

SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

Several of the strongest levees on the Mississippi have broken and great loss of life and property have resulted therefrom.

How is pounding away at the anti-Chinese bill. He will not be more successful in his efforts in that direction than he was in his endeavors to defeat Conkling's confirmation.

The attempt made to assassinate Queen Victoria yesterday was a most signal failure. The poor miscreant who fired the shot was barely saved from the clutches of the indignant crowd. It is a great pity it was prevented from dealing with him then and there.

Has the *Liberator* not learned that Mr. Rose's Conkling, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and now editor of the *Mail and Express*, with its quarrels with these parties we have nothing to do. But in its blind zeal to attack everything it imagines to be remotely beneficial to the Northern Pacific railroad, and with which Mr. Schurz was in any degree connected, it vigorously goes for the Crow treaty, and in so doing makes statements unwarranted by the facts in the case.

The *New York Herald* has turned its attention to President Arthur, and gives him some good advice, of which the following is but a portion. It is supposed that Mr. Arthur will immediately mend his ways and pay attention to it, as it is delivered in a non-combative spirit.

"Now, we do not want to fight. We desire to build our own business and keep it on a level with the world. The question of finance is one that Congress should decide. The President can hardly expect to interfere unless there should be a tendency to give a vacation of public faith as was given in inflation. The South is packed, and we really have no embarrassment, but these arising out of too much money. We trust the President will take up the question of expenditures as a public policy and indicate to Congress that he will put a veto upon any scheme that looks like an improper use of money. He will have a solemn opportunity to do this, because the Congress now in session seems disposed to run riot in all kinds of jobbery. One leading, wholesome veto from President Arthur of the first scheme of jobbery would do more than anything else to strengthen his hold upon the confidence of the nation."

LUCIDITY.

Our non-partisan evening contemporary, after having demonstrated its lamentable lack of information and ideas on the silver question, has now undertaken a similar role on the Mormon question. All of its references to this question only serve to show that it would not know a real proposition if it should come with it on the Queen's highway. Nearly three months ago, upon the occasion of a statement of law in the *Miner*, that the inefficiency of a majority candidate did not appear to elect a minority candidate, the *Liberator* raised the empty howl that the entire Democratic party was in sympathy with the Mormons. It predicted that Cannon would be given his seat as delegate with Democratic votes, aided by a few "evangelical" Republicans. It has been loud with ridiculous charges that the entire Democratic party was opposed to any legislation that would interfere with polygamy, although Senator Edmunds, considered to be the ablest lawyer in Congress, has given it as his deliberate opinion, that it is impossible to reach the evil by any legislation consistent with the forms of a Republican government. The senseless chatter of the *Liberator* against the Democracy means simply that it found it in favor of applying to the Utah problem the method of an absolute monarchy. The Republicans who have shown a disposition to favor a constitutional government, have been branded by it as "evangelical."

Notwithstanding all our reasons that he should not have the *Liberator* as a candidate, and its attempt to influence Congress to adopt a literary and unconstitutional method in kicking Mr. Cannon out and letting Campbell in, and would it be a code of laws that would confer in its hands the sympathy of the civilized world, it has said about the Democracy and its attitude to the position taken by the *Miner* three months ago. It says: "The gentleman who was clearly not the choice of the constituency who voted, and to give to a gentleman a seat would have been embarrassing a whole community for foreignness." The world has been given to understand, through the *Liberator*, that timing money is being used as a corruption fund. This sudden change of front on the part of our evening contemporary gives rise to the suspicion that it knows, in this instance, what it is talking about. There is no question that the policy of the Mormon church is to invite persecution and call down abuse and vituperation upon its membership, for the sake of enlisting public sympathy. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and it is not necessary that it may serve as the seed that it be split in Utah. Its exchequer missionaries in Montana may serve President Taylor as well out of a in Salt Lake.

THE CROW TREATY.

The *New York World* is an excellent journal, conducted with ability and generally reliable, but like many other excellent newspapers, it is occasionally found advocating the wrong side of a proposition. It has recently devoted considerable space and time in attacks upon the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Carl Schurz, late Secretary of the Interior, and now editor of the *Mail and Express*. With its quarrels with these parties we have nothing to do. But in its blind zeal to attack everything it imagines to be remotely beneficial to the Northern Pacific railroad, and with which Mr. Schurz was in any degree connected, it vigorously goes for the Crow treaty, and in so doing makes statements unwarranted by the facts in the case. With these mis-statements we conceive the people of Montana have something to do. The *World* characterizes the treaty with the Crows as a "put up job" in the interest of the Northern Pacific railroad company in whose interest and pay it charges Mr. Schurz was working while he was in the Cabinet. Whether Mr. Schurz was working in this matter in the interest of the Northern Pacific or whether that railroad company would be benefited by the ratification of the treaty cuts no figure in the case. The whole matter is in a nutshell. Is the treaty just to the Crows? Would the people of Montana be benefited by its ratification? Would the Government lose by it? In answer to these questions we would say first, the treaty is just, and more than just to the Indians; second, not only the people of Montana, but those of the whole country would be benefited by its ratification; and third, for the reasons contained in the second answer the Government would gain, not lose by it.

The negotiation of this treaty has been urged for years by parties interested in mining pursuits. The portion of the Crow Reservation proposed to be ceded to the Government under the provisions of the pending treaty abound in mineral wealth and is valuable to the Indians for hunting, agricultural or grazing purposes. It had the Crows seldom if ever do upon that part of the reservation. They have always expressed a willingness to part with it and gladly accede to the terms of the Government, that is, an annual payment to them of the sum of \$20,000 for a period of twenty-five years, in all \$500,000. They have complained that the Government did not treat them fairly in refusing to ratify the treaty a year ago, and those whispers of war of which the *World* makes mention were produced from that cause, and that alone. The only question that seems to present itself for the consideration of the *World*, is the right of Congress to tax the American people to the amount of \$500,000 for the benefit of those beggarly Indians. It is alleged the Crows own this land. They do not. It is the common property of humanity, and as the Crows are making no use of it, nor can make any use of it, its resources belong to him who has the pluck and perseverance to develop and bring them within the channels of trade. What the Government intend to give to these Indians should be given as a gratuity to an unfortunate race of people, and not as a payment of an equitable claim. And it would be better for the Indians when they come to understand this fact.

The *World* appears to labor under the impression that the ratification of the Crow treaty will greatly benefit the Northern Pacific. So it may in the same sense and to no greater extent than it would benefit the Utah & Northern, or any other railway which may be built within the Territory. Under the terms of its charter, no land covered by a reservation at the time the charter was granted can ever become a part of the land grant to that road. The only other interest, besides that mentioned, that corporation can possibly have in the reservation, is to secure a right of way across it, for which negotiations have been made, and which will be paid for by the company after obtaining the consent of the proper authorities. The *World* also charges that "the greed of gold-hunters and speculators, who care little for the lives of our soldiers and settlers and less for the honorable maintenance of the treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes so long as they may run riot in the scramble for wealth," is one of the causes which will lead to a war with the Crows. We have made the quotation, not for the purpose of wasting time in answering it, but merely to show the reckless character of the assertions made by Eastern newspaper writers when discussing Western matters. Our Eastern friends need fear no war with the Crows. They will be only too glad to see the treaty ratified and \$20,000 annually emptied into their camp. The Crows don't want the land which they propose to cede, but they do want the money, and Congress should lose no time in giving it to them.

"You are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together with a knot they could never undo. "Which one?" asked the orator. "You will have to settle that among yourselves," said the clergyman. As a young shaver of 5 or 6 was reading at school one day, he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile." Master hope! from evil and thy lips from girls."

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

We have before us the results of the "deal" made between the Tammany and Republican members of the lower house of the New York legislature. A batch of appointments have been made by the speaker and also by the clerk. The Republican clerk in making his appointments gave fourteen places to Tammany men. He appointed eight deputy clerks at \$1,500 each and gave Tammany one half of these. The other four are Republicans. The appointees for librarian and assistant librarian are Tammany men. The clerk also appointed twenty pages and gave eight of them to Tammany, or one for each Tammany member. The Republicans appointed by the clerk are all stalwarts, the half-breeds are not recognized. Since the session began, the clerk has made altogether thirty-five appointments. Twenty-one of them are Cornell stalwarts and fourteen of them are Tammany men. Regular Democrats and Half-breed Republicans were left out in the cold; not a fish nor a loaf being offered to them. It is said this "deal" between the Tammanyites and Cornell stalwarts is to bear still richer fruit in the future; no less than the reelection of Cornell to the governorship. In the event of this being accomplished the Tammanyites are to receive a fair proportion of the loaves and fishes at Mr. Cornell's disposal.

It is hardly worth while to speculate upon the ultimate result of such "deals" as has just been effected in the New York legislature. No political combination formed between parties for the purpose of dividing up spoils and in which there is an entire absence of harmony upon five issues can long hold together. Like all other corrupt bodies they fall to pieces by their own weight. Quarrels almost invariably follow over the division of patronage, and bitter enmities usurp the place of interested friendships. The cohesive power of "addition, division and silence" lose its virtue when each member to the compact fails to receive what he wants. Such has been the history of previous "deals" of this character, and there is no reason to suppose this last one will vary in its ending from others.

Past experience does not furnish an encouraging outlook for this Legislature. The last Legislature in which there was a "deal" to break the deadlock in the organization was in 1867. There was a deadlock in the organization of the Assembly which was broken by the Republican "deal." Corruption of the most flagrant kind followed, until towards the end of the session warrants were issued by the courts, and four or five members fled from the state to avoid arrest before the Legislature adjourned, and one man was compelled to remain in Canada all summer to avoid the sheriff. He was at length relieved by a friend, who stole the indictment against him. All the fugitives and indicted parties were Republicans, and the Democrats who were connected, but not criminally, with some of the numerous scandals of the session, were those who had taken a part in the "deal" on the organization with the Republicans. If such a revolt is to follow the "deal" in this Legislature, the sooner the latter element in it adjourns it without date the better for all concerned.

DEMAGOGUERY.

The promise is now fair that Congress will deal effectively with the Utah question and exterminate the surviving twin-relics. This is another laurel to twine in the chaplet of that progressive party. The opportunity has been offered to the Democrats, and they have been repeatedly urged to avail themselves of it. But it has an infinity for counteracting, and this latest instance is in keeping with its uniform practice.—*Liberator* March 2.

For cool effrontery, or downright ignorance the above excerpt from our evening contemporary deserves the leather medal. With the exception of about four years during the past twenty-one or two years the Republican party has had control of the national legislature. It has had the Chief Magistrate all the time. Yet during all its years of power and opportunity it has not made a move to redress the wrongs of the Gentiles of Utah or to blot out "the surviving twin-relics" from the land. And had it not been for the action of Governor Murray in withholding the certificate of election from Cannon and giving it to Campbell, which action forced the matter upon the attention of Congress and the people, it is not likely that Congress would have given it a thought at this session. In view of these facts the present spasm of indignation of Congress toward crippling the Mormon power is a faded "laurel to twine in the chaplet" of the Republican party. The only time in the history of Utah when the Mormons were made to feel the weight of the power of the United States was when President Buchanan sent an armed force against them and taught them to respect the Federal Government. Had it not been for that prompt exercise of its authority by a Democratic administration it is extremely problematical whether there would be a Gentile in Utah to-day to raise his voice against the Mormon hierarchy. Such blather-speeches as the *Liberator* utters, whose whole stock in argument is demagoguery, pure and simple, may seek to

make capital against the Democrats on the Mormon question, but sensible men know that the Mormons owe their present power wholly to the lukewarmness of the Republican party in dealing with the Mormon problem or its inefficiency in contending with it. Those "laurels" of which our spluttering neighbor speaks should have been entwined in the chaplet of the Republican party years ago. They are old and faded now but in harmony with the soiled skirts of that corrupt organization.

The minority report of the House Committee on Elections has been presented. It maintains that Cannon was fairly elected and is entitled to his seat under the constitution, laws and usages of the House. The report is signed by two Democrats, two Republicans and one Greenbacker. There must be something wrong about those two Republicans. We couldn't expect anything better from the Democrats, for they, like Ephraim of old, are "given over to a hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind," and vote for the Mormons, but better things were expected from those two Republicans. They have not been reading the *Liberator* or they would have learned they were relied upon to add "another laurel to twine in the chaplet of that progressive party" which they represent. Those Republicans have fallen from grace.

Senator Vest is sound on the Arrears-of-Pension Act, as the following from his recent speech upon the matter will show:

If our cause had succeeded I would have voted for the survivors of those gallant survivors whose tattered gray was hurled by Lee and Jackson against the Union lines every dollar of money and every acre of land until their just demands had been settled. Standing here today in the presence of victors and vanquished, I declare that the confederates accept cheerfully the result which leaves to them only the consciousness of honest motives, only the history of unequalled heroism, and accept at the same time the further result which gives to the soldiers of the Union what has been given to them by a grateful country. I will never vote against the principles embodied in the pension act.

The San Francisco *Evening Post* wants to know what Frank Pixley means by writing in his paper that President Arthur is content to "lead the Gaitheer wing of the Republican party" that "all appointments to Federal office have been made from the Gaitheer wing of the party," and that the "shadow of assassination" is over the White House? The *Post* wants further to know if it is not about time that blatant, irresponsible blunder and disingenuous office-seeker was run out of Washington? Pixley will answer that when he goes back to San Francisco. The *Post* should not worry. Pixley can do no harm anywhere.

A report has become current on the streets that John L. Murphy, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, had been shot recently during the progress of a trial in San Francisco. The person shot was D. J. Murphy, who, it is stated, was not dangerously wounded, the bullet merely severing the external carotid artery, and not the jugular vein, as was reported.

GENERAL WESTERN NEWS.

Gathered From Our Latest Coast Exchanges.

C. N. Thurber, superintendent of the Toiyah river stage line, broke his hands and feet so badly last week that it is probable both of his hands and one of his feet will have to be amputated.

Charles Stewart, who has been serving on the grand jury at Redding for the past week, returned to Helena Wednesday morning, and in company with Mrs. Stewart, who during the above time had been stopping in the Capital City, departed for Wilkes in the afternoon.

A tramp, name unknown, met with a serious and probably fatal accident on the 23d, in the round house at Hawlins. He was sitting, probably asleep, with his legs hanging over the edge of one of the pits, when one of the engines backed up, and striking the unfortunate man, cut off both legs just below the knees.

The fall name of the carpenter who broke his neck by falling from an ice house the roof of which he was shingling at Wagner's brewery, was Fritz Kammerl. An inquest was held on Sunday evening by Coroner Taylor, the verdict being in accordance with the facts. The body was conveyed to the 21st Ward and confided to the care of the wife and family of the deceased. He was 52 years old, and a native of Germany.—*Despatch* News.

On Sunday morning, when Jaifer James Brown went to the city prison for the purpose of feeding the prisoners, he found that two of his canary birds, L. W. Smith and another man, in a minor offense, had skipped. Further investigation showed that Smith had been systematically at work for at least a week, and had burnt a hole through the floor about fourteen inches square, using a poker for the purpose, and had then crawled along under the floor to an aperture in the foundation about two feet square which was made over a year ago by one Williams in an ineffectual attempt at escape. Smith was to have been committed to the custody of U. S. Marshal Vanderhook to-day, whence he would have been taken to Salt Lake to await the May term trial on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.—*Ogden Pilot*.

The failure of Frank J. Gougler a merchant doing business at Martinsdale, is reported. His liabilities are estimated at about \$12,000, his largest creditors being Kleinschmidt & Bro. and Greenwood, Bohm & Co., to whom he has made an assignment. An account of stock taken about January 1st, showed that about \$1,000 of merchandise on hand at that time. Intemperance habits are the causes to which the failure is referred.—*Benton Record* 27.

In a new steam-boat now building upon the Hudson, an attempt is being made to produce a boat that shall be self-righting, that shall be very fast, and that cannot sink unless entirely torn to pieces. The boat is comparatively small, as it is intended only for an experiment, and is of model boat. It is in all or model boat. It is intended to build ocean steamships upon the same principle. It appears that the inventor's aim is to make a self-righting boat by carrying the sides over the deck in the form of a dome. The side frames are made continuous and meet over the center of the hull, or, in other words, rise directly at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the water-line, and then curve inward over the deck and back on the same lines to the keel. A section of the hull taken in the center is thus of a wedge shape, with a sharp edge below and rounded top above. The wedge form is preserved through the entire length of the hull. There are no hollow lines in the boat, and the sharp, overhanging bow is intended to part the water at the surface and to form a long, tapering wedge. The widest part of the hull is exactly at the middle, both ends being exactly alike. This is quite different from the flat bottoms and straight sides, with comparatively blunt or rounded bows, of the ordinary ocean steamship. The boat is intended to be much deeper aft than forward, and the deck will be much higher above water at the bows than at the stern. There will be no houses or raised constructions of any kind, except the domed-shaped pilot house, the ventilators, and the smoke stacks. There will be an open railing around the center of the deck, so that it can be used as a promenade in pleasant weather or whenever the seas do not break over the boat. The object of this unbroken, domed-shaped deck is to enable the boat to throw off all waves that break over the bow or sides in rough weather. It is thought that, instead of shipping tons of water and retaining it on deck until it can be drained off, the boat will shed or throw off the water from the long, sharp bows and open deck, and will at once relieve her self of the weight of the water. Waves striking the rounded deck will have no hold on the boat, and their force will thus be spent harmlessly. The sharp wedge-shaped and rounded top of the hull, and the fact that even when fully loaded the center of gravity will be below the water line, makes the model self-righting. From experiments with a small model, this claim of the inventor seems to be fully proved. In laying out the boat, only the spar deck will be used for passengers, the main deck and all below being intended for cargo, coal and engines. The staterooms will be arranged along the outside, each room having a port in the side of the boat, while the ceiling will be formed of the curved deck above. The saloons will be the whole width of the ship, and on the spar deck. For lighting the saloons there will be sky-lights in the center, and as these in rough weather may be covered by the seas that sweep over the deck, they will be very strong and air tight. To secure ventilation there will be steam fans, kept in motion at all times, and maintaining a good circulation of air through every part of the boat. For this purpose the fresh air will be taken through wind-sails on the deck, and the exhaust air from the rooms will be carried into the blast used in forcing the boiler fires. No boats are to be carried on deck, the life rafts and boats will be kept in an apartment under the domed deck at the stern, and when they are to be launched, doors will be opened in the deck, and will be entered from below.

There will be no masts or sails, as it is intended to depend wholly on the engine for propulsion. In constructing the hull, to secure great strength, three heavy trusses, or "hog frames," are to be placed on the keel, each one fitting to the spar deck and securely fastened to the side frames of the boat. The ceiling will be double, and placed diagonally on the frames. In the larger steamships, the absence of sailing power will be compensated for by two extra engines in case the larger engine is lost, or the main engines break down.—*The Pacific Monthly* for the Century for March.

New York, March 3.—The pedestrians at ten o'clock a. m. stood Rowell, 415 Sullivan, 431 Hazard, 486 Normandie, 441 Hugues, 421 Fitzgerald, 451 Hart, 322.

SARATOGA, March 2.—High water has caused much damage to the Adirondack railroad bridge. The embankment is carried away. At Thurman, above the station, 40 feet of track is covered by a landslide. Near Hadley another slide covered 10 feet of track.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Judge H. L. Mangrum, Commissioner of the State of Arkansas, shipped ten thousand rations to the soldiers in Arkansas City, this morning, per steamer Delta of Memphis, which steamer brought the first installment of provisions donated by the government. The river continues rising slowly here.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Direct telegraphic communication with Kansas City was first made on the first time in a week on account of the recent rains which were supplemented by a sea storm. Over 2,000 telegraph poles were prostrated on the Washita alone between here and Kansas City. Trains are running regularly.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The minority report of the House Committee on Elections, in the Cannon case from Utah, is finished and will be submitted to the House probably today. It maintains that Cannon was fairly elected under the Constitution, laws and precedents of the House. The report is signed by Greenbacker and Ramsey and Pettibone, Republicans.

A friend of ex-Senator Platt says that Conkling would not accept the Supreme Judgeship; that Conkling had said to Platt that he could not afford to hold that position, as he had \$50,000 a year of law practice, which he would have to relinquish if he went on the bench; besides, Conkling added, according to this authority, that he preferred to remain in active politics.

A colony of 250 Missourians contemplate settling near Benton, Montana, and it is reported that two colonies, one of 500 Scotch families, and the other of 400 German families, will locate near Glendive.

The Indians at Fort Belknap, Montana, last year raised \$200,000 worth of vegetables more than they required for their own use.

The Belknap Indian Agency, Montana, feeds over 250 families of Indians. The appropriation for this purpose is \$400,000.

The Tucson, A. T., one of the most nearly completed in the city, will be lighted on the 25th inst. The estimated cost is \$120,000, and will have a capacity of 32,000 feet of gas.

The town of Rowell, A. T., is one of the liveliest in the Northern Territory. A fine hotel has recently been opened, and the railroad company is building a large round house.

A party of 150 mounted volunteers will reach the end of the Northern Territory track early in the month. They have contracted to transport 1,000 head of cattle for transportation between Fort Belknap and Park.

George Cruise and D. J. Deane, two full-blooded Indians, were arrested on the 14th inst. for the murder of a woman named Danah. The woman was found in a state of insensibility, and the men were charged with the crime.

ESPERANZA, A. T., March 2.—The arrival of the steamer *Albatross* from the coast of California, has been awaited with interest. The steamer is reported to have arrived safely, and to have brought with it a large quantity of goods.

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