Tom Lynch. That was the last seen of Hysell. Some time afterwards the body of a man was found in the river about eight miles below Durango. The remains were fully identified as those of the long missing Hysell. The two women and Tom Lynch were arrested. The other implicated party had gone to Mexico, with which country no extradition treaty existed by which he could be brought back. He was very flush of money shortly after Hysell's disappearance. The proofs appeared clear and positive. And now comes the strange part of this case. Hysell has turned up alive and well in Kansas—a fact that is established beyond a doubt. The country is now agitated with conjectures respecting the identity of the murdered man. The dispatch states that the parties now under arrest will be released.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE QUESTION.

The verdict of the common sense of this community and the deliberate judgment of some of its most eminent citizens, have already rendered it a settled fact that the present school building is utterly unfit for school purposes. Nothing remains to be done but a duly authorized disposition of the property for other purposes, which disposition may be reasonably expected to replenish the school fund with means to build other school houses, and will be doubtless effected as soon as Professor Smith returns home, so that the Board of Trustees can hold a legal meeting.

Everybody understands this except our brilliant evening contemporary, which awoke yesterday for a brief period from its dream of Anglo-Mormon supremacy, and dealt the subject a series of startling blows which have knocked it into the middle of next week.

With its peculiarly ponderous dignity the evening oracle gives vent to the following: "We have thus the means at hand to make a good start towards an efficient public school system; but the Trustees cannot act without authority from the city government. Would it not be well for our citizens to meet together on a public call, discuss the matter fully, lay their views before the Mayor and City Council in the form of a memorial, asking that an election be held to determine whether a given sum of money shall be expended in building certain school houses, and how that money is to be raised?"

And County Superintendent Haas makes the declaration that a school building condemned by the popular judgment has lost its usefulness. Will some angel or minister of grace inform us what right the city government has to authorize the school trustees to act? Is it a dream, or is it the cotem. attempting to erect a limited monarchy on the British plan? Is this an inspiration of the London Times, or the Daily Evening Ottawa Gazette? For such manumendings there can be but one excuse, the time-honored one made for all bloody Britishers—that "the century is so blasted new, you know, by Jove!" Not to speak of the verdant freshness of the visiting British lion himself. We pause for a reply.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

This question has again broken upon this community in full force. The "irrepressible conflict" that lurks in it is an organized eruption, ready to break forth at any time. The dignity of labor is not a mere sentiment with the American people. Brute labor, that has no intellectual or social wants to gratify, no children to educate to good citizenship, and can live on the coarsest food, wear the cheapest clothing, and be sheltered in the meanest hovels, has never been esteemed for the welfare of society. The children of men brought into competition with labor of that class are shut out from rising in the world. As an abstract question economists and moralists have but one opinion upon this question. Both parties in the Pacific States and Territories, where the blighting influences of this servile labor have been most felt, have solemnly and publicly exerted themselves in the direction of its discontinuance. The Democratic National Convention in 1880 adopted as one of its planks: "No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded." In pursuance with this general sentiment this government last year concluded a treaty with China for the restriction of further immigration.

In reference to guarding against the future there is no adverse sentiment on this question except with those extreme humanitarians who blather about the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." How to deal with the question as we find it in our midst, is a problem of extreme difficulty. As a general proposition civilized communities are supposed to proceed according to the forms of law in ridding themselves of public and private nuisances. A Chinese alien has no right to go upon the public domain for the purpose of entering mining or agricultural land, or to cut timber on the public land. In fact citizens cutting timber on the public lands, except for agricultural or mining purposes, are themselves trespassers. A legislature of Montana some years ago sought to regulate the tenure to realty so that Chinamen could not become owners, but the law was decided unconstitutional. Chinamen become purchasers of property they are unable to enter, and are employed to work in mines, and by a parity of reasoning can be lawfully employed to cut timber on the public domain. There does not appear to be any law to eject them, and there does not, in the instance that occurred recently, in this vicinity, appear to have been such an emergency, as to have compelled an entire community to become a law unto themselves.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Philadelphia pays about \$1,500,000 annually for the support of schools.

The London Observer says that too much of the proceedings in the Guiteau trial are a public scandal.

Correct list of the victims of the Ring theatre fire, issued by the police court, gives the whole number at 794, of whom 144 were legally identified.

A Madrid Santanda dispatch says that the excitement caused by the ex-communication of three liberal journalists is so great that the clergy, not wishing to excite the populace, refused to read the mandate from the pulpit.

Colonel J. Timberlake, projector of the St. Phillips canal, near New Orleans, and of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, died in New York on Saturday.

Bob Ingersoll, attorney for the Salisbury mail combination, argued before the second assistant postmaster general, Tuesday, to show that certain deductions for nonperformance of contract were improper. The rulings of the department were generally sustained.

RAILROAD DEMONSTRATION.

As it is now definitely settled that the first passenger train will reach Butte to-morrow evening, it has been suggested that an event of so much importance in our history should be appropriately commemorated. Whatever may be the sentiments of the various members of the community upon collateral questions connected with railway management and method, there can be but one opinion in regard to the civilizing and life-giving impetus these conveniences of modern progress impart to humanity. As men are brought in more frequent contact with their fellowmen and are placed on an elevated plain where their survey of the world's doings is wider and more intelligent, then business activity, life, manhood, and all that makes living desirable, increases, and they become better or worse. As no community can exist where the worse elements predominate, it must follow that there will be a preponderance of good from the event that will be consummated here to-morrow night.

This will be an opportunity that this community, that has achieved something of a reputation as a wide awake and active people, who have the hay seed combed out of their hair and have a habit of doing appropriate things at appropriate times, cannot afford to omit. There have been no communities anywhere that have neglected to recognize and fitly celebrate events of such importance in their social relations. Without further preamble, then, it is proposed that in accordance with the established fitness of things, the energetic citizens of this place, preceded by a band and bearing torches in their hands proceed to welcome the incoming locomotive, to listen to the words of greeting that may there be exchanged, and perhaps to commune in spirit among themselves and the railroad authorities. A shake purse will be made up to-day to put this business upon a sound financial basis, and as many of our people as can ought to arrange their affairs so as to witness the first entry of a passenger train into Butte.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The present outlook is that the next Presidential campaign is to be fought upon issues that are purely financial and economic. Sagacious observers of current events have appreciated the importance of the questions that formed a sort of side issue in the last Presidential campaign, and are governing themselves accordingly. The question of protection was unquestionably the pivotal point upon which that campaign turned. The West, while in its pursuit, industries and position naturally belongs on the free trade side, appears to have lost sight of this issue, while the East, whose interests are largely bound up in manufacturing, made protection a principal feature of the canvass. In addition to this issue there is a large number of independent thinkers in the country who went through the last campaign under the name and style of the Greenback-labor party. They held the balance of power between the two parties.

The recognition of the importance of these questions is disclosed in the large numbers of financial and tariff bills introduced at the opening of Congress. A large portion of them were upon purely financial questions. One of these bills, which strikes at the very root of the financial question, was introduced by Chalmers of Mississippi and has been deemed of so much importance that an abstract of its provisions has been sent throughout the country by telegraph. This bill provides for an additional issue of \$300,000,000 of treasury notes. To make it an inducement for national banks to withdraw their circulation it relieves such of them as will enter into a contract to make monthly exchanges from the deposit and stamp tax. Another provision of the bill is that, when national bank notes are received into the treasury, otherwise than by voluntary surrender, the treasurer shall, upon a refusal to redeem them in treasury notes, sell the bonds deposited for their redemption, and pay for the notes. There are minor details to make the bill effective; but these are its main features.

This is a most effective and sweeping measure, and will produce the inevitable result of extinguishing national bank circulation. The tax on deposits and capital stock is one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month, or one-half of one per cent. per annum. The stamp tax will amount to national banks from \$5 to \$50 per day, according to business. This, of itself, is a sufficient inducement for them to enter into the arrangement. But, if they do not, there are constantly working their way into the treasury, through receipts from internal revenue, notes of national banks, and these notes can be taken up with the bonds pledged for their redemption, and so the circulation can soon be wiped out.

National banks are furnished by the Government with notes for circulation to the amount of ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited. These notes are just as good for all purposes as treasury notes. The objection to national banks is not to their circulation, but to the creation of a monopoly and a privileged class in the business of a free country. The principles upon which they are constituted are at war with the principles of a free government. They are of a part of the pernicious legislation that leads up to monopolies. Being banks with charters from the government, the unthinking multitude is led to suppose that they are sounder than the institutions of private citizens. The recent failures of the Newark and Boston banks is sufficient to dispel any such delusion. The failure of two national banks in this Territory has taught us that the government never intended any protection to depositors in national banks. In fact stockholders in national banks are not liable to depositors beyond their stock, while the owners of private banks are liable to the entire amount of what they may be worth. But these are collateral considerations. A national bank is an anomaly in a free country, and the party that vigorously takes hold of this question on the popular side is bound to win.

THE POLYGAMY BILL.

The full text of Willis' bill for the government of Utah has come to hand in Eastern exchanges. It vests the legislative power of the Territory in a governor and council of nine members, to be appointed by the President. The members of this council to be residents and electors of Utah, to be confirmed by the senate, and to hold for three years. They are to meet not oftener than once a year for a period not to exceed sixty days, and receive the pay now allowed the members of the legislature.

It is no difficult matter to see how this sweeping measure will work. The entire membership of the council will unquestionably be composed of Gentiles, and the laws that they will make will be such that no Mormons will ever again hold office in the Territory. This is indeed an innovation in our form of government. Our present form of Territorial government is a partial denial of the right in the selection of officers; the proposed bill a full denial of this right. The proposed ground has been carefully gone over, and this is considered the best scheme that could possibly be devised to meet the Utah case. The original form of Territorial government under the earlier history of the government was administered by a governor and three judges. This was never considered any hardship, but congress has been gradually extending the principle of self government in the Territories since that time.

Whether this plan will be efficacious to reach the ends sought is an entirely different question. It will unquestionably be a source of annoyance to the Mormon people, and raise in their minds a feeling that they are the objects of persecution. Governor Ashley, a man of decided ability as a thinker, and one who had thoroughly investigated this question in the position of Chairman of the Committee on Territories, publicly stated, while he was Governor of this Territory, that in his opinion all the legislation directed against Utah had had no other effect than to strengthen the Mormon church, upon the recognized experience of history that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." In the legislation upon the Utah question, it is a point well worthy of consideration whether the measures to be put in force will not defeat the design intended. The feeling is universal that the Mormon system is a blot upon American civilization; but there is at the same time a belief among the intelligent public men of the country that it cannot be cured by legislation. The secrecy of polygamous marriages and the impossibility of proving their consummation, and the right guaranteed to every citizen under the constitution for a jury trial are insuperable obstacles in the way of a legal elucidation of this question. While it is to be hoped that some means will be adopted to tear this system down without building it up, the success of any measure that can be chosen may be seriously doubted.

OVER-CAPITALIZED MINES.

This Journal has frequently given its views upon the subject of the over-capitalization of mines. In common with the independent press of the country, which are not owned and dominated by wild-cat mine adventurers, it felicitates itself that it has accomplished something in the interest of reputable mine-owners and the communities where such mines are situated. A somewhat respectable authority—the New York Herald—of the 16th, says: "There is a movement on foot in mining stock circles down town for a reform in the present system of capitalizing mines. Many properties dealt in at the two exchanges, devoted to dealing in mining securities, are admitted to be capitalized at absurdly high figures, and it is believed the present dullness of trade and the distrust with which mining enterprises are regarded by the general public are due in a great measure to the fact that the people who notice certificates of a par value of say \$25 selling at a market price of a few cents, fancy there is something irregular and dishonest about the whole scheme, and stand aloof from it. A bill will probably be introduced, when the Legislature meets, providing for a uniform system of capitalizing all mining properties dealt in here."

As a general business proposition, property that possesses intrinsic merits does not need to go before the public on false pretences. Giving a name to a thing does not change its character. "Why bless your soul, honey; dat's de name of it," was the explanation of the wench that cried "hot corn" and sold cold; but this explanation will not pass in transactions of greater magnitude. Printing \$25 on a fifty cent certificate does not change its character. The seeming advantages of over-capitalization are delusion. The secretary of the mining exchange says: "When the shares are so few traders are afraid to sell stock short, as they could easily be cornered. This is an advantage. It is well to have stock sold short occasionally, as it helps to make a market. So far as it lies in their power, the exchange has already instituted some reforms in this matter, and when a mine is sought to be listed at an extravagant capitalization, as, for instance, 1,000,000 shares, the committee declines to consider the application." It requires no great amount of business sagacity to appreciate that the genuine mining interest of the country is now suffering from pernicious methods that have characterized the stocking of mines in the past. If any community will see to it that capital is not systematically plundered through the tacit consent of mining communities, then can it be expected that capital will continue to invest in mines.

THE JEANNETTE FOUND.

The tidings of the finding of the lost steamer Jeannette must send a thrill of joy to the hearts of people everywhere in the civilized world. It had been so long absent, and had so long eluded the search of the various expeditions that had been sent out, that all people everywhere, excepting the brave-hearted wife of Capt. DeLong, had given up the vessel and crew as lost. The faith even of this lady may have been of the quality that inspired Lady Franklin to equip and send out parties to search for her ill-fated husband. The Jeannette sailed from San Francisco on July 8, 1879, under the command of Lieut. Geo. W. DeLong, for a voyage of polar exploration by way of Behring's straits. She put in at two or three ports in Alaska for supplies and to leave letters, and was sighted on September 2d by a whaling bark to the south of Wrangel land. On the following day other whalers sighted her steaming due north for Herald Island. She was then about twenty miles from the coast of Wrangel land. Since that day, until the discovery of which the telegraph brings us tidings, no man has seen her.

It is known that it was the intention of the Jeannette, when she left San Francisco, to make Wrangel land, from which point her voyage of exploration would proceed, and there is no reason to doubt that she did reach that island, as when last seen she was going in the direction and at a rate of speed that would soon take her there. Hence subsequent explorations in search of her have directed their search to that locality. The steamer, Tom Corwin, which recently returned from Wrangel land, which was taken possession of in the name of the United States, saw no traces anywhere upon the island that would lead to a conjecture that the crew of the Jeannette had spent a winter there. Where she has been and what

PUBERILITY OF ACTION.

There are more ways than one of removing a stone wall. Perhaps the most foolish way to attempt removal is by butting one's head against it. The man who establishes himself in a community, and neglects his business to ridicule the nationality, religion, politics or any of the hobbies or peculiarities of his customers will soon be rated as a fool. The successful men in business have achieved success by attending to their own business. There is a great deal of error in the world and false sentiment and false action, which it would become too immense a contract to attempt to remove. There are religious teachers and philanthropists who make it a business to labor for the world's reformation; but their methods are those of kindness and conciliation. They would not attempt to convert a Mormon, for instance, by bitter denunciations of his filthy practices.

Men of diverse sentiments dwell together in communities in amity. Business men sell goods at one, two and three hundred per cent. profit in some instances, and no one is heard lifting up his voice in the streets about robbery and extortion, because he would be laughed at as a harmless lunatic. Of such harmless lunacy is the following from the Inter Mountain last night: "There is no need to go into particulars, the discrimination practiced against our merchants, the insolent attempt to dictate to them what market they must buy in, and the various charges exacted from all have created a feeling of resentment which will not soon be allayed." In a business point of view this is superlatively silly. In point of fact the people of Montana have never enjoyed as low freight and traveling rates as they now do; but, for the sake of the argument, granting all that has been alleged against the railroad company, it is difficult to perceive what good can result to this community from rending their linen and hurling epithets at the corporation.

Where "resentment" exists there is generally a reciprocity of that article. One man cannot be mad at another who has the feeling of kindness toward him. It is not in the nature of things that this community can thoroughly hate the railroad and the railroad heap favors and machines shops and love upon the community. If denunciation could take off one cent from transportation charges it would be a very cheap way of paying freight. On the contrary, it only tends to increase the burdens. Railroads are soulless, but their directors and managers are of flesh and blood, and are susceptible to the feeling of a "resentment." Observation teaches us that they do exhibit this quality against men and towns that run senseless driven from their mouths. Some of the injudicious blatherskites in this Territory have been taught by a discrimination in rates that railroad officials have "resentments." Indulgence in this evil passion is wrong—as wrong with railroad officials as it is with a community. The community's rage is impetuous; it is a sort of turning about and biting itself.

The only sensible and effective way of fighting railroads is in the halls of legislation. Men may bawl themselves hoarse on the streets and lash themselves into fury over things they cannot correct, and the railroad authorities will only laugh at them and throw their increased charges upon which to bite. What has been written in this article is not upon the presumption that the people of Butte are fools, who are disposed to cut off their noses because their faces have displeased them. But they are to some extent held responsible for utterances in public journals they support and presumptively endorse. Whether or not they do endorse such utterances there will attach to them a certain degree of responsibility. Butte cannot afford to be rated in the eyes of the world as a city of such driving incompetents. The puerility of action to which the citizens are advised they cannot follow. They must repudiate fool advice, and go ahead actively and vigorously, striking with manly independence where their blows will count.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Herald, Dec. 19th.

Free milling ore is being extracted from the winze of the Wicky-up mine, at the foot of Clancy creek.

Deer Lodge county warrants registered to December 14, 1880, are now being met. Coleman, the Treasurer, has \$47,000 that purpose.

Our city sportsmen who go out to the mountains and the basin of the Judith fail to return with trophies of the chase. Mr. Kent is going to lead and direct where and when and how to shoot. A monarch moose brought down this winter. Mr. Kent weighed 1,600 pounds, which supplemented by a grizzly a few days weighing 1,200 pounds.

Fort Maginnis at last presents a dignified appearance, the quarters are now ready occupied, and all are expecting an early removal from the comfortable but unwholesome log cabins we have till now inhabited. Friday evening, December 2nd, troops of the Second Cavalry, gave their quarters a swing in the shape of a grand ball. The men were handsomely dressed with evening frocks and the Star Spangled Banner.

James R. Wallace, who for the past year has held the position of guard at the Penitentiary at Deer Lodge, arrived in the city last evening.

Judge E. B. Waterbury sold yesterday afternoon at public auction a half interest in quartz leads belonging to the estate of J. H. Bassett deceased. The property sold for \$1,000 at prices quite moderate in consideration of its value.

The only pipe organ in Butte arrived last night and was put in place in St. Joseph's Episcopal Church. It is from the New England Organ Company in Boston.

To-day there has been considerable talk on our streets about there being a case of small pox in our city. The facts of the case are simply that a girl from Curlew valley was in the city attending school the last month, and is now sick at the house of Aorspool, on Fourth street, near Young's. She had no opportunity for taking small pox from any one afflicted with that disease who came to the city, and if she had been exposed before coming here, she would be in the disease weeks ago.

Yesterday John Chugg, the popular conductor on the Utah Central passenger train met with an accident. On the arrival of the train at Salt Lake he was engaged in switching the cars in making up the train to return to Ogden, when he was unfortunate in stepping on his foot. It seems that he was causing a car and the locomotive to be raised by the coupling bar of the engine struck his foot and pushed it along bruising it so badly that he has since been unable to walk. It is hoped that with quiet for a few days he will again be right and at his post.

lands she discovered in the two dark winters since she was last seen, will be an interesting contribution to our knowledge of those inhospitable regions. The Jeannette was fitted out and loaded for three years, at the sole expense of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, and named for his only sister, who officered from the Navy Department very interesting account of the movements of this long-lost steamer, doubt first appear in the journal whose enterprise the expedition was out.

The Peruvian Revolution.

PANAMA, Dec. 10.—A Lima correspondent, under date of Nov. 16, says rumors as to a visit of the Alaska were rife last week, but which no one had, have proved to have been founded facts. She called at Mollendo and her brother of Garcia Calderon, who is believed to have been a bearer of funds and instructions for the leaders of the revolution in Peralta. There seems to be truth in this statement, since, directly after her arrival in this city, troops were hurriedly sent in the direction of Ayacucho headquarters of Peralta and his friends at present the capital of Peru. Among his followers a d all European dignitaries who have never ceased to recognize the head of the republic, what the people of the United States say when they think that one of their war vessels has been sent to assist a party in a civil strife can readily be imagined. The superior officers of the fleet are not at all satisfied at this duty given the Alaska by Minister Harbut. His been for their remonstrances the act have become yet more serious.

Riddleberger Elected.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.—H. H. Riddleberger was elected to the U. S. Senate to-day by the Legislature to succeed John W. Johnson. A strict party vote was given for each candidate. In the House the Democrats made several unsuccessful attempts to the Readjusters to an avowal as to party in the Senate Riddleberger would support when he gets there. It was known that Riddleberger was unpledged. The publicans said they had no sort of standing with him as to which national party he would affiliate with in the Senate.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—It is stated excellent authority that Secretary Hamlin is at the head of the Navy Department. All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, excepting Secretary-General Brewster. No questions of importance were considered. The Senate confirmed ex-Senator Howe as Postmaster General and Judge Gray as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; also Thomas C. Blount as United States Assistant Treasurer of New York.

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