Historical Society X

The Semi-Weekly Miner

Published every Wednesday and Saturday Morning.
—BY THE—
Miner Publishng Company

TERM —BY MAIL

One copy one month..... $ 50
One copy six months..... 3.00
One copy twelve months..... 5.00
Delivered by Carrier, 50 cents per month payable to the Carrier each month
Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Semi-Weekly Miner.

VOLUME 7. BUTTE, MONTANA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1884. WHOLE NO. 982

The Butte Daily Miner.

PUBLISHED BY THE
MINER PUBLISHING CO.,

TERMS—BY MAIL

One Year (postage prepaid).....$12.00.
Six Months " " ..... 7.00.
Three " " ..... 4.00.
Delivered by the Carrier at 35 cents a week, payable at end of each week.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Another Leadville Bank Busted.

Ex-Senator Dorsey Wants to Explain.

Ex-Speaker Keifer-Boynton Imbroglio.

Investigation of the Charges Against Gov. Murray.

The Keifer-Boynton Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Accompanying the resolution offered in the House this afternoon by representative Hopkins, providing for a commission to investigate the charges of corruption, made by ex-Speaker Keifer against Gen H. M. Boynton were two letters, written by the latter to the ex-Speaker containing the subject of the charges and referred to by Keifer to day in his statement to the House. The first of these communications mentioned by Keifer in his remarks as "a scurrilous letter," was as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26th.

To Hon J. Warren Keifer, House of Representatives.

About a week ago, you saw fit to declare before the House committee on accounts, where your official action is undergoing investigation, that a "clique of correspondents" had misrepresented you before the public because you had defeated the claim they had attempted to lobby through Congress. Being called on by several correspondents and asked for names and specifications, you were pleased to use my name in this connection and claimed you had letters which would be produced in proper time to make good your charges Thereupon I publicly denounced your statement so far as it related to me, as dishonorable and false and challenged you to make good your charges before the committee. Keifer then rehearsed at some length the interviews on the McGarrahan matter and said that their acquaintance ceased when Boynton suggested there was money to be made by passing the McGarrahan bill, and he had never spoken to him since. He hoped the resolution would be opened wide enough to admit P. H. Shaw, and quoted from the testimony of Charles O. Bert before the committee to investigate the Pacific Steamship subsidy to the effect that Shaw had received $15,000 for his services. Budd asked Keifer if he did not admit Boynton to the gallery. Keifer replied that Congress adjourned two days after he learned that Boynton was a lobbyist.

Hopkins said the communication from General Boynton to the speaker of the House should be read. The letter concludes: Having thus called your attention to the grave charges made in writing by ex-Speaker Keifer which I pronounce utterly devoid of truth, I have the honor to enclose herewith the full text of his letter to me, together with the correspondence pertaining thereto, and through you respectfully request the House to investigate the matter.

The Charges Against Governor Murray.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — Representative White, of Kentucky, testified before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day in reference to his assertion in the House last week concerning the present Governor of Utah. He referred to the charges of irregularities in office by Murray while United States Marshal of Kentucky, and said the government had been wronged out of thousands of dollars in consequence of expenses incurred by fruitless and unnecessary prosecutions against citizens of that State, by which they were harassed and embittered against the government and its officers. False and fictitious charges for guards had been made, and numerous prosecutions had been instituted for the most trivial violations of law, and arrested parties were taken from remote parts in the State to Louisville, passing en route commissioners who could have heard their cases. This was done, he said, not in the interests of the government, but apparently for no other reason than to make costs.

Discussion of the Greeley Relief Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — Hale called for the report of the committee of conference of both Houses relating to the Greeley relief expedition. The report recommends the Senate recede from its amendment requiring that only persons who volunteer for the service shall be detailed for the expedition.

Sherman stated that if he had known that the bill when presented authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to order any man outside of the line of his duty to take his life in his hands, as would be the case in such an expedition as this, he would not have voted for it.

Saulsbury was opposed to giving any man, whether secretary of the navy, or President authority to order or assign men arbitrarily for a voyage so perilous, while others would gladly volunteer for the purpose. He did not know that the secretary of the navy would assign any man to the work who would not be perfectly willing to go, but if the secretary wanted to punish any officer such assignment would afford the opportunity. He remembered the fate of Lieutenant Herndon, whose explorations of the Amazon reflected so much credit on the country; and he remembered that that brave officer was assigned to the charge of a vessel against whose seaworthiness he unavailingly protested, and the consequence was that the assignment lost him his life.

Indian Pow Wow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Chief Charles and his delegation of Flathead Indians had a conference with the Secretary of the Interior to-day upon the proposition to remove the Flathead Indians now in the Bitter Root valley to the Jocko reservation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Hopkins presented a preamble and resolution to the effect that as Hon. J. Warren Keifer has charged General H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, with having approached him with corruption while Speaker of the House last session a special committee of five, to investigate the matter, be appointed.

At this juncture Keifer arose and sent to the Clerk's desk a letter which he had written to Boynton under date of the 29th inst., in answer to a letter from Boynton asking Keifer to cause an investigation into the charges made against him (Boynton) and threatening that unless Keifer caused steps to be taken to that end to-day, he (Boynton) would make his letter public. Keifer's reply is long and filled with a most bitter denunciation of Boynton and his co-laborer, P. H. Shaw, both of whom he says, lost no opportunity to defame him in their dispatches. He called Boynton a liar, defamer and lobbyist, and in refusing to move for an investigation, charges him with having forged and published last summer a letter purporting to be written by Keifer to the secretary of the treasury. He asserts that Boynton said to him (Keifer) that he was a fool for not making money while Speaker, as Blaine and Colfax had done, and there was still plenty of money to be made if the McGarrahan bill could be got through, and that it provided for the issue of many millions of acres of valuable land scrip, and that there would be an abundance to divide. The letter closes with the suggestion that Boynton publish his letter and this reply together. Keifer then sent up a letter from Boynton under date of February 27th 1883, asking him (Keifer) to recognize Durrett for the purpose of moving for a suspension of the rules and the passage of the McGarrahan bill or McGarrahan claim, saying that he thought the claim fair, but had no interest in it.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Fitz John Porter debate will be closed Friday or Saturday. In the course of the debate last Saturday General Slocum, who has charge of the bill, interrupted Horr to say he had in his possession the original letters of Gen. Garfield saying he was in favor of the commission. General Slocum said further these letters would be produced before this House by a gentleman on your own side and one in whom you have confidence. It is learned the Republican to whom General Slocum had reference is Phelps, of New Jersey, who is to close the debate in defense of Porter. General Slocum on the morning previous to his yielding his hour to Phelps, who was selected as the old friend of Gen. Porter, and because the latter has since the war, been a resident of New Jersey and the district which Phelps represents in Congress, placed in Phelp's hands private letters and other new evidence of notable character, which will flatly and authoritively contradict the various assertions made by the opponents of the Porter bill.

Ex-Senator Stephen A. Dorsey, is here, it is understood, for the purpose of going before the Senate committee to testify in regard to certain matters in connection with the late Star Route trial. He goes before the committee on his own account.

A petition was presented to the Senate to day signed by 4,000 citizens of the District of Columbia, and other petitions signed by a large number of citizens of the Territories of Washington, Dakota and Idaho, all praying for the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District and Territories named.

All public business is suspended in the Senate and House, and the funeral ceremonies of the late Congressman Mackay are progressing in the hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of members of both branches of the National Legislature.

Another Leadville Bank Busted.

DENVER, Jan. 30.—After a heavy run the Merchants and Mechanics bank of Leadville, suspended this afternoon and was immediately attached for $37,000. More attachments are to follow. This leaves but one bank in Leadville, the carbonate camp.

A New Cattle Disease.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 30.—A strange and fatal disease is reported to have broken out among the cattle in the western part of the county, and a large number have died. The disease fails to yield to treatment. A mass meeting of cattle men was held at Grand Prairie to-day, looking toward a movement to check its ravages.

Mackey's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—The hour of one o'clock having arrived all public business was suspended and arrangements made for the funeral ceremonies of the late E. W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina. The funeral procession did not reach the capitol until a quarter before two o'clock and was preceeded by the pall bearers and the joint committee of arrangements followed by many sorrowing relatives and friends. The casket bearing the remains was borne into the chamber and placed upon supports in front of the Speaker's desk.

Selections from the Bible were read by Rev. E. D. Huntley, and an appropriate address was delievered by Rev. Dr. B. Rush Shippen of the Unitarian Church.

After the benediction by the Chaplain of the House, the funeral procession left the chambers, the members of the Senate having retired.

Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30.—In view of the fact that the Canadia Pacific has made an emigrant rate of $9.70 from the seaboard to Winnepeg, a meeting of the roads interested in the travel to Manitoba was held to-day. The meeting, without reaching a final conclusion, made a temporary rate of $27 from Montreal to Winnepeg, and $23.90 from Toronto to Winnepeg.

A slippery sidewalk is no respecter of persons. No charge.

Could Takes a Hand.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—F. E. Trowbridge says in the *Mail and Express* that Mr. Gould has taken hold of the Northern Pacific, not only to sustain the market, but also to control that enterprise and extend his influence with the Pacific roads.

The Long Strike Ended.

PITSBURGH, Jan. 30.—The long strike at the window-glass works is at an end, and after seven months of idleness the men will return to the works as soon as the furnaces are heated. Great concessions have been made by both sides.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The *News* has a sensational dispatch from Kharkoff, alleging the discovery of a plot for poisoning the Czar, and for a general uprising of the peasantry, and asserting that special officer Sabieloff had been sent by Col. Sunderkin to Khorkoff to investigate. The story hat Nihilism had been assassinating is flatly denied by a St. Petersburg dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. The telegram also says nothing has happened at Khorkoff or beyond.

Suppressing Gambling.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Pope has given private audience to a prominent person looking to the suppression of gaming tables at Monte Carlo, as there is a powerful movement to suppress them.

Miscellaneous.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The collar and elbow wrestling match for $100 a side between Butler, of Minneapolis, and Lane, of San Francisco, was won by Butler securing the first, second and fourth fall; the last one in half a minute.

Dance, "Coony," Dance.

B. Mason's Powder River saloon ranch was recently the scene of another act in the rampant drama of cowboy life in the western wilds. A darkey living on the Deadwood road, some distance from Powderville, arrived at this ranch, which is frequently "run" by local terrors of the cow camp, and it seems the night of his arrival at the place, another traveler, a white man, also put in an appearance at the village. The saloon that night happened to be in the hands of the "terrors," and when our two travelers came in, by way of pastime, a cowboy named Gil dropped a six-shooter on Mr. Darkey and commanded him to dance. The coon said he didn't feel like dancing. Bang! went the revolver the ball striking uncomfortably close to the colored man. "Dance! 'Coony!' dance!" said the cowboy as he made another shot, this time striking within an inch of the coon's toe, and he then went at it heel and toe, up and down, faster and faster, the cowboys keeping time with their spiked boots. Finally they let up on the "nig" and gave him a drink. Their attention was then directed to the strange white man, who seemed to be enoying the fun amazingly, and one of them addressed him: "Stranger, you seem to like this fun; s'pose you give a little show of yourself." The stranger tried to laugh it off. "Let me persuade you to dance," said another "boy," as he covered the man with a six-shooter. And the man immediately started up a double shuffle, and if he flagged in his motion—bang! would go a six-shooter. He danced, our informant says, several hours, and when they let him stop, he broke for the door, and hasn't been heard of in that settlement since. Moral: Don't laugh too loud when cowboys are having their little fun on Powder river.—Miles City *Press*, January 26th.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The Hard Glove Fight.

The contest to-morrow evening between McDonald and Rodda for a purse of $125, at the Olympic, promises to be one of the most interesting heavy weight contests ever seen in Montana. Raised seats are in process of erection at the Olympic, and great interest is being manifested, as both are aspirants to the Montana championship for heavy weights. Rodda is a young man about 22 years of age, strongly built and active, and weighs 180 pounds. He is a miner, and has lived several years in Butte. McDonald, his opponent, is taller and apparently much older. He is a comparative stranger in the place. The ball will open about 8 o'clock in the evening. Every preparation is being made to accommodate a large crowd.

Hogan's Work in Helena.

Mr. Hogan closed his labors in the Capital City last Sunday evening. His meetings have been largely attended and in conducting them he received the hearty cooperation of many of the ministers and a large portion of the most prominent people of the city. Altogether about 400 people took the pledge. His lecture last Sunday evening to which an admission fee of 50 cents each was charged, yielded him nearly $400. This amount covered all his expenses and left him a small sum from which he sent $50 East toward defraying the expenses of his daughter's education. Mr. Hogan will be in Butte Sunday and speak at the Reform Club meeting.

Delayed Trains.

Snow in Beaver Canon was the cause of the delay in the arrival of yesterday's train from the south. The train that should have left yesterday morning left at 4:45 p. m., yesterday, and returned at 7 p. m., bringing Eastern passengers from Silver Bow. It left again at 10:30 last night to take passengers to Silver Bow to connect with the train going south. All trains on all roads are behind time on account of the severe storm.

Leap year parties are being held all over the Territory.

OUR HELENA LETTER.

Doing and Undoing of Work by the Convention.

Several Constitutional Articles Anchored.

Stephens, of Missoula, Put Upon the Rack.

Special Correspondence of the MINER.

HELENA, Jan. 30, 1884.

The Convention last evening in Committee of the Whole considered the article on executive departments, making several amendments, which this morning were brought under revision. Last evening the Governor's salary was fixed at $5,000, the secretary of state at $2,200, and the other state officers, except the lieutenant-governor, at $2,000. This morning the Governor's salary was reduced to $3,600, and the other officers at $2,200 equally, all but the lieutenant-governor, who is to receive the same per diem as the speaker of the house, while the assembly is in session.

Mr Hunt proposed to strike out section 13, which declares that the Governor, during his term of office, shall not be eligible to the United States Senate. He declared that such a restriction was opposed to all precedent and was a restriction of the rights of the people.

Mr. Mills supported the clause, and referred to instances in our history where governors had dispensed patronage with a view to their own advancement. Mr. Callaway opposed the amendment and Mr. Smith sustained it.

Mr. Hedges could not see that a United States Senatorship was a higher position than that of Governor of Montana. If such exclusion has not been provided in other state constitutions, it was because the framers of those instruments had not the benefit of the experience of late years.

Mr. Waterbury said he voted last evening to retain the clause in the article, but he should now vote to expunge. It was not the distribution of patronage that made Senators where Legislatures are purchaseable, but the corrupt use of money.

The motion to strike out was adopted 20 to 17.

The motion to adopt the report of the Committee on File No. 6, (the article on boundaries) gave rise to a further attempt to restore the expunged section relating to homestead exemption. Mr. Pease moved to have Section 2 restored. It reads:

Hereafter the homestead, consisting of the lands and family dwelling-house thereon, also the improvements and out-buildings appurtenant thereto, of each head of a family resident in this State, of the value not exceeding five thousand dollars, shall be exempt from forced sale on execution or otherwise, except for the purchase money, laborers' or mechanics' liens, or taxes.

Mr. Burleigh moved to amend by inserting "lands claimed as a homestead shall not exceed one-third of an acre in any platted city, town or village, nor, if elsewhere, 160 acres."

Mr. Power wished to reduce the value of the property exempted to $2,500.

Mr. Toole declared the section was out of place in the Constitution. Why not make it general, and exempt from distraint and forced sale the cartman's truck, the artisan's tools and the professional man's library. It was the insertion of legislation in the organic act, and he was opposed to it.

Mr. Pemberton said the matter had been fully discussed yesterday, and nothing new was to be said upon it. Every time we put legislation into a Constitution we add a weight that helps to break it down. We have already ordered that liberal homestead and exemption laws be passed, and we can certainly trust to the law-making power. The conditions that surround us are constantly changing; and in framing a Constitution we are not making provision for to-day, but for all future time. Let us leave a quality of elasticity, so that future Legislatures may have the scope to enact laws adapted to the wants of the age.

Mr. Pease spoke in support of his substitute and asked for the sense of the house upon it. A vote was taken upon Mr. Power's amendment; rejected, 25 to 12.

Mr. Stephens made another of his earnest (but somewhat tedious) pleas for the honest settler, but it fell upon deaf ears, and Mr. Pease's substitute received but 9 affirmative votes to 22 nays.

File No. 9, relative to State finances and indebtedness, was next considered in committee of the whole, Mr. McCormick in the chair. It was adopted with but trifling amendment.

When File 12 (relative to citizenship) was reached (Burleigh chairman), some of the gentlemen indulged a jocose mood. It was Stephens's pet theme, and his name was appended as chairman. The resolution is short and sweet; it declares, "There shall be no distinction of citizenship on account of sex."

A substitute was promptly offered; "there shall be no distinction of sex on account of citizenship."

Mr. Stephens was called out to speak for his progeny. He arose reluctantly. He said he had just bet the cigars that he would not speak on this question.

Mr. Toole assured the gentleman that under a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, the payment of the wager could not be enforced.

Encouraged by this assurance, Mr. Stephens, said why under the heavens his name had been given as chairman of the committee that reported this resolution, he could not make out. He knew he was addressing an unsympathetic audience, and to advocate this provision would be a loss of motive power. He would like to see it incorporated in our fundamental law, but he was not going to wear himself out in urging it.

By unanimous vote it was reported back to the Convention with the recommendation that it be not adopted, and yet there is quite a liberal sprinkling of unmarried men in the honorable body.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Debate on the Free Pass Resolution.

Special to the MINER

HELENA, Jan. 30, 1884.

The Convention devoted the entire day to discussing Dixon's substitute for the section stricken out prohibiting free passes to public officers.

Toole moved to amend by including private citizens, but this was rejected, as tending to render the principle ridiculous.

The vote on the adoption of the substitute was a tie, 19 to 19, and was declared lost.

The vote will be reconsidered tomorrow, as one of the members voted on a misapprehension of the question. The free pass section will certainly carry.

Burleigh made a very able speech in support of the resolution.

Toole, with equal ability, opposed. A warm feeling was aroused, but strict courtesy maintained.

The Cœur d'Alenes.

Mr. Frank Read, who is pretty well known in Bodie, Cal., and who is now in the Cœur d'Alene country, writes the following to a friend at the former place:

I am merchandising. The trails are all closed, and the river is frozen up. Two other merchants of the camp are out on the trail 40 miles, and cannot get in with their goods, so I have full swing at present. I got in a lot of whiskey on Christmas, and it cost me $5 a gallon laid down here. There was 25 cents freight for the last 75 miles, by water. Here are my prices: Flour, $60 per barrel; sugar, 75 cents; coffee, 75 cents; beans, 50 cents; rice, 75 cents; bacon, 60 cents; ham, 75 cents; canned goods, $1.00 per pound; whiskey, $12 per gallon (25 cents a smile); candles, $1 per pound; tea, $2; dried fruits, 75 cents; rubber boots, $15 per pair, and clothing on the raise. Twenty men came in from Tombstone to-day. I sold them a house. I have five men busy putting up cabins for sale. They can't build them fast enough. People are still coming in. The snow is about four feet deep and still snowing. People are coming in via Trout creek, which is the nearest point on the Northern Pacific railroad, distant about seventy-five miles. They come in from one to two days on snow shoes. This is the richest camp for a poor man I ever saw—gold everywhere. The men are crazy to get out after quartz. Some are out on snow-shoes, thinking they may see croppings. I don't think the papers have exaggerated any about this place. This camp is hard to open. In the first place, the diggings are covered with heavy timber, and in the second place, there is but little fall to the creek for fifteen miles, and it is half a mile wide.

The glory of man is his strength. If you are weakened through excessive study, or by early indiscretions, Allen's Brain Food will permanently restore all lost vigor, and strengthen all the muscles of brain and body. $1; 6 for $5, at druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First avenue, New York City. 9-18 tf

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion; Depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, sold by all druggists, it is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by Newton Bros.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by Newton Bros.

"HACKMETACK, a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Newton Bros.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. Sold by Newton Bros.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by Newton Bros.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Newton Bros.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Newton Bros.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both my self and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by Newton Bros.

SANDS & BOYCE.

Some Economical Points Concerning Dress Goods and Shoes.

SILK BARGAINS.

Pattern—20½ yds.—extra heavy and superior black gros grain silk for $45; former price, $3.50

Pattern—20 yds.—polka dot black satin for $20; former price $2.00 per yard.

Pattern—10¾ yds.—black gros grain silk for $15.00; former price, $2.50 per yard.

Pattern—18¾ yds.—black gros grain silk for $20 00; former price $2.50 per yard.

Pattern black surah for $18 and one for $15.

Pattern—15 yds.—dregs of wine summer silk—pin stripes—for $7.50 per yard.

Pattern—18 yards—lavender gros grain silk for $18.00; former price, $2.50.

Pattern—20 yards—black surah for $18 and one for $15 containing 19 yards.

Pattern—22½ yds.—pearl gray gros grain silk for $22.50; former price $2 50 per yard.

Several other patterns of surah—pure silk—will be closed at $1.75 per yard; regular price $2.50.

SHOE FIGURES.

Ladies' pebble goat buttoned shoes, reduced from	$2.50 to 1.25
Ladies' pebble goat buttoned shoes reduced from	3 00 to 1 75
Ladies' pebble goat hand-sewed shoes reduced from	3 50 to 2 00
Ladies' pebble goat hand-sewed, lace polish reduced from	3 50 to 2 00
Ladies' calf polish shoes reduced from	2 50 to 1 25
Ladies' hand sewed kid buttoned shoes reduced from	5 00 to 3 50
Ladies' hand sewed French kid buttoned shoes reduced from	7 00 to 4 75
Children's calf solar tipped shoes reduced from	1 75 to 1 25
Children's pebble goat shoes reduced from	2 00 to 1 25
Youth's boxed toe solar tipped shoe reduced from	3 50 to 2 50
Ladies' buckle Arctics reduced from	1 75 to 1 25
Ladies' monitors reduced from	2 75 to 2 25

Very respectfully,
SANDS & BOYCE.

Local News.

An old offender, who had a greater fear of cold feet than of the law, attempted to get away with a pair of boots from Casey & Brophy's store. A cop at hand soon corraled the thief, and took him before his Honor, Judge French, who made provision for his keeping in the county lock-up for a term of 90 days.

The *Overland Monthly* for February is on our table. The number before us is rich in contributions from the pens of the most popular writers of the country, who do not fail to command appreciative readers wherever the periodical appears. The *Overland* has become decidedly popular with Pacific Slope readers. They should not miss the good things in the present number.

The tax levy of the several counties of Montana is as follows: Lewis and Clarke county, 12 mills; Silver Bow, 13; Beaverhead, 13; Gallatin, 13; Madison, 14; Choteau, 15; Deer Lodge. 16; Meagher, 16; Custer, 20; Missoula, 20½; Dawson, 21. The lowest is Lewis and Clarke with 12 mills. and the highest is Dawson with 21 mills. Jefferson and Yellowstone to be heard from.

We desire to correct the prevailing impression that it was the editor of our evening cotemporary who broke in the glass in the doors and windows of this office, yesterday morning, under the belief he was entering his semi-occasional dormitory. The *Inter Mountain* scribe didn't do it. We make this explanation in justice to the individual who did break the glass, as he feels highly indignant at being taken for the editor of that sheet.

The "Unknown," who whiled away a few pleasant moments yesterday morning in breaking the glass in the front door and windows of the MINER office, and who finally ran up against Fred Robinson's right duke, was introduced to His Honor, Judge French, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of disturbing the peace. The Judge concluded that a few days in the cooler on the hill would destroy the glass breaker's appetite for such pastimes, and accordingly sent him up.

THE WICKES BRANCH.

Our evening cotemporary seems to be greatly exercised over the fact that a movement is on foot to extend the Wickes branch to Butte. We have heretofore spoken of this matter and have seen no reason since to change the views then expressed. No railroad to this city, coming from whatever direction it may, can possibly retard the prosperity of this mining district. On the contrary, it would advance it. Direct communication with St. Paul and other Eastern cities via Wickes and Helena is quite as desirable as by the roundabout way by Anaconda and Garrison. By the Wickes branch a through line to Eastern points could be had without transfer of freight. At the present time there are an average of twenty car loads of Butte ore received at Garrison for shipment over the Northern Pacific. These twenty car loads must be rehandled at Garrison. Labor and time could be saved in the shipment of this ore if the Wickes branch were completed to Butte.

Besides these advantages, the Wickes branch would open up a country which would become tributary to Butte. The great ore beds of the Cataract and Boulder districts would be opened, and a large percentage of their output would naturally find its way to Butte reduction works. Hence, looking at the matter from every standpoint one must come to the conclusion that the extension of the Wickes branch to Butte will add greatly to the prosperity of this city.

No objection can be urged against the building of a Northern Pacific branch from Garrison to Butte via Anaconda. If the Northern Pacific desire to compete for the Anaconda and Deer Lodge traffic no one is holding it back from building a road to the one and through the other. It may find it to its interest to continue the Wickes branch on to Anaconda and from thence down the Deer Lodge valley to Garrison. Or it may after reaching Anaconda run up Warm Spring creek and after striking Georgetown, Philipsburg and New Chicago make a connection with the main line below Garrison. The company has the country before it to build upon and the traffic if it can get it. It pays its money and takes it choice, and no one horse newspaper in Butte will influence that choice.

The opposition of the *Inter Mountain* will have no more effect in staying the building of the Wickes branch to Butte than it had in preventing the building of the Utah & Northern to this city. If the Northern Pacific intend to run the Wickes branch to Butte, it will do it whether the *Inter Mountain* likes it or not. The latter may as well attempt to dam the Mississippi river with a straw as to attempt to stop the building of any road determined upon by the interposition of its penny whistle. The assertion that our merchants, miners and business men will not patronize the Wickes branch, if built here, is the rankest of nonsense. If our business men find it to their interest to patronize the road they will patronize it; otherwise they will not. That is all there is about it. This senseless chatter of our cotemporary about what the Northern Pacific must do and what it must not do, and what the business men of Butte will do and what they will not do, is disgusting to say the least. We hope outsiders will not take Butte business men to be the fools that the *Inter Mountain* represents them to be.

HOAR'S ELECTORAL BILL.

The bill once before passed by the Senate in regard to the count of the electoral votes has been again acted upon favorably by that body. It provides for the settlement by the several States of any controversy regarding the electors at least six days before the time named for the assembling of the Electoral College on the second Monday in January. The votes are to be counted by Congress on the second Wednesday in February following. When only one return has been received, the concurrent vote of both houses is necessary to reject it When two or more returns are made, both Houses must agree in admitting any particular one. Objections to certificates of the electoral vote must be made in writing and signed by at least one member of the House of Representatives and one Senator, and submitted without argument. It is very important that the problems of the Presidental succession and the electoral court should be solved in some way before March 4, 1885, in order to avoid some possible and startling emergency on that date. Mr. Hoar's bill, the outlines of which we have given, may not be the best obtainable, but it seems to be an improvement on the present method, and its efficiency, if it pass the House, may soon be tested. By placing the meeting of the Electoral College in January instead of in December, it allows a longer time for the settlement in the several States and by State agencies of any possible dispute that may arise as to the validity of any certificate issued to electors.

It is said that when Arabi Pasha takes up his morning paper the first news he turns to is that about El Mahdi and when he reads he smiles.

A SINGULAR IDEA.

The tenacity with which some politicians cling to the idea that the Ohio line of the Presidents is not yet run out receives an illustration almost every week. The notion seems to be shared as well by Democrats as by Republicans. When Hoadly was elected Governor he was at once made to pose as a Democratic Presidential candidate. It was said of him that he was the friend and associate of Tilden, and that the mantle of the latter would surely descend upon him. But recently Hoadly has been thrown in the shade by Payne, who has just been elected to the Senate of the United States. It is a singular idea that a man chosen to the Senate becomes immediately available for the Presidency. The notion seems to have been born in Ohio, and cannot be traced to any other source except that a Senator-elect—James A. Garfield—four years ago was elected to the Presidency.

It is supposed, perhaps, that what happened once to the Republicans may happen a second time to the Democrats. Contrary to the usual belief it is thought lightning strikes the second time in one place in Ohio. In addition to the cases of Hoadly and Payne there stands in the background the rugged form of Thurman who, though not frequently spoken of as a possible candidate in his own state has certainly a sturdy following in other places. There also appears to be a corresponding activity among the Republican politicians in the same state. John Sherman and Keifer are figuring to secure the nomination of the formers brother, the General. He would like to have the nomination himself but he is wise enough to know he cannot be elected. He had about 100 votes in the last Republican National Convention, because he was the Secretary of the Treasury, and the weak administration of Hayes had no other choice. There are other dark horses browsing around in Ohio, including Foster, but a sufficient number has been mentioned to establish the fact that the Ohio idea is, only an Ohio man can be elected.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to repeal the duty on foreign works of art. People who can afford to go to Europe to purchase statues and paintings can afford to pay duty on the same much better than a poor man can pay duty on his tea, mechanical tools, or an imported suit of clothes. There is too much legislation for the exclusive benefit of millionaires. Besides, American artists require protection as well as the manufacturer of iron and steel rails.

Few people reflect that the Indians are the richest land owners in the United States. They number 237,066, exclusive of the Alaska Indians, holding 151,397,768 acres of land. Some of the tribes own 3,000 acres of land per Indian. The average is about one square mile to each Indian, while a white man is not allowed to pre-empt more than 160 acres of the public land. These facts are indisputable and afford sufficient reason why the great Indian reservations should be cut down.

One of the effects of the Restriction Act has been to raise the price of Chinawomen from $500 and $600 to $1,000 and $1,200 in Virginia City, according to quality. The *Enterprise* reports Sam Sing as saying that Chinawomen who were going a begging in that City at $250 last year, now bring from $500 to $600.

The government of France owns one-sixth of the railways of that country, and is considering the propriety of selling this immense property. The fact will attract wide attention in this country, where the government ownership of railways has many earnest advocates.

Everything tends to consolidation and monopoly these days. The latest instance of this fact is the marriage of a Philadelphia plumber and milliner.

Body-snatching is one of the leading industries in Chicago.

Indorsing Gov. Murray.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan 30.—A petition was circulated here to-day praying President Arthur to re-appoint Eli Murray governor of Utah. The petition expresses confidence in Governor Murray's honesty, ability, etc., and says that if any irregularities occurred in his office they were the acts of others and that the attacks were instigated by the Mormons. The petition is being signed by the most prominent citizens irrespective politics.

Often Before the Meridian of Life Is reached, the teeth decay. In nine cases out of ten they become carious through neglect. The timely use of Sozodont arrests the destructive effects of impurities which have been allowed to accumulate upon the teeth. Children's teeth polished and invigorated by this salutary botanic preservative, will remain sound and white until a ripe old age, and failing teeth are rescued by it from increasing dilapidation.

An entomological authority says that "Zampilararotionist" is the proper name to apply to a roller-skater. That's about what it looks like when a new beginner starts out in the enterprise and forgets to put the rollers where he most needs them.

Elegant epergnes and cake baskets at Leyson & Turck's.