

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1902.

OUR NEW CITY OFFICIALS.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, is at the Arkansas Hot Springs. His family is now with him. It is said he has no hopes of recovery, and seems much depressed in spirits.

Dorsey cannot be found. He and Howgate are probably in some safe retreat comparing the relative merits of star routes and signal service bureaus as money making agencies.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. A planter in Mississippi whose land was overflowed by the recent flood in that section says the deposit of fertilizing sediment upon it is worth five dollars an acre to him.

No bodies of men have denounced the assassinations in Dublin with more earnestness than the Land Leaguers throughout the United States. All have passed resolutions couched in the bitterest language expressing their abhorrence of the act, and many of them have offered rewards for the apprehension of the murderers.

A law has been recently passed by the New York Legislature which provides that on the trial of capital offenses, crimes involving a liability to imprisonment for life, the right to make the closing argument to the jury, immediately before the judge's charge, shall belong to the counsel for the defendant, instead of the prosecution, as heretofore.

The New York Truth says: "Although the State Department denies that there is any intention of recalling Minister Lowell, it is the belief in Washington that the denial is only diplomatic. We have no faith in any respect in diplomatic lying. Minister Lowell ought to be recalled, and Secretary Frelinghuysen should have the courage to acknowledge that his recall will take place. The country demands it, and in such a case the plain truth is better than diplomatic subterfuge."

This is what the Springfield Republican (Ind.) says of the Maine statesman: Mr. Blaine has now reached a time of life when political ambition cools. He has already launched sons in public waters. He has filled all the national offices, short of the Presidency, which could come to a man of his training. He has had high honors and distinguished confidences, he has had more applause than deliberate approval; he has awakened more enthusiasm than respect; his opinions have been wont to make a sensation rather than carry conviction. His career henceforth is likely to be spent in the elegant leisure of a retired statesman.

The Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal which is viewing the Apache Indian outrages at short range, thinks that the Indian problem, in order to bring it to a successful solution, must be treated just as all other questions of national importance are treated. It must be separated and isolated completely from the sentimentality and humanitarian ideas which have hitherto governed in its consideration and allopathic doses of practical common sense be infused into the methods of treatment. On the humanitarian principles by fine spun theories and specious methods of reasoning we may weave an apparently very plausible solution of the difficulties by which this question is surrounded, but the illusion is instantly dispelled on an attempt to make a practical application.

The news brought by the wires last night concerning the Pennsylvania Republican Convention confirms the opinion of the MINER that Mr. Cameron's bargain with a few of the lesser lights of the Independents of that State would not capture the rank and file of that organization. On the contrary, the breach between the Independents and the Stewart Republicans is widening, and now we have the statement of Senator Mitchell that he will not support the Cameron ticket and that the Independents will nominate a State ticket on the 24th inst. The people of Pennsylvania have had enough of Boss Cameron's rule, and with the better element of the Republican party of that State will now free themselves from his yoke. As the situation now appears, the prospects of the Stalwarts for electing their State ticket are not encouraging to them. It is quite possible the Democrats will carry the election in that State this fall.

An exchange says a little incident in the senatorial career of Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, makes it easily understood why the Peruvian scheme caught his eye. A year or two ago he introduced in the senate a bill compared with which the guano project was childishly simple and feasible. It was nothing more or less than a measure to promote the agricultural regions of the polar regions. It provided that the Secretary of War should be authorized to appoint the American members of a commission to conduct a survey with the view of ascertaining the practicability of turning the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico upward through the Mississippi, thence by way of the canal to the great lakes and through these lakes and the St. Lawrence to the shores of Labrador. With such a passionate solicitude on the Senator's part for the physical structure of the earth's surface, who can wonder that his heart bled for the safety of the guano and nitrate deposits which nature had given to poor, oppressed Peru?

It is with a pardonable degree of pride the MINER notes the very excellent selections made by Mayor Owsley of the gentlemen to fill the office within his gift. It is no disparagement of their predecessors or to those who failed to be nominated to say that no better selections could have been made. They are gentlemen who are well known in the community and are recognized as honest, intelligent, energetic citizens whose interests are intimately identified with those of the city and who will, as far as lies in their power, exercise their trust for the welfare and prosperity of Butte and for the promotion of the general good. But it may be as well for us all to recognize, in the outset, a certain, simple fact and that is that Butte is essentially a mining city whose conditions, at the best, are quite different from those built upon the agriculture of the surrounding country or upon the commerce of the sea. It must be also remembered that Butte is a young, vigorous, growing city with, so to speak, its rough every-day working clothes on, and it cannot be expected that its streets and sidewalks can be kept in that immaculate cleanliness and order that are characteristic of those older cities which have put on their holiday attire and have little else to do than to brush and keep it bright. There is not a street nor a block in the city that will not witness during the present season the tearing down of old wooden buildings and the erection of fine brick or stone structures in their stead. The progress of these improvements will be necessarily accompanied by more or less obstructions on the sidewalks, and consequent inconvenience to pedestrians. So that if the city does not at all places and during the entire year present that evenness of surface, harmony of parts and rounded beauty so pleasing to the Ocular Wildes of the West, the omission must be ascribed to the proper cause.

While these conditions attendant upon the growth of the city preclude the possibility of establishing thorough order throughout its limits, still there is much, very much, to which the attention of our new city officials may be profitably turned. Like all mining camps there is an unruly, rough element to be kept under control; there are serious nuisances that continually crop out here and there which must be abated; there are filthy alleys to be cleaned and to be kept clean; precautions must be taken to preserve the city from infectious disease and, as far as possible, the streets and sidewalks must be made to conform to the requirements of convenience and safety. To attend to these matters the city is extremely fortunate in securing the services of efficient men. The City Marshal is a gentleman who is peculiarly fitted for the position and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction in the performance of his onerous and sometimes disagreeable duties.

The Police Magistrate has made an enviable record as an officer of justice and commands the confidence of the entire community. The city attorney is a gentleman of undoubted ability and having had ample experience in the line of his duties as attorney of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, he will bring to the discharge of his present position a thorough knowledge of their requirements. The city Treasurer has earned an enviable reputation as an efficient Marshal, and will not disappoint his friends in the discharge of his present official duties. Above all is the watchful eye of Mayor Owsley in whom all have the most implicit confidence, and in whom it may be safely asserted none will be disappointed.

Working in harmony with these officials is the Council composed of some of the best citizens of Butte whose interests are best subserved by advancing those of the city. We predict a satisfactory administration of our municipal affairs for the ensuing year and, with the hearty cooperation of our citizens, one that will prove beneficial to all.

A convention was recently held at Sacramento, California, by representatives from several of the interior agricultural counties of that State, to take into consideration the "slicekens" problem. A series of resolutions was adopted declaring that the counties represented had no contest with quartz and drift miners, as the debris from their works cuts no figure in choking up the river channels; neither did they have any contest with hydraulic miners who take care of their own debris, but that the "political party that does not recognize the just principle that every man must so use his own as not to injure his neighbor, is not worthy the support of the people." This resolution, says the San Francisco Bulletin, "emanating from a convention of so many important counties, makes what is known as 'slicekens' fairly and squarely an issue in the coming election." The same journal holds that no political party in that State can go into the field without a declaration on the subject that will be satisfactory to the seven populous counties which were represented in the convention referred to. The slicekens question is a very grave one in that State, and next to the Chinese question has attracted more of the attention of its taxpayers than any other that has been

brought before the people for several years past. A large number of the members of the next legislature of California will be elected upon the "slicekens" issue, and though they may not be able to control legislation upon that subject, there will be a sufficient number to hold the balance of power, and by allying themselves with the promoters of certain selfish schemes may effect the passage of measures which may not prove of the greatest advantage to the State.

A SCARE IN THE SENATE.

Washington correspondents were promised a toothsome sensation when Senator Windom gave notice that he would call for a committee to investigate the doings of a certain alleged Whiskey Ring, but it seems they will be disappointed for the simple reason there is really nothing to investigate. The bill which was introduced in the Senate some time ago to extend the bonded period of whiskey and to permit its release from bond for purposes of sale before the tax was paid, was introduced in good faith and commanded a large and sincere support. But the measure was attacked by a New York paper and some of the members of the Senate remembering the damnable disclosures made in the investigation of a whiskey ring formed under Grant's administration, took fright and wanted an investigating committee to inquire into the matter, but a night or two of sleep and a more careful inspection of the provisions of the bill cooled their ardor, and convinced them there was nothing in it to cause alarm. It seems, however, that while the bill itself is all right, the means taken to influence its passage through congress is subject to criticism. It has transpired money was raised among large whiskey dealers, before the bill was under fair headway, for meeting what lobbyists are pleased to term, the legitimate expenses of its advocacy. This money which did not amount in the aggregate to over \$2,500 was placed in the hands of a Mr. Atherton. Another assessment upon the whiskey dealers was levied, under apprehension of stronger opposition to the bill than had at first been anticipated. This latter money was intrusted to Colonel Moulton, a brother-in-law of General Sherman, who went to Washington with it as counsel, but finding no ground for apprehension and consequently no use to which he could legitimately apply it in the interests of his clients, returned to Cincinnati and restored the amounts to their owners. Since then the whiskey men have been represented only by the regular counsel of their association and by whom arguments have been submitted to the proper committee in the usual form. These are the bottom facts of the matter which have been distorted by some sun-loving wag in such a skillful manner as to sorely exercise a few of the grave representatives of sovereign States. It is well enough to clear the air around Washington occasionally of the foulness with which it seems weighted and if, in all cases where money was used to corrupt members, specific charges to that effect were made, the social and political atmosphere would be more wholesome. And if in the operation a blackmailer or a briber were uncovered society there would be benefited and the ends of justice subserved. A few more scares of the kind mentioned may also result in deterring many a rogue with more money than brains from approaching the people's representatives for the purpose of bribing them to support dishonest measures. But we may look for the millennium when all attempts at bribery shall cease.

TRIAL OF THE MALLEY BROTHERS.

The trial of the Malley brothers for the murder of Jennie Cramer has, says the New York World, gone on far enough to develop the theory of the prosecution and to explain the curious counts in the indictment, which includes the charge of killing by shocks by brutal treatment and by means unknown as well as by poisoning. The evidence put in by the prosecution is evidently to be entirely presumptive evidence. Its theory is that James Malley his brother and Blanche Douglas entered into a conspiracy to ruin Jennie Cramer at all hazards to her and to themselves, and that in carrying out this conspiracy they perpetrated a felony which occasioned death and, whether they had or had not a deliberate intention to kill, made them legally murderers. That in this conspiracy the woman Douglas played the part of a decoy. That everything in their joint movements excludes the presumption of innocence. That the facts attending the discovery of the body and its condition when medically examined prove the conspiracy to have been carried out. That the facts developed by the post-mortem forbid the supposition either of death by drowning or of suicide, and that inasmuch as the victim was last seen alive in the company of the conspirators, the presumption of the law makes them chargeable with her death, unless in their behalf and by facts now unknown to the prosecution the defense can show that she was last seen alive out of their company. The testimony of Mrs. Cramer, the mother of the unfortunate girl, develops

the fact that her daughter willfully disobeyed her wishes, amounting to a command, in associating with the woman Douglas and the Malleys. She kept late hours in their company away from home and otherwise acted contrary to the known wishes of her mother. While this conduct on the part of the poor unfortunate does not, in the least, palliate the horrid crime of which she was the victim, it affords a lesson which many parents and daughters may read with profit. Fast society may yield momentary pleasures to the young and thoughtless but it frequently entails upon its devotees the sting of death. Its penalties are no less destructive to the pure and noble because they are inflicted within the precincts of a so-called charming circle of friends. Dishonor is dishonor whether gained in the halls of fashion or within the most degraded sinks of iniquity. It leaves as dark and damning a spot upon the accomplished belle as upon the ignorant boor and casts the fairest and loveliest to the same level where it leaves the homely and deformed. In the case of poor Jennie Cramer we have the untold story of thousands of other young girls who have left a happy home, a mother's care, and a sister's love, never to return. Their memories are treasured and kept green around the hearthstones of their old homes, but their fate is shrouded in a mystery which the undying love of broken hearted parents have failed to penetrate. When the dark waters shall yield up their dead and the story of their victims read it will be found that disobedience to parental commands and the unhalloved pleasures of "fast society" have led them to hide beneath the flowing tide that which the world never forgives—dishonor.

NOT IN WANT.

The many friends of Captain Howgate, will be pleased to know that that somewhat eccentric but brilliant Republican financier is not in want. The following from a Washington special to the Chicago Inter Ocean settles that question.

A friend of Captain Howgate and family told to-day some things that throw discredit upon the alleged letter received from him asking for money, or at least the assertion that he was in need of funds. This person says that Howgate placed a large sum in the hands of Nellie Burrill when he was first apprehended, and she has it yet beyond question. It is not to be supposed that she allowed him to go away penniless, although she has probably not communicated with him since his first flight. It was supposed at first that she had gone with him, but she was seen on the streets in Washington this week and as she must know that she is shadowed, she will not go near the runaway yet. This person holds the opinion that the request for the money was genuine, perhaps, on the grounds that the Captain wanted now to have returned to him some of the money with which he accommodated a great many when he had plenty, being of an extremely liberal disposition, and refusing no appeal for aid or favor from his friends. It is said that there are a great many persons here who owe much to his generosity, and this letter may have been put out simply as a notice to all such that the favor might now be reciprocated. No faith is put in the claim that he will appear for trial when he is wanted in court. His family is not in want. A friend is paying the expenses of his daughter at Vassar and his wife makes a fair living by renting furnished rooms at the Thirteenth-street house, for which of course, she pays no rent. Army officers rent the rooms, and they yield Mrs. Howgate about \$125 a month. It is believed by the family friend above quoted that the Captain does not want to spend the money he has left with Nellie Burrill until they can quit the country and spend it together.

The stolen bible has been returned to the Senate and that body is happy again.

The arrears of rent in Ireland are estimated at \$20,000,000. It may cost hundreds of valuable lives to collect it.

Mr. Chaney Harbour is the authorized agent of the MINER to solicit and receive for subscriptions and job work.

If Dorsey cannot be found it is understood the National Republican Committee will tender the Secretaryship of that body to Captain Howgate.

American Beauties.

American beauty, says a London correspondent, is at a premium this season, and I don't wonder. I can pick out fifty women in New York to-day who are more beautiful than Mrs. Langtry in face and form, and go her odds on her creamy complexion. American girls are not afraid of her or the other professional beauties. They stand a better chance of being presented at court and introduced generally now than a few years ago, through the number of American girls who have married English titles, Lady Bentick, Lady Churchhill, Mrs. Paret, Lady Mandeville, Lady Angless, and many others whom I do not recall just now, were all American girls once if they are English ladies now, and they delight in giving their pretty countrywomen an introduction, as it reflects much credit on them as their debutantes. The result is, that more of our girls are contracting English connections than ever before, and it is very gratifying, because it helps on the movement among the young men of New York to ape the English snob and cultivate his effishness. They have better facilities for observation and are improving so rapidly that the number of young men who wear bob-tail coats, bell-crown hats and trousers so tight as to almost prevent the wearer from sitting down, is increasing daily. Quite a number are now able to wear the single glass in one eye from ten to twelve minutes, and there are several who can drive tandem up the avenue, without being upset more than twice.

Young Virginians.

In Texas I saw many young men from Virginia, some of the best families there, intelligent and of excellent character generally. In conversation with one of them I told him that I had been recently looking about his native State, and that it seemed to me that all energetic young Virginians were needed at home, and that there was abundant opportunity and reward for labor there; and I asked if he liked the life in Texas better than work in Virginia. He said he did not, but that it was not yet the fashion for young Virginians of good family to engage in hard, rough work near their homes on the Old Dominion. "It would not do for me to work by the month there for such wages as are paid here. It would be to much of an affliction for my family, and I should lose caste with my lady friends. If a man has no money he cannot begin in Virginia, because he would be classed with the poor whites and negroes, with whom his work and circumstances would bring him into competition. But he can come out here and 'rough it,' and if he has no money he can work by the month at herding or driving teams till he gets a start." I suppose this is true, for I heard the same thing often in various places in Texas, and in Virginia and Tennessee the parents of many of these young men gave the same reason for the emigration of their sons to Texas. Perhaps these reasons would be equally potent with everybody, but at any rate I could see that many young men in the Southwest work harder and live in far rougher and more uncomfortable ways than would be necessary in the older States, and that they do not make so much money as they might there. There is, apparently, as much emigration from Texas, too, as from any other Southern State. The talk is everywhere of "better country than this" in Mexico and New Mexico, and one soon receives the impression that nobody is entitled or is at all certain of remaining very long even in Texas. I found in every part of the South a decided and extensive movement of the agricultural class, both white and colored, towards the Southwest and West. In many cases the principal reason for this movement, so far as I could discover, is the improvement which is taking place in the older regions of the South. When "the new order of things" begins to manifest itself in a Southern community there are many persons of the poorer classes who feel repelled rather than attracted by the indications of approaching change, and in their restlessness and discontent they leave their old homes, hoping to find more congenial conditions in newer and more sparsely-populated regions. Many of these persons depend only in part upon agriculture for their subsistence. They obtain some portion of their living by hunting and fishing, and these occupations are much more to their taste than steady work of any kind. These emigrants often say: "It's agoin' to cost too much to live hyar;" and they are, undoubtedly correct in this conclusion. It will certainly require more money and more labor to live under the improved condition in the new South than have been hitherto necessary under the old order of things, and many Southern men of the classes referred to are not rightly enough that for them the improvement and progress promised by the signs of the times are not likely to bring an increase of happiness.—The Atlantic for May.

POPULAR PHRASES.

- How the Following are Said to Have Originated. "There's Millions in It."—From Mark Twain's novel, The Gilded Age. "You Bet Your Boots."—Originated in New York among the boot-blacks. "By a Large Majority."—Originated in Woolf's play of the "Almighty, Dollar." "Ways that are Dark and Tricks that are Vain."—From Bret Harte's Poem, The Heathen Chinee. "To Hell Across Lots."—This decidedly slangy expression was originated by the Mormon president, the late Brigham Young. "The Regular Lum Tum Propah Capah."—Involved from the intellectual true inwardness of Archy Gordon, feuilletonist and journalist of New York City. "Where it Would Do the Most Good."—This phrase, now a proverbialism, came from Oakes Ames, when speaking of the placing of credit mobilier stock. "To Go to the Bad."—This expression is arrived at by slightly twisting the words in *pejus ruce*, used by the Latin author Virgil, and from which it no doubt originated. "Syksee, Take the Butt."—This phrase, which was popular several years ago, had its origin in an expression by Frank Chantreaux as Mose, in Life in New York, a once very popular play. "Step Down and Out."—This expression is attributed to Henry Ward Beecher, who used it when publicly accused of unwarranted intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, as indicative of his willingness to leave Plymouth Church should his congregation demand his resignation. "What a Monstrous Tail Our Cat Has Got."—A derisive expression applied sometimes by envious people to their more pretentious neighbors and acquaintances. It originated in act II, scene I, of the play "The Dragon of Wautley," by Henry Carey, a humorist poet, contemporaneous with Matthew Prior, Jonathan Swift and other well known writers.—St. Louis (Star-Democrat). ODESSA, May 12.—Seven thousand Jewish refugees are in Brady. Two hundred arrive every day, while only five hundred leave weekly. Their misery is indescribable. NEW YORK, May 12.—John Bowman, Arthur Young and Alex. Thomson have been arrested for complicity in robbing the delivery box of the Merchants' National Bank of \$4,707 in paper, on the 6th inst. LIVERPOOL, May 12.—John Brown, of Edinburg, the well known author, is dead. WASHINGTON, May 11.—The War Department has almost completed negotiations with the Mexican authorities with the view of allowing troops of either government while in close pursuit of hostile Indians to cross the border line.

An Address from the Irish American Brotherhood.

New York, May 11.—A special dispatch from Dublin says the following proclamation has been issued by the Irish Republican Brotherhood: "GOD SAVE IRELAND!" DUBLIN, May 11. An there seems to exist a grave misunderstanding as to the aim and scope of the late executions at Dublin, we, the executive of the Irish Republican Brotherhood hereby request all the addresses to withhold their opinion of this matter for the present, and refrain from any expression of sympathy at public meetings which tend to humiliate Ireland, and give aid and comfort to England. As to the monster Burial he had perpetrated for many years of his conserved death a thousand times and had descended to Lord F. Cavendish, a Patriot, who hanged the gallant and heroic, because he would not betray his country. His very name stinks in the nostrils of the Irish people by the iniquities of his brother, Lord Hartington, and the wholesale evictions, thereby driving thousands of rightful owners of the soil to the poor house, death and exile. This organization has tolerated the vagaries of Parnell and his safe treason-mongers until he has filled the bastions of our country with the victims of his useless parliamentary agitation, which left twenty thousand people homeless last year and drove millions of our people to exile. This ceases to be harmless when a truce is made by which he himself and his friends are allowed to go free, while eighty of Ireland's bravest sons are left to languish in prison to be exiled or assassinated, and these men who by their so-called outrages, have opened the prison doors to Parnell and his friends. If England really wished to deal fairly by Ireland, why not issue a general amnesty by which the prison doors would be opened and thousands of our exiled brethren who now pine in foreign lands, could return in safety and honor? Instead of this Gladstone sends emissaries to the venerated head of the Catholic Church, who by lies and false representations, have deprived thousands of our poor, persecuted brethren of the comforts of religion by turning our altars into political platforms. Let us ask the people of Ireland, are there no classes of the people of Ireland to be considered except the farmers, and of what avail will it be to Ireland in this selfish class is firmly rooted in the soil and becomes thoroughly loyal to England? We ask our friends in America to ponder upon our desperate circumstances. We think of the brave and honorable people driven to despair by witnessing the bosoms of our women torn open by the bayonets of English mercenaries, and our children of tender years shot down on the highways, while our wails of anguish are stifled in blood. We are convinced that no true prosperity can exist in Ireland as long as England possesses her custom house, thereby allowing her manufactures to pass into Ireland duty free, thereby leaving Irish mechanics unemployed, and the enormous war tribute exacted by England taking away the produce of the land; and thereby forcing the Irish people to starve. Now, furthermore, we call upon all our brethren in America, particularly advanced Nationalists, to aid by every means within their power, the men who have carried out this execution, and we hereby further declare they deserve well of their country. By order of the Executive of the I. R. B. More Inundations. NEW ALBANY, May 12.—Heavy and continuous rains of the last few days have wrought destruction along the valleys of White and Madison rivers. The entire country in the valleys of these rivers is inundated, and the farmers in Jackson, Lawrence and Morgan counties are heavy losers. Fifteen miles of the track of the Boston and Maine gauge railway is washed out, and the fencing has been carried away in some places the entire crop has been destroyed. BLOOMINGTON, May 12.—Gossipy Devine, who murdered Aaron Gossipy Devine, was hanged to-day at Clinton, Ill. Produce Market Report. BUTTE, M. T., May 12, 1892. The following are the wholesale prices paid by merchants and jobbers for the commodities enumerated, as received from the wagon. Prices are weekly corrected every Saturday. Flour, Raily Valley, XXXX, \$5.75 per cwt. Mill Creek, XXXX, \$5.75 per cwt. Mill Creek, New Process, \$12.50. Gallatin, \$8.75 per cwt. Union Mills, New Process, Grain of the Valley, \$3.00. Union Mills XXXX, \$5.75. Utah Common, \$5.75. Utah Choice, \$5.00. Graham, \$4.00. Wheat per lb., 21 cts. for hard. Oats, \$2.75 to 2.85. Butter, per lb., 20 cts. Eggs, per dozen, 25 cts. Corn Meal, 3c. Beef, on foot, 8 cts. Beets, 3 cts. per lb. Hay per ton, \$25.00. Cheese, 22 cts. Barley, \$2.50 to 2.75 per cwt. Dried beans, Montana, 7 cts. Mutton, 10 cts. Pork, dressed, 15 cts. per lb. Veal, 10 cts. per lb. Chickens, \$9 to \$12 per dozen. Wood, \$7 to \$9. In demand. Rutabagas, 2 cts. per lb. Potatoes, \$1.75 to 2.00 per cwt. Sausage, 15 cts. per lb. Lost, Strayed or Stolen. From the range south of Becker City, M. T., on or about the 1st day of January, 1892, one light bay mare, one year old, weight about 1,200; brand on left side with half circle and red dot in center; halter made of rawhide and no. 6 also pigskin lead. She had when put on a sore sucking out with white star in forehead. A reward of \$100 will be paid for her recovery that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who stole and concealed her. A reward of \$100 will be paid for the recovery of any of the animals from the range, or any will pay \$20 for the return of the same. CHAS. E. CARVER, Becker City, Minn.