

Mr. Channing Barbour to the... of the MINER to collect and receipt for subscriptions and job work.

From February 1, 1881, to November 30th of the same year, the Territory received as proceeds of convict labor the sum of \$472.41.

Some one has struck bonanzas in oil wells in Pennsylvania. Two wells that produce one thousand barrels a day will drive the well from the doors of the fortunate possessor.

It is thought that Sanderson, one of the Star Routes, who was among the first indicted, will turn State's evidence against the ring. If this be so the prosecution will have easy sailing during the trial.

According to the New York Press Arthur's last letter reads as follows: J. C. Newman. Dear Sir: I have concluded to let my washing accumulate during the remaining ten years. Meet me yours, C. ARTHUR.

Shipper proposes to ventilate the Peruvian claim affair through the columns of the press. If "Jacob" does not make it uncomfortably warm for some parties who have testified in the matter, it will be because his pen has lost its cunning.

It now looks as though Brady, Dorsey et al. have a huge contract on their hands in getting away from all the indictments which the Grand Jury at Washington has recently found against them. Their situation, at present, must be an embarrassing if not an interesting one to them.

In case the court in some refusal to grant Giltman another trial, it is said Reed, his attorney, will apply for a commission to inquire into the sanity of his client. He will do this, he says, to save the country the disgrace of hanging a crazy man. It is well Mr. Reed told the country this, for it might be supposed he made the application to save the neck of the assassin.

For the year 1881 the Territory paid \$19,957.96 for the care and maintenance of its insane, and for the same period it expended \$19,244.55 for the support and care of its convicts in the Penitentiary. The estimate or expenditures for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1892, amount to \$28,000. This includes all the costs of carrying on the Territorial government for which it is chargeable.

The color prejudice seems to be as deep rooted in Canada as in any section of the United States. Quite recently a colored man was appointed letter carrier in Toronto and when he presented himself ready for duty at the post-office the other letter carriers, to the number of fifty, refused to work if the colored man was retained. The postmaster assigned the objectionable carrier to other employment until the matter can be settled.

Gallatin county produces more grain than any other county in the Territory. Meagher county leads in number and value of live stock, and in the production of beef and wool; Jefferson county in dairy products, and Silver Bow county ranks first in the production of the precious metals. While Silver Bow is the smallest county in the Territory, containing less than 800 square miles, it is the most populous, and by far the wealthiest county in the Territory.

By the Democrats refusing to vote the Republicans of the House will find themselves powerless to proceed in their programme of ousting Southern Democratic members and seating Republicans in their stead. There are so many Republican members about that the refusal of the Democrats to vote leaves the House without a quorum, and the wires and the Sergeant-at-Arms are now busy gathering in the absentees. When they are brought in the business of creating a larger Republican majority in the House will be proceeded with.

Mr. George Hearst will be a candidate for Governor of California before the Democratic convention which meets in San Jose next month. From the tone of our California exchanges we should judge that Mr. Hearst will be nominated, and if nominated that he will be elected. Mr. Hearst is well known to nearly all West Side "old timers," who would be pleased to see the gentleman succeed in his candidacy for the position which he is so eminently qualified to fill. Mr. Hearst is, we understand largely interested in mining in nearly all the Pacific States and Territories.

The Pennsylvania Greenbackers recently met in Harrisburg and nominated a State ticket. They adopted resolutions which favor the issuing of notes by the Government and making them a legal tender; denounce the monopoly of money by the national banking system; oppose monopolies in transportation and telegraphy; declare that corporations which are the creation of the State shall be governed by the State in the interests of the people; demand the reservation of the public lands in favor of the vast amount now forfeited by the great corporations, for actual settlers; demand such revision of the tariff as shall protect American labor against paupered foreign labor, and that all pay shall be upon the basis of eight hours of labor. None of the candidates can hope to be elected, as the party polled only 15,000 votes last year.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill which provides for the creation of a new department of our Government to be known as the Department of Agriculture. The almost unanimous vote by which it passed that body indicates its popularity throughout the country and that it will meet with little or no opposition in the Senate. It may therefore, be safely assumed the bill will become a law. Among other duties of the department will be those of fostering, protecting and exercising a general supervision over the agrarian interests of the country and of elevating and supporting the dignity of the agriculturalist. To reach these commendable objects a provision was inserted in the bill demanding that the new Secretary must be a practical farmer. Why he should be an experienced farmer while an experienced soldier is not required for the head of the War Department nor a practical swimmer for the Navy Department is not made clear to the average mind. We find no fault with the provision. It is a step in the right direction and should be followed in the selection of the heads of other departments. "Whether the gentleman who framed the bill intended to be particularly careful of the interests of the farmer or whether he indulged in a little sarcasm at the expense of the President's advisers, is not," says the Union Observer, "known, but it is certain the word 'practical' as applied to the future Secretary, is an amusing reflection on the present cabinet. The idea of a 'practical' man being at the head of the Agricultural Department brings to mind a Frellinghuysen grown gray in diplomacy; a Lincoln singled with the fire of battle, a keen-eyed, gaunt old veteran, skilled in the science of war and versed in military history; a Chandler smelling of tar (instead of political jobbery) and bearing on his crest a record of victory in hot naval engagements; a Howe with our postal service at his fingers' ends; a Teller distinguished in the Senate which he had left and an ardent advocate of cleanliness in a department which he knew to be tainted by a vicious Indian policy and a connivance with wholesale robbery of land by railway corporations; a Folger bred as a financier and a Brewster practical enough to see through the blunder of raising a cry of 'fraud' in South Carolina." But as it is so seldom, now-a-days, a man is selected for his peculiar fitness for the position which he is called to fill that a departure of the kind named in the bill will be hailed as a reform in the right direction. A "practical" farmer in the Cabinet with his horny hands, sun-tanned brow and sturdy frame may not add to the aesthetic appearance of that body, but he will bring to it a fund of sound, practical sense, to which at times it seems to be a stranger. Let us have the practical agriculturist in the Cabinet.

A NEW SCHEME.

Since Jules Verne found play for a lively imagination in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," there have been those who have seriously considered the practicability of building and operating a boat upon much the same principles which governed that in which the imaginative French author performed his wonderful voyages. Cigar-shaped boats made to run under and upon water have been talked of and written about until the idea has taken possession of some minds not less imaginative than Mr. Verne's that they may be made to perform quite as marvelous voyages as the one which startled the monsters of the deep under the guidance of the Frenchman's fancy. Among those who, it seems, has indulged in these dreams is a distinguished member of a German Geographical Society who proposes to reach the North Pole in a cigar-shaped boat. Our dispatches do not state whether the boat is to be propelled through the agency of electricity or by steam but it is to be supplied with air by a process which will insure a sufficient quantity of that essential while the boat is under water. It is presumed also that the boat will navigate under the ice when surface sailing is obstructed by that barrier and thus reach the North Pole in spite of ice, wind and weather. While the idea is not altogether an original one it certainly is a daring one and if there can be found fools enough to furnish money to build the boat and other fools to trust their lives in it, we cannot see why the one cannot part with his money and the other with his life upon a wild goose chase in a cigar-shaped boat as well in a vessel of common mould. It is simply a matter of taste.

A new hat, styled "Over the Garden Wall," is essentially the young ladies' hat of the period. It has an enormous brim, to be tilted over the eyes and bent up at the back. It is decorated in the crown, and trimmed round with cascades of flexible lace, a huge cluster of unmounted crimson roses, and two small sunflowers.

Very large handkerchiefs for the shoulders, made of soft white silk, bordered with delicate lace and painted on the broad hem with trails of delicate flowers in water colors will be worn this summer over the pretty dresses of flower-brocaded muslin and satins made with pointed and full panier overdress.

THE TERRITORY.

From the official report of the Territorial Auditor for the fiscal year 1881 several facts of interest to the general reader are made known. Among others it is shown that at the close of that year there were over 450,000 acres of land in the Territory under improvement which were valued at \$3,511,846, and 7,147 town lots valued at \$2,029,772. In the number of acres of improved farming lands Gallatin county leads with 168,721 valued at \$67,523. But improved lands are more valuable in Madison county than in Gallatin, as the former has but 62,000 acres which are valued at \$564,316. Beaverhead stands third and Lewis and Clarke fourth in the value of improved lands. Silver Bow is the ninth on the list claiming only \$176,891 worth of improved lands while Custer, Choteau and Dawson make a still poorer showing. In the value of town lots and improvements thereon Silver Bow leads the list with Lewis and Clarke second; the former being credited with \$1,067,742 and the latter with \$1,041,068. Choteau, Gallatin, Deer Lodge and Missoula follow in the order in which they are named. Madison takes the palm for horseflesh, leading with 10,458, valued at \$246,000.00; Lewis and Clarke leads in mules and asses, credited with 407, valued at \$81,465.00, while Meagher counts the most sheep, having 97,426, valued at \$222,268.00. The Territory boasts of 62,114 horses, 2,297 mules and asses, 250,403 sheep, 232,440 cattle, and 5,247 hogs. Meagher leads in cattle with 65,584, valued at \$1,021,142.00. Choteau, Madison, Gallatin and Beaverhead follow in number in the order named. Deer Lodge returns 2,819 acres of patented mining ground and Meagher county 1,292 acres. The other counties in the Territory make no reports of mining ground patented.

In agricultural and grazing resources Silver Bow county does not excel, but she largely leads any one of her sister counties in mineral resources. The assessed valuation of shares of stock held by her citizens amounts to \$241,726.00. Deer Lodge stands second with \$105,710, and Lewis and Clarke third with \$241,725. In value of merchandise Lewis and Clarke leads with \$617,105 and Silver Bow follows with \$579,068. Silver Bow has over three-fifths of all the capital invested in manufactures in the Territory, there being \$776,850 placed to her credit, while Deer Lodge ranks second with \$50,540, Beaverhead third with \$40,140, and Lewis and Clarke fourth with \$23,350. In the amount of moneys and credits Silver Bow county stands first with \$1,087,445, with Lewis and Clarke second with \$538,008. The total assessment for the year upon all kinds of property in the Territory amounts to \$24,040,808.30, being an increase over the assessment of 1880 of \$5,431,004.30. Silver Bow county stands at the head of the list in taxable property, leading Lewis and Clarke over \$600,000. The rate of taxation in the several counties for the year 1881 was as follows: Silver Bow and Custer, 22 mills on the dollar; Missoula and Jefferson, 21 mill's on the dollar; Beaverhead, Lewis and Clarke and Madison, 18 mills on the dollar; Deer Lodge, 17; Choteau, 16, and Gallatin and Meagher, 14 mills on the dollar. The total indebtedness of the counties March 1, 1881, amounted to \$676,300.72, an increase of indebtedness for the preceding year of \$56,490.80. Silver Bow county is the only county in the Territory out of debt.

Gallatin raises more wheat, barley and oats than any other county in the Territory, Deer Lodge leads in rye, Custer in corn, Missoula in buckwheat, Lewis and Clarke in peas, and Madison in potatoes. In vegetables Jefferson county leads with 606,000 pounds of cabbage, Madison with 280,000 pounds of rutabaga, and 44,000 pounds of turnips. Missoula raises three-fourths of all the onions produced in the Territory, being credited with 304,200 pounds. Deer Lodge leads in hay, cutting 18,841 tons, and Jefferson has the greatest number of milch cows, being credited with 1,355, making 133,850 pounds of butter. Gallatin leads in fruit trees, having 7,802; over half of all there are in the Territory. Missoula is second and Madison third. Deer Lodge leads in gross receipts from placer mines, Madison is second and Meagher third. Silver Bow leads in gross receipts from quartz mills, with Deer Lodge second. Missoula has six grist mills, Gallatin five, Madison two and Jefferson, Choteau and Lewis and Clarke one each. Silver Bow leads in sawmills, having 10; Jefferson, 9; and Madison and Meagher standing third, with seven each. The report shows a gratifying progress made in all the industries pursued in the Territory, and a flattering increase of taxable property over the preceding year. The assessed valuation of property in the Territory has doubled since 1873. It will reach \$50,000,000 in 1894.

The bridling ruche that is used on the bottom of the dress skirt contains a great deal of material, eight yards of silk being sometimes cut up in its wadded plating; the effect, however, is very good.

New Paris galls called voilettes have long ends that float like sails. They are made of gauze long enough to wind around the head and neck, and protect the complexion in breezy weather.

All Italian bonnet braids are of a deep yellow tint.

DENVER FLYING.

Wind-up of the Five Days' Spring Meet.

DENVER, May 19, 1892.

Editor Miner: Six—Before bidding good bye to the beautiful city of Denver, I will again trespass on your time and send you a few notes in regard to the wind-up of the five days' race in this city. The meet began last Saturday, the 15th inst. and closed to-day, Friday, the 19th inst.

The average attendance during all five days was not less than three thousand, and among all those strangers there were none who enjoyed themselves better than did Mr. T. and myself. The weather was a little rainy at first, but was never during the whole time bad enough to interfere seriously with the sport, or the sports, either. Of the latter there has been an innumerable number in attendance, from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joe, Leadville, Pueblo, and even from as far away as Arizona and New Mexico. Some weeks ago there was an influx of desperadoes who came largely from Arizona and New Mexico, where the Rio Grande and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads and Wells, Fargo & Co. were making a desperate effort to hunt down the scoundrels who had converted everything into a reign of terror and rapine. The crooks and confidence men were from Leadville and Pueblo, where determined raids were forcing them to emigrate in swarms. The influx subsided, only to commence again with renewed vigor. At the present time it is estimated that there are 400 crooked men, thieves, bunco and gamblers in the city who were not here a month ago. The races brought many of them, and the condition in other cities helped to swell the number. At first, when the hordes of these worthless characters began to pour in from Tomastone, Tucson, Trinidad and Pueblo, many of them passed through the city en route to the rich mineral fields of Idaho. You got a good many of them in Butte, too, I have no doubt.

But to return to the races. The total amount of pools sold was \$7,500. The pool privileges sold for \$2,500, and Tom Muller paid for the bar \$2,000. These figures will give you some faint idea of the success of the Denver spring meet.

One event much looked forward to was the double trotting race, in which the three entries announced were Silky B. and Mila G., by Wilbur; Winship and young Hiram by John Drew and Johnny Trouble and Spinella by Corrigan. The Drew team led the pools, Wilbur being close for second choice and Corrigan third. Not until the first heat had been trotted was it discovered in the "quarter stretch" that British Silver and the male Ulster had been substituted for Trouble and Spinella. Then there was a general kicking and trouble and a diving for tak'rs to "hedge" on bets. Trouble, the readers of the MINER will remember, trotted at the September races in Butte last fall, named by B. C. Hally, and with a record of 2:35, and was in the trotting race of the 8th of that month defeated by Black Diamond. John Drew's Winship and Young Hiram won the last heat and the race, with scarcely an effort.

Another trotting event took place yesterday, which caused great expectations. It was a trot against 2:50 time, the best ever made west of the Missouri river, by Young Hiram and Winship, in double harness. Drew drove the team and won, making the first half in 1:25 and the mile in 2:40. Winship behaved badly, breaking continually, but Young Hiram trotted without a skip or break from the start.

SUMMARY.
Major Winship b. h., and Young Hiram, bl. h., John Drew, driver. 1
Best time for double team west of Missouri river, 2:50..... 2
Time, 2:40.
More anon. Yours, T—d.

P. S.—I do not know how the water is, but the whisky is good. The people are looking forward for the "Butte Minstrel Troupe."

A San Francisco dispatch says that the King of the Sandwich Islands in his speech at the recent opening of the Legislative Assembly of the Islands referred to his reception in various countries during his recent tour and attributed the flourishing condition of various industries mainly to the reciprocity treaty with America. He considers a thoroughly organized system of family immigration one of the chief objects to be attained, recommending especially the Portuguese of the Azores. In reply to the speech the assembly suggested the propriety of looking to cognate race associations in seeking immigrants. The Islands must have immigrants to supply its working force as the native population is fast disappearing before a disease which has become hereditary. The Chinese have in a great measure supplied the want, but the natives recognize the fact that a race possessing a higher order of civilization must take their place. Hence their call for a cognate race.

Some of the new spring walking coats of black velvet or satin have high flaring collars, closely covered with large jet beads.

BANK BILL.

A Bill to Enable Banks to Extend Their Existence.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The bill to enable the National Banking Association to extend their corporate existence, as it passed the house to-day, provides that any National Bank Association may at any time within two years next ensuing to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence under the present law, with the approval of the Comptroller of Currency, extend its period of association by amending its articles of association for a term of not more than 20 years from the expiration of the period of the association named in said articles of association, and shall have existence for such extended period, unless sooner dissolved by act of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock, or unless its franchise has been forfeited by some action of law. Such amendment of the articles of the association must be authorized by consent, in writing, of shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock.

Sec. 3 refers to the duty of the Comptroller of Currency in the premises of providing for a special examination into the affairs of each association, should he deem it necessary.

Sec. 4 has reference to the jurisdiction of suits by or against National banking associations, placing such suits on the same footing in respect to jurisdiction as suits by or against private banks.

Sec. 5 provides that when any National banking association has amended its articles of association as provided in this act, and the Comptroller has granted his certificate of approval, any shareholder not assenting in writing to the directors within thirty days from the date of the certificate of approval, of his desire to withdraw from said association, in which case he shall be entitled to withdraw the value of the shares so held by him.

Sec. 6 provides for the issuing of new circulating notes to take the place of the old.

Sec. 6. That circulating notes of any association so extending the period of its association, which shall be issued to it prior to such extension, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, as provided in section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, and providing for the redistribution of national bank currency, and for other purposes;" and such notes when redeemed shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of Currency and destroyed, as now provided by law, and when the amount of such notes shall be reduced to five per cent. of the capital stock of the bank issuing the same, the association extended shall deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States sufficient to redeem all of its outstanding circulation as provided in sections 5, 222, 6, 224 and 5, 225, Revised Statutes, and any gain that may arise from failure to present such circulating note for redemption shall inure to the benefit of the United States, and from time to time as such notes are redeemed or lawful money deposited therefor, as provided by law, such notes shall be new circulating notes bearing such devices to be approved by the Comptroller of currency as shall make them readily distinguishable from circulating notes heretofore issued, provided, however, that each banking association which shall obtain a benefit of this act shall pay the cost of preparing plate or plates for such new circulating notes as shall be issued it, and all other costs incident to the substitution of such new circulating notes for old ones in addition to the tax now imposed on banking associations by law.

Sec. 7 has reference to such banks as do not desire to extend their charters, and extends its franchises to such associations for the sole purpose of liquidating their affairs until such affairs are finally closed.

Sec. 8 is in the following words: That the national banks now organized, or hereafter organized, having a capital of \$150,000 or less, shall not be required to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States bonds in excess of \$10,000 as security for their circulating notes, and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation.

Sec. 9 provides that any National banking association desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, upon deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes," providing for the redistribution of the National bank currency and for other purposes, shall be required to give forty days' notice to the Secretary of its intention to deposit lawful money and withdraw its circulating notes, provided that not more than five millions of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose, and provided further that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, but when bonds are called for redemption banks holding such called bonds shall surrender them within thirty days after maturity of their call.

Sec. 11 provides that, on deposit of the bonds, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of currency the circulation notes of equal amount to 9 per cent. of the current market value, not exceeding, of U. S. bonds, so transferred and delivered and amended sections 51, 71 and 76 of the Revised Statutes.

The concluding section reserves the right to Congress at any time to repeal this act and the act of which it is amendatory.

"DICKENS'S PRISONER."

The "Dejected, Heartbroken Wretched Creature" of "American Notes" in 1842 Released—Again.

The announcement that Charles Langheimer was released from the Eastern State Penitentiary on Wednesday last has attracted the attention of the public. The name of Charles Langheimer is perhaps the most familiar to the English reading public on both sides of the Atlantic as a name of a number of times it has been cited in connection with the question of reforming the prison reformers to move their attention to the question of solitary confinement. He is the German prisoner so graphically described in the account of Dickens's "American Notes." It may be as well to quote the German novelist's own words:

"In the outskirts stands a great prison called the Eastern Penitentiary, conducted on a plan peculiar to the State of Pennsylvania. The system here is the most strict and hopeless solitary confinement. I believe it is in its effects to be cruel and wrong. In its intention I am well convinced that it is kind, humane and meant for reformation, but I am persuaded that those who devised this system of prison discipline and those who execute it do not know what it is that they are doing. I believe that very few men are capable of estimating the immense amount of torture and agony which this dreadful punishment, prolonged for years, inflicts upon the sufferers, and in guessing at it myself, and in reasoning from what I have seen written upon their faces, and what I may only know they feel within, I am only too much convinced that there is a depth of terrible endurance in it which none but the sufferers themselves can fathom, and which no man has a right to inflict upon his fellow-creature. I hold this slow and daily tampering with the mysteries of the brain to be immeasurably worse than any torture of the body, and because its ghastly terrors and tokens are not so palpable to the eye and sense of touch as scars upon the flesh, and its wounds are not upon the human ears and hear, therefore I estimate it to be the more secret punishment which humanity is not roused up to stay."

It was a German sentenced to five years' imprisonment for larceny, two of which had just expired. With colors pressed from the yarn with which he worked he had painted every inch of the walls and ceiling quite beautifully. He had laid out the few feet of ground behind with exquisite neatness, and had made a neat little bed in the centre that looked, by the by, like a grave. The taste and ingenuity he had displayed in everything were most extraordinary, and yet a more dejected, heartbroken, wretched creature it would be difficult to imagine. I never saw such a picture of forlorn affliction and distress of mind. My heart bled for him, and when his tears ran down his cheeks, and he was one of the visitors aside to ask, with nervous hands nervously clutching at his coat to detain him whether there was any hope for his dismal sentence being commuted, the spectacle was really too painful to witness. I never saw or heard of any kind of misery that impressed me more than the wretchedness of this man."

Fifteen pages of Dickens's book are devoted to the description of his visit to the prison and the denunciation of the system he saw in force there. Langheimer was first sent up on the 15th of May, 1840, for five years, and it was while serving out that time for larceny that Dickens saw him. Since that time he has served five other terms in the same prison and two or three in the county jail. In 1877 he concluded that he would go out to Michigan and try farming on a place owned by his own law, and consequently on his release a benevolent gentleman paid his fare to the West. In September, 1878, there was received at the Eastern Penitentiary a letter signed by Charles Langheimer asking the inspectors if they would receive the writer again into the institution; and if they would, to send him some means to aid him in getting back to Philadelphia from Michigan. In his letter, Langheimer said that since he left the Penitentiary he had been happier than he was in it, and that he had not felt as much at home wandering about as he did while in his cell at "Cherry Hill." No answer was returned to this remarkable letter, as the prison authorities fondly hoped that he would not be able to get back into Michigan. A month or five weeks later, however, they were doomed to receive this severe disappointment, as witness this extract from the Philadelphia Times of October 13, 1878:

Yesterday morning Mayor Stockley's door-bell was rung vigorously, and a small-sized old man, whose more or less features were framed in close-set, grey whiskers and hair, the last surrounded by a blue cap, stood before him and announced himself to be the prisoner. He said he had been promised work, and wished the Mayor to give him a financial lift. He was so persistent that he was sent away to the Central station in custody. The officials were nonplussed what to do with him, and at first thought of sending him to the House of Correction. Finally Magistrate Smith made out a commitment for Charles Langheimer, seventy-five years old, of No. 503 Richmond street, to the county prison in default of \$500 bail to keep the peace. The old man has no relatives in this vicinity. He speaks of the Penitentiary as "home," and heretofore as soon as released, would walk boldly into offices and snatch up things in order to be sent back again. Langheimer's cell is one of the smallest places of the Penitentiary, but it is admitted that his history during the last forty years gives a frightful picture of the face to the reader and portrays who have all through that period "licked or wept over the sorrows of the Eastern Prisoner," and did them as the most damning evidence of the hideousness of solitary confinement.