

SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882.

MINER AGENTS.

The following named parties are authorized agents for the DAILY and WEEKLY MINER, and will receive subscriptions, advertising and job printing:

- S. P. MAHAN, GLENDALE; B. F. GIVENS, BURNT FIVE; PAT HENNEY, BAWACK; E. R. FORD, MELROSE; FRANK D. BROWN, PHILLIPSBURG.

It is said James G. Blaine pronounces the story that he intends to retire from politics and enter the ministry an infamous lie.

General Skobelev has been nominated as the commissioner for the reorganization of Turkistan. This appointment is considered in the light of an honorable exile. He will not be needed in Russia until that nation wants some good fighting done.

General Rosecrans is credited with saying at the close of a long interview: "These fellows have been lying about me these eighteen or nineteen years, but the time is coming when some one who least expects it will get his heel bitten in a vital spot."

The New York Truth says: "There is a man who advertises for sale a file of an old English newspaper which contains names of all unclaimed estates in England from 1765 to 1880. He wants \$12,000 for his prize. Until he finds a purchaser he is entitled to be regarded as the champion idiot of the world."

The New York World asks: "If the Republican party cannot sleep at nights because of the many wives of the Mormons, why did the Republican party allow the great armies which suppressed secession to be disbanded in 1865 and 1866 without putting down polygamy?" A chronicle is offered for the correct answer.

The chief thieves and swindlers of the Star route gang have so far escaped the penitentiary and rejoice in their liberty. Indeed one of them is still Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and is occasionally found hobnobbing over his wine with such Republican lights as Mr. John C. New. Yet we are frequently told that they are the Democrats who descend to "ways that are dark," and belong to the "dregs of the community." Is it not about time that such nonsense be discarded by Republican journals?

Some of the Washington correspondents have evolved a theory to account for President Arthur's extreme deliberation in making appointments. It credits him with putting out "feelers" in the shape of rumors as to intended appointments, noting carefully what the newspapers say, and then acting with a direct knowledge of public sentiment. If this theory be correct it simply proves Mr. Arthur to be quite willing to listen to and be governed by the popular voice in his appointments. Whether he is led by policy or principle in this is, probably, a debatable question.

The New York Tribune gives an account of how the temperance people in Maine are bothered by the devices of the lovers of the ardent: "Traders living near the border of Canada are now taking advantage of a Federal decision which allows a man to buy liquor in 'original packages' from a bonded warehouse. A lively trade has therefore been opened, and 'original packages,' in small and convenient shapes, well adapted to the wishes and pockets of individual toppers, may be freely purchased in the Pine Tree State. As this practice is not only discouraging to temperance reformers, but also to manufacturers of ardent spirits in this country, we may expect to see it soon stopped."

The New York Sun says: "In trying to whitewash John Sherman artistically, the Senators have obliterated his name from the list of possible candidates for President. His plans and calculations are wiped out by the white-wash brush. He will never be nominated. We will never be able to make a respectable canvass for the nomination." Right here it may be as well to say the committee appointed to investigate the Treasury irregularities reported that there was stealing during John Sherman's administration, but that John was in profound ignorance of it. Pitney was made the scapegoat and cast out. Sherman, it appears, could not see what was going on under his nose.

The Dakota bill is believed to have been shelved for the session by the recent action of the Senate in sending it back to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Vest and Mr. Butler, who have announced their desire to oppose it in committee, could alone, if so disposed, prevent its reaching the Senate except by a shocking breach of courtesy, of which the Senate would not be capable. They will not be aloof, however, for the readjusting tactics at Yankton have cooled the ardor even of Republican members of the committee, one of whom has as much said that he thought his party could better afford to let Dakota alone for the present than to be drawn into a discussion that would be at best unsavory.

A WORD TO IMMIGRANTS.

Montana is now receiving accessions to her population at the rate of at least one hundred per day by way of her southern entrepot. Those who will come in from the west by the Northern Pacific and in by way of the Yellowstone and up the river to Benton for the next six months will undoubtedly bring the daily average of arrivals up to two hundred per day; so that this Territory by the first of November next will be at least doubled in population. Those who have been long time residents of the Territory have no doubt that it possesses ample resources to support a far greater population than may be reasonably expected during the coming season. The most prudent and practical men in our midst have never entertained the shadow of a doubt in regard to the capacity of Montana to support several times the 50,000 or 60,000 now living within her limits. The remarkable development of other localities, not more highly favored, teach us that Montana is yet in her infancy.

Taking for granted all that may be claimed for the future of this Territory, the question that must be uppermost in each immigrant's mind has sole reference to immediate employment. The mass of them arrive with no greater capital than muscle and brave hearts. These are the class of people who should be gladly welcomed to our midst. The pilgrims who came by the train last night has but to look about him at the elegant banks and well-stocked business blocks and costly appliances for mining and millinery, and he will see the property of men who, in a large majority of instances, were poorer than the average of those coming in today. To be sure, the opportunities for accumulation were greater in the early settlement of the Territory than they are at the present time; just as this region is now a more favorable field for operation than the crowded communities where every avenue for employment is filled and every inviting field for profitable investment fully occupied.

Floods of immigrants are only disastrous where they are confined in narrow channels choked up with obstructions that have grown with the growth of society. If the tide of immigration now upon us has no other outlet than to be turned into the avenues of employment dependent upon the mining industry of this locality, there can be but one result—disaster to the laboring class and curses upon the country by the new arrivals. But, much as the property owners of Butte take pride in her present prosperity and promising future, they do not, any of them, entertain any insane delusion that it can give employment to all who may arrive. This place has attained its present size upon the commercial law of supply and demand—that the number of people living here could maintain themselves comfortably, with a reasonable hope of accumulation. How much greater the number will become must be determined by the same law. If men cannot find anything to do here, they will manifestly not remain long as tourists and mere pleasure-seekers.

In view of the almost inevitable result from the rapid increase of population, producing an unnatural disturbance in the social and economical conditions of the business community; it is not only possible but extremely probable that a great many will form their estimate of the whole Territory from the phenomenal condition of things they find at the threshold of the country. Any such estimate will be unreasonable and unjust to the person forming it. Let the same number of people be suddenly set down in the heart of any of our more prosperous Western States, and the results would be no less disastrous. In fact there is far more elasticity to the commercial relations of a new country and more opportunities for expansion in the line of her limited industries. There is abundant opportunity for remunerative employment in almost every section of the Territory. Perhaps the poorest offered is to laborers on the Northern Pacific, at \$1.70 per day and board; but even this small slice of the loaf is better than no bread at all and will give those who accept of it a chance to familiarize themselves with the country. Farm laborers are needed in every valley, tie and pile cutters along the railroad, and wood choppers adjacent to all the mining centers. Our new friends should not wait for something to turn up, but go to work and create opportunities for themselves. The contiguous forests await axes, and wood always commands good prices and ready sales.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., argument was heard upon a demurrer by Jonathan Puzey, representing John W. Keely, to the bill in equity recently filed by the Keely Motor Co., to compel Keely to divulge the secret of his motor. It was argued on behalf of the demurrer that the inventor could not be compelled to expose that which no one knew but himself, and which was hidden in his own brain.

Ex-Governor Mees, who has been figuring as principal in some of the criminal courts in the East, was again arrested a few days ago. Mees became demoralized when he was the carpetbag Governor of South Carolina.

OUR COUNTY FINANCES.

The exhibit of the county finances as it appears in the Semi-Weekly MINER of the 1st inst., is as flattering evidence of the prosperity of the new county of Silver Bow as it is gratifying to the taxpayers thereof. The organization of the county was effected with no little difficulty, and many expressed misgivings that it would not be able to sustain itself. Indeed, we were told that the first year of its existence would find it involved so much in debt that the act of separation from the old county would be regretted. The tax-payers of the county will be pleased to learn that the fears expressed were groundless, and probably no one will be more pleased than those who uttered them. The exhibit before us shows the total receipts of the county from all sources for the fiscal year ended March 1, 1882, amounts to \$123,981.93. Of this sum \$28,614.94 were paid to Deer Lodge county due from Silver Bow County. This amount added to the net balance in the Treasury, \$23,726.40, after paying all outstanding warrants to March 1, 1882, and to the Territorial fund \$11,188.20 and the sum deducted from the total receipts of the county shows that it required about \$58,000 to run the county for the first ten months of its existence. This amount includes the cost of building a jail, the purchase of a safe, furniture, desks, chairs &c, for County and District offices and for fitting up the Court room. The amount collected for licenses during the ten months was \$22,399.91 or \$2,239.99 per month or \$26,808.80 for the year. One of the most notable features of the exhibit is the close collection of the special poor tax, which amounts to \$4,682.00. This shows that 2,316 men in the county paid a poll tax of \$2 each. There is not another county in the Territory that makes as good a showing. It speaks well for Mr. Read, the Assessor, and for the people in the whole county. It shows that the first did his whole duty, and the latter were not disposed to shirk the burden of the tax. With a little economy practiced in some directions the close of the present fiscal year should find the county able to build a commodious court house without incurring but little if any indebtedness. We predict the assessment roll for the year 1882 will show at least \$3,000,000 of taxable property in the county. The assessment this year is 18 mills on the dollar. If our figures are correct there will be \$108,000 property tax collected. It is safe to assume that licenses collected for the year will amount to \$30,000, and the special poor tax \$6,500, making an aggregate of \$144,500 which will be collected for the year 1882. This added to the amount now in the Treasury should surely give the county enough to pay running expenses and build a court house.

LAWYERS IN CONGRESS.

The New York Sun has taken the trouble to classify the membership of the present Congress in reference to their professions or trades with the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Profession/Trade and House of Representatives. Includes categories like Lawyers, Bankers, Merchants, etc.

From which it appears that more than two-thirds of the membership of both houses is chosen from the legal profession, and Congress may therefore be fairly termed a Congress of lawyers. Of late years it has been very much questioned whether it is wise to have so many professional men in Congress. One objection urged against it is that the preponderance of lawyers in our highest deliberative bodies has resulted in the enactment of laws that were illiberal and prejudicial to the general interests of the country; that they, as a rule, took more interest in technical rather than in practical legislation. Whether this is true or not we will not stop to debate, but the fact that the people elected them as their representatives is sufficient answer to all cavilling. In the enactment of laws legislative bodies should have the benefit of the very best legal advice and if the professional gentlemen who consent to serve are willing to give their labor and counsel to the country for eight dollars a day no one should complain so long as that labor and counsel are enlisted in the interests of their constituents and the country at large.

That sterling journal, the Chicago Mining Review has removed to its new and enlarged quarters, rooms 10 and 11 Times building. The Review says it was compelled to issue an extra edition on the 25th ult. The Review is an able champion of the silver miner and wears pleased to record its prosperity.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence of the MINER. Since I last wrote nothing of special interest has transpired in Congress that would benefit the Territories, unless it be the passage of the anti-Chinese bill, which has created much excitement here and even made a party question and strange to say that the Republicans with all their political astuteness have worked to sustain the sentiments expressed in the "Morey Letter," which on the eve of the late election they so stenuously disavowed. The Democrats have squarely placed themselves in opposition to Chinese cheap labor, while the Republicans have championed the cause of the Asiatic as the equal of the Europeans. It is a very pretty fight just as it stands, and should the President veto the bill as some think he will the labor question will then develop itself in the next Presidential campaign with much importance in the North, East and West while at the South the Freedmen will assert his rights by voting against a party that proposes to bring Chinese labor in competition with him into the fields of rice, cotton and sugar of that section. So at last we are to have an issue that will not be sectional, and in which the masses will prevail as representatives of the rights of labor against manufacturers as representatives of capital.

"STAR ROUTES." The criminal court on Saturday was occupied in consideration of matters pertaining to Star Routes and Straw bond cases, more particularly to filing of pleas and preliminary motions. The Government was represented by Col. Cockhill and the defendants by Mr. Jeff. Chandler, Col. Ingersoll, Enoch Toppen and several others. The court having requested the presence of those indicted, the following responded: Thos. J. Brady, Jno. R. Miner, W. C. Rordell, W. H. Turner, J. R. Minnix, S. C. Cabell, W. W. Jackson, C. H. Dickson, A. E. Boone, A. H. Buch, J. W. Donohue, E. J. Sweet and Miss Kate M. Armstrong. Col. Ingersoll, who appeared for Hon. S. W. Dorsey (Secretary National Republican Committee), opened proceedings by filing a motion to quash the indictment against his client on the ground it was not found in accordance with law. The grand jury had no legal authority to find the indictment and bring the same into court. The district attorney had no legal authority to draw the indictment or deliver the same to the grand jury, because George B. Cockhill, district attorney of the United States in and for this District, did exhibit the bill of indictment without express order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or any one of the Justices of the court, and the grand jury did not find the indictment of their own knowledge, neither was Mr. S. W. Dorsey nor any of the defendants in the indictment bound over to the court to answer the action of the grand jury. The grand jury did not make a presentment of Mr. Dorsey before finding and presenting the indictment. The crimes described in the statute are conspiracies to commit offenses against the United States. And the indictment fails to describe the offense that was to be committed and the manner in which the United States was to be defamed. W. Wilson filed a similar motion in behalf of ex-Ass. Postmaster General Brady, and furnished seventeen reasons for quashing the indictment, which were to the effect that the court had no jurisdiction that the indictment did not contain a sufficient statement of facts to constitute a crime; that the grand jury was not such as was contemplated by the statute; that it was not shown that the alleged acts of his client operated to defame the United States; that in doing any of them he is not charged with having acted corruptly; that the indictment is void for duplicity; that the law under which he was being prosecuted had been repealed. After considerable legal quibbling it was determined to commence the argument in these cases next Friday, and to conclude the same the succeeding day.

THE TARIFF. The Senate has concluded to close its debate on this subject to-morrow night, but in the House it is said there are upwards of one hundred speeches yet to be delivered upon the tariff. They will be principally buncombe, and furnish a free circulation of campaign literature to benefit their authors at the expense of the people.

INTER STATE COMMERCE. The railroads are generally represented here in force to defeat Mr. Reagan's Inter State Commerce bill, which has for its purpose a regulation of their enormous charges. It is more than probable that their "influence" will be of such a character as to defeat this just and necessary measure. The real fact is, that the railroad monopolies are constantly represented here by men of no principle, with their pockets filled with railroad profits squeezed out of the people, that they use to corrupt their representatives with, and there is hardly a measure that comes before Congress in which the people are really interested that they do not oppose and defeat. The day of reckoning, however, is near at hand, when the people will be goaded into a square fight with these monopolists at the polls, and until then only will they be the victims of corruption imposition.

MINES AND MINING. There has been much canvassing here this winter to sell stock of mines in Colorado and Arizona, and in the past few days parties have appeared here with a prospectus to organize a Company of \$10,000,000 to develop a number of mines in Mexico. These parties claim that several of them will yield from \$200 to \$1,146 per ton and that they are of easy access to railroads now being constructed. So far about \$300,000 worth of the stock has been taken, and the parties

are sanguine that the remainder can be readily placed. At the head of this organization are some very prominent Southern gentlemen, who have the confidence of our public business men.

DAKOTA. As I wrote you the report upon the bill to admit this Territory as a State with the census proviso of the Senate has been made to that body.

G. C. W. WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 27, 1882.

RAILROAD TAXES.

The following letter which we find in one of the Yellowstone journals, written to the County Clerk of Custer county shows pretty conclusively that Governor Potts proposes to know whether the Northern Pacific Railroad company shall escape taxation upon their property in the Territory. It is well enough to have this question tested at this early date that other counties may know what to expect and govern themselves accordingly:

HELENA, March 14, 1882. DEAR SIR:—I desire to be informed as to the status of the tax case of the N. P. R. Co. vs. the Commissioners of the Territory. I understand that an injunction restraining the county from collecting taxes assessed against said company has been served upon the authorities of your county. I also desire that you send me a copy of the assessment made by your assessor upon the property of the N. P. R. Co. I shall consult the best authorities upon the question and I am satisfied that no property of the company is exempt from taxation save and except the right of way, or road bed, without the improvements placed thereon by the R. R. company. All improvements placed on the right of way are taxable, which includes the made road bed, ties, rails, bridges, water tanks, depots, &c., &c. I want to have this question settled by your courts at an early day. The whole Territory is interested in the decision of this question. I am, yours respectfully, B. F. POTTS, Governor. C. Walker, Esq., Clerk.

A report comes from Paris that the monetary conference has been indefinitely postponed. This is not encouraging news, and yet in view of the fact that there is little hope for the conference to do anything toward carrying out its primary object at the appointed session its meeting this month is premature. When the conference adjourned last June it was understood it was for the purpose of giving the representatives time to present its deliberations to the consideration of their respective governments. This has been done but those governments have done nothing looking to the settlement of the question which called the conference together. Instead of giving it aid and encouragement our own government has thrown cold water on the meeting by recommending the repeal of the coinage law and thus demoralizing silver altogether. Whether the conference will be indefinitely postponed or not the chances are that little progress will be made this year toward creating an international money standard.

Although both wires running from here to Ogden were up yesterday, the press of commercial business was so great between this city and points south, east and west that all press reports were crowded off. This is unfortunate at this juncture as many are anxious to learn what disposition the President has made of the Chinese bill. He must return it to the Senate to-day with or without his approval. If he retain the bill it becomes a law without his signature.

Miss Phoebe Cousins, a well known strong minded female suffragist, wants to be appointed one of the five Commissioners to reorganize Utah under the recent act of Congress. Miss Cousins has applied to President Arthur for the position.

The Philadelphia Times says there is a man in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who heard of the assassination of Garfield a week or two ago for the first time. As soon as this fact was known he was immediately drawn as a trial jurymen.

The idea of cutting an inter-oceanic canal on the Isthmus is not a new one. The Spanish conquerors proposed to build one by way of Lake Nicaragua as early as 1538.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Owing to the deep snow and the long stress of cold weather there is but little to record from the Maiden District mines. The blacksmith shop at the Montana Oro Cache mine burned down about two weeks ago, suspending operations temporarily. Mr. A. M. Esler says that two miners in thirteen days work, ending with the fire produced 51 tons of gold that they average \$216 per ton; that they have upon their dump \$20,000, produced since the middle of December last with but two miners, and plenty more in the mine a substantial evidence of the probable outcome of these bonanzas.

It may be mentioned as an item of interest that the present line only contemplates two curves between this point and Silver Bow canyon and that at no point between Deer Lodge and Warm Springs is there a cut exceeding 60 feet in depth. The grade is light, the surface is regular and "fills" will be made nearly the entire distance.—North-West Apr. 1.

GRAND BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Forest Brass Band!

RENSHAW'S HALL. FRIDAY EVE. APRIL 21.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. M. Kaviu, J. J. Ames, W. H. Pugh, S. Bond, W. O. Mealy.

COMMITTEE OF RECEIPTION. Thos. Warren, Thos. Matthews, W. Packard, J. Dill, E. J. Bowler, J. McAniff.

FLOOR MANAGERS. James Wright, Henry Miles, Ed. Stack, Jno. Keig, Jno. Stack.

MUSIC BY SPECK'S BAND. TICKETS, \$3.00.

MERRILL & ROBERTS, CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS. BANK, STORE AND OFFICE FITTING.

MULVILLE & GIARD. BLACKSMITHS!

BOILER FLUES WELDED. SAFETY HOOKS.

RESTAURANT. EAST BROADWAY.

LEGAL BLANKS. Justice Court.

District Court. Mining Blanks.

Notice of Location, long and short term. Notice of Intention to apply for Patent.

Warranty, Bargain and Sale, Quit Claimed Mining Claim.

Jurors and Witness Certificates, Acknowledgments, Mortgages, Real Estate, Marriages, Certificates.

Notice of Location, long and short term. Notice of Intention to apply for Patent.

Statement of Fees and Charges. Mining Claims.