

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An exchange says: "Has any one heard of an Independent Republican being appointed to any prominent office by President Arthur? Echo answers, 'Nary an Ind.' Inter Mountain may copy.

The Louisville Democrat says, "there are three divisions of the Republican party—the Stalwarts, the Half-breeds and the Cranks. If it keeps on as it has been for the last ninety days, the Cranks will be the majority wing of that great party.

Says the Sedalia Democrat: "Odd, that such a wretch as Guitauca should make Garfield a hero and a martyr, Chester Arthur a President, Grant a power behind the throne, Blaine a private citizen, Garfield's family rich, and Seville a famous lawyer."

The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says: "The federal administration, to be true, all over the country, to its Virginia programme, ought to request its majority in Congress to readjust the national debt, by repudiating nine years of its interest and one-third of its principal.

On the first day of January, 1881, the National debt amounted to \$1,795,491, 77. It has been reduced a little over one-third since 1865, and if the same rate of annual decrease be continued, '81 little of the former immense debt will remain at the end of the present century.

Ex-Postmaster General James is credited with saying: "Col. Bliss has been welding the scattered facts in this matter into a club with which to beat the thieves to the ground." The club broke to pieces in MacVe's hands. It is to be hoped it will hold together under Brewster's direction.

The Cincinnati Commercial, (Rep.) has the following pungent paragraph: Robeson will shine like a carbuncle at the head of the Committee on Naval Appropriations. The impression seems to be growing that in the matter of committees, Speaker Keifer was little better than Don Cameron's man Friday. He has paid a large price for the support of Pennsylvania.

It is stated that the assassin's counsel will make the point that several cranks like the accused have been sent to the "matik asylum, instead of being hanged. Well, send him to a lunatic asylum, hang him, shoot him, execute him, or give him a copy of the Inter Mountain to read every night. Anything to get rid of him, and relieve the country of the bother and annoyance that goes on in the Washington Court room every day.

The St. Louis Republican says: Already the New York Tribune has started to lecture "those outrageous Democrats for raising parliamentary points to ensnare and trap Speaker Keifer. It declares that the speaker is entitled to the co-operation and support of all the members of the House, without regard to party. That is beautiful doctrine, but, to speak plainly, if the Republicans will have a jackass in the chair, they must not complain when the Democrats stir him up just to see his ears wag."

Bill Arp thus explains the protective tariff: One time there was an old man who had ten children and lots of grand-children, and one of his boys was a shoemaker, and the old man said that all the other children should buy their shoes of Bob at two dollars a pair just to encourage him and keep the money in the family. Every day there was some outsider come knocking at the outside gate with just as good shoes at a dollar a pair, but still they all had to buy from Bob, and Bob got rich off his own kindfolk, and that's the way with the tariff. It is a good thing for Bob, but mighty hard on the rest of the family.

Congressman Page, of California, has entered into a defense of Mr. Sargent. He denies that Mr. Sargent is the author of the Desert Land Act, and asserts if blame should attach to anyone for its inception—which he denies—it should not be laid at the door of Mr. Sargent. This is all very well. Now let Mr. Page explain how it happens that a few of Mr. Sargent's personal friends managed to possess themselves of hundreds of thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the State of California under the provisions of that act, and as there are several important points raised, upon which the Secretary of the Interior must rule before those lands can obtain a perfect title to those lands, will he furthermore explain why it is so important that Mr. Sargent should have that particular position in the Cabinet? Mr. Page's advocacy of Mr. Sargent's claims to the Secretaryship of the Interior is not calculated to advance the latter in the estimation of those who are acquainted with the circumstances by which Mr. Page has so long enjoyed his present position.

To the HOLIDAY MINER the following compliment is paid by the Husband: THE HOLIDAY MINER comes in pamphlet form of 32 pages, and is a very able production. That journal has taken a new departure, which is evidence of its prosperity.

GENERAL PORTER'S CASE.

There has never been a case in the history of the American army that has created so much discussion as that of General Porter. The whole matter has been reviewed in military circles of foreign nations and has been a subject of quite as much controversy there as here. General Grant's recent change of opinion concerning the findings of the court martial which tried him in 1862, has again brought the whole matter before the public and invested it with more than ordinary interest. The following from the Chicago Inter Ocean gives a few facts in regard to General Porter and the case in print and may be of some interest to our readers.

General Fitz John Porter is now about 58 years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1845, and came out of the Mexican war with the brevet rank of Major. After the Mexican war he was for several years instructor of cavalry and military affairs at West Point, and from 1857 to 1860 was assistant adjutant general of the Utah expedition. At the commencement of the civil war he was made colonel in the regular army and brigadier general of volunteers. He served through all the McClellan campaigns, and was in command at Hanover Court House and Cold Harbor. For his conduct at the latter place he was made major general. He was a favorite of McClellan, and was a soldier of the same school.

When Pope took command of the Army of the Potomac, Porter was among those partisans of McClellan who were credited with a disposition to make Pope uncomfortable. At the second battle of Bull Run, Porter was in command of the corps. Pope sent him a specific order to advance, but he did not do so. The other divisions were defeated, and the next day Porter's division, or corps, made a hard fight in covering the retreat.

General Pope credited the defeat of his army to Porter's negligence, or disobedience, and preferred charges against him. The court-martial was in session five or six weeks, and, after going over the ground carefully, pronounced Porter guilty, and he was sentenced to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

Porter was of an old New Hampshire family, and had been for twenty years a soldier proud of his reputation. The sentence was a staggering blow to him, to his family, and to his army friends, and the verdict of the court-martial became at once the subject of bitter controversy. The consciousness that the verdict met with the hearty approval of the people kept them quiet for some time, but after some years Porter secured a rehearing of the case. In 1874 General Grant himself wrote a letter to President Grant, asking him to order a board of inquiry into the new evidence which General Porter claimed could be furnished. President Grant refused to order a rehearing, but in 1878 President Hayes ordered an advisory board, which went over the whole ground in the light of new evidence furnished in Confederate documents and reports. On the report of this advisory board the matter went before Congress, and the whole ground was gone over again, the Republicans voting against the bill to restore Porter to his rank in the army, and the Democrats in favor of it.

Pennsylvania is not taking kindly to Speaker Keifer's arrangement of the House committees, if the Times of Philadelphia is good authority. That journal says: Time, instead of reconciling the country to Keifer's amazing arrangement of the committees, serves rather to intensify the dissatisfaction and contempt for a weak politician's wholly disreputable action. The disgust, curiously enough, is not confined to one party or one faction of the Speaker's own party. Studious ignoring of the ablest members of his own party and utter neglect of the accomplished legislators of the minority are not the utmost wrong done in this characteristically narrow-minded and grotesque reversal of all the comities of politics. It is possible that Speaker Keifer, or those who command him, supposed that by degrading the courtesy that has ever been observed by former Speakers in assigning him his positions on committees. The rule has been that ex-Governors of any party are entitled to a place on Foreign Relations, or some equally prominent committee; but Curtin, who has twice been elected Governor of the second State of the Union, and filled a first-class mission for four years, is denied any recognition in the organization of the committees of the House. Had Speaker Keifer respected himself, he would have placed Curtin on Foreign Relations; and in refusing to do so he has degraded the Speaker and his high office, and not ex-Governor Curtin.

Harrison H. Riddleberger, elected United States Senator by the Mahonites and Republicans of the Virginia legislature, was born in Edinburg, Shenandoah county, Va., and is thirty-eight years of age, is an editor and lawyer, and was in the Confederate army. He has been commonwealth's attorney, and has served in both houses of the general assembly.

THE BISHOP'S STORY.

A New York dispatch of the 24th gives some of the inside history of the break between Garfield and Conkling over the Robertson nomination. The story is that Garfield was a puppet in the hands of others in reference to this appointment, to which Whitehall held up his hands in the Tribune. The President had frequently requested him to give him the exact facts of the situation, and publishes a dispatch, dated March 27th, and to be shown to the President. It starts out by saying Senator Platt is in New York, very angry, and declaring that Robertson's nomination must be withdrawn, because it is an insult to himself, Conkling and James, and that it would precipitate war. It says Platt, though pledged to vote for Robertson's confirmation, felt absolved from the pledge by the manner of the appointment. Reid says Conkling's plan is first to make a tremendous pressure on the President for the withdrawal of Robertson's name; second, this failing, to extort from the President the Surveyorship and naval office, and thus largely neutralize Robertson. He wishes to say to the President that this is the crisis in his fate. If he surrenders, Conkling is President for the rest of the term, and Garfield becomes a laughing stock. If he stands firm he succeeds, and Conkling cannot make the fight. The Assembly dare not go on record against Robertson, who would be confirmed by Democratic votes anyway. Reid cautions the President against James' soft, insinuating way, as he is again wholly under Conkling's influence.

Peculiar Pronunciations.

If anybody wishes to listen to an extensive variety of ways of pronouncing one little word, let him perambulate down the street and ask each person he meets a question and note the different answers.

Well, what do you think about the trial of the assassin of President Garfield?

Answer of No. 1—I think Git-tyo is no more crazy than I am, and never has been any more so. (If the interrogator wants a coldness to spring up betwixt himself and the party making this statement, he should assent to its truth with great earnestness.)

No. 2—have no doubt Gay-tie will be hung.

No. 3—if Go-toe isn't executed he ought to be.

No. 4—if that jury don't convict Guttie they must be devoid of good sense.

No. 5—What do I think will be done with Gooty? He will be hanged of course.

No. 6—Geety is just as sure to swing as I am to eat my dinner to-day.

No. 7—Hanging is too good for Guitty, and if he gets off, somebody will put some apparatus into him.

No. 8—Gittoe will drop at the end of a hempen eruvatus as sure as fate.

No. 9—I don't know how Gay-toe can escape a verdict of guilty.

No. 10—Why—says our old country friend—Git-hoe his the biggest huss he hivers 'rd ov, and 'e oughter be 'ung, fur sure. 'Ang 'im, I see.

Finally, number eleven comes along, pronounces the name Geeto, and is grasped by the hand by the perplexed interrogator.—Brewster News.

David Davis and the Good News-boy.

Since the meeting of Congress in December David Davis has been in the habit of purchasing papers from a ragged little newsboy about the Capitol. On Saturday last when the boy came with his papers the Senator called a messenger, and directed him to go down in the city and purchase him a new outfit, from cap to boots, which was done. He then took the boy to the barber shop in the Capitol, and directed the barber to cut his hair and give him a bath. When this was done he took the boy to his room and gave him some good, fatherly advice, sending him away with an additional present in the way of a small coin to spend. When the boy returned to his mother he was warmly recognized. The story leaked out through the barber, to the great disgust of David Davis, who, as a friend remarked when this incident was related to him, "is constantly doing that sort of thing."

Why Jonah Didn't Carve the Whale.

Once I was lecturing on a whale out in Denver when it was a young town, and a crowd of miners were taking in the show. I had told the story about Jonah, when a rough diamond shouted: "Say, pard; what was Jonah a-doin' with his bowie while he was prospectin' around in that thar whale?" This seemed a most pertinent question, and I was stuck. It would have been no use saying that the prophet didn't have a knife in his scabbard, for they wouldn't believe me. I answered that it was generally believed that he had tried to get the drop on the whale with the bowie when he was swallowing, but that the animal got the blade in his teeth, and the prophet's pistol had got wet and was out of order. "Why didn't he kick the stuffin' out of him?" suggested another, but that was voted down by the house. At the end of the show I was invited to several camps to give the boys a "preach on varmint in general."—Old Shannan in N. Y. World.

A Colorado Primer.

This is a Hired Girl. She has something in her hand. It is a Can, and there is Coal Oil inside. The Hired Girl is going to Light a Fire in the Kitchen Stove. She has been Disappointed in Love, and Desires to Die. She will Put some of the Oil in the Stove and Light it with a Match. In about half a Minute she will be Twanging a Golden Harp among the Elect in Heaven.

What is this Nasty-looking Object? It is a Chew of Tobacco. Oh, how Naughtily it is to Use the Filthy Weed. It makes the Teeth black and spoils the Parlor Carpet. Go, quick, and Throw the Horrid Stuff away. Put it in the Ice Cream Freezer or in the Coffee Pot, where Nobody can see it. Little girls, you should never chew Tobacco.

What Smells so? Has somebody been Burning a Rag, or is there a Dead Mule in the Back-yard? No, the Man is Smoking a Five-cent Cigar. The Cigar has a breath on him like the Chimes of Normandy or a salivated cheese Factory. It is strong enough to raise a Mortgage or Lick a postage stamp. The Man will chew a Piece of Assafoetida by and by to Take the Taste of the Cigar out of his Mouth.—Denver Tribune.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

On or about May 15, 1881, Mr. Henry Villard, in behalf of himself and associates, bought the stock of Mr. Frederick Billings and his friends in the Northern Pacific Company. Discontinuance of the route brought by Mr. Villard relative to the issue of 100,000 shares of common stock was consented to. Mr. Villard was given control of the road. Two of the directors resigned, and were succeeded by Thomas F. Oakes, vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and Artemus H. Holmes, a director in the same company. In the latter part of June there was organized and incorporated under the laws of Oregon a company known as the Oregon Trans-continental Company, with a capital of \$50,000,000, to which was transferred the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Mr. Henry Villard is president and Thomas F. Oakes vice-president of this new company. The two railway companies preserve their distinctive corporate names and business. There is no consolidation of the three companies, but the management is wholly in the hands of the new company. Immediately after the new organization was organized, the president and vice-president began to give their personal attention to the more rapid construction of the two roads. Having abundance of capital, being young men, having everything to gain by the enterprise, they put new life into the direction of affairs, as indicated by the record of the season now closing. Construction work has been planned and executed with marvelous rapidity. The calculation is that by the end of 1882 the track will be laid and trains running westward to a point 300 miles from the mouth of the Rosebud, and on the Pacific coast three trains will be running at the same time (November, 1882.) 250 eastward from the mouth of Clark's Fork, or beyond the Missoula, leaving but 300 miles to be completed in 1882. This 300 miles includes the crossing of the Rocky Mountains. Contracts for 1,000,000 ties for the Yellowstone division have been let, and those needed along Clark's Fork have been contracted for. Fifty-five thousand tons of steel rails have been contracted for, for the next year's delivery, in addition to 64,000 tons to be delivered in or before January, 1882. Work has so far progressed as to show that the track will be laid from Bismarck to a point six miles beyond Miles City. The distance from St. Paul to Miles City is 770 miles. Grading has been done along the Yellowstone division beyond Miles City, 120 miles from Glendive, and heavy work done in addition, but not continuously, for 130 miles. The work that will be done during the winter will be at all the heavy points on the Yellowstone division. On the western division, sixty miles of the Missoula division are under contract, including a branch to Butte City. On the Clark's Fork division, 2,000 Chinamen are at work in the employ of the company, and not by contractors. Fifty miles of road have been let near Helena. Contracts have been let for two tunnels, the longest, 4,500, at the Mulan Pass through the Rocky Mountains. The tunnel through the Bozeman Pass is not under contract, but will be let during January, 1882. The number of miles of track laid northward from Thompson Junction is about six, on what is called the Wisconsin division, but the grading has been completed nearly through to Superior City, a distance of twenty-five miles. The total mileage of the Northern Pacific Railroad in operation January 1st, 1882, will be from—

Table with 2 columns: Miles, and 10 rows of route data including St. Paul to Miles City, Miles City to Miles City.

The total number of miles in operation, main line, exclusive of branches, by January 1st, 1882, will be 1,236 miles. Total mileage of feeders, so far as now completed, sixty-two miles. The mileage on the Pacific coast that will be completed by the 1st of January, 1882, will be 345 miles. Mileage of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company from Walla Walla to Portland, 230 miles. Grand total of the mileage of the whole system, to be completed by the 1st of January, 1882, 1,476 miles, including the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

From Miles City to the crossing of the Yellowstone, near Ben-on's Landing, the distance will be 290 miles. The Rocky Mountain division from crossing of the Yellowstone to Frenchwoman's, or Meadow Creek, will be 150 miles; from Frenchwoman's to Clark's Fork, now constituting the Missoula division, the distance is 150 miles. The Clark's Fork division is 150 miles, connecting with the end of the finished road. This will leave an unfinished gap, on the 1st of January, 1882, of 720 miles, on part of which a large amount of work has been completed, giving a reasonable expectation of entire completion within two years.—Holiday Traveler.

I once knew of two estimable gentlemen, partners in business, who were afflicted with the same falling—they would at times drink more wine than they had any intention of drinking. One evening they were returning to their homes, which were in the same block. Rogers halted in front of a house and said: "Good night, Thompson; I'm going to bed." "Where going to bed?" he asked in surprise. "Goin' to bed in my house," replied Rogers with much dignity. "This ain't your house; my house," asserted Thompson, emphatically. After arguing the question with much earnestness for some time, the friends decided to leave the matter to the matter of the house, and so rang the bell. A curl-paper decorated head intruded itself from an upper window, and a female voice asked: "Who is there?" "We're all here, madame!" said Rogers, "an' would like to know who lives in this house." "Mr. Thompson lives here." "Then, madame, won't you kin' huf to come down h-ere an' select Mincer Thompson, for Mincer Rogers wants to go home."

FOR SALE. Two lots on Lower Main Street, 1st lot front by 100 deep, adjoining Glass's Hotel. For particulars inquire at Morning Star Block, Dec. 24, 1881. T. C. PORTER.

BEGGING OF MRS. GARFIELD.

The Curious Letters Which She Has Received From all Sorts of People.

CLEVELAND, November 27.—Since the death of her husband Mrs. Garfield has received nearly 1200 letters, from strangers in all parts of the country, begging for some part of the fund which was subscribed throughout the United States for her benefit. Most of these letters have been delivered directly to Mrs. Garfield, and many of them have been sent to her cousin, Mrs. Mason, with whom she stayed during the funeral week, and next door to whom she is now living for the winter. Mother Garfield has also had a great many similar letters, and in one instance, at least, little Miss Mollie was appealed to by a correspondent who desired to be her step-father. Mrs. Garfield has read all of these letters and then burned them. Soon after Mrs. Garfield came here from Mentor to reside, she received a letter from a woman, asking for several thousand dollars to pay off her husband's debts. She inclosed a photograph of her insolvent husband, and asked further that Mrs. Garfield solicit President Arthur to give him a clerkship of some sort under the government. Mrs. Garfield destroyed both the letter and picture. Six weeks later this same woman wrote to say that she and her husband had enjoyed a vacation journey of nearly five thousand miles, the delight of which had been impaired only by the ever present recollection of her husband's debts and Mrs. Garfield's benevolence. While by this time the public had for the most part forgotten Mrs. Garfield's sorrow, this disinterested but interesting correspondent begged to assure her that she still bore it in mind, and shared with the nation's widow the grief of the nation's bereavement. She also enclosed a postage stamp for the return of her former letter and her husband's picture, in case Mrs. Garfield was not disposed to grant her requests.

Several letters were received from church societies asking for help with their debts. One woman writes for money to buy a dress for herself, and a tombstone for her son, lately dead. Another, who had lost her husband in the war, had married another husband, who was a worthless and undesirable companion. She wanted money to enable her to leave him. A young girl wrote for money for her wedding trousseau.

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WM. MCLEAN, Proprietor.

This house is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in first-class style and will be kept second to none in the Territory. The bar will be furnished with the best liquors and cigars. Board by the day, \$1.00. Board and lodging by the week, \$5.00. First-class beds, 50 cents per night. Second-class beds, 25 cents per night. The Overland is opposite the principal stage office, on Lower Main Street. Give me a call. A Labor Register, in which parties seeking employment or help can register their names without charge, is kept at this house and is always open to public inspection.

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