

SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1882.

High water and suffering continue in the South.

In consequence of threatening letters having been received by the inspector who arrested McLean, the would-be murderer of the Queen, the Windsor police has been reinforced.

American Railway magnates are looking up new worlds to conquer. They have taken Mexico, are encroaching upon Central America, and have now attacked British Columbia. The bill recently introduced in the Victoria Legislature tells the rest of the story.

The Democratic County Committee of New York has denounced Kelley and his Tammany associates for their alliance with the Republicans. Tammany will stand the denunciation as long as it receives the offices which the Republicans promise them for its treachery.

Judge Blatchford takes the place Conkling refused, and John Russell Young, the gentleman whom General Grant wanted as Minister to Mexico, goes to China as Minister to that country. Judge Blatchford's nomination settles the Associate Justiceship question and leaves both Conkling and Edmonds in the field to worry Presidential aspirants in 1884.

Parties who have standard silver dollars and who would observe the teachings of the Lord's Prayer, should not tempt the Inter Mountain with an offer of the "dishonest coins" in payment for advertising in or subscriptions for that paper. Its tender conscience experiences too much wear and tear in passing the "fraudulent currency" upon a confiding public.

The Inter Mountain, after hitting President Arthur over the knuckles for nominating Conkling as Associate Justice, goes for the Great Stalwart after the following fashion: "Conkling is in extremely bad odor, and the less public attention he attracts just at this present time the better it will be for his peace of mind." After this threat we don't expect to hear from Mr. Conkling until the wrath of the Inter Mountain is appeased by something it can't now obtain.

The spirit of utility is indeed abroad in the land. Most of the buildings used for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, far from claiming from Philadelphia special preservation owing to their associations with the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, have been sold from time to time "to the highest bidder," and are now scattered, at least to two or three of them. One is a Coney Island hotel, others are hotels at Long Branch and Atlanta City, a number are private summer residences, and now the main structure is being taken down, some of it to build stations along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the rest for an iron mill in Pittsburgh. The art gallery and Horticultural Hall remain, as they were intended for permanent features of Fairmount Park.

Attorney-General Brewster has given an opinion on certain questions affecting national banks and their charters to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of which he answers the following questions: "Can national banking associations organized under the act of February 25, 1863, amend their articles of association?" (See section 12 of this act.) which he answers affirmatively. "If so, can associations so organized for a period of less than twenty years from the date of the act under the terms of section 11 amend their articles of association and obtain the full period of twenty years from the date of the act?" which he answers negatively. "Would an amendment of articles of association changing the maximum originally determined be consistent with law, provided the new maximum be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency?" which he answers affirmatively. "Would an amendment increasing the number of directors originally adopted be inconsistent with the terms of section 5, 139, Revised Statutes, which provides that no change shall be made by which the rights, &c., of creditors shall be impaired?" which he answers negatively. "When the periods of succession of national banking associations organized under any of the laws of Congress expire, is there anything in the present national banking laws of the United States to prevent those who may have been stockholders of expiring corporations from organizing new national banking associations with the same name as those formerly possessed by the expiring associations, provided such names are taken with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency?" which he answers negatively. "Is there anything to prevent national banking associations whose periods of succession expire from converting into State banks under the enabling acts of the various States and subsequently re-converting under section 5, 154, Revised Statutes, into national banking associations with names which had been previously held by the associations whose corporate existence had expired, particularly in States where there are also laws enabling State banks to convert into national banking associations?" which he answers negatively.

IS BRIGHAM YOUNG DEAD?

This is the caption of a dispatch that appeared in a New York paper of recent date. It seems a Josephite Mormon from Salt Lake expressed the opinion to some one in Omaha that Brigham is not dead, but that he is concealed and will in due time appear to his people and pretend that God has resurrected him to lead them out of their troubles. He claims he saw the alleged body of the prophet and declares that while there was a strong resemblance it was not in reality the corpse of Brigham. He says he has had many business relations with the prophet and was intimately acquainted with him and could not be mistaken in the corpse. He further asserts that, with the complete organization and secret workings of the Church, it would be an easy matter to keep Brigham Young concealed for almost any length of time and reproduce him when most needed to revive the faith of believers by his alleged resurrection. That his resurrection would be taken as a matter of fact there is no doubt, and the superstitious people would follow the prophet's banner with the zeal of fanatics, giving up their life's blood freely in its defense.

What a very pretty story this is and how the Josephite must have enjoyed the gullibility of his listeners when he was reciting it. Would it not be a fine thing if the Mormons could be made to believe their great chief was not dead but only sleeping? And if Uncle Sam should send a few troops into the disturbed territory under the Edmunds bill, what a fearful effect the resurrected old prophet would have upon the blue coats when, like a new Cid, he would meet them bolstered upon his richly caparisoned steed, glittering in his costly armor of steel inlaid with gold, with plume and crest and visored helmet, his lance and mace, axe and sword and dagger, all ready for the fray. It is a pity to spoil the story, but the fact is Brigham is as dead as the Capulets and his "superstitious people," instead of following his banner and "giving up their life's blood freely in its defense," will quietly submit to the inevitable and chew their carrots and the cud of bitter reflections in silence.

OUR GOLD AND SILVER.

The collection of statistics concerning the precious metals was entrusted by General Walker to Mr. Clarence King. This gentleman is credited with faithfully carrying out his instructions and performing his arduous task to the complete satisfaction of his superior officer. The following table is a part of the results of his labors. They are published by the Census Bureau as giving the annual output of bullion of the different parts of the world. The several countries named are credited to the amounts as shown below:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Amount. Includes North America, Africa, Australia, Europe, Japan, and South America.

During the year ending May 31, 1881, the United States produced of gold \$33,203,823, and of silver \$39,436,484, making a total bullion product of \$72,730,307. This shows that the bullion product of this country for the year named was nearly one-half of that of the entire world. This being the case, one would suppose this country would have a greater amount of coin in circulation than any other nation on the globe, but such is far from being the case. A comparison between this country and France of the coin used by each shows the following:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Amount. Compares France and United States.

This country with nearly 20,000,000 more population than France and producing more gold and silver than any other nation on the face of the globe has \$250,000,000 less coin in circulation than the French Republic. The statisticians estimate the world's production of the precious metals from the earliest times to the present day at \$25,673,374,000 and the total amount now in existence at \$12,276,000,000. They do not tell us, however, what has become of the missing \$12,397,374,000. The greater part of this amount is probably buried in the land and sea and a considerable portion manufactured into plate and jewelry. The rest is destroyed by the wear and tear of time. In this connection it is interesting to note that at the present rate of production it would require but about seventy-five years for the mines of the world to double the amount of the precious metals in existence, and the mines of the United States alone would accomplish that result in less than two centuries.

Some idea of the size of the match trade may be gained by a glance at the figures paid for stamps. The Government extracts a revenue of 1 cent per 100 matches manufactured. During the year ending May, 1881, one company paid for stamps \$4,500,000. This year the amount paid will be increased to \$5,000,000. There are 200 matches in a box. The tax is 2 cents; they are sold to the grocer for 3 cents and retailed at 5. Four million five hundred thousand dollars represent 450,000,000 1-cent stamps. As each stamp represents one hundred matches, the grand total manufactured is 45,500,000,000 matches, or 277,000,000 5-cent boxes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Bill Concerning Railroads—An Idea Concerning Dabob's Hopes—Homesteads—Mr. Maginnis' Crow Reservation Bill—Our Delegate Active and Vigilant, Etc.

Special Correspondence of the Miner.

ERRATA.—Since my last letter the following bills touching railroads have been presented to Congress and printed: No. 2,522, by W. Berry, of California, "to regulate railroad fares." It reads: That it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged or associated with others in the transportation of person from one State or Territory to or through one or more other States or Territories of the United States, to charge for the transportation of passengers any sum of money exceeding these rates per mile, viz.: under 100 miles, 4 cents; over 100 and under 300 miles, four cents; over 300 miles, 3 cents. All connecting lines of railway shall be considered and held to be one line. The bill also provides that any person or corporation, or any officer or employee, who shall refuse to receive or transport any person who shall tender payment of fare at these rates shall be punished as for a misdemeanor in the United States courts where the offense is committed, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$2,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, and besides be liable to the parties for damages.

General Rosecrans, also of California, introduced bill No. 3,888, "granting a certain right of way to the San Francisco and Ocean Shore Railway, Co." This is only a right across the property known as the Presidio Military Reservation and Black Point, under such regulations as shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, is the sponsor of bill No. 4,155, "to create a sinking fund for the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes." This bill has eight "whereas" in the shape of preambles, with fourteen sections of the bill proper and covers ten printed pages. It is as long winded as a crying child that emanates from its distinguished(?) author, who as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, thinks that the bill he offers must be as long as all others in the aggregate offered by the other twelve members of the committee. The object of the bill appears to be, to collect what the road owes the Government and Hazleton's modus operandi of collecting is to establish a bureau in the Treasury Department, the expense of which will eat up the debt if collected, whereby the Government will be no better off, while the road will be poorer and its credit destroyed by preventing any private stockholder from being paid a dividend until the Government has collected what is due it which will be consumed by the officers created to collect it. The whole scheme is decidedly Hazletonian and resembles the "Hon. Bardwell Slot's" idea of legislation as much as its author does him in appearance.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

Congress has now been in session three months and it may be honestly said, that so far nothing has been done of material interest to the people. A few appropriation bills, which had to be, have been passed, and several private or unimportant measures but otherwise to this time the members would have been more profitably engaged at home, as the people would have saved the expense of their idleness. In a very short while now Montana will become a State, and it will be all important that as soon as she has a vote, or more properly speaking three votes in the National legislature, that she carefully selects them with an eye to integrity, and real business capacity, as new States are always expected to put their "best foot foremost," and they want brains and capacity to represent their own thrift and good-sense, men who are National in their views and who while doing justice to other sections have the influence sufficient to command it for their own. These suggestions while somewhat previous are good nuts to crack in anticipation.

DAKOTA'S HOPES.

Your adjoining eastern Territory has been clamorous for admission and the proposition to admit the southern portion only may not be successful, while the admission of the whole Territory would doubtless meet with success. Most of those who favored the separation have returned home, but we have with us still the Hon. Barney Caulfield, the ex-Illinois Congressman, who has many friends here, and who has cast his future with the Dakota empire, and his efforts here will prove most influential.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, has a bill before the Senate to provide for recording marriages in the Territories, which requires a written certificate of all marriages, containing the names of the parties married, the date and place, and the place of residence of the parties, signed by the person solemnizing or performing the marriage ceremony, which must be filed in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory in which the marriage takes place; and it shall be the clerk's duty to record such certificate in a bound book to be kept in his office, to be styled the "Record of Marriages," which shall be admitted as evidence upon the trial of any cause, or in other proceedings, pending in any Territorial or United States Court, having like effect in such trials, or other proceedings, as other record evidence. The penalty for a failure to file for record such certificate as referred to is a fine of not more than \$2,000 nor less than \$1,000, and by imprisonment for not more than one year nor less than six months. The act does not apply to Indians.

Senator Plumb has a bill to shorten the period required in homesteading public lands to "two years" instead of "five," as at present provided in sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Bill 1894 authorizes the Commissioners of the General Land Office to cause to be surveyed that part of the Sioux Indian reservation lying in Grant county, Dakota, which lies west of Big Stone Lake, the same never having been properly surveyed, and appropriates a sum not exceeding \$5,000 to defray the expense.

for the relief of the Chipewas in Minnesota and Dakota. This is quite a lengthy bill. I give its number and title only for the information of such of your readers as may be interested in the proposed change in location of the Chipewas.

Delegate Post, of Wyoming, has a bill (No. 2,812) which reads: "That any process, civil or criminal, issued out of or by any of the Territorial Courts of any of the Territories, may be executed and served by the officer or person to whom the same may be addressed within any Military or Indian Reservation or within the Yellowstone National Park; provided, that these places are within the exterior limits or bounds of the county or district over which such Court has jurisdiction. Sec 2. That when any process, civil or criminal, is executed or served, as provided in the first section of this act, it shall be with the like effect as though the county or district within which such process is issued. Sec 3. That nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians."

Bill 3,943 is to authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to issue orders to Indian Agents for the disbursement of money, etc. I merely mention number and title as news for Indian Agents, who may secure the bill if desired.

Delegate Pettigrew, of Dakota, offered February 20, bill No. 4,630, to provide for the support and civilization of the various tribes of Sioux Indians residing upon the Great Sioux reservation, in Dakota Territory.

The following is a full text of Delegate Maginnis' bill No. 1,915, to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians, of Montana, for the sale of a portion of their reservation, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.

Be it enacted, etc., That said agreement be, and the same is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed: Provided, That said agreement is executed by a majority of all the adult male members of said tribe in conformity with the provisions of article eleven of the treaty with the Crow Indians, of May eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and in words and figures as follows, viz:

"We, the undersigned, individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow Tribe of Indians now residing upon the Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana, on this twelfth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States, for certain considerations to be hereinafter mentioned, all that part of the present Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana, described as follows, to-wit:

"Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river, at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder Creek; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana Territory, being the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence east along said parallel of latitude to a point where said parallel crosses Clarke's Fork; thence north on said meridian to a point six miles south of the first standard parallel south, being on the township line between townships six and seven south; thence west on said township line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to a point either west or east of the source of the eastern branch of Boulder Creek; thence down said eastern branch to Boulder Creek; thence down Boulder Creek, and to the place of beginning, for the following considerations:

"First, That the Government of the United States cause the agricultural lands remaining in our reservation to be properly surveyed and divided among us, in severalty, in the proportions hereinafter mentioned, and to issue patents to us, respectively, therefor, so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. Allotments in severalty of said surveyed lands, shall be made as follows:

"To each head of a family not more than one-quarter section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-quarter section; "To each single person over eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section; "To each orphan child, under eighteen years of age, not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth section; and "To each other person under eighteen years, or who may be born prior to said allotments, one-eighth of a section, with a like quantity of grazing land.

"All allotments to be made with the advice of our agent, of such other person as the Secretary of the Interior may designate for that purpose, upon our selection, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent making the allotment for each orphan child.

"The title to be required by us and all members of the Crow Tribe of Indians shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, nor subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable, and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in each patent.

"Second, That in consideration of the cession of territory to be made by us as individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow Tribe to the Government of the United States, the said Government of the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, hereby agrees to appropriate annually, for twenty-five years, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, for our benefit, in assisting us to erect houses, to procure seeds, farming implements, and stock, or in cash, as the President may direct.

Third, That if any time hereafter we, as a tribe, shall consent or permit cattle to be driven across our reservation or grazed thereon, the Secretary of the Interior shall fix the amount to be paid by parties so desiring to drive or graze cattle; all moneys arising from this source to be paid to us under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall continue in force. Done at Crow Agency, Montana Territory, this twelfth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty." Sec 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed a sufficient quantity of land on the Crow Reservation to secure the allotment in severalty of said Indians as provided in said agreement, and upon the completion of said survey he shall cause allotments of land to be made to each and all of the Indians following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and they are hereby, set aside out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as follows, namely:

For the expense of the survey of the lands as provided in the second section of this act, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the first of twenty-five installments, as provided in said agreement to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as the President may direct, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

The Senate bill upon this subject has passed that body and is now upon the speaker's desk, and last week was with consideration in the House. Your representative, Hon. Martin Maginnis, is very active in the matter, and has the promise of the speaker to recognize him shortly upon the subject, and it may confidently be expected that the bill will pass the end of the present month.

STAR ROUTES.

The bill in reference to contractors here and elsewhere than in the immediate neighborhood in which the actual mail services are rendered by sub-letting contracts on star routes, has been amended so as to allow the Postmaster General to cancel all contracts, where they are sub-let at a less price than contracted for by the government, originally, and the amendment empowers him to renew their contract with the parties actually performing the services, at the prices for which they sub-contracted, and this amendment was warmly and efficiently advocated by your delegate in a strong speech. He made the point that the money to be paid to persons doing the work would be spent in the immediate neighborhood where the service was rendered, and thereby benefit the community in which they resided, while as at present managed the profits are spent elsewhere.

G. C. W.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1882.

A MINER'S VIEWS.

The Silver Question—Causes of Old Failures—The Danger of New Ones—Mines About Jefferson and Other Localities.

Special Correspondence of the Butte Miner.

Being a subscriber for the MINER, you must excuse me for the liberty I take in addressing you upon a very important subject—one that is enlisted the attention of every man in Montana, that is silver mining. I have been very much interested in the articles on the silver question which have appeared in the MINER, especially the one which appeared in the SEMI-WEEKLY of the 22d ult., and the extracts from the New York Mining Record and the Mining Review, which you published with comments thereon, and I take it for granted you would like to hear the views of an old silver miner upon the silver question and how it affects us all.

Mining to-day is one of the great industries in the United States. After its many ups and downs it has proved to be a legitimate business as raising stock, farming, or any other business pursued in the country. Silver mining is now the most prominent industry, and considering the immense amount of capital invested in it, the most profitable to the Western States and Territories, so far as settling and building them up is concerned. Where silver mining is followed there you will find millions of dollars of taxable property which did not exist before the industry was prosecuted. It is proven by the experience of the past that no other business can employ such a vast number of people of all trades and professions. It furnishes employment for laborers and mechanics of every kind and builds up a country faster than any other business.

Where silver mining is carried on successfully every one is prosperous. The merchants of all classes; the hotel, restaurant and boarding-house keepers; the butchers, the lumbermen, the teamsters and laborers of all classes are kept busy, and money is constantly circulating. The farmers, the gardeners and stock-raisers of the surrounding country feel 2d enjoy the common prosperity and are all contented.

But there seems to be some who are trying to injure this common prosperity in our principal mining camps. I will tell you how they are trying to do it, but I must tell you in my own way. Silver miners, or prospectors you may call them, are commonly rough looking men in appearance. They work hard, live hard and see hard times generally, but I have invariably found them intelligent, persevering, and as a rule, honest. They comprehend their own business and interfere with no one else's. They have had several checks or setbacks, which at the time greatly discouraged them. Some of these have been in the shape of failures in smelters and mills to do good work when the miners have sent them ores, and in other cases where the millmen would take all the grit and pay the toll to the miner. Such things have happened at different times and at different localities, and I am sorry to say we can see

some of those sign-boards of the miner's failures even to-day, and I need not go farther than Helena city to see one in the old smelter there. Now the old silver miners have met and overcome many of their setbacks produced by the causes I have mentioned, and although they have blazed the trail and shown the way for the building of many prosperous silver camps, including Butte, they have taken fresh courage since the near approach of railroads to go ahead and make new developments build up new camps and add still more to the general prosperity of the Territory. But now it seems we are faced by a new enemy and in an unexpected quarter. We are fired at by those who ought to be our friends and struck in the back and rear. They are among us and are their living from the silver mining camps. They talk about "short weights," "fraudulent coins," "By doing so they are helping those individuals who are scheming to get a bill passed by Congress to stop the coinage of silver, which if accomplished I do believe would be a worse check or setback to the silver mining interest than those old local failures were years ago, as it would effect the interest all over the West and no one could tell when it would recur. Men must remember the dominant condition of silver mining in this Territory a few years ago, and they must also remember the new life and activity that came into the business after the present coinage act was passed. Repeat that and what will hinder business from going back to its old stagnant state? Silver will fall in price and with the fall many if not nearly all our silver mines will shut down and the prospector's pick and shovel will be laid by.

Prospecting and developments in silver mines are going on all over this section. I will not mention individual mines this time, but say that in Little Boulder, Big Boulder, Clancy, Telemile and Jefferson City districts, there is a great number of leads with plenty of ores for both smelting and milling. Many leads are developed to a considerable extent and the owners are still working upon them and making further developments. They feel assured that during the coming season capital will flow into the country and seek investment in our mines. We have good mines here and all that is needed to make a lively prosperous section are mills, smelters, etc. All that the mine here want is men who have money to invest in mines to come and examine and see the mines themselves, and they know they will be satisfied to purchase. The works at Wickes and at Gregory are running smoothly and satisfactorily.

Yours respectfully,
SILVER MINER.
JEFFERSON CITY, March 5, 1882.

[We would be pleased to hear from "Silver Miner" again and at no time will consider him a trespasser upon our columns. We would also like to hear from others upon the same subject.—Ed.]

RIVERSIDE.

Still Among the Orange Groves Old Montanians—Their Early Pardises—Mr. Foster will Ship Oranges and Lemons to Butte—The "Montana," Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of the Butte Miner.

You will notice by the date of the letter that I have changed my residence to Riverside, California, and my old home, Messrs. Dellinger, Rosenthal and myself came down here to visit. This place is situated about 100 miles from Colton, on the S. P. R. R. Mr. Lee W. Foster, of Riverside, will ship oranges and lemons to Butte, etc., etc.

Yesterday afternoon we went out to Mr. Thomas Coville's grove, an old Montanian, from the fact that he has a very fine piece of land, well improved, and produces a net worth of \$2,000 per acre, and is worth from \$50 to \$200 per acre, while unimproved lands command from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Mr. Schmidt took us out to his grove, which bears some of the very best fruit in the State. He has a place of 100 acres. On it may be found oranges, lemons, limes and a fine assortment of other fruits. Mr. Klein-schmidt has other lands but this is to be his "home place." Mr. Foster's grove is nearly 100 acres, seven acres of which are planted in citrus and delicious fruit. Mr. Foster will ship to Butte this year. Messrs. Miller and Rosenthal returned to Los Angeles today, having been somewhat disgusted with the "Nugget," which has prevailed ever since our arrival here, but Dellinger and I intend to see the thing through if it takes summer.

A. A. B.

RIVERSIDE, Mar. 7, 1882.

The Nihilists who were recently convicted at St. Petersburg are allowed until the 27th inst. to appeal from the decision of the Court. It is thought, however, their sentence will be carried out