SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH [illegible]

The best informed persons at Berlin say the German government feels no confidence in the friendly assurances of the Czar.

The Boston *Journal*, speaking of Gen. Butler's supposed desire to return to the Republican party, says the church is full. So it is, and to overflowing, of the Butler kind.

Mr. Teller's appointment as Secretary of the Interior will be sent to the Senate next Tuesday. It is now thought Mr. Routt will be appointed by Governor Pitkin to succeed him in the Senate.

The *World's* London correspondent says the "Nationalists favor a general advance in the direction of Irish independence, while the Land Leaguers proper favor a socialist war against the landlords only.

Talk of Cabinet changes is revived in all quarters, and the general belief seems to be that at least one Cabinet nomination will be made in a few days. It is claimed by the friends of William E. Chandler that he will be nominated for Secretary of the Navy in the near future.

Says the Boston *Herald* (Ind).: "The Republican party, no longer held together by common ideas or a common mission, becomes very loose-jointed. Who expects to see the Stalwarts and Halfbreeds working harmoniously together in 1884? We do not. There has been too much bad blood stirred up. It really looks like the beginning of a breaking up."

Friends of Roscoe Conkling say he is really and permanently out of politics. Just so. There is more political power in any three letters of Roscoe Conkling's name than in the body and brains of any half dozen halfbreed leaders, leaving James G. Blaine out of the count. Roscoe Conkling out of politics! Yes, when he goes over to the "Silent Majority." Not before.

The Eureka (Nev). *Leader* (Republican) says: "It is feared the President will veto the Chinese bill. Count the Pacific States on the Democratic pyramid should he do so." It is hardly likely President Arthur will veto the measure. Should he do so, however, he would only represent the wishes of the Republican majority in Congress. Had the voice of that majority been heard we would have had no legislation hostile to Chinese immigration at this session of Congress. The Pacific coast States knows this, and whether President Atthur vetoes the measure or not, they will hereafter be found with the western Territories, "on the Democratic pyramid." The people of the West do not generally prove ungrateful to or forgetful of their friends.

The resolutions submitted to the Senate on the 12th of January last by Mr. Brown, of Georgia, and placed upon the Calendar was reached in that body on the 17th inst. They read as follows:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unwise to contract the currency by the withdrawal from circulation of what are known as silver cirtificates, or to discontinue or further restrict the coinage of silver.

Resolved further, That gold and silver coin based upon a proper ratio of equivalence between the two metals, and issues of paper, predicated upon and convertible into coin on demand, constitute the proper circulating medium of this country.

Mr. Brown desired immediate action upon them, but Mr. Morrill—mono-metallist—moved the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Finance, which motion was carried by a party vote, Mr. Bayard voting with the Republicans. The Committee on Finance will probably chloroform the resolutions.

The Philadelphia *Times* thinks that Col. Cook's retirement from the prosecution of the Star Route cases marks a final and complete change in that particular branch of the public service and that every reader may imagine for himself how much liklihood it leaves of any effective effort to bring the culprits to justice. It seems that Col. Cook was the working-man in these prosecutions, which were placed in his immediate charge, and he went to work with the assurance that the Administration meant business. But there came a change in the Administration and Cook found his position changed. He to was go right on with his work, but all the agencies of the prosecution were quietly displaced. Gibson, who knew more about the testimony than anybody else, was squeezed out first of all. The detectives who were employed by Cook were removed. Naturally taking this as an indication that his services were no longer required, Colonel Cook very properly resigns. Whether he has been "squeezed" too fast, or whether it has been decided that the public no longer expects anything from the Star Route prosecutions and that Cook might as well be dropped, it is plain that he has found his position untenable, and like a self-respecting lawyer he has withdrawn. The next act of the Star Route comedy will be awaited with interest.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Knights of laboring men organized for certain purposes among which are the shortening the hours of labor to allow working men to a new social status and to control strikes. It had its birth in Philadelphia twelv years ago, but until recently has exercised but little influence among the laboring masses. At first it grew slowly, but as its object became better understood it spread and now embraces al most all trades and has assemblies in every Eastern city of any size. In some places it has taken the place of Unions entirely. It differs from the Unions, in that it is designed to take in working men of all trades, and its ultimate object to create a new state of society. There are also connected with the order assemblies of women such as binders and women working in shoe manufactories. All of these assemblies are represented in and bound by a National Convention and hence all the Knights of Labor act as a unit in certain things. At the same time the local assemblies are at liberty to act independently in other specified matters.

In the matter of strikes it acts differently than Unions do. Upon this point the secretary of the National association says: "Any assembly having, as it supposes, grounds for striking may submit its case to the executive committee. In that case the first thing done is the appointment of a sub-committee to examine into the question. It is an article of the constitution that no strike can be authorized until after a conference has been held with the employers. Should such a conference result in a showing by the employers that a rise in wages or a shortening of hours is impossible, the executive committee refuse to authorize the strike and do their best to prevent it. The local assembly is then at liberty to strike but, in such case it receives no help from that organization." But should the Executive Committee decide that the strike is just, then the whole organization will support the strikers. Each assembly is forced to put apart a certain percentage of its receipts, which is called the resistance fund. This cannot be touched for any purpose except when a strike is authorized by the Executive Committee. Then this resistance fund in each assembly in the country is drawn upon to support the strikers. While the organization does not nor will not appear in politics as a body, it encourages its members to take part in it for the purpose of securing better legislation in the interest of labor and laboring men. The association hopes to be able, in time, to make its members, in a measure, independent of capital, by making them their own capitalists. This will be done by encouraging habits of saving and frugality. The members desire to do away, as far as possible, with middlemen. They already have their own courts, in which all civil cases between members of the organization are tried. While they feel bound to support a member through everything, as long as he has not broken the law of the land, they lend no aid to criminals of any kind. On the contrary they are obliged to lend every assistance to officers of the law in arresting and prosecuting those who defy the law.

This is a brief outline of the objects and purposes of the organization. As they are presented it seems the Knights of Labor have built their structure upon a solid foundation, one which will withstand the assaults of criticism and survive the attacks of maligners. Should the organization adhere to its purposes and policy it has it in its power to elevate the laboring masses and to protect them not only from oppressive monopolies, but what is far better, from their own indiscretions and errors of judgment.

WOOD-PULP MILLER EXPLAINS.

It was hardly necessary for Senator Wood-pulp Miller, of New York, in his speech yesterday in the Senate on the Tariff Commission bill, to confess he was a new member, and was unaccustomed to public speaking. An old, experienced member would have not fallen into the error of attempting to bulldose Southern Senators in the support of the high protective tariff policy of the Republicans by asserting those representatives from the South who now oppose it would be "left" at the next election there. Mr. Miller presumed to speak for the South as well as for the monopolists of his own State. It was fitting then that his egotism and pride should receive the severe shock which Senator Morgan, of Alabama, gave them when he asked the N. Y. Senator if he thought those new Southern representatives, he had in his mind's eye, would advocate an increased tariff on wood-pulp. That was a home thrust and the gentleman who owns a monopoly of that very essential article wriggled and squirmed under the blow, to the infinite delight, no doubt, of his brother Senators. He construed the question into a personal allusion to himself and grew warm for a moment or two. It is a fact well known that when he was a member of the House, he was mainly instrumental in putting wood-pulp upon the list of articles that were protected by the tariff and so well protected that wood-pulp of foreign manufacture is virtually shut out of American markets. The Hon. Wood-Pulp Miller received his just deserts at the hands of Senator Morgan.

A REPUBLICAN ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from its Washington correspondent, who wrote a letter to the New York Tribune on civil service reform, in which he says:

President Hayes, the great 'civil service reform' apostle, inaugurated that policy by removing our collector and naval officer. The Republican party emphasized its sense of the justice and wisdom of such reforms by making one of the victims Governor of the State, and the other Vice-President of the United States. President Haye's next and last 'civil service' achievement was in sending Mr. Howard, the author of his campaign biography, from Ohio to New York as general appraiser. That 'reformer,' by the arbitrary exercise of his brief authority, has created a strong popular desire for his removal.

In concluding his argument the honest old Republican says the sort of civil service reform now urged, when examined reveals nothing but theories, fallacies, assumptions. He denies that the present system demands on occasions indiscriminate removals with change of political power. Of the British system he says: "The end and aim of civil service in England was to furnish life tenures of office for poor relations. With a change in our form of Government the circumlocution office may become a trans-Atlantic institution. At present, however, we have no use for office holders whose political education consists in learning 'how not to do it.'"

This is the way the Hartford *Courant*, a Republican paper, comments upon Senator Hoar's anti-Chinese speech, in which he reflected the views of the great mass of the Republican party on that question: There is a whiff of good, old-fashioned New England air in Senator Hoar's manly speech in the Senate against the proposed anti-Chinese legislation. He demonstrated that the demagogic cry against our Oriental neighbors was of the same sort as has in past years been raised against the negro, the Irishman, the German, and the Indian. Nothing could be more un-American than the new doctrine that our doors are to be closed against the people of any race or nation. Mr. Hoar's argument will not be answered, although supposed political necessities may lead men to vote against their convictions on the subject. But the time is sure to come when the men engaged in this petty business will be heartily ashamed of it.

Numerous petitions of unusual length are being sent to the President in the interest of Sergeant Mason. Ten cent subscriptions for "Betty and the baby" are being taken all over the country with flattering results.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions were adopted by Fidelity Lodge, No. 8. I. O. O. F., Butte City, Montana, March 23d, 1882:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our well beloved brother John Hickson;

WHEREAS, We desire to publicly testify to his manifold virtues, his true, genial and earnest manhood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of our brother, John Hickson, we have lost a worthy and faithful co-worker, his mother and sister a kind and dutiful son and brother. Knowing that words are powerless to assuage the grief of the stricken relatives, we would not intrude upon the sanctity of their bereavement, but to condole with them in their deep affliction, and commend them to the care of Him who mourned with the mourning friends when on earth, and to assure them that we, too, mourn the loss of a friend and a Brother, and that we will ever cherish his memory.

Resolved, That the death of Brother Hickson, when life was in its spring, warns us to remember the uncertain tenure of life and the certainty of death, and "to work while it is day, for the night cometh, when no man can work."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mother and sister of the deceased, as a mark of our respect and love, for one whom we shall always remember and cherish with affection.

Resolved: That our Charter and Hall be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for a like period, that these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes, and that they be published in the Daily MINER and *Inter Mountain*.

Submitted in F. L. and T.

HENRY MCMURPHY,
R. C. YELDELL,
JULIUS MENDELSHON,
Committee.

REPORT

Of Citizens Railroad Committee.

Appointed by citizens of Butte Oct. 15, 1881, for purchase of right of way for the Utah & Northern Railway Company from Silver Bow Junction to Butte:

Utah & Northern Railway Co., $5000; Moulton Mining Co., $250; Silver Bow M. & M. Co., $250; Parrot Silver and Copper Co., $250; C. T. Meader, $250; S. T. Hauser & Co., $100; Lavell Bros., $150; Marchesseau & Valiton, $100; G. W. Beal, $100; Lee W. Foster & Co., $100; MINER Pub. Co., $100; *Inter Mountain* Pub. Co., $100; Lee Mantle, $25; Donnell, Clark & Laraoie, $100; John A. Leggat, $1000; Sands & Boyce, $50; B. Petit, $50; Newton Bros., $25; W. Coleman & Co., $25; H. Barnett, $25; D. N. Dellinger, $50; James Mathews, $25; Stackpole & Botkin, $25; E. L. Bonner & Co, $50; J. Kohns, $5; Davis & Bennett, $10; W. Egbert Smith, $25; C. H. Moore, $5; Leyson & Turck, $25; Goldsmith & Co., $25; C. B. Trowbridge, $25; Kinna & Jack, $25; Caplice & Co., $50; G. W. Newkirk, $15; Cohen & Copinus, $5; J. Mendelsohn, $5; H. [illegible] Morris Bros., $10; [illegible] $25; E. C. Freyschlag, $1[illegible] Brady, $25; Lexington F[illegible] [illegible]worth & [illegible] [illegible] Co., $50; W. [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] $10; [illegible] & D'A[illegible] Rodg[illegible] D. L[illegible], $20; B[illegible] Hardware Company, $50; Alex. Cohen, $5; H. L. Frank, $25; Richards & Grix, $5; J. Thompson, $5; Barret & Jackey, $20; A. H. Barret, $5; L. Demers, $5; J. D. Thomas, $25; C. B. Houser, $25; King & Lowry, $25; A. L. Emerson, $10; A. W. Barnard, $50; J. A. Moss & Co., $50; Marcus Daly, $50; Wm. Reed, $5; H. C. Kessler, $25; Ed. King, $10; A M. Walker, $25; Valiton & Owsley, $50; John C. C. Tnornton, $25; J. Rosenthal, $25; J. W. Ransom $25; Rolla Butcher, $50; J. C. Singer, $10; Schmidt & Gamer, $50; James Renshaw, $25; W. H. Young, $20; Wm. Stolte, $50; Wm. Thompson, $5. Total receipts, $9,515.

EXPENDITURES, CASH PAID TO

J. H. Peterson, for right of way, $1,000; Schmidt & Gamer, same, $350; David Daniels, same, $500; Wm. Stolte, same, $150; Charles H. Schultz, same, $100; F. W. J. Diedrich, same, $150; Jacob Reding, same, $100; August Miltz, same, $100; Jacob Bauer, same, $125; Fred. Isele, same, $350, John Ulrich, same, $450; Chas. H. Carver, same, $2,800; John A. Leggat, same, $2,000; Harry Gassert, same, $1,000; John B. Gropper, same, $200; Montana Telegraph Company, bill, $3.53; A. C. Witter, bill, $9.50; Mr. Pascall, bill, $20; Owsley & Valiton, bill, $15; D. C. and L. account credit, Mussigbrod, Stolte & Murray, right of way, $91.97. Total expenditures, $9,515. There are claims for right of way not paid in the amount of $909. Respectfully submitted,

CAPLICE, TALBOT & CLARK,
For citizens and R. R Co.

Book Notice.

The MINER is indebted to the *Century* Publishing Co. for the valuable April number of their illustrated magazine. The table of contents is up to the usual high standard, and admirers of Matthew Arnold will be delighted with the admirable crayon portrait of that chief of cotemporary English literature which appears as the frontispiece of the April *Century*. Lovers of art will find admirable suggestions in "Some American Tiles," and lovers of music need not be bidden to read the second article in the series on "Opera in New York." The recent persecution of the Hebrews in Russia, and a critical study of Lord Beaconsfield's life furnish food for thought to all those interested in the leading topics of the day.

Mining Notes.

All the machinery for the new hoisting works plant has not yet arrived at the Lexington. One car load is yet to come. In the mean time the roof is being put on the new forty stamp mill and other surface improvements are progressing.

In the Original Butte drifting is going on both east and west from the shaft on the lowest or 340 foot level.

The drifts of the Stevens are said to look better than at the last report. A small force is kept at work and development progresses rapidly, enough ore being hoisted to pay running expenses.

There is no material change to be noted in the Morning Star. Recent assays are said to give high results.

Captain Emerson may be expected to resume work on the Wabash in a few weeks. He is interesting Eastern capital in the Wabash property.

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