SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The new Governor of Idaho hails from Iowa.

The interest in billiards will revive in the country again for a time. Vigneaux beat Sexton badly in New York Monday; but it may be that Sexton is throwing off for bigger stakes in the tournament.

Jimmy Elliot, pugilist, was killed by Jere Dunn in New York last Thursday. Dunn was a sporting man. The trouble dates back to the time of the meeting to arrange a match between Slade and Sullivan.

Senator Tabor, the recently divorced individual, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth McCourt of Oshkosh, Wis., at Willard's in Washington last Thursday. Old Tabor gave his bride a necklace on the occasion worth $75,000.

The effort of the Southern Pacific to effect a consolidation with the Texas Pacific so as to obtain the unearned land grant of the last named company failed among other pernicious attempted legislation in the closing hours of Congress.

Father Chapelle, who officiated at Senator Tabor's marriage ceremony, no doubt expected and did receive a handsome fee. He had not the remotest idea that Tabor was a divorced individual. He had made what he thought was a careful investigation; that is he probably made his inquiries among people that had never read a newspaper.

In the Senate, on the 28th ult., while on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the House provision relative to the Yellowstone Park was stricken out, and a new paragraph inserted authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease not exceeding eighty acres of the Park, but not to include the geysers or other objects of interest; all previous contracts or leases to be declared invalid.

Nebraska has passed a law requiring press news associations and telegraph companies doing business in Nebraska to deliver news dispatches to any paper applying for them, and paying for them at the established price. Penalties are attached, one of which is one thousand dollars for every refusal to deliver dispatches to any newspaper willing to pay for the same, whether such paper belongs to the press association or not.

Governor Alexander Hamilton Stephens died at Atlanta yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He has been a prominent figure in American history for the past thirty years. He was a prominent politician of the State rights school; represented Georgia for many years in the lower House of Congress; was vice president of the Southern Confederacy, although opposed to the policy of secession; and was, when death overtook him, Governor of the State of Georgia.

The town of Sprague, Spokane county, W. T., is agitated with the preliminary examinations of six men who occupied positions of trust on the Northern Pacific and are charged with having abused such trusts by building private dwellings with lumber and material, shingles, nails, etc. belonging to the company and with the workmen from the shops and the employes on the road. The accused are all solid men in the Spokane country. The examining magistrates disagreed and they were discharged.

Van Voorhees, of New York, is a somewhat comical cuss. Last Wednesday night he spoke of Page, of California, as a mule skinner and stage driver, and said he objected to being under his whip. He promptly apologized under orders from the House; but the very next day, on the consideration of the item for the improvement of the Sacramento in the same bill, he said: "It is so outrageous, so damnable, that nobody but a gambler and cut-throat would think of tacking such a thing as that to such a bill as this." He was brought up again, and apologized for having put his foot into it. He said he was no orator; that his vocabulary was meagre, and that he had to make use of such language as came to him. He regretted that any exception should be taken, or that he was under the necessity of withdrawing those words.

Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, raised a commotion in the Senate Friday by telling some plain truths about the outrageous fees allowed by the Department of Justice for the star route trials. Vouchers showed that George Bliss was allowed $150 a day and expenses. Merrick, another lawyer, received even a larger per diem, but as he lived in Washington, his vouchers did not show that he charged for board. He said it is now perfectly plain why these suits continued as long as they did. Six months' trial in an ordinary case! It was an inducement to these men to continue the case six months, and also a temptation to hang a jury, if it was true they did; he did not say they did. That courts for the administration of justice in the District of Columbia should be occupied for six months in a common case was an outrage which ought not to be tolerated. No greater disgrace had ever been connected with jurisprudence in any country than that which has been exhibited in the treatment of this case in the District of Columbia. He desired that the people should be protected from such outrages. Senator Cameron tried to crack the party whip by saying: "You must stop now; stop here." But the irrepressible Van Wyck kept right on, and let out among other things that Attorney General Brewster had paid a member of Congress $6,000 for appearing in a case. Van Wyck evidently does not believe in suppressing party secrets.

POPULAR ELECTIONS.

The action of the Legislature, in requiring certain of our municipal offices, which have heretofore been filled by appointment, to become the object of strife and contention at popular elections, is not a departure in a healthy direction. A majority of incorporated cities in the United States have from the formation of the government filled their subordinate offices by appointment. This practice is in full harmony with the genius of the institutions of this country and its government, which is representative in its character rather than democratic. There never was and never can be in government a pure democracy, which implies a commonwealth so constituted that the power is exercised by the body of the citizens. Athens was a democracy, but there was never at any time in her history a perfect equality of political power among the citizens. Only about one-tenth of the population were free citizens.

The theory upon which government in America is founded is, that political power resides in the people; that it is inconvenient to exercise this power in their collective capacity, and that it can be best exercised by being delegated to executive, legislative and judicial departments. These departments are chosen by the people and are supposed to represent their will. Much has been said and written concerning the propriety of leaving the choice of the judicial department to a popular verdict. The later tendency seems to be in favor of an elective judiciary. There can be no abridgement of popular rights so long as the choice of governmental departments is left to the people. There is no violation of this principle in appointive subordinate municipal officers.

The object at all times should be the thorough efficiency of the several departments. This can only be had through a harmonious political structure. Every official deriving his grant of power from the people stands upon an equality with every other elective officer. His responsibility is only to the people who may have elected him and the laws they have framed for his government. His action must be determined by considerations relating to his tenure of office. If he derives it from a common council he will act with reference to making the performance of his duties acceptable to the body from which he derives his power; if from the people, that his personal popularity may be increased. With the mayor and common council elected by a city, it is a proposition that admits of no controversy that officials entirely dependent on them for tenure of office will be more efficient and zealous in the performance of their duties than those whose tenure of office can be traced directly to the people.

This position is made plain by considering the nature of the duties of a city assessor, for instance. The common council is interested that every property holder should be listed without favor or partiality; the man who performs this duty, and is looking for a re-election, is interested that he shall make no enemies or impair his popularity in the discharge of his official duties. The city marshal, who holds his office by virtue of the will of the people, is not so ready to discover branches of the penal, sanitary or precautionary ordinances as one responsible directly to the common council. These views of the nature of official duties and official responsibility are of such force that in many places they have been incorporated into the administration of county affairs. They are not in violation of any salutary principle of government, and are not destructive of any representative or popular right. The subordinates chosen in this way only add to the efficiency of the chosen representatives of the people. Those chosen in the popular method frequently lead to a disordered administration of public affairs.

The opinions of the Council, that framers of an organic law for the future State of Montana, shall serve without pay will not be considered highly creditable to the legislative conception of the importance of this work abroad. If there is anything within the whole range of governmental affairs requiring the highest intelligence, the most intimate acquaintance with the science of government, and the most exalted purity of motives, it is associated with our ideas of the work of framing fundamental laws. Any other ideas is an insult to the memories of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the fathers of the constitution of our general government. Being chosen to serve in a constitutional convention is justly regarded as a high distinction. Party lines are lost sight of in the selection of eminent men for this work. This Territory cannot afford to have a constitution framed by a lot of scavengers—the creatures of private and corporate interest. The people can rest assured that they will pay dearly for such a constitution, although nominally costless.

Many manufacturing establishments which suspended recently for the purpose of influencing Congress, are starting up again. The protection given them amounts to a far greater sum than the loss from a few weeks' suspension. The power they exercise in the halls of legislation is an outrage upon the consumers of the country.

Last year it was the Maginnis mines with which the Northern Pacific attempted to boom Montana; this year it will be the town site question. The announced intention of boosting Mandan, across the river from Bismarck, has no doubt led the last named place to take steps for its own protection.

HONEST STOCK BUSINESS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Bulletin* finds fault with the advocacy by the Miner, which it is kind enough to refer to as the leading journal of Montana, of a law for the assessment of mining stocks. It objects that such a law will be an injustice to Eastern capitalists who have invested in mines. Not at all. If the Eastern capitalist owns a controlling interest he can levy an assessment or not as he chooses; if he is a minority stockholder he will not be in a position to make the property of resident stockholders dead capital. If he does not like the assessment, and has no expectation from future development, he can unload his stock. The assessable character of speculative stock and the future expectation of production are what give it value. Even productive mines partake somewhat of the speculative character. Barren spots are encountered, shafts have to be sunk, levels run and additional machinery procured and old machinery kept in repair. The contingencies of accident, and the chances of striking a bonanza or a "horse" must all be provided for. The various methods of providing for these contingencies are, either by the sale of treasury stock, an antecedent reserve of profits, by mortgage, or by assessment.

The assessment plan is least objectionable on sound business grounds. It does seem remarkable that Eastern financiers should be joined to corporation ideas that are continually leading to financial distress and ruin. A few railroad projectors go among capitalists interested in the enterprise in hand, and open subscriptions for stock. They then issue first mortgage bonds, and, by and by, the railroad "wrecker" comes along and closes out the only men that have actually put money into the enterprise. The whole system of first mortgage bonds and preferred stock is legalized iniquity—a premium for fraud. If the original investors were allowed to protect their investment by an additional investment, they would not then be helpless.

The feature of protection to investment is the most common incident to every business transaction. The producer must incur transportation charges to carry his productions to the consumer; the manufacturer for raw material and for operating his works; the owner of unimproved property to make it productive, and even the farmer before he can realize a crop. The case is analogous with the owners of a mine whose indication is that it is rich. Hoisting works have to be erected, shafts sunk, levels run, and even after the ore is on the dump some provision made for its reduction. Even productive mines require at times expenditure that is not immediately remunerative. Where such contingencies can be anticipated it is perhaps always best to hold a reserve. But, generally, with all properties there must be some method of saving them from falling into unproductive stagnation through a lack of means.

The only question in this whole matter has relation to the best method of providing means for making valuable property productive. The sale of of treasury stock has been found unfruitful in results, producing an unhealthy inflation of stock. The plan of mortgaging the corporate property has generally proved disastrous for the reason that the amount raised has been insufficient, and at maturity additional amounts could not be had. The assessment plan in stocks is the only one that is honest and affords full protection to minority stockholders. Under it they cannot be closed out by manipulation. If they do not choose to protect their original investment by further payments, they can always sell their stock at some figure. They are not at the mercy of wreckers. It is also a protection to large stockholders. There are many promising properties in Montana which the principal owners would be glad to advance to the point of protection if they possessed the ability to compel co-owners to bear a proportionate share of the expense. The assessment plan makes a commodity to be dealt in of mining stocks; all other plans make them mere objects for permanent investment. A corporation owning a body of wild land requires means for its improvement. It mines the means by mortgage. The first crop is a failure. The mortgage matures, and the only remedy for the small stockholder to protect his original investment is to buy the property in at the sale on foreclosure of mortgage. It may be urged that his right to buy is equal to that of the large stockholders, and that no injustice is done him. Rights are only valuable as they are coupled with ability to enforce them. The *pro rata* share of loss to the small stockholder may be but a few dollars, but he is denied the opportunity of protecting his investment by a payment within his means. If the corporate property is held for speculative purposes, merely, it requires no working capital. But sound public policy is opposed to the holding of property by corporations for such purposes. Not only Montana but the nation is interested that the mines of the country shall give employment to human beings and add to the circulating medium of the world. The business of the country cannot permit them to remain dead capital locked up by corporations for speculative purposes.

Treasurer Gilfillan, whose handwriting was somewhat more legible than that of Spinner, has retired from the Treasury Department.

Trevalyan, Secretary of Ireland, Monday denied the existence of distress and the starving condition of the people of Ireland.

MEGGARBEE'S COUNTY LINES.

The general re-organization of county lines is one of the things inevitable at no distant day in Montana. The early political divisions of the Territory clustered about the placer mining camps and agricultural settlements. Conditions have since been changing and made some of these divisions inconvenient. There is liable to be more radical and abrupt changes with the completion of railroads in the Territory; yet the time does not seem ripe for the establishment of county lines for all time to come. It is quite probable that one or two respectable towns will spring up along the Northern Pacific between Bozeman and Helena, which will be convenient points for people to go to make their records and transact their county business. It is quite possible that Radersburg will lose the county seat of Jefferson county, and will desire to be attached to a new county to be taken from Meagher and Jefferson in the Missouri valley. In many other parts of the Territory like changes will occur. These population changes can be anticipated, but the time is not now ripe to provide for them.

As a general thing people desire to do their county business where they habitually go to do their trading. Why the people of Wickes, Jefferson City and Chancy have not asked to be attached to Lewis and Clarke county, which some of their citizens visit daily, is explainable only on the hypothesis that they have slept upon their rights and interests. Neither do the public nor legislative bodies force people to maintain political relations that are inconvenient to them. Some 10,000 or 12,000 people in this county were in a position two years ago that they had to go forty miles to record their deeds, and attend courts, over which distance they had to transport witnesses. The Legislature gave them an independent county organization. The people of Elk Park near here find themselves now in a similar predicament. They are in fact citizens of this county who have gone across the line to engage in the wood business. Their entire business relations are with the people of this county. They are unanimously in favor of being placed in political relations with this county. Only this week have they petitioned our county superintendent to establish a school district there. The Legislature will perpetrate an outrage on these people if it compels them to continue to go to Radersburg for record, jury, civil and school duties. It is undemocratic to force people into political relations that are repugnant to them.

THE PARK.

After all the ink shed and fuss about the National Park, the objectionable lease feature was put into the appropriation bill at the closing hours of Congress. Forty thousand dollars are appropriated for protection and improvement of the Yellowstone Park, providing for a superintendent at a salary of $2,000 and ten assistants at $900 each to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to reside continuously in the Park, to have the duty of protecting the game, timber and other objects of interest, the balance to be expended in construction of suitable roads and bridges, under direction of engineer officers to be detailed by the Secretary of War. Another provision of the bill is that not more than ten acres shall be leased to any one person or corporation, and that no tract shall be leased within one-fourth of a mile of any of the geysers or Yellowstone Falls. A number of the firm of Rufus Hatch & Co., called at the Interior Department yesterday and demanded his hotel lease.

The Park is liable to become as fragrant in the nostrils of the American people as Niagara has been for years past—infested with scalpers, small pirates and petty larceny monopolists who rob upon the public domain under the sanction of law. The tentacles of these insatiable jelly fish will reach for the coming tourist afar. The lines of transportation, the facilities for moving about the Park, the scanty forage for animals, the bridle paths leading from place to place, the guide books for getting around, and everything connected with this national reservation for the pleasure and enjoyment of the people, will be gotten up with special reference to the enrichment of the monopolistic lessees. Notices will be posted throughout Montana of similar import to that on the rude tower at Niagara—"pay your dime and climb." The limitation of ten-acre leases is nothing but an aid to these robbers. The individual members can get enough leases to cover the whole park, and then consolidate.

The matter does not appear in any better light than at first. Jocelyn, the convenient Assistant Secretary of the Interior, acting in the convenient absence of his principal, had assented to the leases, and the lessees lost no time in taking possession and beginning the work of erecting hotels. The company formed insisted before Congress that it had acquired vested rights under these negotiations with the Assistant Secretary, and announced its intention of making a fight on the proposition. It probably was guided by wiser counsels, and fought individual members of Congress with money. It could well afford to. If 20,000 people should visit the Park this summer, and the monopolists could make $5 on each, the gross amount would not be insignificant. The number will increase from year to year, and it can be truthfully said that as a financier Rufus Hatch is no slouch. Exclusive privileges in the Park would be the old evil breaking out in a new place. The nuisances created at Niagara would be enlarged at the falls of the Yellowstone. Every tourist would be compelled to pay tribute for seeing that which should be as free to him as the air of heaven.

The experience of the nation in regard to Yosemite should be a guide for present action. Two or three squatters had taken possession, and had to be bought off at round prices, giving to each more money than he ever had or ever would had by any other means in his life time. Since this national reservation has been turned over to the State of California in trust for the people of the nation, there has been an honest effort to keep down all monopolies. The State is pecuniarily interested that as many as wish to shall visit Yosemite without the prospect of being robbed. The same thing will occur when Montana shall have become a State. The people, acting in the direction of their own interest, will see to it the wonders of the National Park are not made the means of enriching Rufus Hatch or any one else, but that tourists, pleasure seekers and invalids may come to that place and mingle with our people with immunity to their purse and persons.

THE TARIFF.

The recent internal revenue and tariff bill passed by Congress does not seem to give satisfaction anywhere. In its passage Congress has seemed only to keep the "word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope." It was an issue in last campaign that the burdens on the people should be reduced. By reducing the revenues some $75,000,000 annually it seems to be taken for granted by Congress that the people will presume that public burdens have been reduced by that amount. The abolition of stamp taxes and the reductions of duty on a few articles are not in any sense a diminution of public burdens that will be appreciable to the people. The more powerful manufacturing industries were in the lobby of Congress, and only allowed such reduction on articles, the profits on which were too insignificant to justify any expenditure in the way of corruption. Iron, sugar, cotton, woolen and other leading manufacturing interests seemed to hold their own and in some instances secure an increase.

A remarkable feature for the continuance of the old tariff iniquity was the support it received in the West and South—sections receiving no benefit from protection, but forced by it to divide profits with the East. This was most marked in the Senatorial support from the Southern States. Eight Democratic Senators set at defiance the traditions of their party in the protection of the manufacturing interests. These eight Senators were Mr. Bayard, of Delaware; Mr. Barrow and Mr. Brown, of Georgia; Mr. Camden and Mr. Davis, of West Virginia; Mr. Gorman, of Maryland; Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, and Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey. No such general departure from party traditions was shown in the House.

There is no doubt that this question will largely occupy the attention of the next Congress. It will be found that, although it is estimated that the revenues have been reduced some $75,000,000, they will not be found to be so decreased. A decrease of duty often works an increase of revenue. Many articles which are excluded by high tariff would yield revenue with lower duties. The value of the law just passed will only be valuable as it will teach the American people by the logic of events that protection does not protect, and that high duties do not produce the most revenue. We can import only to the extent of our ability to pay in any event, and if duties were removed entirely could not buy everything we use from abroad. It will teach the American people that prosperity is not the product of legislation, but that the laws of trade are higher than human enactments.

The Bismarck people seem to have a grievance against the Northern Pacific, and offer a bonus to the first railroad rival reaching the city and giving them direct independent connections with Chicago and the East.

Hope for Evacuation.

LONDON, March 6.—Gladstone, in the Commons last night, said the recent surmise of Hartington, that the evacuation of Egypt might be complete in six months was merely an expression of hope founded on circumstances.

Petroleum Warehouses.

CONSTATINOPLE, March 6.—Negotiations between General Wallace, U. S. Minister, and the Porte regarding petroleum warehouses is approaching a satisfactory conclusion. Wallace claims that each importer shall have a special warehouse outside of town, and that present storage dues shall be reduced.

Rebellion Broken.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Advices from Indian Territory state that General Porter, chief military officer of the Creek Nation, has recently captured Sleeping Rabbitt, second in command and influence of the rebbel faction, and now has him and party in confinement. This probably will break the backbone of the rebellion.

Miscellaneous.

PARIS, March 6.—It is semi-officially announced that Byrne was released to-day.

BADEN BADEN, March 6.—Prince Gortschakoff, ex-Chancellor of Russia, is dangerously ill here.

TORONTO, March 6.—The Court of Appeals has decided to hold Phipen, of Philadelphia, the embezzler, for extradition.

LONDON, March 6.—The sentences passed on the editor, proprietor and printer of the *Free Thinker* also carry with them hard labor.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—A Prussian student of Liege University has been arrested with 12,000 francs on his person. He is believed to be connected with the Socialist propaganda.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The case of Mears, in connection with the Pacific pool, has been taken to the Court of Appeals for final decision.

BERLIN, March 5.—A military officer has committed suicide in the Tiergarten here. Monetary difficulties led to the act. Such events occur now almost daily.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—House bill to create three additional land districts in Dakota, passed; also the bill making St. Vincent a main port of entry instead of Pembina.

PARIS, March 5.—It is reported here that two Irish members of Parliament have made affidavits that they saw Frank Byrne in London, May 6th, the date of the Phœnix murder.

BUCHAREST, March 5.—A proposal has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by 42 members, providing for an expenditure of $160,000,000 lei for the erection of forts made necessary by the political situation, the urgency of which caused the passage of the measure.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Unofficial returns in regard to the city election give a total vote of 16,612, a majority of which were for the adoption of the new charter of 1882. It is thought the official canvass will not materially change the result. The vote cast was very light.

LONDON, March 5.—Calcutta advices state that the most intense excitement continues among Europeans because of a proposed law giving native magistrates jurisdiction over whites in certain cases. A *Times'* correspondent says: It is certain that if the obnoxious measure is pressed, ninety per cent. of the white volunteers in Bengal will resign as a protest against it. A great meeting was held at Calcutta this evening. Violence towards native magistrates is threatened.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Advices from the lower Mississippi at St. Helena, Ark., says the water is rising half an inch an hour. It is believed the highest mark of last year will be reached. It is thought the levees will stand the strain, but uneasiness is felt and preparations are being made for the worst. The men reported last night washed off the bridge at Blackfish bayou were rescued at Arkansas City. The water is rising three inches a day; otherwise the situation is unchanged. It is stated the reports of damage over the space of country between Frey's Point and Vicksburg have been greatly exaggerated. The levees are unbroken and no danger is apprehended. The planters are busy preparing to put in crops.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Star* compares the management of Sing Sing with San Quentin. It says the latter prison is the largest manufactory in California. Of course the more favored capitalists, who have the labor of prisoners at 50 cents per head per day, reap enormous profits from the investment, and of course, also, there are plenty of legislators and lobbyists ready to perpetuate the system for a consideration. New York is more fortunate in possessing this year a Legislature which promises to uproot this scandalous and oppressive outgrowth of Pilsbury's invention. Doubtless when our State shall have set so good an example similar reforms will be enforced elsewhere. The exposure of State prison abuses in our columns has led to official investigation in other States. California among them. The increase of Chinese in the Atlantic States is attracting the attention of advertisers, one of whom prints a column in the *Times* to-day partly in the Chinese language.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is a partial list of bills passed at this session: For to rectify and establish the title to the site of the military port at El Paso; to amend act repealing discriminating duties on goods east of Cape Hope; to reimburse the states of Oregon and California for money paid in the suppression of the Modoc war, and extending the time for filing claims for horses lost by officers and enlisted men; to increase fees of witnesses in United States courts in certain cases; to amend sections 1,926 and 1,927 revised statutes so to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories; to suppress gaming in the District of Columbia; to encourage holding a world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition in 1884; to admit free of duty a monument to Gen. Washington; providing for a bill for the compendium of the tenth census; regular appropriation bills; civil service bill; tariff bill; total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in both houses during the sessions of the 47th Congress, 10,650, of which 650 passed both houses. Fifteen hundred bills remain upon the House calendar, of which 2,215 passed the Senate. Reports of debates cover 10,715 pages of the *Congressional Record*, averaging 1,500 words to the page. The Senate passed the House bill modifying the postal money order system.

NEW YORK, March, 5.—Detective Thore of the Scotland Yard, London, arrived by steamer Baltic yesterday, and went immediately to Police headquarters where he claimed Henry David King, sometimes known as Henry Douglas King a Russian Jew who under the extradition treaty was arrested in Salt Lake City Feb. 12. He was permitted to tell his story, which is remarkable as showing how vigorously offenders are followed up in Europe. He came to this country in 1869, and went to California in 1871; heard of a rich relative in Michigan, where he the next year married a Polish Jewess; he went to London and established clothing stores in several places. One of them was burned, and though he recovered some of the insurance, other companies resisted payment and he lost in lawsuits. A charge of arson was made against him. He returned to New York where he established a tailoring business; was again unfortunate; went to Denver, where his movements seem to have been shadowed. He was accused of dishonesty; went to Utah where similar charges were brought against him. He says he did a legitimate dry goods business until taking a buggy ride was waylaid by highwaymen and shot in the left side, beaten and left for dead, after the thieves had robbed him of $900 and a gold watch and chain. When he recovered he was arrested and taken to New York. King says he is innocent of the charge in the warrant of arson with intent to defraud insurance companies, but it will do him no good to fight the case in America. When he arrives in England he will, as an American citizen, claim protection of the Minister, and engage counsel. His family is in England.

The Dominion Government, supported by the English Admiralty, is to put a cruiser on the Hudson Bay, this summer, to ascertain how much of the year Behring's Straits are open to navigation. On settlement of this question depends the construction of one or more railroads running north from the Canadian Pacific to some port on the shores of Hudson Bay, and the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and Great Britain by the Hudson Bay route.

Arms Seized.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—The police seized a number of rifles and bayonets on the premises of a shop keeper here. The discovery was effected while the officers were making enquiries concerning Fenians.

Opposing the Northern Pacific.

BISMARCK, D. T., March 5.—A mass meeting here this evening raised $10,000 to give to the railroad not under control of the Northern Pacific, first in reaching this city and giving a direct connection with Chicago and the East.

Rat Soup and Puppy Pies.

CHICAGO, March 6.—In accordance with their usual custom, the scholars in the Chinese Sunday school gave an annual reception last evening to their teachers and friends. About sixty scholars were in the school and each one has a teacher to whom they insist on giving a supper every year.

Indian School.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Teller, Commissioner Price, Senator Logan, and several members of Congress went to Carlisle, Pa., this morning to inspect the Indian school at that place.

The President has accepted the resignation of James Gilfillan, as Treasurer.

Redemption of Stamps.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Comptroller of the Currency has received many letters in reference to the redemption of the two cent check stamps not required by law to be used after July 1st next. The law provides for the redemption of stamps not issued, provided they are presented for payment within three years from the time of purchase from the government.

Constitutional Revision.

PARIS, March 6.—The majority by which the motion of Clemenceau to adjourn until to-day and the debate on the proposals to revise the Constitution was carried in the Deputies yesterday, and comprised the same anti revisionists who were merely anxious to give Clemenceau a hearing on division; therefore the action is not considered a criterion of that to be taken on the main question.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—C. F. Herbert, one of the incorporators of the hotel company, seeking privileges in the Yellowstone Park, called at the Interior Department and informed Assistant Secretary Joslyn that his company would go on with the work of hotel building, and would lease ten acre lots allowed them by Congress.

The Government has practically closed the prosecution in the star route trials. There is great interest to know what the line of defense will be. It was announced some time ago that Dorsey and Brady would be put upon the stand.

British Indians Captured.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—Advices received at department headquarters from Capt. O. B. Reed, of the 11th Infantry, in command at Camp Poplar River, Mont., are to the effect that on the 1st inst. scout Culbertson reported from Timber Creek the capture of nine lodges of Creek Indians belonging to Big Bear's camp, and which he said he would hold until troops were sent to his assistance. The Indians state there were thirty lodges of Crees camped at the Big Bend of Milk river twelve days ago, but a detachment from Fort Assinaboine drove them away, nine of which are at Timber Creek, separated from the others, and came towards the Missouri river. The remaining twenty-one lodges did not move a great distance from Big Bend because of deep snow. In spite of the shaking up given them by troops from Assinaboine, they are reported still on this side of the line. Culbertson also reports finding the bodies of two white men frozen to death in their lodges, about twenty-five miles from Timber creek. A mounted detachment has been sent from Poplar river to Culbertson's camp to bring in the captured Crees, and in reply to Captain Reed's request for instructions, orders have been issued by Gen. Terry to send the Indians across the boundary line into British Possessions.

New York Notes.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The new tariff is rather contemptuously treated by the press of the principal eastern cities, though most of its changes are approved. The *Tribune* alone, of all the papers here, extols it. It says: A practical railroad builder, who has constructed and equipped 2,500 miles of road in the last three years, says he has heard since the passage of the bill from nearly all manufacturers who supplied him with material, and the almost unanimous declaration is that they are well satisfied with the bill.

The *Times* collects opinions of a number of manufacturers and importers of iron and steel. Those interested in the production of the commoner kinds of metal goods are displeased with the decrease of duties; those using iron and steel as material for manufacture are satisfied. Those whose business is miscellaneous do not think that right changes have been effected of much importance in one direction or the other.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: It begins to look as if the waste of property by fire this year would be at least as great as that of 1882. Taking January and February together the destruction has already reached figures which, if kept up, will easily round out an ash heap over $100,000,000 for the twelve months.

Dr. Thos. Antisiel, who lectured on the Pacific Ocean last evening says time has proven, to the satisfaction of geographers of the present that there were no warm currents in the Pacific like the gulf stream of the Atlantic. The only regularly defined warm current is one extending from the Equator northward along the Asiatic shore, where it loses itself in cold currents from the north. This current exists only in warm weather, and is due mainly to the monsoons. A second reason is the formation of a sea bottom at Behring straits. It is like an old fashioned peaked roof of a house, with a depth of forty-five fathoms of water covering it in the south side forty in the north and only twenty-seven fathoms on the ridge of land extending between Asia and America. At the northwest point between the countries, this ridge he claims effectually prevents the flowing of a warm current to the north of sufficient value to have any effect on the Artic waters and so makes an open Polar Sea impossible. Chief Justice Daly indorsed the theory of the lecturer, and expressed himself delighted at this confirmation of his often expressed theory in opposition there of Maury, Kane, Hayes and other Artic explorers with whom he had frequent controversies.

LONDON, March 6.—£10,000 withdrawn from the bank yesterday was for New York.

Blasphemous Libel.

LONDON, March 5.—George W. Foote, editor, W. J. Ramsey, proprietor and Kemp the printer of the *Free Thinker* have been found guilty of blasphemous libel. Foote was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, Ramsey nine months, Kemp three months. Foote's sentence provoked a storm of yells.

Mills Starting Up.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 5.—The rolling mills of Potts Bros., which were stopped for five weeks on account of the uncertainty of the tariff started to-day. After one heat the puddlers and helpers struck. The cause is a notice of a reduction of wages. The plate mills was compelled to stop.

Pub. Func. Resigned.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—James Gilfillan, treasurer of the United States, to-day tendered his resignation to the president through the secretary of the treasury, to take effect the first proximo. Gilfillan has accepted the position of treasurer and manager of the Mutual Trust company of New York.

Dana and Cameron.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The contemplated trip to California of Charles A. Dana, Simon Cameron and families has been delayed by the illness of Cameron's son. They will start within a fortnight, traveling over the Southern Pacific and making an extended stay in New Orleans. The trip is purely for pleasure.

Opening the Tournament.

NEW YORK, March 5.—In an exhibition of 300 points of straight carom ball line game of billiards between Vigneaux and Sexton, Vigneaux won by a score of 300 to 145. The best runs were 24, 33, 35 and 55. Sexton's best run was 49. The Frenchman gave an exhibition of marvellous fancy shots. The players were introduced to distinguished company by Mark Twain.

Abused Confidence.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Julius Marcus, a broker, is missing with $50,000 belonging to customers. Marcus made a specialty of whisky, having gained the confidence of dealers. A wholesale merchant said to a reporter that Marcus said to them in an off-hand way: "You don't want to be known in this transaction; send your warehouse receipt and I will attend to the whole business." A number of firms did so, and after the whisky had been sold Marcus is missing.

North Pacific Towns.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The morning papers say: We have it from good authority that the Northern Pacific railway will boom the towns of Mandan, in Morton county, Richardson, in Stark county, Dakota, and Livingston, in Gallatin county, Montana during the coming spring. They are receiving over four hundred letters of inquiry daily, and emigration to Dakota and Montana during the next few months promises to be immense.

Alarmed and Moving.

HELENA, Ark., March 5.—Those dependent upon the long lake levee below are alarmed and are moving stock and goods to a place of safety. The entire bottom populace is fleeing to higher land, carrying all their valuables. The negroes are panic stricken, hurrying hither and thither seeking places of security against the relentless water. Desperate efforts are being made to maintain the levees intact. The general opinion is that the maximum last year will be thrown into the shade by the water now in sight and sure to come. The situation is critical.

Revised Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In reply to inquiries to-day the commissioner of internal revenue said that the effect of the law reducing the internal revenue taxation would be as follows: Taxes on capital and deposits of banks and bankers and national banking associations are repealed, except the tax now due and payable; that the reduction of the tax upon checks, drafts, etc., and upon watches, perfumery, medicinal preparations and other articles impose d by schedule. A following section 2,437 of the Revised Statutes takes effect on July 1st, '83; that after May 1st, '83, the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff will be 8 cents per pound, and cigars $3 per thousand, and on cigarettes 50 cents per thousand; that there will be a rebate on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes of the difference in the taxes recently imposed and the taxes as now provided for those whose claims amount to $10. These claims must be presented within 60 days from May 1st. Regulations upon this matter will be immediately issued and blanks furnished upon which the claims can be made.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, March 5. Mining stocks dull; Alice, $3.00 and $3.10. Sales were 58,701 shares.

BERLIN, March 5.—The emperor has accepted the resignation of Gen. Van Kameka, minister of war.

JEANERETTE La., March 5.—Louis Stanton while playing with his wife with a pistol, shot her dead.

BOSTON, March 5.—Joseph P. Loomis sentenced to be hanged Thursday, was refused a stay of proceedings.

BANGOR, Me., March 5.—Mrs. McNaty and daughter, Mrs. Brown, were killed while crossing the New Brunswick railroad track.

BRADFORD, March 5.—There is a great disappointment among merchants and manufacturers over the new tariff laws of the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—An official canvass shows that the charter is defeated by 22 votes. Many protests are filed and there is much suspicion of foul play.

NEW YORK, March 5.—An official statement shows that Boston stockholders own more than $200,000,000 or one third of the entire capital stock of the Union Pacific railroad.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The amount thus far paid by the New York Central railroad in the settlement of the the tunnel disaster is $100,000. Four or five claims are yet unadmitted.

LONDON, March 5.—Twelve thousand nine hundred bales of Port Phillip, Adelaide and New Zealand wool were sold to-day. Bidding was was spirited; no change in prices.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The issue of the standard silver dollars from the mint for the week ending March 2d $142,495. Issued during the corresponding same period last year was $137,497.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Hon. Jase Boyton, president of the state senate, has been sworn in as governor. He has ordered an election to fill the vacancy caused by Stephens' death to be held on the 24th of April.

MASSILLON, O., March 5.—Frank Hunter was found at the bottom of a water tank at Stroke Quarry this morning with his head crushed. His wife, mother, father-in-law and Frank Bruner have been arrested on suspicion.