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NIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Greatest Flood of the Century.

Congressmen Afflicted With Pleuro Pneumonia.

Last Honors Paid to the Dead Orator.

Attempted Stage Robbery in Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS, ETC., ETC.

The Floods.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 6.—There has been heavy rain since 4 p. m. yesterday. The Ohio river is rising fast. It is now 37 feet 6 inches on the gauge, having risen over three feet during the last 24 hours. The Mississippi is also rising slowly.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—The river is 31 feet and rising 8 inches an hour at 11 a. m.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—The railway centering here report very high water at various points, and considerable damage in some places.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—With last year's experience, merchants and manufacturers will lose much less than they. No time is wasted in pumping water from cellars. Every available man is employed, where the water may increase. In placing the goods on higher floors or in removing them to higher ground business is completely suspended throughout all the lower part of the city. The Grand Central railroad depot is abandoned. The warehouse of Dackworth's distillery was undermined and fell. There is considerable excitement among the people. The cattle have been removed yesterday. Loss heavy.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—The river is rising three inches an hour. It is still raining. No business; boats lying up; very little wheat room above Third street; great quantities of people moving. A greater flood than any heretofore is predicted.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—Spools from Washington, Pennsylvania, say that the Cranville railroad bridge at Ridgeville, is washed out. No serious accidents are reported. The heavier river rose suddenly yesterday and carried away \$15,000 worth of lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—It looks as though the flood will continue to repeat. The river at noon was 24 feet in the canal and rising at the rate of four inches an hour. Shipping and Portland are flooded already and 800 people have been driven out of their homes. The government building is the only house not submerged in Shippingport. Four feet more of water will bring the floods over the roof above the city and the point will be flooded with great loss of property, perhaps lives. It has been raining steadily nearly all day. The Kentucky river is still rising rapidly at Frankfort. There is considerable excitement prevailing and the river banks are thronged with people. No loss of life is reported yet.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 4.—The river here is 40 feet, and still rising at the rate of four inches an hour. Many low streets on the island in South Wheeling are already submerged, many houses being surrounded, and a few invaded by water. Three have been stopped by water reaching their fires; the gas is already shut off from the island, and the gas works will no doubt be interfered with. The supply will be shut off for the night. Mills will be stopped by the water by this evening. Bridges and trestles are loaded down with heavy trains to prevent their being washed away. Communication with the suburbs is seriously interfered with.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce transacted but little business today. Measures were taken to provide relief funds for the destitute. A committee of fifteen was appointed and the secretary kept busy for some time receiving subscriptions, mostly of \$100 each. The Chamber itself appropriated \$5,000 to the fund.

The health officials announced they would place fifteen men of the sanitary force at the disposal of the relief committee. The falling wind from the south; temperature not falling.

At 2:30 p. m. the river was fifty-nine feet seven and a half inches, and rising four inches per hour and still rising.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—At 2 p. m. the Alleghany river was thirty feet two inches and the Monongahala thirty-two feet four inches, and rising at the rate of four inches an hour.

Mortuary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Very Reverend J. B. Bennett, rector of the Catholic Cathedral at Providence, died last night. He was a missionary among the Indians of the northwest, chiefly in Oregon and Van Couver Island, 25 years.

Cattle Kings Outwitting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is declared that the Hatch Pleuro-Pneumonia bill, which has been reported favorably by the committee on Agriculture, will meet with heavy opposition and be opposed by the entire Texas delegation, with the exception of Ochiltree. The argument used is that the bill is too sweeping, and places too much power in the hands of the bureau which can be used to favor individuals and block trade. In a speech yesterday Mr. B. Ford said he had been informed the bill would be amended to deliberately exclude the cattle kings of the West, and that it was to destroy men who owned thoroughbreds. If that was the object the House should have courage enough to deliberately investigate the question before passing the measure.

The Semi-Weekly Miner

VOLUME 7. BUTTE, MONTANA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1884. WHOLE NO. 984

CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Committee on Agriculture ordered a favorable report on the bill to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia prepared by representatives of the cattle interests and introduced by Senator Miller of California, from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported the Senate bill prepared as an amendment to the Anti-Chinese act, and it was placed on the calendar. Its provisions have been published.

Miller of California, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably a bill to provide for the execution of the treaty stipulation relating to the Chinese. The bill is introduced and referred.

Logan introduced a bill to increase the length and several amendments being the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Mexican Land Grant Titles bill. This was debated at great length, and several amendments proposed and rejected. An amendment offered by Coke was agreed to—excepting from the limitation of the act giving three years within which to file claims, and several amendments, all minor, married women, and persons non compos mentis. Without action the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE

Bills introduced and referred—By Thomas, authorizing the purchase of a harbor for disabled steamships.

By Curtis, for the establishment of a branch home for disabled volunteers in one of three States.

Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House copies of all correspondence between this government and Great Britain, respecting fugitives of justice since December 23, 1876, when extradition under the treaty of 1842 had been resumed, and that the correspondence be accompanied by the original or certified copies of the extradition treaties submitted by either government to the other since the suspension in 1876 of the operation of the tenth article of the treaty of 1842. Adopted.

Crittenden, from the same committee, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to which foreign ministers, consuls and agents of the United States had been absent from duty during the month of January, 1882, the length of absence, and whether salary was paid during the time. Adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole, (Cobb in the chair), on the Federal bill, H. R. 103, which strongly opposed the bill as endangering our vast interest of the country's industry. His opposition was not inspired by his apprehension of the effect of the bill on the State's a single case of pleuro-pneumonia. Why had not the committee seen fit to restrict the operation of the act to States in which the disease is prevalent? Louisiana is a measure evils and danger infinitely more than the cattle plague. He criticized the provisions of the bill, especially the section which provided for the division of the proceeds of radiating the disease between the United States and the State in which it exists, and the \$250,000 proposed to be appropriated for the purpose of the bill. He pointed out the vast sums that would be needed. No more magnificent plan has ever been conceived to unlock the vaults of the Treasury and disgorge the public funds.

Eaton took the same ground in opposition to the measure and argued that many of its provisions are unconstitutional. He contended that it gave the Federal Government power expressly reserved to the States.

Eaton considered the pending bill the most mischievous one presented to Congress the present session. It should be entitled a bill to abrogate and amend the Constitution and to deprive the States of rights which belong to them. It undertook to make the President master of the people. This was another of those wicked drives for the city constitution.

Anderson spoke in support of the measure. A terrible disease was threatening one of the greatest interests of the country. Congress had the power on the ground of protecting the general right and the public interest to stamp it out. It was met with the old, old argument of State sovereignty and State rights. No such objection was made when the Mississippi levees were built.

Muldon favored the general purpose of the bill but opposed certain provisions and gave notice that he would at the proper time move to reconsider the bill and to revise it.

Peters and Lawrence supported the bill and dwelt upon the immediate necessity of such steps.

Cameron expressed hearty concurrence in the purpose of the legislation and drove out the city constitution.

At 2:30 p. m. the bill was taken up for consideration. The Chamber of Commerce transacted but little business today. Measures were taken to provide relief funds for the destitute. A committee of fifteen was appointed and the secretary kept busy for some time receiving subscriptions, mostly of \$100 each. The Chamber itself appropriated \$5,000 to the fund.

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enue and search every man's farm

and he was utterly astonished that the committee should put such unlimited power in the hands of subordinate officers and opened to such wide extent the doors of the treasury. Pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Funeral of Wendell Phillips.

Roslyn, Feb. 6.—At an early hour this morning people began to gather about the late residence of Wendell Phillips. None were admitted to the house but intimate friends and relations. There were no services in the house. At 10:55 the coffin was borne from the house to the hearse. Several hundred persons, including many co-workers, followed the remains to the Ellis street church, where the funeral services were held. Conducted by Rev. Samuel Longfellow, of Cambridge, assisted by Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester. Among the prominent clergymen present in the pulpit were Rev. Edward W. Otis, of Cambridge, C. A. Barlow, James Freeman Clark, A. M. Miner, and Minot J. Savage. The interior of the church was jammed to suffocation by the friends and relatives of the dead orator. Among those attending the services were large committees from both houses of the Legislature, the Common Council in a body; and delegates from the Women's Suffrage Association, labor organizations, temperance societies, Irish societies, Fresh Air Societies, American Free Soil Society, Young Men's Association, and many other organizations, with Phillips warmly and prominently identified. After the services the body was borne to Faneuil Hall. As soon as the crowd was getting into the hall, the coffin was removed into a room, and was admitted to the hall. The face of Mr. Phillips wears a placid, half-smiling expression, and his appearance is most natural. The remains lie in state until 4 p. m.

Out of the Pool.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The notice which the Union Pacific gave of its intention to withdraw from the transcontinental association expires tonight, and the Board of directors announce that they will abide by the notice and report no more business to the pool-commissioner. The other roads contend that the notice given was irregular, and it is expected a meeting of the association will be held shortly to consider the matter.

Lightning Flash.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Penderguy has brought suit against Mrs. Anna H. Fargo, former wife of W. G. Fargo, of express fame, to compel Mrs. Fargo to surrender to the first mentioned lady the children of W. G. Fargo, Jr., and Mrs. Penderguy is mother of his wife. Both sides have the best legal talent engaged. An attempt was made Tuesday to rob the stage between Adlene and Couch, Texas. The passengers opened fire, which was returned by the robbers, and Sheriff Gerald, of San Juan county, N. M., and General and Samuel P. Cochran, of Dallas, Texas, wounded in the back. It is thought one of the robbers was wounded.

Robert Kelly and James McConry were arrested yesterday evening on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. They advertised Royal Havana lottery tickets and it is estimated received \$700 during the past month without making out a ticket. They were ordered the name of Winslip & Co.

Billy McGlory, a noted New York sporting man, who was recently convicted of violating the excise law, was yesterday sentenced to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

BENNY AND THE PRESIDENT.

Why Mr. Arthur Failed to Attend The Ball Given by Mrs. Astor.

(Morning Journal, January 28.)

The president and members of the Cabinet were invited to attend the Astor ball in New York last Monday evening. The President declined, and the only member of the Cabinet present was the Attorney General.

Some surprise has been expressed at the President's refusal to attend the ball. The real reason was he did not wish to make up a cabinet at a reception at the opening of the Brooklyn bridge taught him a lesson in this respect. On that trip the President's pleasure was spoiled by a young member of the Cabinet, General Arthur, and his wife, Mrs. Arthur. In making up the cabinet he invited to dinner the wife of the cabinet and their wives. The children were expected to be left at home. But Benny said he would go, and no amount of persuasion from the Attorney General could induce him to change his mind. He climbed up in the President's private car at the station and no attempt was made to dislodge him.

The President was not pleased to have given the youthful Benjamin a good whipping. Things went along quietly however until dinner time. Benny insisted upon going out to dinner with his parents. An arrangement had been made for him and the Attorney General appeared to Benny's sense of propriety.

"I will give you a box of candy and a letter," said Benny when he got to New York, Benny," he said, "if you will remain here and be a good boy."

Benny responded with kicks and blows that were about the roughest with his parents. The President was very much annoyed. Mr. Brewster offered to go to an theater table with the child, but Mr. Arthur, thinking this would be very awkward, said that he would accompany the two Bennys. Private Secretary Phillips offered his seat, but the dinner went off with the President at a side table. The President did not wish to repeat the dinner, and delayed his departure for New York until Tuesday.

Wm. Coleman & Co., agents for wall and wedge bands. Full supply of all sizes on hand. 224 ft.

A HEARTRENDING STORY.

A Fiend in Human Shape Attempts to Force His Young Wife in a House of Prostitution.

A Deed for Which Hanging is Too Good.

At 12 o'clock, last night, two gentlemen, occupying a high social position in Butte society, called upon the MINER reporter and gave information of one of the most heartrending affairs which has ever occurred in Butte. The reporter, wishing to arrive as nearly as possible at the bottom facts in the case, accompanied the gentlemen to a house on East Park street occupied by one of the dead models. With that rare grace and politeness which is only acquired by one who has long mingled in cultured and refined society, Miss Blank—we do not choose to give her name—invented us in her finely furnished reception room. We soon made known our business by asking her if she would give us the particulars in the case of the young girl who was lying at the point of death a few doors above her residence. She readily assented and gave us what is briefly told in the following:

"A little over two weeks ago," said Miss Blank, "I went into an adjoining saloon to get change for a bill. While waiting for it a man came up to me and said he had brought a young girl from the west and would like to procure a room for her at my place. I told him I could furnish one, and asked him when she would come."

"She will be there to-morrow," he replied.

"The next day towards evening he brought the girl to the door and left her. He didn't come into the house. I invited the girl into the parlor. She reluctantly consented and took a seat. She looked worn and dejected and seemed to be ill at ease. I asked her if she wished to stay here. She said she didn't know what to do. She said she was starving—actually starving, that her husband had deserted her to this step; that she had become a virtuous girl and had always lived a virtuous life; that she had never cohabited with any man but her husband and did not wish to. During the recital of her story the poor girl was weeping as though her heart would break."

"This," said Miss Blank, "was the first intimation I had that the girl was married, and that the brute who brought her to my door was her husband. I then told her that this was no place for her; that a life of shame was a horrible life; that for every hour of pleasure the poor fallen woman enjoyed, they suffered a week of agony, that she must try and find something to do to earn a living, but that she must never, never think of entering a life of shame. The poor girl thanked me with her eyes; she was too full to speak. She again said 'I know not what to do. I married my husband in Nevada but a few months ago. Four weeks ago he brought me to this city. I have lived in a room without fire, and the most of the time without food. I have been starving, starving all the time. In the meantime my husband coaxed and threatened by turns to induce me to enter a house of prostitution. I refused and refused time and again until his pleadings and my hunger made life a burden to me. And now I am here. Oh, God! what shall I do!'"

"I cheered her as well as I could and tried to calm her in her grief. I gave her some money and told her to go and get something to eat. In a few minutes she left."

"The next evening she came again, not, she said, to receive company, but because she felt that I was her friend and could advise her what to do. She said she had had nothing to eat since the evening before and felt chilled. I told her to go into the bath room and take a bath and that I'd find her a change of underclothing and for her then to go to bed and have a good night's rest. The girl did as I told her, she took a bath and changed her clothing and went to bed."

"When my Chinamen came to my room the next morning to build a fire, I told him to build a fire in another room—naming it, as there was a lady there who was not well, and who should have a warm room to dress in. The Chinamen went, but soon returned, saying no one was in the room. Sure enough, the poor girl had fled."

"I saw her no more of her until a day or two ago when she again came to my house. In answer to my question: 'what she had been doing?' she said nothing. Her husband, she said had taken her to a dance house a few doors above but she couldn't stand the place. It was too rough and she would sooner die than had such a life. I told her she was right; that ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the poor fallen women who led lives of shame were forced into them by circumstances

over which they had no control. I again gave her some money to get something to eat and told her I would help her all I could. The girl took the money and left. In a few moments I heard she had fallen insensible on the sidewalk, a few doors above my place, and had been carried into a house near by. She is in the hands of kind-hearted women who are attending to her every want."

Thanking Miss Blank for her information and again thanking her for the kindness she had shown to the poor little wail, we left and went to the house where the girl was lying in bed. Here a wan little girlish face, pinched with hunger and drawn with pain, met our gaze. She appears to be not over 17 years of age, and will not weigh 80 pounds. She could recognize no one. In her delirium she frequently called out— "(naming her husband), 'Bring me something to eat.' The sight was heartrending. Eyes that were strangers to tears were blinded with them as they looked upon the poor little, pinched, girlish face turned up beseechingly to those around her bedside. No new information was given us here. The noble-hearted women, though fallen they were bestowed all the care and loving kindness of a mother upon their dying child thus thrown upon their hospitalities.

The kindness, the charity, the love for a life of shame, and the others tenderly caring for her, command the admiration of all. But what shall be said of the fiend in human form who forced her to her present condition? Great God, is it possible that in this stage of enlightenment, in this city where plenty abound on every hand a man can be found so low, so degraded, so lost to every sentiment of manhood as to attempt to force a pure young wife into a house of prostitution that he may live upon her shame? If the story told our reporter last night be true, hanging is too good for him. The tortures of the damned would be an Elysium compared to the sufferings he would impose upon the innocent girl whom he had sworn to love and protect.

We have refrained from giving names because our reporter received information that the man who had forced the girl to this step, and who had become a virtuous girl and had always lived a virtuous life; that she had never cohabited with any man but her husband and did not wish to. During the recital of her story the poor girl was weeping as though her heart would break."

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ing justice to all classes alike, and these are opposed by the learned gentlemen from Choteau; he was at a loss to determine on which side the weight of authority inclined; how does he know that a man charged with offense is a scoundrel? The presumption of the law is that he is innocent until proved otherwise. He is willing to try the reform where money issues are on trial; if it worked well in those cases, it would be time to extend its application to small things.

Mr. Stephens said he was radical when no one was to be harmed, but conservative when mischief was likely to be done. He was not averse to trying experiments, but he exercised due consideration in indulging his disposition. Our present jury system was shown to be defective, and he wanted to see some kind of improvement introduced. The Grand Jury he had no use for. It was a sort of Star Chamber, and was left to the Legislature to do away with. Mr. Collins' amendment would take in cases of misdemeanor, but he did not desire it should extend to trials where life is involved. But even in police cases a man's character may be blasted, and the strictest justice was due to a man however low his station. If you allow two thirds of a jury to pass upon a man's guilt, he feared it would open the way to indirect influences. He preferred a grand jury system, but this savored in some degree of autocracy. He had seen more than one case where one juror stood out against eleven obstinate ones, and in a new trial the juror had confirmed the correctness of this one man's judgment.

Mr. Collins' amendment was rejected, and that of Mr. Dixon adopted. Mr. Burleigh's proposal to limit the exemption of mines from taxation to a period of ten years, has already been mentioned in your dispatches. It is a little singular that the two gentlemen who represent Lewis and Clarke in this body (Messrs. Hedges and Toole) should fall in with that notion. In the discussion yesterday upon this subject Mr. Toole was chairman of the committee of the whole, and was thus prevented taking a part. To-day he made an effective speech of which the following is the substance.

He said he was opposed to such restrictions going into the Constitution. He said he was opposed to such restrictions going into the Constitution. He said he was opposed to such restrictions going into the Constitution.

Our citizens should look into the case, and if found as here reported, Butte city should be made too warm for the despicable wretch. And furthermore, money should be raised to provide for the girl, and, if she recover, to send her to her relations in Nevada. Who will take the matter in hand?

OUR HELENA LETTER.

Discussion of Our Jury System.

The Taxation of Mines Again Discussed.

Special Correspondence of the MINER.

HELENA, Feb. 5, 1884.

While the preamble and Bill of Rights were under discussion this morning, Mr. Dixon offered an amendment to section 23, providing that two-thirds of a jury in the trial of civil cases might find a verdict. He said he introduced this change in the jury system prompted by his own conviction that it was salutary, and on the suggestion of other members of the Convention.

Mr. Collins moved to amend by extending this provision to criminal cases of the grade of felony. He could see no good reason why his amendment should not carry. The jury system, in spite of the sentiment which surrounded it, did not work well. It had been under discussion in a number of States, and in some of these the grand jury had been abolished, and the rule of the petit jury modified. He could not see why the unanimous verdict of twelve men was a necessary to convict in common police cases. If we must cling to this hump of a jury system, let us, at least, infuse into it a modicum of sense. He mentioned breach of the peace cases where a jury had to be scoured to find twenty good men and true. This talk about the jury system being the palladium of our liberties, he regarded as utter nonsense. He wanted to get out of this rut. Why was it necessary that in police cases twelve men must pronounce upon some scoundrel's guilt, when in civil cases involving, perhaps, millions of dollars, the Court can decide? His amendment had no greater scope than misdemeanors; he had prescribed his reform in a homeopathic dose of regard for the tender feelings of the legal gentlemen in the Convention.

Mr. Toole pointed out to the gentlemen the wide difference between civil and criminal cases. On the one side, life, liberty and character were at stake, on the other dollars and cents were at issue. The greatest minds have declared the jury system the best that can be devised in secur-

The Pavilion.

The unusual attractions presented at the Pavilion last evening filled the large building to repletion, and the entries for the crown race, two miles were Richard Porter, Frank Miller and Will Schatzman. Porter won the race easily by a lap, Miller second. No time given. The great event of the evening was the third of the series of the medal races—one mile. The entries were Schultz, Reynolds and Wright, the three fastest roller skaters in Montana. Each ran alone. Schultz took the floor first and made the mile in four minutes twenty-five and four-fifths seconds; Reynolds followed and finished the twenty-three laps in four minutes twenty-four seconds, and Wright made the run in four minutes twenty-seven and two-fifths seconds. This gives each of the contestants one race and another one will have to be run to decide the contest and the possession of the medal. The time made by all is the fastest ever before made in Butte and we believe in the Territory.

The Leidekrantz Ball.

The Leidekrantz grand Ball Masque which takes place to night will be, from all accounts, the grandest affair of the kind ever given in the Territory. The management has spared no pains to entertain right royally all guests and to make it a notable social success. The immense Amphitheatre, which has been secured for the occasion, will be resplendent with electric lights, thus enabling those in the gallery or in any part of the vast building to observe the fine effects produced by the rich and magnificent costumes which will be worn by the participants on the floor. We bespeak for the Society a large attendance and a most enjoyable time.

That Mule.

The mule that fell to the bottom of a 200 foot shaft at the Moulton mine yesterday was so clogged through the surface last evening. A hole was drilled in the bottom of the shaft and double-shotted with dynamite. The mule was then placed over the hole in a proper position and the charge exploded. The mule was blown on the dump above and in a moment more he was quietly grazing on the luxuriant bunch grass at his feet. With the exception of a slight abrasion of the left knee and the singeing of his tail feathers the mule is as good as new. What the Walkeville boys doesn't know about getting a mule out of a 200 foot shaft can't be learned from the Inter Mountain.

THE FRUITAGE.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," Jesus both said, We gather not of trees whose branches are dead. Do figs grow on thistles? Or grapes on the thorn? Do water and fire combine Come early in morn'!

"By their fruits ye shall know them," Ah! yes, we know, Only rice, living fishes, Make fruitful grow.

We know only fig trees Can flourish first year, While, from the vine's grape-vine, Many clusters rise.

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