

MINER AGENTS.

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The Chinese at San Francisco celebrated President Arthur's veto of the anti-Chinese bill by a pow-wow and letting off of fire-crackers, which was everything but music to the ears of the sane citizens of that place.

The McGarran case is still troubling the dreams of Congressmen. Recently majority and minority reports were presented in the House, the former recommending he be allowed to go into the courts to have the case adjudicated.

The Democratic victories in Ohio are more sweeping than the first accounts indicated. Nearly every city of importance in the State elected Democratic municipal officers. The tide has set strongly against Republican rule in the Buckeye State.

The Utah Commission provided for in the anti-polygamy bill will be appointed by the President some time during this month. It is estimated it will require six months for the Commission to perform its work and perfect the machinery for the government of the Territory.

Ex-Mayor Kimmel, of Lafayette, Indiana, says the Journal of that city, has received a letter from Washington tendering him the important position of Governor of Alaska, and that he has telegraphed his acceptance of the position. The Governor of that Territory will be compelled to remain there only from May to November each year.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says the opposition to the principle of the Chinese bill in New England is not so strong as the unanimous attitude of our delegates in Congress would indicate, and does not arise at all from the desire of our capitalists and employers for cheap labor, as is assumed in California.

No one supposed that the desire of capitalists for cheap labor is the sole cause for the opposition. It is ascribed more to that unhealthy, sickly sentiment that leads the average New Englander to send flannel underclothes to the Hottentots while his own poor are suffering at his door.

Now that the urgent necessity of a reduction of National taxes is conceded by nearly everyone, it is amusing to hear Republicans inveighing against Democrats for not changing the tariff when they had their precarious majority in the late Congress. This is done in the face of the fact that at no time during the past twenty years have the Democrats had control of the Executive branch of the Government and had a clear working majority against the operation of Republican filibustering tactics.

But then some one is to blame and who ever heard a dyed-in-the-wool Republican admit his party ever did wrong?

It is a mistaken idea that the retention of Tammany Hall in the Democratic party does not affect the party at large as well as the Democracy in New York. And whatever may be the opinion of a few journals in that State it is evident that there are not a half-dozen Democratic newspapers outside of it which do not favor giving that faction the royal bounce.

Mr. Kelly and his following should be treated as political enemies of the Democratic party and no concessions nor compromises be made with them. They have betrayed the party twice, and it was through that first betrayal that General Hancock is not now President of the United States.

Hon. William E. Chandler who has been nominated for Secretary of the Navy in place of Mr. Hunt, is a New Hampshire man, and has occupied a prominent position in American politics for several years past. He is a lawyer by profession; a man of marked ability; has been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and one of the most active leaders of the Republican party in his State.

Mr. Chandler has always been a warm friend of Mr. Blaine and was one of the party that managed that gentleman's canvass at the Chicago convention. His connection with the Electoral Commission in 1876 did not strengthen his reputation for fair dealing and made him enemies in the Republican as well as the Democratic party. It is no likely he will receive any aid from Democratic Senators in his confirmation.

The manner in which that Republican address takes hold of the Republican Board of Aldermen and the condition in which it leaves it reminds us of the story of the old man and the bull pup. An old gentleman to test the courage of a pup owned by his young son, got down on all fours and commenced to growl and snarl. The pup, true to his nature made a bound and seized the old gentleman by the nose. The boy, delighted with this exhibition of pluck on the part of his pet, exclaimed "grin and bear it, dad, grin and bear it. It may spoil your looks, but it will be the making of the pup." That address may spoil the looks of the Republican Board of Aldermen, but the Republican Central Committee evidently thinks it should grin and bear it on the hypothesis that it will be the making of the party here.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is credited with representing large corp rate interests in Congress and with a leaning toward a protective tariff, but his speech upon this subject recently delivered in the House of Representatives is not in the line of that belief. In this speech he pointed out that the markets of the world were practically closed to the manufactured products of the country on account of the artificial barrier erected by the tariff to the introduction of the raw materials. He asserted as a fundamental principle that legislation could not create value nor determine the rate of wages, and that the existing tariff was as powerless to produce the prosperity now enjoyed by the country as it had been to prevent the depression from which the country emerged in 1879 and which it then served to aggravate by denying access to foreign markets for our manufactured products.

In spite of the tariff and not because of it, the United States alone of all the nations of the world are to-day, in a prosperous condition, but a change has already begun. The balance of trade though still in our favor, is rapidly growing less; the shipments of gold have already commenced, the stock exchanges of the country are deeply disturbed and values have seriously fallen. Mercantile failures are increasing and confidence is impaired to such an extent that a halt has been called upon enterprises of a speculative character; while others, based upon sound principles, are compelled to move with great caution.

Though the situation is not exactly alarming still it is very serious. If there is not likely to be a sufficient outlet abroad for our surplus products they must be consumed at home or perish in store-houses and granaries. We all know what depression, distress and general financial disaster such a surplus of products not needed by consumption is sure to entail.

Then the proposition is a sound one that access to the open markets of the world for the manufactures of the country is essential to the continuance of our prosperity. The existing tariff is a tax upon consumption and is substantially a per capita tax, and therefore pressed with peculiar severity upon the working classes. It produces \$150,000,000 annually more than is needed for national expenditure, and to that extent imposes an unnecessary burden upon the productive energies of the people. Every pound of raw material imported free will enable us to export an additional quantity of our own materials, and in this way the markets for these materials and area for the employment of labor will be greatly and steadily enlarged.

An abolition of duty on raw materials will enable the United States to make a corresponding reduction in the duties imposed on the manufactured products of which they are component parts. A tariff designed to produce an adequate revenue on the average of years will give all the protection which American industry needs. The laboring classes have nothing to expect or to gain from protective tariffs, but have everything to gain by removing every possible obstruction to the extensive business imposed by the existing tariff, and by the removal of taxes upon what they might consume, and by a transfer of the burdens of government so far as might be practicable from those who actually produce the wealth to those who own the fixed capital of the country and are the consumers of luxuries.

There should be no delay in revising the present tariff. If good harvests be secured abroad, our own country will have a surplus of food; prices will fall, and the wages will be reduced. All this will result in strikes and lock-outs; railroad development will cease; there will be a dearth of employment, and the experience of 1873 and '79 will be repeated. And when the era of a better governed trade shall be reached it will probably be on such conditions as will deprive the present generation of workmen of all its benefits. Hence the necessity for prompt and intelligent action in revising our present tariff exists.

The anti-Chinese bill failed of passage over the veto by a vote of 29 yeas to 21 nays. The twenty-nine who voted for it on its passage voted to pass it over the veto, and the fifteen who voted against it were recruited by the addition of six more Republicans. The bill failing to receive the necessary two-thirds of those voting was killed. Two new bills have been introduced in the Senate—one by Senator Miller and the other by Senator Farley. Mr. Miller's bill does not differ from the one lost by the veto save that the period of suspension is put at ten instead of twenty years. In the meantime according to the San Francisco Bulletin "The Chinese are pouring in at the rate of a couple of thousand a week. Every old hulk in the Pacific has been chartered to convey them. An immense mass is waiting on the opposite shore for transportation. The Chinese can get here for ten or fifteen dollars, while the European immigrant cannot make the trip much under \$157." The most exasperating part of the business, says the same journal, is the complete ignorance of some of the chief officers. They think they know more about the question than the people who have been intensely studying it for a quarter of a century. We could have stood anything, perhaps, but the bit of blarney in the veto message about our magnificent harbor and that sort of thing. That was a little too much.

WHO VETOED THE BILL.

With his veto message the President sent to the Senate the following memorandum which was prepared by the Chinese Minister at Washington, and which embraces his objections to several features of the bill:

First—The time fixed in the bill, namely, twenty years, is unreasonable. The language of Article 1, that laborers shall not be absolutely prohibited from coming to the United States, and that the "suspension" shall be reasonable, as well as the negotiations indicate that a brief period was intended. Total prohibition of immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States for twenty years would, in my opinion, be unreasonable and would be a violation of the meaning and intent of the treaty.

Second—In conclusion of "skilled labor" in bill in addition to words and intent of treaty. It will act with harshness upon the class of Chinese merchants entitled to admission to the United States under the terms of the treaty, such as shoe merchants and cigar manufacturers, merchants of Chinese goods. They sell goods at their place of business, and to shut out skilled labor would practically shut them out as well, since it would prevent them from carrying on their business in this country. A laundryman who keeps his shop and has a small capital with which to prosecute his trade, cannot, in any just sense, be included in the class of laborers, and a merchant tailor comes in the same category.

Third—The clauses of the bill relating to registration and passports are vexatious discriminations against Chinese residents and immigrants, when Article II provides explicitly that they shall be entitled to all the privileges conceded to the subjects of the most favored nation. The execution of these provisions of the bill will cause irritation, and in case of a loss of passports or certificates of registration, Chinese residents entitled to remain may be forcibly expelled from the country.

Fourth—If the bill becomes a law it will leave the impression in China that its government has strangely misunderstood the character of the treaty, or that Congress has violated some of its provisions, and this will tend to prejudice the intelligent class against the United States government and their people, whom they now greatly admire and respect.

Fifth—There is no provision in the bill for transit across the United States of Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries. Large numbers of Chinese live in Cuba and Peru, and other countries, who cannot return home without crossing the territory of the United States or touching at San Francisco. To deny this privilege, it seems to me, is a violation of international law and the comity of nations, and if the bill becomes a law it will, in this respect, result in great hardship to many thousands of innocent Chinese in foreign countries.

In commenting upon this memorandum the San Francisco Bulletin says: "Any person who will take the trouble to compare the memorandum of the Chinese Ambassador with the veto message, will find that the veto is nothing but an amplification of the memorandum. There are five points in the memorandum, viz: (1) unreasonableness of twenty years' exclusion; (2) that the exclusion of the treaty does not apply to artisans; (3) that passports and registration for Chinese are inadmissible; (4) that the bill would endanger our relations with China; and (5) that it shuts out the Chinese in Cuba from returning home through the United States. These are precisely the five points of the veto, with the single exception of the second; upon that, after many readings, we cannot find out how the President stands. As a matter of fact, the successor of Chen Lan Pin at Washington vetoed the bill passed by Congress to suspend Chinese immigration. President Arthur performed only the subordinate part of clerk. He merely repeated all that the Chinese Ambassador presented in a more extended form. There is nothing in the memorandum that is not in the message, down to the half truth about the coolie pens in Cuba, who were not transported to that island via the United States, but in regular slave ships around the Horn. There is no more in the message than there is in the memorandum.

It is not overstating the case at all that for the time being a red-buttoned Mandarin is discharging the functions of President of these United States, and in that capacity has coarsely rebuked the American Congress for a law displeasing to him, which it had the temerity to pass. This is a new and startling apparition in our politics. We appear to be annexed to the dominions of the Brother of the Sun and Moon."

It is said that Mr. Frank Page, who had charge of the Chinese bill in the House, expresses no opinion on the President's veto of that measure. While all the Pacific coast representatives were loud in their denunciations of Mr. Arthur's act Page had not a word to say. Some of our California exchanges do not compliment Mr. Page on his silence at this juncture.

Mr. Gardner, representing Minnesota capitalists, was sent to the diggings to report. He was in the camp less than two weeks when he purchased for the company an interest in five or six leuds, contracted for 100,000 feet of lumber, paying \$500 each in advance, to secure the lumber purchase, and skipped out for Chicago, where he bought a twenty-stamp silver mill, which is now in Bismark, awaiting river transportation.

A Montana Probate Judge, who wintered in New York City under the medical care of Dr. Ben Kingsbury, pulled down 200 pounds avoirdupois on his return home.

AN UNDISCOVERING REPORT.

Our Republican friends sometimes grow very facetious in charging that liquor drinking is a common pastime with Democrats. All Democrats, they say, drink, and most Democrats drink a great deal. Nine-tenths of the liquor made in the United States finds its way down Democratic throats, and nine-tenths of the revenue on spirits paid into the Treasury comes out of Democratic pockets. Republicans do not drink intoxicating liquors. The fire, frenzy and concentrated wickedness of the article antagonize the exalted serenity and purity of the rank and file of the party and, therefore, they not only eschew it but abhor it. They indulge in nothing stronger than ginger pop and root beer. Hence, it is claimed, the communities that cast steady and unvarying Republican majorities are noted for their sobriety, high morality, decorousness and general exemption from the vices and ills which affect those whose indulgences are not bounded by pop and root beer. The people have heard so much of this kind of talk that they are half disposed to believe it; and accept as an established fact that whisky drinking is a part of the teachings of the Democratic party. We do not recollect of hearing an explanation of this singular state of affairs, nor do we think one could be given if it were attempted. It has been iterated and reiterated that Democrats love whisky until it has become an axiom that very many good Republicans dare not dispute. But the lately issued census reports will undoubtedly correct this as well as many other equally reliable assumptions. They show the fact that Republican States invariably support more saloons per capita than Democratic States. This will be shocking news to those who have been led to believe that a Democrat is only another name for a toper, but the fact, nevertheless, remains the same. The figures are puzzling and calculated to destroy our confidence in the infallibility of traditions. They show that after all Republicans and not Democrats are the whisky drinkers.

For instance, Kansas is a Republican teetotal State. Not a drop of liquor is drunk in Kansas from one year to another. She has stringent liquor laws, and no one dares violate them in the face of its Republican officers. And yet, the statistics of the internal revenue bureau for last year return 1,132 licensed saloons for the sale of spirits in Kansas—a greater number than is returned for South Carolina, which is Democratic, and wholly given up to liquor drinking. There is one dram shop in Kansas to every 877 persons, and in South Carolina one to every 519 persons. Then again, there is the Republican and teetotal State of Maine, where the people have had no knowledge of the taste, smell and color of liquor for the past ten years, yet the official reports credit Maine with one saloon for every 791 inhabitants. Then there is Massachusetts—stead old Massachusetts—which discredited whiskey and Democrats long ago, that comes to the front with one saloon for every 245 inhabitants, while Democratic Arkansas has only one for every 558 inhabitants. Rhode Island has twice as many in proportion to population as Georgia, the figures showing one saloon for every 256 souls in the former to one to every 612 in the latter. Kentucky, the home of good old bourbon, where it is generally supposed every good Democrat goes to bed with a bottle under his pillow, manages to get along with one saloon to every 438 souls, while Republican Ohio, just across the river must have one saloon to every 223 inhabitants to supply their thirsty throats. Of course there must be something wrong in these figures since they upset the pleasant theory of our latter-day Republicans, and if the Commissioner of Internal Revenue does not go immediately to work and revise them there will be loud calls for his removal. A man who has the temerity to permit such an insufferably defamatory document to go out of his office should be called to a strict account by his party. The figures it contains will destroy a time-honored and, to some, a happy delusion.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

The Democratic Central Committee of this city met last Monday evening and took preliminary steps toward the holding of a City Democratic Convention at which a candidate for Mayor and four candidates for Aldermen will be nominated. The Committee very wisely refrained from following in the footsteps of the Republican Central Committee in issuing "A Rousing Address to the Voters of the Silver City." It recognized the fact that the intelligent citizens of Butte are more interested in securing the services of good men to fill the city offices than in reading fretful tirades directed against those now occupying them. The officers of Mayor and Aldermen are thankless ones at the best, and it is almost impossible to prevail upon any one of our many good men here to accept either position. If he accept and serve it is at a sacrifice of his time and personal interest which he can ill afford to lose. But when we come to add to this sacrifice of time and interest the maledictions of a few peevish partisans put forth in "rousing" addresses, there will be found

WHAT NEXT TO DO.

The San Francisco Chronicle concludes a very sensible article on the veto message in the following words: "Failing in this"—the new bill introduced by Senator Miller—"or should the New England Senatorial philosophers and the railway corporations again prevail on the President to veto it, the next step in order will be for the respective Pacific States which are receiving this step-motherly treatment to consider what they can do for themselves in the premises; always, of course, acting within the provisions of the Constitution. We are a million strong on this coast. We are all united in opinion on this subject. We regard this immigration as an unmixed evil. We know we are right, and we have only to resolve that the nuisance shall be abated to secure that end. We cannot follow the example of the pious Puritans of Boston, by throwing our nuisance into the sea as they did the tea of step-mother England; for that would involve murder and civil war. We cannot levy and collect a State head tax on the immigrants before their landing, for that matter has been settled by the Supreme Court against the State of New York in a recent case. We cannot drive them out of the State by force of arms, nor prevent their landing, nor subject them to crucifixes; for these would stain our civilization and lower us in the estimation of mankind.

What, then, can we do? We can tax their polls and their business. We can exclude them from all public institutions. We can place their lepers in perpetual quarantine and compel them to pay the cost of their keeping. We can utilize their convicts by working them in the streets and sewers. We cannot prohibit individuals and corporations from employing them, but in various ways we can make it hot and inconvenient for the employers, and by a prudent molding of public opinion, keep all such from political office. We can reach them by strenuous vagrant laws, sanitary ordinances and regulations relating to health and the strange diseases they bring with them. By these and other expedients, if Congress denies us justice, we can manage in time to make the coolie situation so uncomfortable in California that they will be glad to migrate eastward, where the sentimentalists appear to be standing with open arms to receive them in the name of "the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man."

In the Old Times.

In the early days of Missouri a man was tried and convicted of stealing a horse. The court sentenced him to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. An acquaintance meeting him shortly after he was punished and discharged asked how he came out.

"First-rate," was the prompt reply, "whipped and cleared."

A thief in a California miners' camp had once a similar experience. In the early days of mining everyone was too well off to steal, and the miners kept their sacks of gold dust in their tents. But as gold became more difficult to find, lazy fellows thought it better to steal than to dig.

One day a well-dressed fellow stole some gold from a miner, and, mounted on a swift horse, fled from the camp. He was followed, arrested, tried before a magistrate appointed by the miners, and very promptly convicted. The grim humor of a mining community shone in the sentence. "The court thinks," said the magistrate, "that you should return the gold to its owner."

"The fine, thinking he was to be let off easily, at once handed it over. Then the court pleasantly suggested that it would be right for the thief to pay the costs of the trial."

He made no objection to this judgment, and promptly handed out two ounces—\$32—of gold dust, the amount of the costs.

"Now," said the magistrate, with the utmost blandness, "there is another part of the sentence of this court that has not yet been mentioned, and that is that you receive thirty-nine lashes on your bare back, well laid on." The thief was "whipped and cleared." —Frothingham.

Uncle Jimmiedom of the Hill is well acquainted with the facts of the above occurrence, and was present during the affair. Uncle Jim adds a new phase to the story. He says that the thief was a good-for-nothing fellow who had become dissolute and reckless. It was the determination of the miners to hang him, but Uncle Johnny, knowing that the man had a wife and family in the East, plead this, and, assisting upon giving him a chance, secured the lashes for him instead of the hanging. After being whipped the fellow, according to Uncle Jimmiedom, grew steady, supporting himself an outfit and went to prospect a claim which yielded him over \$25,000. He went back to his family and became a worthy man. This shows that adversity the darkest sometimes is always best to give your fellow-man a chance. Uncle Jimmiedom says it was the whipping that made a man of the fellow.—Euby Hill Mining News.

GRAND BALL



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COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION. THOS. WARREN, W. PEARSON, J. McANULTY, J. McANULTY.

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