THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

Senator Logan has returned to Washington in excellent health. The fur o' Illinois Half-Breeds will soon begin to fly again,

New York *Press:* "The Jeannette survivors have sailed for New York. Now we will show them what cold weather really is."

And now we are informed the coronation of the Czar will take place on the 6th of next September. It may be added provided; "The Nihilists are willing."

They are having a warm time in Iowa over the adoption of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. The campaign is said to be the warmest ever seen in the State.

The reports of the weather from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois indicate that the people of those States are now gathering a fresh crop of ice instead o young onions and lettuce.

There is now a bill before congress to suppress gambling in the District of Columbia. The evil may be effectually suppressed there by moving the capitol of the nation to some other point.

It is said that thirty civil service reform associations have been formed in this country. One Hayes formed the first one which survived the protests of his Republican friends about ten days.

On the 17th inst. a mortgage was recorded for $100,000 on the New York *Tribune*, just one-half the amount of the capital stock of that journal. What new deal is to take place in the *Tribune* stock?

The Mobile *Register* states that Mr. Bennett transferred to Mrs. De Long four per cent. bonds to the face value of $25,000 when the Jeannette sailed, and that afterwards he doubled the amount. Place a white mark to the credit of Mr. Bennett.

The Utica *Observer* rises to remark that it is noticed by shrewd Washington analysts that the Southerners who come up to the capital with big stories about smashing the Democratic majority in their particular State next fall can invariably be induced to mention some little Federal office at home which they would consent to fill rather than break up the party.

At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons recently held at New York City over one hundred young men were dubbed as M. D.'s and sent rejoicing into a sick world. About the same time one hundred and fifty young men were given permission to collect fees from litigious parties throughout the country. The schools of medicine and law are doing their part toward preserving the health of and meting out justice to the people.

One of the sections of the bank charter bill which passed the House by a vote of 125 to 67, provides that national banks now organized or hereafter organized having a capital of $150,000 or less, shall not be required to keep or deposit with the treasurer of the United States, 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 by the deposit of lawful money, as provided by law.

Mr. Calkins is having a hard time of it in the House. He has taken it upon himself to oust a Democratic member of that body and put a Republican in his seat. That his party is not wholly in sympathy with his move is shown in the fact that a sufficient number of its members persist in absenting themselves from the House, thus preventing the presence of a quorum. The Democrats, rather than see gross injustice done to the sitting member, have resorted to the last weapon of the minority—filibustering—and so far, successfully. They are willing to enter upon the consideration of necessary business but refuse to become a party to a flagrant wrong which the majority are attempting to inflict upon a legally elected member of the House. The outlook is not promising for Mr. Calkins to accomplish his purpose.

A Washington dispatch says it is reported on apparently good authority that the House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report against the enactment of the forfeiture of the lapsed land grants of the various Pacific railroads, meaning the Northern Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, and Texas Pacific. Special care has been taken that the proceedings in committee shall be kept secret, and little can be learned of the consideration that led to this decision further than that as it was represented that construction had been undertaken and was progressing in good faith, and that by the saving clause in the granting acts by which the government was empowered to recover the lands and finish the construction upon the failure of the companies to fulfil the other provisions of the act, it was left optional with the government to leave the constructors undisturbed so long as they might seem to be acting in good faith. Should these reports turn out to be the controlling ones, inquiries may be expected on the floor of the house which will put the committee to the task of maintaining the legal propositions above announced against very searching cross examination.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The New York *World's* arithmetic man has been figuring upon the political complexion of the next House of Representatives and arrives at the conclusion that it will be composed of 183 Democrats; 137 Republicans and five Greenbackers or Independents. Under the new apportionment based upon the census of 1880 the next House will contain 325 members of which 169 will constitute a majority. Of course the Republicans do not concede this majority to the Democrats, but that they are uneasy and sorely exercised over the favorable prospects of their political opponents cannot be concealed. Under the apportionment mentioned the seats in the in coming Congress will be distributed as follows: Southern states, 121; Western, 101; Middle, 69; New England, 26; and Pacific, eight. The known Democratic States gain 17 members, and the Republican States including New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin gain 18 members. Maine, New Hamshire and Vermont lose three members. So it may be seen that the Democrats have a slight advantage over the Republicans in entering the race. It must be admitted, however. the Republicans have done some skillful gerrymandering, but in many instances they have calculated without their host, and will find that their fine laid plans, especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania, are liable to prove abortive.

In considering the general claims to the support of the Independent voter, which the Republican party has put forth, the *World's* correspondent cites the following:

1. A fight over the spoils resulting in the murder of President Garfield and the conspicuous abandonment of all the measures and men acclaimed as evidences of the working of reformatory influences.

2. Keifer as Speaker; Robeson as leader of the House; Orth as his assistant; Chandler in the Cabinet.

3. An alliance with Mahone and repudiation in Virginia to gain control of the Senate; with Tammany and corruption in New York; with rum in North Carolina.

4. The perpetuation of the tariff iniquities and the revival of the expenditures based on an extortionate revenue.

5. The abandonment of the fig-leaf of decency in the matter of civil-service reform. (*Vide* Hatton's circular.)

There is nothing in the above that can draw the independent voter into the support of the Republican ticket, and certainly there is nothing in the following, which the same correspondent gives, to keep the party united and bring it up with an even front to the enemy. In California it has the Chinese question. In Indiana a fight with the Germans and anti-Prohibitionists. In Massachusetts an internecine conflict over the Boston Custom House. In Michigan a fight with the Greenbackers and anti-Prohibitionists. In Nevada the Chinese question. In New York a Kilkenny cat harmony between the Stalwarts and Half-Breeds. In Ohio a fight with the Germans, anti-Prohibitionists and liquor dealers. In Oregon the Chinese question: In Pennsylvania a war with the Independents, involving a complete rout, and in Virginia a split in the "Administration" party and secession of the "Straight Outs." It will be thus seen the Republicans are not working in harmony in several of the most important States in the Union and that their prospects of obtaining decisive victories in them at the ensuing Congressional elections are decidedly poor. The Democrats expect to gain in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York and the Pacific States. In view of the recent municipal elections East and West and the perfect harmony existing in the Democratic party it must be conceded the expectation will be realized. Nothing short of unparalleled foolishness on the part of the Democrats can hinder them from entering the next House with a good working majority.

THE UTAH ELECTION.

Last Monday the Saints in Utah held an election to vote on the Constitution of Utah. From the Salt Lake *Herald* we learn that the election passed off very quietly in the city and that the vote polled was much heavier than that polled at ordinary elections. The total vote cast in the city was 3,302, all but nine being in favor of the Constitution. Provo, Ogden and Logan cast almost a solid vote for the instrument. The convention which framed the Constitution will meet on the 6th of June next and canvass the result at which time delegates will be selected to go to Washington with the Constitution and ask Congress to ratify it and confer Statehood upon the Territory. The Gentiles considered the whole thing a farce and took no hand in he election. The *Herald* evidently has little hope of favorable action upon the instrument by Congress, but thinks Utah will never reach Statehood without asking for it. In an article commenting upon the election that paper says: "It may be said that the appeal is useless in the present frame of mind of Congress; it may be so, but there is no harm in pleading for rights and representing wrongs that are suffered. It is certain we will never attain to the condition of Statehood without asking The exceedingly liberal Constitution that has been adopted may suggest to Congress that perhaps after all the people o. Utah are not the bestial wretches they have been represented to be, and probably they will work out their own destiny quicker than Congress can do it for them."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Senator Pendleton has made an interesting report on the bill which was introduced in the Senate some time ago to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States. The bill, which is known as the Pendleton bill, will be earnestly pressed by its distinguished author to an early consideration. Whether the Senate is in the humor to take up and seriously consider any measure looking to the correction of the abuses growing out of the present civil service remains to be seen, but that the civil service needs to be reformed no two opinions can reasonably exist. The most superficial observer has long since become convinced of this, and the demand is almost general that a reform be instituted in the service. In response to this demand Mr. Pendleton introduced the bill above named. The report which the Senator has prepared and sent to the Senate sets forth that "the growth of our country from 350,000 square miles to 4,000,000, the increase of population from 3,000,000 to 50,000,000, and the addition of twenty-five States imperial in size and capabilities, have caused a corresponding development of the machinery and facilities of the Government. In the beginning, even as late as 1801, there were 906 postoffices, now there are 44,848; then there were 60 custom houses, now there are 135; then the revenues were less than $8,000,000, now they are $400,000,000; then our ministers to foreign countries were 4, now they are 33; then our consuls were 68, now they are 729; then less than 1,000 men sufficed to administer the government, now more than 100,000 are needed; then one man might personally know candidates for the civil service, appoint them on their merits and supervise the performance of their duties, and for sufficient cause remove all the officers; now no single human being, however great his intelligence, discrimination, industry, endurance and devotion, even if relieved of any other duty, can, unaided, select and retain in official station those best fitted to discharge the many and varied and delicate functions of the Government."

It then reviews the spoils systems and traces its working to the point where it has practically changed the duties of the office of the Chief Magistrate and imposed burdens and responsibilities upon him which he should, and would gladly escape. "It has come to be," says the report, "a widespread belief that the public service is a charitable institution furnishing employment to the needy and a home to those adrift. Employment is sought of the Government because it cannot be found elsewhere" It is stated on excellent authority that at least five sixths of those seeking appointments at the hands of the government base their requests upon the grounds of their poverty or incapacity otherwise to earn a livelihood. Fitness for the position or merit in the candidates is not considered as a rule. There are other qualifications which a man must possess in these latter days to entitle him to a hearing on his application for office of which assurance is the most potent. This covers a multitude of mental weaknesses and too frequently passes a man on to the goal of his ambition.

As showing the early practice of the Government the report mentions that "during the eight years of General Washington's administration there were only nine removals and all for cause. Mr. Adams made nine removals also, but it is believed that none were because of a difference of political opinion. Mr. Jefferson removed only thirty-nine office holders, and he repeatedly and solemnly declared that not one was removed because the incumbent belonged to a political party different from his own. Mr. Madison during eight years made five removals. Mr. Monroe during eight years made nine and Mr. John Quincy Adams during four years made but two." President Arthur has already made more removals than the six Presidents named did, and he has evidently just made a fair beginning in the business. That a civil service reform is necessary needs no better illustration.

THE SLATER FUND.

The trustees of the John F. Slater Fund recently met in New York City and perfected arrangements for its distribution. The fund consists of $1,000,000, the income from which is to be devoted to the education of colored people in the South. Ex-President Hayes is made President of the Board of Trustees in the deed of trust, and Chief-Justice Waite is Vice President. The fund has been turned over to the trustees and receipted for, and the executive committee authorized to invest it at their own discretion. About one-half has already been safely placed, and when the first instalment of interest falls due it will be devoted to its specified purpose. It is not proposed to establish any special educational institutions, but to educate the colored people in the institutions already established. Mr. Slater has earned the gratitude of millions of the colored people by his munificent gift, and what is quite as satisfactory to him he is living to see the good he has done.

LONDON, May 25.—Princess Louise sailed for Canada to-day.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUORUM.

Our dispatches record the fact that when the Republicans in the House attempt to force the consideration of the Mackaye-Dibble contested election case upon that body there is no quorum. There may be those who do not exactly understand how it is that there is a quorum present except when it is attempted to call this particular case up. In all legislative bodies. it is necessary that a certain number, called a quorum, of members should be present in order to the transaction of business. The reason of this is obvious. The number necessary to constitute a quorum may be fixed by law, by usage, or by the assembly itself. In the House of Representatives the number is fixed by the Constitution itself, which provides that a majority of all the members hall constitute a quorum. The present House has, we believe, 293 members, of which 147 is a majority. There being quite a number of Republican members absent that party cannot muster 147 votes, and when the Democrats refuse to vote upon roll call the minutes show there is no quorum present, hence no motions are in order except for a call of the House or to adjourn, consequently no business can be done. In the case in question the Democrats refuse to vote, and by refusing no action can be had upon the contested election case referred to.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

On the morning of the day on which Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke were murdered in Dublin the London *Spectator*, the ablest Liberal journal in England, contained the following summary of the results of the system under which Forster ruled Ireland:

"The simple and sufficient answer to those who defend the existing plan of administration—a muddle of the English system, which is based on willing obedience, with the Continental system, which is based on force—is that it has failed. It was intended to keep up English ascendency, to maintain order in times of commotion and to strengthen law. It has helped to make English ascendency hateful, it has never prevented or punished outrage, and it has begotten in the Irish mind a conviction that law, properly the best protection of the feeble, is an instrument in their enemy's hands. With a garrison ten times as strong in proportion as that of England, there is in Ireland no sense of security; the police are most efficient in everything except the prevention and detection of crime; and the officials, instead of being considered, as in France and Scotland, the people's protectors, are so hated that to take permanent office is to betray the national cause. It is time the system was changed."

On the 17th inst. the House Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously reported a bill to provide for the restoration to citizenship of any such citizens of the United States as have become naturalized as subjects of Great Britain. The bill provides that such naturalized British subject may assume his character and privileges as a citizen of the United States by subscribing to an instrument in wording substantially as follows:

"I, A. B., of ——, being originally a citizen of the United States of America, and having become naturalized within the dominions of her Brittannic Majesty as a British subject, do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject, and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States."

The above renunciation shall be made within the territory of the United States before any court authorized to admit aliens to naturalization. The declarant shall also subscribe the usual oath of allegiance in the case of other naturalized citizens. The bill passed the House the day it was introduced.

There are those who think that Blaine is furnishing backbone for Mitchell in his fight with Cameron, and that when the proper time arrives he will be found on the stump in Pennsylvania supporting the Independent ticket of that State. It is hardly probable Mr. Blaine will compromise himself to that extent. The Independents are a bolting faction, and the Maine politician is not yet ready to commit political suicide by openly espousing their cause.

Chinese Certificates—The Alaska Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared circulars to Collectors of Customs prescribing the form of certificate to be delivered to Chinese laborers departing from this country entitling them to return under the act of May 6th, 1882. It is provided that certificates shall be printed on bank note fibre paper so as to prevent counterfeiting.

In the Senate to-day Butler said that immediately after the disposal of the Japanese indemnity bill he would urge action upon the bill for a Territorial Government for Southeastern Alaska. As showing the urgency of prompt action he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read sundry communications showing lawlessness among the miners of that section.

Congressional.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 26. — Calkins called up the Mackaye-Dibble contested election case.

An Exodus of English Farmers.

LONDON, May 26.—One hundred and twenty Herefordshire farmers left for Canada.

Davitt and Eagan had a conference yesterday at Brandon, Wales.

WEST SIDE JOURNEYINGS.

Bitter Root Valley—The Garden Spot of Montana—Its Rapid Settlement—Appreciation of Farming Lands—Its Great Resources—Fruit Culture.

The Bass Bros.' Farm—Sickness in the Valley—Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of the MINER.

The Bitter Root valley, which has been fitly styled the "Garden Spot of Montana," is rapidly recovering from the isolation that has kept it in the background for years. Although it has been famed for the salubrity of its climate and the richness of its soil the settler have had imposed on them the burden of transporting their productions to a market, in some instances to a distance of two hundred miles, which often amounted to more than the cost of raising the stuff. Men could not hire help and engage in farming on a large scale, for the reason that the greater their operations the more they became involved. An unusual display of energy in the line of production, at all commensurate with the capabilities of this beautiful valley, in former years, would have glutted the Montana market and made the fruits of their labor valueless. The people of the valley, in a large majority of cases, may be said to have merely existed up to the present time. The hopelessness of the situation seems to have robbed many of them of the ambition to make their homes comfortable and attractive or to get their platters right side up for the rain of prosperity that was surely destined to come. The lethargy that has brooded over this beautiful valley was the result of conditions which the people were powerless to change.

While there is abundant evidence of general apathy and a disposition to float with the current of affairs without any effort to change the current, there are many evidences of thrift, energy, and a laudable ambition to be surrounded with the comforts and luxuries of life. There are but few more beautiful homes anywhere than the Bass Bros. have at the foot of Bitter Root valley. The small fruits of every variety are produced here in abundance, and there are upon the place about three thousand apple trees, one-fourth of which will bear some fruit this season. This farm produced about one hundred and fifty bushels of apples last year. The Harris brothers have fine orchards upon each of their places which have produced several bushels of fruit for several years past. The three farms have the only orchards that have borne any large quantity of fruit. They have so clearly demonstrated the practicability of fruit culture that thousands of trees have been brought in this year and set out in various parts of the county. John S. Robertson, a thrifty farmer living near Stevensville, received a lot of trees from a New York nursery last year and raised some fruit from the trees the same year they were transplanted. The problem of fruit-growing in Bitter Root Valley has already been demonstrated.

Bitter Root Valley proper is about twenty-five miles long and from four to six miles wide. There are a number of fine farms along the river from Stevensville to Missoula. Every available foot of farming land is being rapidly taken up. Bitter Root River is a large, clear water stream, unvexed by any mining enterprise upon any of its tributaries, and abounds in fish. Ranches which could not formerly be sold for what the improvements cost, are now in demand at good figures. While I was in the valley a ranch with a few farming implements and pigs and a house that may do for a chicken house, was sold for $3,900. Parties with money are now in this region looking for a place to invest. As one of these pilgrim ranch prospectors expressed it, farmers in the States have to work hard to raise twenty dollars' worth of stuff from land costing $75 per acre, and they can raise stuff that will bring twice as much on land that can be had at government price. This was no visionary or rose-colored view of the situation. Oats is now selling here at two and one-half cents per pound, and it is no trick in agriculture to raise 2,000 pounds to the acre.

It has always been the boast of the settlers of this valley that there is no healthier spot on the face of the earth. The visitations of epidemics do not operate against this claim. They are liable to sweep over any country. Bitter Root Valley was scourged last winter and spring with scarlet fever, and many a household was brought to mourning for the loss of its little ones. Meningitis has made its appearance here and there with fatal effect. A family that recently arrived from the railroad brought diphtheria into the valley. A daughter of Hon. F. C. Ives, a gentleman well known to many of your readers, died from this dreaded disease to-day. She was just on the verge of attractive womanhood and is mourned by a large circle of friends, who deeply sympathize with the sorrowing parents.

MISSOULA, May 20, 1882.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO LAWYERS.

Chauncey M. Depew's Address to the Graduating Class of Columbia Law School.

Heroic sacrifices, grand achievements, memorable battlefields, the triumphs of statesmen in the Cabinet, of orators in the Senate, of advocates in the forum, are the incentives to high endeavor and solid progress. We are "the heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time," and the accumulations of all the past are our inheritance. But no other profession or pursuit has behind it exemplars and a history like the law. Its teachers have been the foes of anarchy, misrule and tyranny, and its principles form the foundations of government and the palladium of rights. Call the roll, and you summon God's chosen builders of civilization and reform. It was not Pericles, but Solon and his statutes that made possible Grecian power and progress; it was not legions, but the twelve tables, which made Rome the mistress of the whole world; it was not the defeat of the Moslem hordes, but the discovery of the pandects which preserved Europe; it was not the Norman conqueror, but the common law that evolved out of chaos, revolution and despotism constitutional freedom. Bacon, Coke, Blackstone, Mansfield, Curran, Brougham, Erskine, Marshall, Hamilton, Jay, Livingstone, Kent, Story, Webster, and hundreds of others, who, by the law and through the law, have done more for people and states than all the warriors of the world, are here to welcome you to their fellowship.

In the sack of the Italian city of Amalfi, a copy of the pandects was discovered, the study of the civil law sprang up all over Europe, and its administration passed from the hands of the ecclesiastics to its trained professors. In revenge, the council of the church held at Amalfi decreed that no lawyer could enter the kingdom of heaven. But the lawyers have requitted this anathema, by largely converting the nations from the hell of arms to the heaven of arbitration. Few of the barons at Runnymede could read and their sword hilts were their mark but the lawyers improved upon their demands by grafting upon the great charter those Saxon liberties for the individual, embodied in that noble sentiment of the last will of King Alfred, that "it was just, the English should forever remain as free as their own thoughts." It was the courts and not the Commons which convinced Queen Elizabeth that there were limits to the royal prerogative, and warned Charles I. that taxation without representation might cost him his head. When submission and servility were threatening English institutions, it was Chief Justice Coke who steadied wavering patriotism with the grand sentiment "that power which is above law is not fit for the king to ask nor the people to yield." English statesmen had guaranteed the protection of slavery in the West Indies, and the property and prosperity of thousands were dependent upon the pledge. The policy of the government, the interests of trade were all enlisted in its support. But when Lord Mansfield said "A slave cannot breathe the air of England," then was human slavery doomed all over the world. It was as a law student that Cromwell learned those principles which carried him to pledge fortune and life to the motto "that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

The American Revolution was not a sentiment but a principle. It was not only an outburst of patriotism but a struggle for the maintenance of law. We remember now only the heroes of the battlefield, but it was a lawyer's war. In this DeTocqueville recognized its greatest claims to stability and expansion. The profession has contributed seventeen of the twenty-one Presidents of the United States and voiced Cabinets and councils. Alexander Hamilton so settled the law of libel and the liberty of the press, that his brief became part of the constitution of States and the law of England, and yet he devised the financial system which carried through the Revolutionary war. Salmon P. Chase died Chief Justice of the United States, and yet it was his scheme of credit which sustained the nation in its great contest. The General arbitrators and the Electoral Commission, with the lawyers' tribunal and weapons, peacefully settled questions of international controversy and governmental succession, which in all former times were decided by the wager of battle or bloody civil strife.

VIENNA, May 26.—M. Ritchie, editor of a Socialist paper, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and hard labor for high treason.

CAIRO, Ills., May 26.—A fire in a train of freight cars on the Illinois Central destroyed four cars of grain, one of meat, and badly damaged others. No one hurt.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A Grand Haven, Mich., special says Sisson & Lillie's mill yard at Spring Lake burned yesterday and the lumber and mill were nearly consumed.

$20 REWARD.

Strayed from Brown's Gulch, last October, three work horses and one small black mule. Mule, branded 16 on left thigh. One sorrel horse, bald face, front legs white from knee down, branded O on left shoulder. One light roan gray horse branded D E B joined together on left hip, figure 8 on left shoulder. One bay horse, bell on when left, no brands. The above reward will be paid for information of their whereabouts.

D. B. McCONNELL,
Walkerville.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

W. C. Oakes, plaintiff, against Daniel Jaeger, defendant.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1882, in front of the Sheriff's office in the City of Butte, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title, interest, claim and estate which defendant, Daniel Jaeger, had on the 29th day of September, 1881, or has acquired or may hereafter acquire by patent therefor, of, in and to the east 750 feet of the Olive Branch Lode Mining Claim, situated in Independence Mining District, Silver Bow County, M. T. Said portion of said claim being 750 feet in length and 600 feet in width, and is situated on the south side of Silver Bow Creek and about one half mile below and southwesterly from the Centennial Brewery, and which was located July 4th, 1875 and recorded July 20th, 1875 at page 255, of Book G., of lode records, of Deer Lodge County, M. T., together with all improvements on said property, and the right, privilege and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1882.

THOS. M. LOWRY,
Sheriff of Silver Bow County, M. T.
By C. A. SMALL, Under Sheriff.

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