

SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1902.

Special Correspondence of the Miner.

THE LONG STRIKE.

Nothing new has occurred to change the aspect of affairs in the matter pending between the railroad companies and the striking freight handlers, except that yesterday, sixty of the Italian laborers, employed at the St. John's Park depot, gave up work on the ground that they were underpaid. The strikers treasury is kept well supplied with funds, the depots are crowded with freight, the merchants of the city are belligerent with indignation, and the railroad monopolies are puzzled and chagrined at the unexpected great damage that has been done, and is still doing; the general public sympathizes with the strikers and will continue to do so until the solution of this vexatious difficulty is reached.

ANOTHER BRAVE POLICEMAN.

Policeman Flay, whose name is in keeping with his best known character, yesterday dragged his wife through the street, and arraigned her before a police magistrate, on the charge of disorderly conduct. The poor woman had gone to him to get money with which to pay the rent. As he refused to do it, she followed him with her babe in her arms. This in the eyes of the aster officer of the law constituted a breach of the peace and he arrested the mother of his child and had her locked up all night in a cell in the station house. Mr. Flay says that her husband does nothing for her support, but that he lavishes all his money on another woman and himself.

THE NEW YORK POSTOFFICE.

It is shown by Mr. Pearson's statistics for the last fiscal year, that the tremendous increase in the large postoffice does not necessarily call for a corresponding increase of expense, as is often shown a good organization is once effected. For the year just closed, the receipts at the New York Postoffice, were \$4,501,000; while those of the year preceding, had been \$3,700,000. There were only 101 additional employees, and the increase in the wages and salaries paid, was only \$23,400. The other expenditures were but slightly increased, and the net revenue for the last year was \$2,841,049, against \$2,532,049. This is another argument in favor of cheap postage.

NIGHT DUTY ON THE BENCH.

The police justices do not like the new law which requires them to sit at night to hear cases at Police Headquarters, and they are trying to shirk their duty, thus imposed upon them. The law is intended for the protection of persons arrested on flimsy charges, at a late hour, when it is difficult or impossible to procure bondsmen. Many innocent men and women have been subjected to the mortification and annoyance of being locked up in a dirty cell, for a whole night, simply because an enemy has preferred charges and occasioned the arrest of the accused after business hours. The police magistrates who are called upon to sit upon three nights each during each month, think that police captains and sergeants have the right under the law, to take bail; that, therefore, is not in section, and that, therefore, the presence of the justice is not necessary.

ONE VERY WISE JUSTICE SAYS.

"The law is absurd. Only cases of felony come before the magistrate at Police Headquarters, and those are the very cases in which bail is not likely to be offered. The tendency nowadays is toward coddling persons and making their conviction more difficult. Every tendency is in behalf of the criminal, and not of the people. Every grook and dodge that ingenious lawyers can devise, is brought forward, to protect criminals from punishment."

JUST REBUKE.

The omission of the House to vote a formal resolution of thanks to Speaker Keifer on the day of his adjournment, has aroused the ire of a portion of the Republican newspapers of the country. They charge this failure is due to the want of courtesy on the part of the Democratic side of the House, from which, they say, such a resolution should emanate. This point may be conceded to the extent claimed by the Republicans, without prejudice to the Democrats, if it is admitted that occasions may arise wherein the passage of a resolution of thanks would not express the true feelings of a legislative body, but on the contrary would be a mockery on the part of the House to have passed a resolution complimenting Speaker Keifer for an able, efficient and impartial administration of the duties of his position, when they and the people of the country knew and the people of the country knew that he has been a most obedient one. Robson, who made him Speaker, held him in hand from the beginning of the session, and in no instance did he show an inclination to disobey his instructions. He ruled to please the majority and would frequently overrule his own previous decisions, when the exigencies of the motions made by Robson and his partisans demanded such a course.

IT IS, WE BELIEVE, THE FIRST TIME.

It is, we believe, the first time in the history of the country when the House of Representatives has failed to pass a resolution of thanks to its Speaker upon the eve of an adjournment. And the reason why it was not done at the close of the recent session was, as we have stated, that the speaker had proved himself unworthy to receive it at the hands of the members. This session of Congress will pass into history as one in which jobbery and corruption were the mainstay of its action, and one in which greater rans were made upon the public treasury than any preceding it. The people will see to it that at the approaching Congressional election the prime movers in the huge jobs that have depleted the Government's exchequer will be permitted to retire to the shades of private life.

TYPE WRITERS.

How many different kinds of the useful little instrument the "type writer," there may be I know not, but that it is useful instrument, and

that it gives remunerative employment to a large number of intelligent persons, is a fact to which all who have much to do with the pen, the pulpit, the bench or the bar of New York. Time was, and not very long ago, either, when copying was done altogether by the pen. A little later, the copying-press came in vogue, then the lithograph process, then the carbonized pad with tissue sheets, and now we have the type-writer, which is a boon to lawyers, a blessing to preachers, and a joy and pleasure to many women, whose facile hand, once wearied at an hour's work at quill-driving, can now disport among the clicking keys of the tiny instrument, from morning till night without the slightest sense of fatigue. I will not describe the type-writer, but will simply say that it is played upon as we play upon the piano, that its operation is easily learned, that the rapidity of its work is measured only by the dexterity of the operator, and that with it, a well-fingered worker can write faster than with the pen, and by the aid of carbonized paper, can produce as many as six copies at one writing. Lawyers have now their copying done by the type-writer, so do the foreign women about double that of the native women. This is because of the healthfulness of foreigners, and the antipathy of Americans to large families. The Malthusian doctrine that this world is too thickly inhabited is a fallacy, and its baneful effects are seen everywhere. The order of Nature is regular and natural death, epidemics and wars make one generation give way for another. Man cannot improve on Nature's laws.

THE BIBLE.

[The following is from the valuable and highly interesting lecture given two weeks ago last Sunday evening by the Rev. M. T. Lamb, at the Baptist Chapel in this city. Last Sunday evening at the same place the reverend gentleman gave the second free lecture of the course, upon the books of the New Testament.—Ed.]

THE BIBLE.

"The Bible is not a single book given to the world all at once, as we now have it, but a collection of books, each entirely independent of the others, as to time and circumstance of production. God has spoken to us at different times, extending through a period of over 1,500 years and in diverse manners. Each different book was written by itself and for a special purpose, and if we possessed them in separate volumes instead of all in one large volume, they would still be Holy Scriptures, and would, more highly valued than now; for, if separate, we would be constantly reminded of each different book was designed for us and was given to the world because important that the world should have it. Each separate book would thus become a treasure to us. As it now is, we look upon the whole of God's book, and if we study and become familiar with the main portions we are satisfied, and I suppose we may know all that is needful to know, though we remain ignorant of even the names of many of the smaller books that compose the Bible. Of course it is convenient, and on many accounts desirable, to have the Holy Scriptures, as at present, all together—God's Will complete in one volume. But I have mentioned this for the sake of another remark. Each separate book of the Bible is so far independent of all the others that it must stand or fall upon its own merits. In a large measure—a fact that inflicts and others often forget. They attack one or more books of the Bible that happen to be most valuable, supposing if they demolish this the whole Bible falls with it. But not so. Each author furnishes his own credentials. If half the books of the Bible could be proved spurious or unimpaired, the remainder would still stand as firm as a rock. It is not a vast building falling to the ground when one main pillar is broken, rather a large number of towers placed side by side, every one of which must first be taken before the citadel is fairly and fully demolished.

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AMERICAN BRIGANDAGE.

To the Editor of the Miner:

In Greece and Italy are found gentlemen of the road, who levy tribute upon travelers and hold wealthy prisoners for ransom. In free America, Great Britain, Germany, France, and their civilized countries, such a condition of society is impossible, because the people there rise in their might and crush out the elements dangerous to society. We are true only as we dare to be freemen; our rights are respected only so far as we make them respected. Severally in mankind's selfishness. Communities may compromise with wrong, but they cannot compromise with destiny, and it is the inevitable destiny of any people that submits to oppression to be ruled by oppressors. Montana has been free from the incursions of freebooters because it was known to the lawless everywhere that the temper of the people would not tolerate any such lawless.

It seems singular that, upon American soil, and especially among the resolute people who breathe the free air of Montana, a public journal could be found to stand up and advocate cowardice and submission to an invasion of personal right. The *Inter Mountain* has placed itself on the side of men whose designs are sinister. If England should set up an American soldier upon one of King Charles' old characters, that journal would probably advise the people that they were cheaper to arrange the matter than to fight. The case that now menaces the peace of Butte is parallel to the case supposed. It is not necessary to examine closely into the case to see how closely it follows the work of its masters. It shows a zeal outrunning wisdom in urging compromise in matters where it takes the position the issue is in doubt. In such a case it is a civil action outside of journalism. If the mineral land robbers are not "blackmailers, land robbers and extortionists," as the *Inter Mountain* alleges, they were denounced at the public meetings, then a newspaper has no right to argue the case at the bar of public opinion. But the *Inter Mountain* seems to understand fully what is designed, and goes to the nauseating task unblushingly.

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The Queen City of the Plains, as Seen by a Pleasure-Seeker and Sight-Seeker.

The Great Mining and Industrial Exposition.

It is Interesting, Instructive, and a "Big Thing."

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Your correspondent arrived here on Tuesday evening last, just three days after Butte, ready to travel and without loss of time, the whole distance being made over the Union Pacific company's lines, via Ogden and Cheyenne. The state of the weather during the time occupied in making the journey was what might be termed without exaggeration, at the boiling point, but I experienced no great inconvenience from its effects. Still it was a relief when I found myself at one of Denver's large and comfortable hotels. To the visitor from the North the first impressions of Denver must, to all alike, be pleasing in every respect. It is truly a magnificent place and is entitled to the proud distinction of "The Queen City of the Plains," with her beautiful climate, neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer, with the broad streets and avenues lined with trees, and pure, cool water coursing along side of many of them, the trees casting a refreshing shade upon buildings and sidewalks, and the water doing its part in cooling the atmosphere and furnishing the ever-present street gulls the means of quenching thirst or washing their feet; her electric lights, magnificent opera house, splendid hotels and churches, large county buildings, and grand City Hall, (the latter not yet completed but fast approaching that end), her fine system of rapid transit, her grand Union Depot, equal if not superior to anything west of Chicago, and her many enterprising newspapers. Denver is certainly a very beautiful city to live in. She has enjoyed a big boom for some time now, and whether or not it will continue indefinitely remains to be seen. The indications are that it will at least last for some time yet. The promoters of the great Mining and Industrial Exposition now in progress, as here had something more in view at the beginning than the receipts at the gate. I understand they are largely interested in unimproved real estate in the neighborhood of the Exposition grounds, which are situated about four miles from the heart of the city. Broadway, one of the finest streets in the city, and the principal drive, has a straight course from the city to the Exposition grounds. Building lots are being sold quite readily and the city is rapidly stretching out in that direction. It is the intention to make the Exposition permanent, and by this means assure the sale of a large number of building lots. If the thing works as anticipated stock-holders in the company will in time reap a rich harvest, besides being public benefactors to Denver. The "boom" will continue and everybody will be made happy. In this connection I will state that a meeting of the commissioners and representatives from different portions of the country was recently held in the city for the purpose of taking into consideration and perfecting measures to make the Exposition a permanent one. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be reported at a subsequent meeting. As an indication of the sentiment here upon the proposition referred to, I will give a portion of the remarks made at the meeting by Lieutenant Governor Taber. Mr. Taber said:

"Gentlemen, I am pleased to be present here to-night, and to learn of the worthy objects for which you are assembled. We have no doubt that the Exposition building which, I think you will admit, possesses all the accommodations necessary, and I am delighted to find that you gentlemen represent nearly every county in this State, and every adjoining State and Territory, responded so liberally and so promptly to our invitation for a general and complete showing of the great West's mineral wealth. I am more than pleased to see so many and varied mineral exhibits, and to know that more are coming. As I stand here, it is my duty to call attention to the purpose of making a permanent Mining Exposition. This is a move in the right direction, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that this exhibition will be one of the grandest and that for two or three months each year the showing of mineral will be the largest and most valuable ever seen in the world. Now as to the proposed constitution and by-laws, it is becoming more and more apparent every day that they are entirely inadequate. The time on all exhibition tickets must be lengthened, as that means thousands of persons living in the resort towns would visit the State and the exposition, whereas they are now unable to do so.

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Your correspondent arrived here on Tuesday evening last, just three days after Butte, ready to travel and without loss of time, the whole distance being made over the Union Pacific company's lines, via Ogden and Cheyenne. The state of the weather during the time occupied in making the journey was what might be termed without exaggeration, at the boiling point, but I experienced no great inconvenience from its effects. Still it was a relief when I found myself at one of Denver's large and comfortable hotels. To the visitor from the North the first impressions of Denver must, to all alike, be pleasing in every respect. It is truly a magnificent place and is entitled to the proud distinction of "The Queen City of the Plains," with her beautiful climate, neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer, with the broad streets and avenues lined with trees, and pure, cool water coursing along side of many of them, the trees casting a refreshing shade upon buildings and sidewalks, and the water doing its part in cooling the atmosphere and furnishing the ever-present street gulls the means of quenching thirst or washing their feet; her electric lights, magnificent opera house, splendid hotels and churches, large county buildings, and grand City Hall, (the latter not yet completed but fast approaching that end), her fine system of rapid transit, her grand Union Depot, equal if not superior to anything west of Chicago, and her many enterprising newspapers. Denver is certainly a very beautiful city to live in. She has enjoyed a big boom for some time now, and whether or not it will continue indefinitely remains to be seen. The indications are that it will at least last for some time yet. The promoters of the great Mining and Industrial Exposition now in progress, as here had something more in view at the beginning than the receipts at the gate. I understand they are largely interested in unimproved real estate in the neighborhood of the Exposition grounds, which are situated about four miles from the heart of the city. Broadway, one of the finest streets in the city, and the principal drive, has a straight course from the city to the Exposition grounds. Building lots are being sold quite readily and the city is rapidly stretching out in that direction. It is the intention to make the Exposition permanent, and by this means assure the sale of a large number of building lots. If the thing works as anticipated stock-holders in the company will in time reap a rich harvest, besides being public benefactors to Denver. The "boom" will continue and everybody will be made happy. In this connection I will state that a meeting of the commissioners and representatives from different portions of the country was recently held in the city for the purpose of taking into consideration and perfecting measures to make the Exposition a permanent one. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be reported at a subsequent meeting. As an indication of the sentiment here upon the proposition referred to, I will give a portion of the remarks made at the meeting by Lieutenant Governor Taber. Mr. Taber said:

"Gentlemen, I am pleased to be present here to-night, and to learn of the worthy objects for which you are assembled. We have no doubt that the Exposition building which, I think you will admit, possesses all the accommodations necessary, and I am delighted to find that you gentlemen represent nearly every county in this State, and every adjoining State and Territory, responded so liberally and so promptly to our invitation for a general and complete showing of the great West's mineral wealth. I am more than pleased to see so many and varied mineral exhibits, and to know that more are coming. As I stand here, it is my duty to call attention to the purpose of making a permanent Mining Exposition. This is a move in the right direction, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that this exhibition will be one of the grandest and that for two or three months each year the showing of mineral will be the largest and most valuable ever seen in the world. Now as to the proposed constitution and by-laws, it is becoming more and more apparent every day that they are entirely inadequate. The time on all exhibition tickets must be lengthened, as that means thousands of persons living in the resort towns would visit the State and the exposition, whereas they are now unable to do so.

THE BIBLE.

"The Bible is not a single book given to the world all at once, as we now have it, but a collection of books, each entirely independent of the others, as to time and circumstance of production. God has spoken to us at different times, extending through a period of over 1,500 years and in diverse manners. Each different book was written by itself and for a special purpose, and if we possessed them in separate volumes instead of all in one large volume, they would still be Holy Scriptures, and would, more highly valued than now; for, if separate, we would be constantly reminded of each different book was designed for us and was given to the world because important that the world should have it. Each separate book would thus become a treasure to us. As it now is, we look upon the whole of God's book, and if we study and become familiar with the main portions we are satisfied, and I suppose we may know all that is needful to know, though we remain ignorant of even the names of many of the smaller books that compose the Bible. Of course it is convenient, and on many accounts desirable, to have the Holy Scriptures, as at present, all together—God's Will complete in one volume. But I have mentioned this for the sake of another remark. Each separate book of the Bible is so far independent of all the others that it must stand or fall upon its own merits. In a large measure—a fact that inflicts and others often forget. They attack one or more books of the Bible that happen to be most valuable, supposing if they demolish this the whole Bible falls with it. But not so. Each author furnishes his own credentials. If half the books of the Bible could be proved spurious or unimpaired, the remainder would still stand as firm as a rock. It is not a vast building falling to the ground when one main pillar is broken, rather a large number of towers placed side by side, every one of which must first be taken before the citadel is fairly and fully demolished.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1891.

Special Correspondence of the Miner.

The summer time of fashion will soon pass in a fair fluttering between the numerous gay reports and turn their thoughts homeward. Already maids and matrons are perfecting plans of offensive operations against those masculine susceptible hearts that are entrenched behind immaculate shirts and low-cut vests. The combination of wit, beauty and equanimity are generally perfected at the close of the season and on the eve of the Fall campaign. Watering places are good practicing grounds for this kind of business, and furnish the foundation for more serious engagements, especially among the Newport cottagers, on the picturesque hillsides of the Catskills, in the cooling mist of Niagara, and on the sands of Long Beach or Cape May. They are picnics on a large scale, and without flirtation or love-making neither watering places or picnics would be a success. Mining stocks are at a low ebb. New Yorkers have been duped so many times that it is a very difficult matter to sell a mine—even if the pure silver was sticking out in its solid chunks. Montana and Utah mines are receiving considerable attention—a great deal more so than those in Colorado, California, Nevada and elsewhere. Things will be very lively in stocks this Fall, and many wise men in the East are expecting to make fortunes. The freight-handler's strike will soon end disastrously to the strikers—so all strikers generally do. The perishable freight is shipped round by water courses as far as possible, and the other class of freight leather not received or else must take the slow course of travel. Even should the strikers gain the extra three cents an hour which they demand, the railroads would increase the price of transportation, then the merchant would raise the cost of the necessities of life, and, consequently the purchasing power of money would be correspondingly reduced. So, it is as broad as it is long, whether the strikers get it or not cents an hour—Experience has proved over and over again that in a contest between labor and capital, the latter wins but some money can say idle—it does not

DELIGHTFUL DRIVER.

The Queen City of the Plains, as Seen by a Pleasure-Seeker and Sight-Seeker.

The Great Mining and Industrial Exposition.

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