

SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress, MARTIN MAGINNIS.

For the Council, STEPHEN DE WOLFE.

For the House of Representatives, JOHN F. FORBIS, ROD D. LEQUAT, DANIEL O'GHADY.

Chief and Recorder, H. S. CLARK.

County Commissioner, WILLIAM KINNELLA.

County Clerk, JOHN J. HANRAHAN.

County Treasurer, DR. JAMES THOMPSON.

County Assessor, J. A. NICHOLS.

County Surveyor, E. T. OWEN.

County Jailor, T. S. KILGALAN.

Deer Lodge County Democratic Ticket.

For Sheriff, J. B. HARTMAN.

For Constable, W. E. BARR.

For Justice, W. A. HATKIN.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The people of Montana want no man to represent them in Congress who is not in favor of the co-usage of silver under the recent coinage law.

Every voter of Silver Bow county will hesitate long before he will cast his ballot for the candidates of a party that is opposed to the present silver coinage law.

"Dear Hubbell" denies that Government employes, who refuse to pay their political assessments, are discharged. "Dear Hubbell's" denial is not worth the paper it is written upon.

The white laboring men of Montana will support the party that has shown itself their friend by shutting off the importation of Chinese Coolie labor. That party is the Democratic party—the poor man's friend.

The Republican organ, having nothing else to urge against Major Maginnis, oppose him on the ground that he is running for the sixth term. Well, what if he is? The people want him and their wish is law.

If, as the crowd intimates, his party is in favor of repealing the present coinage law, why did the Territorial Republican Convention not say so in its platform? This matter must be explained before election day.

And now an appeal is made by the faithful to the Republicans to heal their differences in New York and Pennsylvania. The cry is uttered in vain. Oil and water will sooner mix than the factions in those States will fraternize.

As long as Major Maginnis is in public life he is at the command of the people, and when they demand he shall be their standard bearer he must obey. The people made the demand and he is their candidate. What can the Republicans do about it?

It is suggested the Territorial Democratic Central Committee should permit the Republicans to nominate the next Democratic candidate for Delegate in Congress. If the suggestion be complied with it is safe to say they will not select Major Maginnis. They would name some one whom they think could be beaten.

The Philadelphia Times, an independent journal, observes that it is not a Democratic victory in Ohio as much as a Republican defeat, but a Republican defeat in one of the most reliable Republican States, with an organized revolt within the party, clearly forebodes a sweeping tide of Republican disaster in all the debatable States in November. Ohio is lost without open rebellion, which must be the measure of Republican discomfiture in Pennsylvania and New York, where revolt has already reached the dignity of revolution.

A Republican journal when forced to the wall seeks refuge in silence. This policy may be in unimportant matters, but when the most vital interests of a community are affected by such silence it is unpropitious. The people of the Territory and of this county in particular demand an expression of the opinion of the Republican party upon the silver question.

It is reported that when Arabi was about to cut off the supply of water which would reach the British troops it was considered necessary to obtain the approval of a holy Bebelouin saint. "This may not be," said the Bebelouin sage. "Know that the hateful Christian, though lamentably blighted and besotted, and grievously afflicted by pestilence, is yet a true child of Allah. Water is given to all creatures." This is an grand sentiment to come from any man's lips, and the lesson in words of attention in the civilized world, though it comes from the humble recluse of the Oriental desert. That Arabi would probably be pretty sound on the land question.

The Minneapolis Tribune, although a strong Republican journal, disapproves of Hubbell's work in the following strong language: "The Republicans will not make a record to be proud of through Jay Hubbell's interference in Southern contests. Having disquieted Republicans in the North by adopting Chalmers after argument to 'leave' after all, and being kicked out of Congress for fraud, Hubbell now appears as champion of the Independent candidate of Col. Cash, the South Carolina student, who recently murdered an old gentleman named Stinson, whom he had forced into the 'field of honor.' Cash was an officer of the rebel army, and it is said, was barbarously cruel to Union soldiers who fell into his hands. Hubbell should be made down upon vigorously."

Milwaukee Star: The traveling show shows as the 'Tariff Commission' which played to a poor-house in this city recently, has closed its season and is about to go home, which amounts to \$40,000. The company was backed by the Government, so the performers do not lose anything but their time and their end. Such a show cannot pay in this country, where it has to back against ministers and variety shows. The Tariff Commission had some very fair performers of the old school, but what the people want is something new. If the Government would introduce a song-and-dance artist or two, and an Irish and a Dutch comedian, and a ballet, and have some scenery that would show and give matinees, and sell the large troupe, the Tariff Commission could pay next year to go business.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The strike on the Northern Pacific has ended.

"The melancholy days have come" for the Republicans.

The Inter-Mountain is still attending the Territorial Democratic Convention.

The Republicans should send out a search warrant for Marshal Botkin and Colonel Sunders.

MY DEAR HUBBELL: Montana Republicans want two per cent. of your bar's!

The Botkin boom in Chateaux—Three Benton darkeys and one half-breed shouting for the Marshal.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will shortly retire to private life. He has been in public life nearly half a century.

(Signed) REPUBLICAN.

The Omaha Herald says Nebraska will send one Democratic Congressman to Washington this year certainly, and possibly two or three.

The Republicans will have a long line of broken fences to repair after the 7th of November. The effect of the little eye-glasses will not cut much of a figure then.

Frank James is spoken of as the coming Republican candidate for United States Senator from Missouri. He seems to be a very noted man in that State at present.

The Traps, Blancets, and Sweethearts of the Republican party in Montana, are still looking at the heels of Major Maginnis. Their fangless mouths are barren.

The Omaha Herald truthfully says: "Ohio needs a general stampede from the most lawless, corrupt and extravagant rule that ever oppressed a people who pretend to be self-governing."

The Republicans charge the Democrats with making blunders. Granted they do. But who blundered in Ohio? And who are now blundering in New York and Pennsylvania?

The Republican journals of Montana will not explain or attempt to explain why their Territorial platform is silent upon the silver question. They are as dumb as oysters when asked to explain.

A census office bulletin gives the relative fuel value of fifty-five of the important woods of the United States. From the tests made it appears the mountain mahogany heads the list. This is the only American tree heavier than water.

The Oregon Senatorial contest is still undecided. As the pay of the members of the Legislature ceases on the 25th inst, and as few legislators are patriotic enough to work without pay, it may be assumed the long fight will be determined to-day.

It is denied that President Arthur's illness proceeds from kidney disease. The matter with him, his friends say, is a fit of indigestion caused by repeated over-indulgence at the table. Better kidney disease. "Arthur the gut" has not a pleasant sound.

Inter-Ocean: Astronomer Swift has been looking over the comet and says that it is "all broke up," and appears to have "passed through a terrible crisis." "Don't Swift turn his telescope toward the Republican party of Ohio, which has a similar experience.

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, will be a candidate before the next House for Speaker. Mr. Springer commenced his canvass for the position as soon as he heard of the result of the Ohio election. He evidently believes the next House will be largely Democratic and has commenced his work thus early in order to place himself in the lead in the race.

A writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat estimates that 20 acres of cane, with fifty-six per cent. of juice, having a saccharine strength of fifteen per cent. per acre, will give 302,000 pounds of sugar worth five cents a pound, and 27,000 pounds of molasses worth 23 cents a pound—this is \$127 an acre. That certainly is a paying business.

The campaign in California is being pursued by the Democrats with great vigor and hope of success. They confidently assert they will elect every man on their ticket. The Republicans find fault with General Stinson because he does not take the stump, but the old veteran conducts his campaign to suit himself and pays no heed to their complaints. California is perfectly safe for the Democracy.

The new departure of Henry Ward Beecher will set ablaze the theological world. Beecher's reputation as an orator and a divine entitles his opinions upon spiritual matters to some consideration at the hands of religious organizations, and denunciations of his views from the pulpit will not be wanting. The Reverend gentleman has labored several years to prepare the public mind for the reception of his peculiar views upon the theological questions, but the great mass of the people is hardly ready to accept them as being in the direct line of scriptural teachings. The man is naturally combative and delights in controversy. He is likely to get all he wants of it now.

"Tax Payers" are heard in this morning's MINER in reply to "Anti-Commune." If the former will carefully read the latter's communication they will see that he did not say that Mr. De Wolfe endeavored to get the law repealed, but that Mr. De Wolfe labored to modify it. But we will leave the matter for "Anti-Commune" to explain in his own way. We are glad to hear from "Tax Payers," and hope they will favor us again with a communication upon the same matter. It is one of grave import to this camp, and should be discussed dispassionately and with the fact in mind that there are two sides to the question, and that men may honestly differ in opinion upon it.

Mrs. Joie Murphy, of East St. Louis, Ill., wrote the other night to find a burglar in her room. She attacked him with a pillow and drove him out.

THE CHINESE ISSUE.

None are so blind as those who will not see. The Helena Herald cannot see why the Chinese question should offer any figure in politics at all, and offers the MINER some gratuitous advice about borrowing trouble over the matter. In the same breath the Herald confesses that the Chinaman is a puzzle to it, and that it does not yet know what will be the result of our present policy of exclusion, or "what will be the wisest policy for our future relations with the great people of the East." If the Herald were dealing with a question of recent birth, its position would be considered conservative if not tenable; but unfortunately for the soundness of its reasoning the question is one which has occupied the attention of the West during the past third of a century, and has been studied from nearly every standpoint by those whose intimate relations with the Chinese have qualified them to judge correctly as to their influence upon our industry, our civilization, and the interests of the people. Their judgment is recorded against further Chinese immigration, and has been affirmed more than once by the white laboring classes of the Pacific slope. The question is an old one to them and so intensely are they interested in it that it has become the most powerful factor in determining the result of their elections. These people demand the continued exclusion of Chinese, and so earnest are they in their demands that no candidate for office or newspaper upon the coast dare, if it would, oppose them. We, in Montana, have the same interest in excluding the objectionable race from our midst that our Western brethren have. It would be short-sighted policy in us to keep silent upon the question until our white laboring population was forced to yield and give room to cheap Coolie labor. It were better we should raise our voices against it now than to wait until it has become entrenched upon us. In doing this we are attempting no experiment. We have the sad experience of others to guide us, and no mistake can be made.

The restrictive law should not be tampered with, and the West should unite in demanding beforehand any attempt upon the part of Congress to do so. And furthermore it should, through the platforms of its parties, take a decided and unmistakable stand in favor of the law and against any interference with the enforcement of its provisions. This the Republican party of Montana did not dare do. As has been repeatedly charged and never successfully denied the Republican party is pro-Chinese party. It has placed itself upon the record as such, and right here is where the shoe pinches the party in Montana. It wants to stand solid with the party in the East; it would like to stand well with the people in Montana. It cannot accomplish both purposes and utter an opinion upon the question, hence it remains silent. This is the position of the Republican party in Montana. But the people will not be satisfied with the ignoring of this issue. They wish to raise their voice against further Chinese immigration. This they cannot do by voting the Republican ticket and supporting Republican candidates. Therefore as they desire to raise themselves alongside of their brethren of the still farther West they will vote the Democratic ticket. They cannot afford to remain silent upon this question. There are too many influences at work in the Republican party looking to the repeal of the restrictive law to justify or pardon it. The voice of the West should be clear, strong and certain against its repeal. It will be so given through increased Democratic majorities. By the way the Herald did not explain the absence of a plank in the Republican platform in regard to the policy of its party upon the silver question. Why is the party silent upon it?

SENATOR JONES FOR TREASURY.

Under the above caption the Eureka Standard of the 15th instant, says: "Senator Jones of Nevada, in giving his views on the national finances at length to a Chicago interviewer, urges that the entire surplus revenue, after providing for all the necessary expenses of the Government, should be applied to pay off the debt. Under the present prosperous conditions the taxes are paid without much difficulty and he thinks, he said to be very handsome. He is, as we have heretofore stated, in favor of a plan for buying up and redeeming the four per cent. in advance of maturity. The Senator's elaborate presentation of his views would seem to give color of probability to the report that he is to be called, sooner or later, to assume the portfolio of the Treasury Department."

It seems to many outside Montana that the people of the Territory ought to be glad of the opportunity to honor themselves by re-electing Major Maginnis to the Territory. His invaluably services to the Territory are recognized and appreciated by all save a few jaundiced political enemies who seem indispensed to award him the credit which is properly his due. But while Republican politicians are battling his labors in behalf of the Territory, the people generally are magnanimous, and will emphasize with their votes their high appreciation of his services for them. His election is sure enough. It is only a question of majority, and the voters of the Territory, irrespective of party, will see that that majority is a flattering one.

Mrs. Joie Murphy, of East St. Louis, Ill., wrote the other night to find a burglar in her room. She attacked him with a pillow and drove him out.

THE GAG LAW.

In another column will be found the full text of the so-called "Gag Law." We give it that the readers of the MINER may become acquainted with its provisions and determine for themselves as to its justice or necessity. Of course there is as there has been a wide difference of opinion concerning the necessity for the existence of such a law upon our statute books. While one party claims that the law is a direct and standing insult to a peaceable, orderly, law-abiding and intelligent class of our citizens, the other holds that it is necessary for the protection of the immense mining and other interests of Montana against the violence or interference of organized bodies of men who desire to control the price of labor. The latter party also holds that the law is not aimed altogether at miners, but is intended to check unlawful interference upon the part of laborers in other industries with the rights and property of their employers. Here we find a clashing of opinions, but as we view it, no clashing of interests; for both parties concede that it is to the interest of all concerned that every industry in the Territory should be peaceably and continuously pursued.

The law as it stands is a dead letter upon our statute books. Some of its provisions are so manifestly unjustly severe that their enforcement would be a violation of every principle of equity as practiced among civilized people. For instance, any person who utters a threat intended to intimidate an employer shall be deemed guilty of an misdemeanor and liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment. The punishment is out of all proportion to the offense and as long as the present law remains upon our statute books it will be a dead letter. But this does not prove that there is no necessity or will be no necessity for some law which will check and punish unlawful interference with private rights and property. If there ever will be the time for a law for this purpose the time is now at hand. For the next ten years or longer railroad building will be one of the principal industries pursued in the country. While many honest, industrious and law-abiding men engage as day laborers upon them, there are many others who are neither orderly nor honest. We have evidences of this fact within the past ten days which have informed us that there are over two hundred ex-convicts working upon the Northern Pacific below Missoula, besides a small army of camp followers largely composed of desperadoes and refugees from justice. A short time ago these worthies organized a strike and drove off 2,500 other laborers employed by the contractors. The military was telegraphed for and after the lapse of a few days the strike was adjusted, but upon what terms our dispatches fail to explain. It is against just such a class of workmen employers of labor in Montana may be protected, and to protect them effectually a reasonable law for that purpose should be enacted.

We are not, nor do we believe, the honest workmen of the Territory are in favor of giving over the mine industries of Montana to lawless and law-abiding men. Nor do we believe they would withdraw protection from them to an extent that would divert capital from engaging in them or would disturb or render uneasy that already employed. Capital is sensitive to threats of lawlessness, and while we believe that its investment in our mining properties here would be perfectly safe, as far as it would be disturbed by acts of violence or of unlawful interference on the part of the laboring men, yet men of means hesitate to invest where the law does not protect their investments from acts of violence or unlawful interference which may be offered them. In view of the foregoing facts it must be conceded that the present law short of its harshness and modified to harmonize with our peaceful community, or some other law which will meet all reasonable requirements should be in force. Nothing more should be accorded, nothing less should be accorded.

CLEAR AS MUD.

The following we find among our press reports of last evening and give it to the readers of the MINER as a specimen brick for them to assay. We add our translation:

INDIANAPOLIS 18—American public health as a diseased Texas cattle fever and standing corn matter on cattle was constituted to investigate thoroughly the subject. Dr. Hallman Chicago related entirely practical on cattle during transportation hygiene precautions for traveling public was also urged paper by Ernest Brooks described board of health system of New York.

TRANSACTIONS.

The American Public Health Association discussed the Texas cattle fever question. A standing committee on cattle was constituted to investigate thoroughly the subject. Dr. Hallman, of Chicago, related the cruelty as practiced on cattle during their transportation. Hygienic precautions for the traveling public were also urged. A paper by Ernest Brooks described the board of health system of New York.

And now it is claimed the victory of the Ohio Democrats was the result of the apathy of "Intermittent Republicans"—Republicans who vote only once in four years. It is sometimes very difficult for a beaten party to explain away its defeat, but the Ohio Republicans experience none.

They were sitting together, and he was seriously thinking what to say, when finally he grew confident in his manner, and broke out thus: "In this land of noble achievement and undying glory, why is it that women do not come to the front, and climb the ladder of fame?" They remind me ever so much of some I saw yesterday." The old gentleman turned the conversation immediately, but the diamonds have got to be bought.

UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE.

The following is the full text of the law, generally known as the "Gag Law," as it appears in the Revised Statutes, codified and arranged by Hon. Harry R. Conly:

SECTION 19. Every person who by force or fraud, or by threats, or intimidation, either by words, or writing, or by acts, or exhibition of force, shall prevent, or interfere with, or hinder, or delay, any person, company, or corporation, in the lawful use, or working, or performance of any law, contract, work, labor, or employment, for any person or company, or upon any terms, or at any price, or wages, to which such contractor, mechanic, or laborer, workman, or employee, may have agreed, or for which he may desire to work, or labor, or contract, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the Territorial prison for a term of not less than one or more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 20. Every person who by force or fraud, or by threats of injury to person or property, or by intimidation either by words or writings, or actions, or exhibition of force, or otherwise, and without authority of law, shall prevent, or interfere with, or hinder, or delay, any person, company, or corporation, in the lawful use, or working, or performance of any law, contract, work, labor, or employment, for any person or company, or upon any terms, or at any price, or wages, to which such contractor, mechanic, or laborer, workman, or employee, may have agreed, or for which he may desire to work, or labor, or contract, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section 19.

SEC. 21. Every person who shall knowingly aid, abet, assist, advise, encourage, or assist any person or persons in the commission of any offense provided in section 19, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section 19.

SEC. 22. Every person who shall associate himself with or join any one or more persons with the intent, or for the purpose, of committing any of the offenses mentioned in sections 19, 20, or 21, or of aiding, abetting, encouraging, or assisting any other person or persons to commit such offenses, or any of them, or of preventing the arrest, or trial, or conviction of any person, company, or corporation, or any of them, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 23. Every person who shall attempt to commit any of the offenses mentioned in sections 19, 20, 21, or 22, although he shall be punished as provided in section 20.

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THE GAG LAW.

Reply to "Anti-Commune."

WALKERVILLE, Oct. 21, 1882. EDITOR MINER: In your issue of yesterday a correspondent of your paper signing himself "Anti-Commune," makes a feeble defence of the Gag Law; says it will be an issue in this campaign. He is right, and a right lively issue too. He insolently inquires how many followers of Mr. Maginnis there are in this Territory? We would ask "Anti-Commune," has he ever seen or known a man in this camp who advocated such a doctrine, or if such a man was ever in any danger from mob law, that such a disgraceful law should be passed. Our past history of this county that the workmen of this county have always been, under every circumstance, law-abiding citizens, and it is a direct insult to them to be characterized as hoodlums, communists, etc. When your correspondent talks about Mr. De Wolfe doing all in his power to have the law repealed, we emphatically answer that he did not, and we call upon him to explain. In regard to digging for him any candidate who promises his adhesion to the Gag Law will be buried so deep that the Angel Gabriel will not find him in vain to awaken him. Again, he says that the law is unnecessarily severe—so much so in fact, that it is a dead letter. We can have no respect for legislators who were so devoid of intelligence as not to see the benefits of the law, before making it one; and now to ask the voters of this county to re-ask them to the Legislature, is simply making asses of themselves, and asking if granted that the people are fools. In our estimate of them we are right, and we mean to make that known on election day. We are of the opinion and have every reason to believe that a certain capitalist of Butte-will be money to have Council Bill 41 become a law, and would ask if any member held his head behind his back, and if he did what was the amount he received?

In regard to the assertion that no man can serve two masters, we answer that no man can be the tool of a capitalist and be a faithful representative of the people at the same time, as certain members showed themselves to be such tools at the time the law was passed. Your correspondent tries to make a point by saying that Mr. De Wolfe used his endeavors to have the law repealed at the last Assembly, and in the same breath intimates that if his opponent in the present campaign declares his intention of doing the same thing that he claims Mr. De Wolfe has done, hosts of Republicans will vote for De Wolfe. We would like to have him explain what consistency there is in that kind of argument. Mr. Forbis is referred to as an honorable and intelligent citizen. Perhaps he is; but there are plenty of others equally as capable, who in our opinion, would pass laws that would be for the greatest good to the greatest number. Such men the people would cordially support. But don't more ask us to elect men who are more fitted to make laws for a Russian despotism than for American citizens.

TAXPAYERS.

THE GAG LAW.

EDITOR MINER: There seems to be a disposition to make what is known as the Gag Law an issue in the present campaign. It is a good issue. Whatever your journalistic views upon this question, I, for one, speaking my individual sentiment and preferences, would like to see how many followers of Molly Maguire do not there are in this region, and how many there are in favor of law and order and the protection of property against mob violence—how many reputable and orderly citizens I venture the prediction that any candidate who proclaims his adhesion to hoodlum sentiments will dig his political grave so deep that he will never be any hope of his resurrection. Any such law demagogue will no doubt get the votes of disorganized communists, but will lose the support of the better element. No man can serve two masters; he cannot be a tool of mob and a representative of decent people at the same time. Let the issue be sharply defined, and let the candidates for legislative honors show their hands upon this issue.

It is conceded that the law is unnecessarily severe—so severe that it stands a dead letter upon our statute books—but that all civilized communities have laws of similar import is a fact that the wildest Socialist will not attempt to dispute. Hon. Stephen De Wolfe, than whom no more able legislator ever devoted his talents to the enactment of laws for this Territory, and who was in every way creditable as a representative of the people of this section, vainly sought to have this law modified in the last Legislature. If his opponent will but announce his intention to labor for the abrogation of this law, hosts of Republicans in this community will deposit their ballots for De Wolfe, Hon. John F. Forbis voted for this law. Than he we have no more honorable and intelligent citizen. He has the independence to do what he thinks right and the willingness to stand by his action. No citizen of Silver Bow county need ever blush to be represented in the Legislature by men of his intelligence and character. It is my private belief that a knowledge of the fact that these gentlemen are in favor of a modified law for the suppression of mob violence will work to their political advantage rather than detriment.

ANTI-COMMUNE.

BUTTE, Oct. 18, 1882.

A public spirited lady friend refrains from writing corsets because she is opposed to anything that interferes with the liberty of the press.

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