

SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1882.

MINER AGENTS.

The following named parties are authorized agents for the SEMI-WEEKLY MINER, and will receive subscriptions, advertising and job printing: B. P. WALKER, GREENHALL; D. F. GIVENS, BUREY FINE; PAT MERRITT, BATHURST; H. S. FOND, HELGESS; FRANK D. BROWN, PHILLIPSBURG.

An exchange says "the Turnbull-Loubat duel has inspired some obscure laureate to the following extent: Write me a letter in blood; Fight me a duel in line; Put on the moon some more mud; Wink me a horrible wink."

The New York Tribune says to Don Cameron: "Why not change the name of your State to Simonsylvania, or Donyylvania, or Camerontown or Simonville, or Douberg? A plain, blunt man like you ought to call things by their proper titles."

Don Cameron is credited with saying that "if those who had heretofore supported the Republican ticket wanted to stab him, he was ready to receive the blow, and he would oppose the protection tariff in the senate as heartily as he had upheld it. If you want to kill the party we will go to destruction together." The Pennsylvania boss must have lost his reason entirely if he really made such foolish remarks. But it is said whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.

At a reception recently tendered to Mr. Henry Villard at Philadelphia that gentleman made an address in which he said the plans and purposes of the Oregon and Transcontinental company were to build tributary local lines through the territory traversed by the Northern Pacific. The plans are to be published in a circular to the stockholders in a few days.

In riding rough-shod over all the rules governing legislative bodies and in ignoring all precedents set by them in order to oust a Democratic member and give the place to a Republican, the majority of the House repudiated the rule drawn up by the martyred Garfield for the protection of minorities. But it seems the rule was intended to apply only when the Republicans were in the minority.

Telegrams say there is no truth in the report that George C. Gorham is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, nor in the one that ex-Senator Paddock is to be made commissioner of Indian affairs. But Gorham will be provided for. His services in bringing Mahone in the Stalwart fold deserve recognition at the hands of Arthur. Paddock will probably go on the Utah commission provided the salary of the office be raised to \$5,000.

In noticing the wide-spread and continued strikes in the iron industry in Pennsylvania, which if pursued will throw 60,000 men out of employment the Rome Sentinel sensibly observes: "Of course, all this falls hardest upon the laborer, his dollar goes where fifty cents sufficed last year; but in a country as vast and elastic as ours it is improbable that these unnatural conditions can continue longer than through the summer, and while waiting for the promised harvests and their attendant lowering of prices, how much better for labor to work on what it can get than no wages at all, and make enforced and wise economy take the place of a foolish and disastrous strike."

It is stated that in recognition of the success as a peace-maker between Messrs. Williams and Blackburn, the former United States senator and the latter congressman from Kentucky, Mr. Carlisle of the same State, has been presented by a lady with a handsome illuminated card, bearing upon it the Greek version of the text "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." The initial letter of the first Greek word incloses a device which ingeniously tells the whole story in symbols. The crossed pistols for two are just beneath a small pedestal on which is a cup of coffee for one, while above hovers a snowy dove with an olive branch in its beak. Beneath is the date of the quarrel and arbitration—May 15-22, 1882. The card was illuminated and designed by an army officer.

It is said Washington politicians regard the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court declaring the Pond Liquor law unconstitutional, as a clever way of getting the Republicans out of a scrape. The Republicans found they had made a mistake in passing the law as the act had alienated so large a vote as seriously to threaten the overthrow of their power in that State. It is thought the decision is calculated to appease the defection in time for the party to recover the losses for the next election. This is the Republican view of the case. On the other hand the Democrats think the dodge will be detected and that the German vote will be cast with the view that the manipulation of a court for partisan purposes is not in any sense a guarantee that Republican legislation in the future will be more trustworthy than in the past. As the decision antagonizes the Prohibition element it is apparent the Republicans must enter the coming campaign between two fires.

SOMETHING NEW.

It is a very common thing for business and professional men to say to new aspirants that all legitimate fields for money-making are overcrowded. When they say this they have in view chiefly trade, which occupies practically all domestic pursuits, and the liberal professions—law, medicine, etc. It is true there are certain honorable and lucrative pursuits which are neither commercial nor professional and which can never be said to be overcrowded among which may be named agriculture and stock-raising. Yet all these have been found insufficient to satisfy the varying tastes of the rapidly growing and changing population of the States and Territories. Men, with and without capital are constantly seeking and finding honorable employment in the systematic management of matters which were unknown from a business point of view a few years ago. Before the building of the great transcontinental railways which pass through the magnificent prairies of the west, grain growing on its present large scale was unknown. Now this pursuit alone engages the attention of thousands of men and employs millions of capital. From the same cause new branches of material industry will be opened in the great Northwest, new only so far as they shall be recognized as legitimate business fields for investment of capital. Of these mining is destined to become the most important.

The casual observer will doubtless regard this as a most lame and unimportant conclusion. He will say mining is as old as agriculture and is now and has been for ages the calling of many men. While this is true it must be conceded that it is only within a comparatively short space of time since it has been recognized as a legitimate material industry offering to the public at large the same sure returns for the investment of money, skill or labor as any of the other recognized material industries or business pursuits do. What are the facts in regard to the matter? In the older and more settled communities of this and other countries mining has been regarded, to a certain extent, as a happy-go-lucky and hazardous enterprise indulged in generally by adventurous men, who had neither the capital, the brains nor the inclination for more serious pursuits. It was considered that everything made from it was a find—so much clear gain which was not always regarded in the light of a return for a purely legitimate business investment. A man went mining just as he went fishing, when he was either unable or indisposed to do anything else and with quite as little certainty of deriving any permanent profit from the employment. Besides it was known there could not be a mine for every miner, and that there were really only a few very rich mines which made immediate fortunes for those who discovered them. And when discovered a few wealthy men generally became their owners, hence there was nothing like a general opening for enterprises and for money which might be put at work to increase and to multiply in mining as in a business.

This condition of things may be considered as changed now. The comparatively low grade silver mines of the west in general and of Montana in particular will do as much toward making this change permanent as any other cause that may be mentioned, and that they will attract the attention of capital cannot be doubted. There are here in Butte a greater number of comparatively low grade ore mines which by proper working would yield a sure and profitable return and the capital invested in them, than in any other mining district in the West. In no single instance has experiment not demonstrated the contrary. We are considering now do we refer to the bonuses which average hundreds of ounces in silver and dollars in gold. They are sure to be worked at all times, but we refer particularly to the hundreds of mines in this vicinity which are awaiting the advent of capital to make them remunerative. A business which will pay twenty-five or thirty percent on the capital invested cannot long be overlooked and there is nothing plainer than the fact that Butte has within her immediate vicinity a large number of unworked mines that would pay such a percent, if properly handled. It will be something new if they are not soon adding their wealth to the output of the nation.

It is reported that the Duke of Manchester is at the head of one of the greatest land schemes that has ever been attempted in Canada. The object of the enterprise is no less than to buy 10,000,000 acres of land grants held by the Canada Pacific Railway syndicate and to take exclusive management of their settlement. The price to be paid is not stated, but it is said it will take \$15,000,000 to settle the first instalment. It is proposed to colonize the lands with English farmers and build up industries which will furnish the railway with a constantly increasing transportation business. The scheme is a grand one and when perfected will work a great change in the country north of the forty-ninth parallel.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The nineteenth century is the age of young men. At the close of the last century, destined to be made the most eventful period of modern times by the imperial conquests of his almost beard less Napoleon, the English government and the English people recognized their master in William Pitt, then only twenty-five years of age, and then began those fresh pulsations of life and energy in all arts and civilizations which produced the new era and initiated the triumphs of youth.

Peculiarly important then from the aspect of public utility are all forces and influences which mould the young men of these times, whether physically or mentally. The necessary action and reaction between the mind and the body have passed from a maxim into a recognized truth of medical science. In their way athletic sports, which are essentially exercises of the body alone, affect the judgment, the will and indeed the whole of what goes to make up a manly man. So closely connected in the popular mind are physical and mental activity that such a spectacle as the almost paralytic Alexander Stephens holding the United States Congress spell-bound around his invalid's chair is deemed a thousand times more noticeable than the no less potent effects of the stalwart eloquence of a physical giant like Ingersoll. But no one can doubt for a moment the pre-eminent usefulness to their country of statesmen, generals and professional men strong alike in mind and body. So there is after all a certain nobility in all purely athletic sports and exhibitions which not only appeals to the interest of the public generally but should come directly home to the thoughtful minds as well. No student of history doubts that the superior excellence of Greek art, civilization and commerce, over all the world, for centuries before Christ was a direct result of that careful and conscientious course of gymnastic training through which every youth in the republic passed as naturally and as much as a matter of course as he learned his alphabet. There are many critics, many writers in newspapers who attempt to laugh down the subject by slurs at it, the increasing attention given in Eastern colleges to such matters. Boating and baseball, for instance, are said to be the chief parts of the curriculum of Yale and Harvard. If any one of these critics, however, had to choose between being either an invalid scholar or an athlete short-stop,—to use extremes as illustrations—a very little practical experience of the invalid's rights and privilege would lead him to choose health, which means strength, above any one earthly gift.

All sports and games therefore which tend to the development of physical manhood are desirable. That certain ones of them should have become associated in the general mind with trickery, gambling and unfair dealings of any sort is not at all an objection to the sports themselves, but simply a reflection on the good sense of the public at large for permitting such a state of affairs to exist. The very essence of the value of athletic games of all kinds, and of the interest which the public rarely fails to feel in them to a greater or less degree, consists in the absolute fairness with which they are conducted, and then, whatever the result may be, the defeated can but join in the rejoicings of the victorious.

That there has been no peculiarly American national game was much regretted some years ago. At that time cricket was a necessary part of the education of a young Englishman. When base ball became popular all over this continent and began to be recognized as the American sport, because games were thrown and dishonest men made a practice of playing the game, many moulders of public sentiment began all at once a general outcry on the ground of unfairness. Such clamors are of course groundless and cannot reasonably be indulged in by any thinking man or woman. Any game that is mainly just so far a thing to be desired and held up to as high a standard of honesty and fair dealing as business or professional men demand in their mutual affairs. The pluck and perseverance of a winner in an athletic sport is a thing of which he may well be proud, for it is the sure index of superior excellence.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A very interesting decision to fire insurers was recently rendered by the Supreme Court of New York. A suit had been brought against the Equitable Fire Insurance Co. to recover upon a policy of insurance upon a house which was damaged by fire and repaired by the insurance company under a clause in the policy which gave the company the option to do so instead of paying the amount of damage to the building. As stated by the New York World the plaintiff claimed that the repairs were not such as to put the building in the condition it was before the fire, and sued to recover the difference in the value of the property. On the trial the court charged the jury that it was not necessary that the building, after the repairs were made, should be in all respects exactly the same as it was before.

fore, for that might be impossible; but the law required good faith on the part of the company and an honest endeavor to restore the building as far as possible, and they should be put substantially in the same condition as they were before, in form, workmanship and materials. The policy, by the election, became changed into a building contract, the fulfillment of which was governed by the same rules of law as were applicable to such contracts. The next question was, if the building was not substantially the same, how much damage did the plaintiff sustain by the failure of the company to restore it as it was before the fire. The rule of damages was the difference in the value of the building before the fire and after the repairs. The plaintiff also claimed that the repairs were not concluded within a reasonable time, and that also was a question for the jury to pass upon. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$1,821.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Attorney General Brewster appears to be in earnest in his efforts to prosecute the star route cases. Recently in answer to a request of the counsel for the defense for a delay of one day in the trial he said he wished to make an explanation of the government's prosecution in these cases. The government, he said, wished to show they intended to prosecute these cases with the greatest earnestness and determination. It was now nearly a year since the prosecution began and so far nothing had been done to legally and judicially test the truth of these charges. There was absolutely nothing to show that the parties were justly or unjustly accused. Turning towards the defense, the Attorney-General added: "And I wish to notify the defense that it is my intention to be present whenever my duties will allow when these cases come up. It is the intention of the government to see whether these men have been justly or unjustly accused, and to bring these cases promptly to an end with the aid of this court." Mr. Brewster will be heartily commended for his determination, and if he carry out his purposes he will be entitled to the thanks of the nation. These cases have been dragging along until the people have about arrived at the conclusion that the trial of them was simply a farce, and that in the end the conspirators would be acquitted. It is to be hoped Mr. Brewster may be present during the progress of the trial to see that the interests of the government are not neglected.

MORE ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

A Washington special says: Lieut. Powell has left New York for San Francisco where he sails for the United States signal service station at Point Barrow. Two competent men from the signal service bureau will accompany Lieut. Powell. In order to reach Point Barrow Lieut. Powell will have to leave San Francisco about the 1st of June, as it requires two months for a sailing vessel to make the voyage up there. As the Government has not supplied a steamer he has to rely upon a sailing vessel, and unless she can get away soon the passage will be closed with ice before the ship reaches within anything like communicating distance with the station. William M. Turner, who, with Mr. Nelson, made meteorological and other scientific observations in Alaska, has also left for Ungava bay. He is sent out by the Smithsonian Institute and the signal bureau, and is expected to remain in the northern region two or three years, during which time he is to make meteorological observations and investigate all that is possible concerning the mineral, vegetable and animal resources of that country.

The Chief Producer.

Comparison of statistics show that the United States produces 50.54 of all the silver now mined in the world, and it is more than probable that the actual amount is somewhat larger, so that it may be safely said that we produce over one-half of the silver. It must be remembered also that all the other nations of the globe, with which we are compared, are old in mining, and their mines have been opened for years, while the mines of the United States are by no means in a condition yet to produce; and its territory is by no means even partially occupied. Thus, practically, from the development work of mines upon a small portion of its explored mineral territory, the silver produced by the United States more than equals the product of the rest of the world. This shows the future importance and growth of mining for precious metals, and the position that this country must occupy as a producer of silver when its claims become mines, and its vast mineral-bearing territory is opened up, with needed facilities, to the energy and enterprise of its citizens. With this great fact cast so prominently upon the foreground of the future the wise legislator and true patriot should plan now that his country and generations yet to come, may receive the untold benefits of the development of grand resources. A great statesman would grasp the grandeur of this future, and with the immense advantages to justify and sustain him, would assume a position and dictate a policy that would upon up these mighty reservoirs of wealth and insure the continued peace, prosperity and power of people and nation.

LONDON, June 6.—The News denies Dillon is going to America.

CAPE DIAMONDS.

From information received by the London Economist it would appear that the export of diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope amounts to a much larger sum than is generally supposed. That journal says:

"The custom-house returns of the colony are entirely silent as to what these shipments amount to year by year, and our own Board of Trade returns are equally devoid of information on the subject. Yet when we say there is every reason for supposing this country received last year as much as £4,000,000 worth of Cape diamonds; that the bulk of these stones were sent to Holland to be cut, and after being received back were sold partly here, but mainly in Paris, Vienna and New York, while not a few stones found their way to India, the existence of a traffic of really considerable magnitude is disclosed. More than that there can be no doubt that the trade has grown rapidly. Only twelve years have elapsed since the first diamond was exported from the Cape as a curiosity, and five or six years ago it was roughly estimated that some £2,000,000 worth of these stones had been shipped thence in the course of a single year. Now, we have been kindly supplied with the aggregate amounts of bills drawn against Cape diamonds in 1881, and remitted for payment to London by the three principal banks engaged in South African trade. It must not be supposed that these bills represent all, or nearly all the diamonds which find their way from the Cape. There is reason to believe that the number of stolen stones, often sent through the post without so much as registration, is increasingly large; and at the same time packets reach this country and the continent conveyed through numerous private channels. It will probably, therefore, not be overstepping reality if we state the exports as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Cape diamonds exported in 1881: Diamond bills received here in the regular course by three principal banks \$3,765,000. Add 20 per cent privately cut and bought \$1,235,000. Total \$5,000,000.

SPRIT OF THE EASTERN PRESS.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S OPPORTUNITY. Better than almost any man now in public life—better than any Pennsylvanian who has been in public life for a score of years—Senator Mitchell now has an opportunity to make a great name for himself, and to do his State a great service. The times are ripe for a political leader in this State, around whom the intelligence and patriotism of the commonwealth may rally, and the leadership is within Mr. Mitchell's grasp. If he will only have the courage of his evident convictions—his own language to Mayor Merrick.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind. Rep.)

ABSTRACT POLITICS.

Senator Cameron went in and danced before President Arthur, and pleased him and them that sat with him, and the President said unto Cameron, ask of me whatsoever thou wilt and I will give it thee. And, having retired and consulted with his henchmen, he came in straightway with haste unto the President, and asked, saying, I will that thou give me by and by in a charger the official heads of two collectors of internal revenue. And the President was exceedingly sorry, for the officials were honest and efficient in the duties of their trust and good Republicans; yet, for his oath's sake and for their sakes which sat within him he would not reject the Boss Senator from Pennsylvania. And immediately the President sent an executioner and commanded the official heads of the collectors of internal revenue to be brought, and he went and beheaded them in their offices, and brought their official heads in a charger and gave them to the Boss Senator. And Senator Mitchell went in to the President and besought him to restore the official heads of the decapitated collectors. But the President frowned and regarded him coldly and said, I know nothing of abstract politics.—Chicago Times.

Chalmers's Position.

General James R. Chalmers has selected Sardis, Miss., for his home in the future, and has thence sent out another letter telling why he will oppose the Democratic party and run for Congress as an Independent. "If I go to Congress again," he says, "I wish to go with an undisputed title from a district having a majority of white voters. It is said I am helping to put Republicans in power. As I understand it, the Republicans will help to put me in power. If there is anything wrong in my receiving such help it does not become the Lamar Democracy to complain of it. I cannot prove it, but I believe the friends of Mr. Lamar made a combination with Lynch when he was contested by Barksdale would carry the white counties for Senator. If Mr. Lamar could accept the aid of Lynch and be sustained, I feel safe in accepting the aid of Mr. Secretary Chandler."

Jeweled Garters.

The ladies are now wearing jeweled garters. We gain this information from the press, and so state upon our oath aforesaid. It seems to us that this is rather a peculiar move, but that it may be all right. What effect it will have upon the fall elections we cannot say at this moment, nor what the result will be looking at it from a social standpoint. We mean, of course, looking at the question under discussion, not the garter itself. Probably the next grand stride in the fashion line will be artificial rats scattered around in convenient places so that the wearers of moss apace garters can jump upon a chair and howl. This public to be benefited by the prevailing style of garter. Diamond studded garters might be hung on the hat rack in the hall where visitors could peruse them at their leisure, but after that would be a kind of hollow mockery. It would be like attending a ballet where the performers wore silver overcoat chapparejos.

LONDON, June 6.—The Prince of Wales stake was won by Quilclime; Garret 2d, Springhall 3d.

A Mississippi Pilot's Story.

The passenger, who was going down the big river for the first time in his life, secured permission to climb up on the side the pilot, a grim old gray-beard who never told a lie in his life. "Many alligators in this river?" inquired the stranger, after a look around. "Not so many now since they got around shooting them for their hide and tail."

"Used to be lots, eh?" "I don't want to tell about 'em, stranger," replied the pilot, sighing heavily. "Why?"

"Cause you'd think I was a-lyin' to you, and that's something I never do, I chaw poor tobacco; but can't lie."

"When there used to be lots of 'em," inquired the passenger.

"I'm most afraid to tell ye, mister, but I've counted seven hundred alligators to the mile from Vicksburg clear down before a shot was ever fired at 'em."

"And I've counted 3,500 of 'em on one sand bar," continued the pilot. "One looks big to tell, but a government surveyor was aboard, and he checked 'em off as I called out."

"I haven't the least doubt of it," said the passenger as he leaned a sigh. "I'm glad of that, stranger. Some fellows would think I'm a liar. When I'm telling the solemn truth, this used to be a paradise for alligators and they were so thick that the wheels of the boat killed an average of forty-nine to the mile."

"Is that so?" "Tr.e as gospel, Mr. I used to almost feel sorry for the cursed brutes, cause they'd cry out 'em most like a human being. We killed lots of 'em, as I said, and we hurt a pile more. I traveled with one captain who always carried a thousand bottles of liniment to throw over to the wounded ones."

"He did?" "True as you live, he did. I don't 'spect I'll ever see another such a kind, Christian man. And the alligators get to know the Nancy Jane, and to know Captain Tom, and they'd swim out and rub their tails agin the boat, an' purr like cats, an' look up an' try to smile."

"They would?" "Solemn truth, stranger. And one when we got grounded on a bar, with an opposition boat right behind, the alligators gathered around, got under the stern, and jumped her clean over the bar by one grand pull. It looks like a big story, but I never told a lie yet, and I never shall; I wouldn't tell a lie for all the money you could put about this boat."

There was a painful pause, and after while the pilot continued: "Our engine gin out once and a crowd of alligators took a tow line and hauled us forty-five miles up stream to Vicksburg."

"They did?" "And when the news got along the river that Captain Tom was dead, every alligator on the river daubed his left ear with mud as a badge of mourning an' lots of 'em pined an' died."

The passenger left the pilot house with the remark that he didn't doubt the statement, and the old man gave the wheel a turn and replied: "There's one thing I won't do for love nor money, and that's make a liar of myself. I was brung up by a good mother, an' I'll stick to the truth if it cost me not make a cent."—Vicksburg Herald.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Government to-day issued 412 patents, the largest ever made in one day, the revenue being \$15,000.

Produce Market Report.

BUTTE, M. T., June 6, 1882.

The following are the wholesale prices paid by merchants and hotel keepers for the commodities enumerated, delivered from the wagon. Price list carefully corrected every Saturday: Flour, Ruby Valley, XXXX, \$3.75 per cwt. Mill Creek, XXXX, \$3.75 per cwt.

Mill Creek, New Process, \$4.25. Gallatin, \$3.75 per cwt. Union Mills, New Process, Cream of the Valley, \$6.00. Union Mills XXXX Snowflake, \$4.00. Utah Common, \$3.75. Utah Choice, \$4.00. Graham, \$4.00.

Wheat per lb., 21 cts., fair demand. Oats, \$2.75 to 2.90. Butter, per lb., 40 cts. Eggs, per dozen, 25 to 30 cts. Corn Meal, 5c. Beef, on foot, 8 cts. Beets, 31 cts. per lb. Hay per ton, \$23 to 25. 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.

FOR SALE.

50 HORSES. Unbroken, including several mares. For particulars address or inquire of J. P. NELSON, Virginia City, M. T. June 5th.

A Radical Cure.

Rupture, Hernia and piles positively and permanently cured by an entirely new and safe method. Consultation free. Call on or address M. S. ZACON, M. D., Surgeon, Butte, M. T. maw5w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

James A. Murray, plaintiff, against Edson C. Baxter, Peter McMath and John P. Hains, defendants. To be sold at sheriff's sale on the 21st day of July, 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: A certain lot of land situated in the northeast corner of the 10th mining claim, said claim being lot 10 of 36 linear feet in along and upon said lot of 100 linear feet in width and upon said lot of 100 linear feet in width and upon said lot of 100 linear feet in width, and situated about one and one-fourth miles northwesterly from the northeast corner of the Butte town site, and bounded on the north by the MODOC quartz mining claim, and on the west by the High Ore and Bell mining claims, and being in Summit Valley Mining District, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory. Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1882. THOS. M. LOWRY, Sheriff of Silver Bow County, M. T. By C. H. SWALL, Under Sheriff.