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NIGHT DISPATCHES

Carpenter is Nominated for Governor of Montana.

Final Opening Ceremonies of the Exhibition.

The Crow Reservation Lease before the Senate.

Election of Officers by the Associated Press.

Carpenter, Montana's next Governor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—B. Platt Carpenter of New York, who has been nominated by the president for the governorship of Montana, is a native of Poughkeepsie N. Y., is about 50 years of age and is a lawyer. He ran for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Judge Folger, when the latter was beaten by Cleveland. He belongs to the Stalwart ring of his party and was recommended for the place by the president's most intimate political friends.

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

Ludicrous Scene at the White House.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 16.—The invitations sent out by the secretary of state in the name of the president for the ceremonies in Washington connected with the opening of the World's exposition in New Orleans, named the hour of 12:30 p m. as the time when the formal exercises at the executive mansion should begin. Before that hour 150 or 200 invited guests, comprising some of the best known people in Washington, and including a large number of ladies, assembled in the spacious east room of the presidential residence, where the ceremonies were to take place. No attempt has been made to decorate the room, and it appears as usual, except that on the eastern side, near one of the central windows, stood a small mahogany table bearing a telephonic instrument, and that behind it on the easel was a large picture of the New Orleans exposition buildings and grounds, beautifully framed in fresh rosebuds and carnations, interwoven with smilax and maiden hair ferns. The frame was surmounted by a floral scroll composed mainly of white carnations, upon which the words, "To the President," appeared in red and blue immorteles. This was a token that it was presented by the board of management of the exposition.

Among the distinguished persons who strolled back and forth through the East Room, talking or listening to the Marine band and waiting for the beginning of the ceremonies, were most of the members of the diplomatic corps and President Arthur's cabinet with their wives, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, W. W. Corcoran, Geo. Bancroft, the eminent historian, Lawrence Barrett, Gen. Van Vliet, Minister Foster with his wife and daughter, Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, Samuel C McMichael, Mrs. Chief Justice Waite, Mrs. Justice Field, there was also present a special committee from the house and senate representing the States and Territories of the Union, and several ladies were represented by commissioners.

At the telegraph instrument table was Mr. M. Mateau, manager of the Western Union office, who had been arranged with for the occasion, and who was to manage the telegraphic part of the ceremonies. It was expected that a signal from New Orleans announcing that all was in readiness would be given promptly at 1 o'clock, Washington time, or 12 by the central meridian time used in New Orleans. A few minutes before that hour nearly all those present grouped themselves around the little table, leaving open a passageway by which the president could march in from the main corridor. Everybody stood thus in an attitude of expectancy for fully half an hour. At 1:30, Marshal McMichael, who acted as master of the ceremonies, announced that the steamboat with the managers of the exposition on board had not yet reached the exposition grounds, and that after its arrival there would necessarily be a further delay of four or five minutes. The invited guests who had been standing long in uncomfortable attitudes, then upon sought seats around the sides of the room and there was a renewed buzz of conversation.

About fifteen minutes before 2 o'clock the operator at the exposition building in New Orleans announced the arrival there of the officials and board of managers, and a notice to that effect was given to President Arthur, who, a moment later, preceded by Marshal McMichael and accompanied by Vice-President Edmunds and Commissioner Moorhead entered the East Room, followed by Speaker Carlisle, with Secretary Frelinghuysen, Secretaries McCulloch, Lincoln and Chandler, and Attorney General Brewster, members of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests. The president seated himself in front of the telephone instrument table, with his back to the table, with Speaker Carlisle, Mr. Bancroft and Secretary Frelinghuysen on his right, and Vice-President Edmunds, Commissioner Pickenell, Senator Logan and members of his cabinet at his left. Moment after moment passed, after the president had taken his position, without there being any announcement from New Orleans that the managers were ready to proceed with the exercises, and the situation finally seemed to become a little embarrassing to all concerned, and especially to President Arthur.

As the minutes lengthened to quarter hours and the president and the cabinet continued to stand in solemn silence before the instrument table without occupation or any immediate prospect of occupation, the embarrassment gave way to a sense of the ridiculous, and the president laughed heartily at half whispered comments on the situation and the humorous explanations of the strange delay which were made to him from time to time by Secretary Freling huysen, Vice President Edmunds and other gentlemen who stood near. Finally when the amusement was giving place in its turn to a feeling of uneasyness, the following address to the president was received and read by Commissioner Morehead.

[Up to the present writing the address has not been received at this office, and but a very incomplete account of the opening ceremonies in New Orleans. Ed.]

LATER.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There was considerable delay in the opening exercises at the New Orleans Exposition to-day. A large crowd of distinguished people had gathered at the White House and every arrangement had been made for the President to open the Exposition in appropriate style. The President took his station at the telegraph table and remained standing there, surrounded by his cabinet, for over a half hour before the signal, that everything was in readiness, was received by the telegraph operator The Marine band was present, and had exhausted their programme of national airs selected for the occasion. Many had left the building when the signal was received at half-past 2 o'clock, and in a few moments the address of President Richardson at the exposition was received. The address of President Richardson was read by Commissioner General Michael, and the reply of President Arthur was made in a brief address declaring the exposition open, which was at once telegraphed to New Orleans. It concluded as follows: "Now, at the executive mansion, at Washington, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the president of the senate, of the speaker of the house, representatives of the chief justice, the associate justice of the supreme court, of a committee from each house of Congress and the members of my cabinet, I again, and in their name, congratulate the promoters of the Exposition, upon the auspicious inauguration of an enterprise which promises such far reaching results, and with my best wishes for the fulfilment of all its grand purposes, I now declare the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition is open.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
President.

Comments on the Spanish Treaty.

WASHINGTON Dec. 17—Oscar Hammerstein, the New York editor of the United States *Tobacco Journal*, had an interview yesterday with Minister Foster, and Senator Miller, Cole, chairman of the foreign relations committee in regard to the pending Spanish treaty. Hammerstein set forth that there was very strong objection to the tobacco clauses in the treaty as it was now worded, but he suggested that these objections might be removed, if it were provided that the duty on tobacco fillers etc., grown in Cuba, shall be wholly abolished and the present duty on cigars reduced one-half. In reply he was assured by Senator Miller, and Minister Foster, that if the tobacco and cigar trade will agree upon this, or any other proposition to harmonize the conflicting interests, that there is every reason to believe a duty authorized as an expressed wish of the trade, it would have great weight when the treaty reaches the point of consideration for a possible amendment by the senate.

Terrible Tragedy at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 17.—Boneto Duran shot Mrs. Adela Sanchez here to-day. He then shot and killed himself. Mrs. Sanchez and her husband came here from Colorado six months ago. The husband was employed on a sheep ranch. Duran worked as herder on a neighboring ranche, and was on intimate terms with the family, and in love with Mrs. Sanchez. He came to town last night, and it is thought that he tried to induce Mrs. Sanchez to elope with him, which she declined to do. He then shot her through the back; the ball perforating the right lung Her death is expected at any moment. Duran's death was instantaneous. Both were Mexicans.

LATER.—Mrs. Sanchez, who was shot to-day by Duran, who afterwards shot himself, died to-night.

War in South America.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Captain Forbes, of the bark Albermarle, arrived at this port yesterday from Rio Janeiro. He says when he left Rio Janeiro, Nov 12th, there were numerous war rumors between Brazil and Argentine Republic. The Brazilian authorities are conscripting for the army. An American gentleman who arrived at Rio Janeiro from Buenos Ayres, told Forbes that the Argentine Republic had 120,000 men ready to throw across the frontier as soon as war was declared. The Brazilian navy is being gotten in readiness for active service.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A special committee appointed to investigate the alleged misconduct of Marshal Lot Wright, in the Ohio election, met this morning. Frank P. Morgan and Hiram T. Doyle, newspaper reporters, were the principal witnesses examined. They testified that the deputies were generally roughs, and in a number of instances were non-residents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Dawes presented a petition in the Senate which was referred, against the proposed lease of three million of acres, of the Crow reservation, to a syndicate of cattlemen. Dawes said that no information concerning the lease existed at the interior department and to quiet the fears of the people of Montana, he would say the lease could not exist without the sanction of the secretary of the interior, and that he thought the secretary of the interior could not possibly sanction such a lease.

Report of The Union Pacific.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The report of the Union Pacific for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a total income of $731,700 net surplus, after the payment of all fixed charges, including the government requirements of $1,602,000 or the equivalent of two and six tenths percent upon the capital stock of the company.

The Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The rain, which commenced falling last evening, has continued throughout the night. Reports from the interior show that it has been general throughout the State.

Louis Kossuth Dead.

LONDON, Dec, 17.—It is reported that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot is dead.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The house resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill, the pending question being on a motion to table the motion and reconsider the vote by which the house yesterday adopted the amendment offered by O'Hara.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A motion to reconsider was tabled, Crisp offered an amendment, providing that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accomodations for white and colored persons. Breckenridge offered as a substitute for Crisp's amendment, an amendment, a lively discussion, partaking of a political character ensued, Reed, of Maine, being especially prominent. In the course of the debate Henley said the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina has been brought in for the purpose of defeating a measure intended to relieve the people from the aggression and exactions of railroad companies He appealed to the friends of the people, not to be led aside by such a proposition Brumm asked Henley, what was his objec ion to having the amendment on the bill. Henley said, "because it creates enmity to the bill," Brumm said, "enmity comes from your color line," Henley said, "have you or your side favored the bill." Brumm, "I have a great many on my side and if you are honest, you will not kill every bill, simply because there may be color line in it." Breckenridge's amendment was then adopted as a substitute for Crisp's amendment. Yeas, 138; nays, 127; and Crisp's amendment as so amended agreed to, yeas, 137; nays, 131. Mills offered an amendment prohibiting any railroad company from charging to, or receiving from any person who is to be conveyed from one State or Territory to another any sum exceeding three cents per mile for distance to be travelled. The amendment was adopted, yeas, 139; nays, 121.

Goff moved to amend by an addition to a provision adopted on motion of Breckenridge, the words "provided that no discrimination is made on account of race or color." Agreed to; yeas 141, nays 103. Goff moved to reconsider and lay on table, pending which, Regan moved to adjourn, pending which the speaker laid before the house a communication from the Attorney General in reply to a resolution asking his opinion whether the eight hour law applies to letter carriers. Referred.

The Attorney General says: "I cannot furnish the legal opinion required. The authority of the Attorney General to give his official opinion is limited to laws, which create and define his office and will not permit him to give advice at the call of either house of congress or congress itself, but only to the President and heads of the executive department. At an early period in the government this was established and suggested to the house by Attorney General Wirt, when the department of justice was created. The law in this respect was not changed, of course it will be my wish to conform to any request the house of representatives may make, but to such a wish I cannot reply, without reversing the law and precedent heretofore established." Adjourned.

SENATE.

The chair laid before the senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a recent resolution from Vest, which inquired whether any surveying party had been or was about to be sent to Nicaragua to survey a route for the proposed canal, and if it had been sent, by what authority? The secretary's reply is as follows: "Sir: Responding to a resolution of the Senate, I have the honor to state, that orders have been issued by civil engineer A. G. Menocal, civil engineer R E. Perry, and ensign J. Chambers, to hoist the Nicaraguan order and make a survey of the route for the proposed Nicaraguan canal. The orders have been issued in exercise of the general power of such orders, to all officers of the navy as may be deemed for the public interest. The arrangements which have been made contemplate a revision of the survey made on a former occasion by civil engineer Menocal, and an investigation of army changes in the route which has been suggested as possibly available for shortening the canal, and diminishing its cost. The cost of the arrangement made and contemplated, in addition to the pay and milage of naval officers, is expected to be $1,000 as outfit and about $1,000 per month during the stay of the party in Nicarugua. Signed, Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy. On Vest's motion the letter was laid upon the table. He said he would call it up at the first opportunity, with a view of discussing the proposition advanced by the Secretary of the Navy, that no right was vested in any department of the government to order such an expedition without action by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Dawes presented a petition, which was referred praying that steps be taken to prohibit the carrying into a lease for grazing purposes, of the Crow Indian reservation, made with the Indians by a syndicate of capitalists and cattlemen. Dawes says it was rumored that a lease of 3,000,000 acres had been made for one cent an acre. He has been surprised to find no information of such lease existing in the Interior Department In order to quiet the apprehension of the people of Montana he would state that no such lease could exist without the sanction of the secretary of the interior, and it did not seem to Dawes possible that the secretary could sanction such a lease. It was not possible the interior department would consider its duty performed if it kept itself ignorant of the existance of such a lease, whatever might be wrong in the administration. Dawes thought it could be excused by saying that the lease did not actually have the approval or positive sanction of that department. He did not mean to reflect on the interior department, but to emphasize the fact that the responsibility rested with that department Vest said he had offered a resolution which the senate had agreed calling on the interior department for information as to such lease, but no reply has been made. It was extraordinary, he thought, that a lease involving 3,000,000 acres of Indian lands should be published in the press without attracting the attention of the interior department.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The house was called to order by Springer, of Illinois as speaker pro-tem. A bill passed amending section 3140 of the revised statutes, relating to forwarding mail matter, which authorizes postmasters to forward mail matter of the 2nd 3rd and 4th classes on which postage has once been paid in full, and this rate is now in force in regard to mail matter of the 1st class.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Ingalls presided over the senate to-day. A bill making a temporary provision for the naval service was reported by Hale from the naval committee.

He gave notice that he would again call it up to-morrow. Lapham presented a remonstrance against the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty. Sherman raised the point that the treaty was executive business and had not been ordered published, and remonstrances should therefore be presented in the executive session. Lapham thereupon withdrew his remonstrance. A resolution was agreed upon calling the secretary of state to communicate to the senate all accessible information regarding the foreign trade of Mexico, the Central and South American states, Cuba, Porto Rico, and San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The unfinished business, being the Dakota bill, it was temporarily laid aside to permit Beck to continue his remarks of yesterday on the silver question. He repeated that silver had never had fair treatment from any of our administration, nor any member of it. When we issued our bonds, he said, they were payable in the coin of the standard value of the United States, gold and silver coin; and the Senator from Ohio [Sherman,] when Secretary of the Treasury, was required by law to devote the coin received from customs to the payment of interest on the public debt, yet that gentleman had paid only gold and had said that he had paid that because it was preferred by the customer, when the law requires the secretary to pay out something, it was not for him to say the customer wanted something else. The officers of the United States were seeking to strike down silver, while we were producing forty per cent of the world's supply of that metal. Beck wanted some administration that would say to the silver countries we would stand by them. We could wait sixty days, thank God, until the enemies of silver bills had disappeared from the other end of the Capital, before letting the world know that we proposed in good faith to maintain silver currency in our country and pay our bonds according to our obligations. Beck characterized as "simply impudent" the recent statement of the comptroller of currency, that the silver coinage law "was unworthy of this great nation." No officer of the government has the right to make such statement to the legislature of the nation. Sherman denied that any officer of the United States had made any attempt to strike down silver or to discriminate against it.

From 1862, when the law referred to, was passed, there was no silver dollar in circulation that could be applied to the payment of customs or dues. Consequently no discrimination has been made against it. The statute spoke of coin, but there being in existence no coin except gold, and that was received and paid out. There was no law to require discrimination against gold nor to compel the payment of silver, and the United States Government had paid to its creditors the kind of money they preferred, not as a matter of convenience, but according to the custom of banks and monied institutions generally. Sherman defended the Comptroller of the Currency. He has, he said, expressed his views like a man. Much demagogueism is being thrown around the silver question, but the real question was whether the United States could arrest the march of time and turn the deal backward in the attempt to make gold and silver of equal value. It could not be done. The question for the United States to consider, was, whether we should go on piling up these silver dollars in our treasury as idle money, or suspend it for a time, while considering, in connection with other nations, the mutual relationships of gold and silver. Within a few months, he would admit, a new administration would come into power, and he commended this question to it. If the newspaper accounts were true, his honorable friend from Delaware [Bayard,] was to be Secretary of the Treasury to that administration. If so, he would have this question to solve, and if he could solve it, he [Sherman] would follow him with pleasure. He did not anticipate that his Democratic friend would find less difficulty in solving the question than others had found, and he believed that the new administration would have to solve it in just the same way that the Republicans would have had to solve it, if the Republican administration were again coming into power.

He said the treasury had never paid a dollar in silver or silver certificates, in making payments at the New York clearing house. If it did, it would be able to pay out every silver dollar in the treasury. After further debate the matter dropped.

The Dakota bill was then taken up. The question was on the adoption of Garland's substitute for a bill reported from the committee on territories. On coming to a vote, Garland's substitute, was lost by a party vote, yeas 27 nays 31. The Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative. The bill was then voted on substantially as it came from the committee on territories, and passed also by a party vote, yeas 34 nays 28. The Republicans voting in the affirmative, the Democrats in the negative.

A Woman With Blood in Her Eye.

HUNTERS POINT, L. I. Dec. 16.—A report from Rockville Centre, says Mrs. Sallie Sprague, shot dead, a tramp or burglar, who entered her house last night and demanded money and threatened her. The story is, when the man demanded her money, she went to the bureau and got her pocket book in one hand and a revolver in the other. While handing him the money she shot him.

The Paris *Figaro* announces that Minister Morton resigned because of the election of Cleveland. Morton denies the story.

The Exposition.—Talmage's Prayer.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Arriving at the grounds the procession moved to the Exposition buildings, at one o'clock Dr. Talmage advanced to the front of the stage and made the opening prayer. He invoked the Divine blessing upon the officers, directors and managers of the Exposition. He said: "May this day mark the beginning of a new dispensation of prosperity and brotherhood. May there come from the influences of this Exposition, from these fields of industry, results which shall give the people more complete apparel and better food, more comfortable shelter and more thorough educational advatages. May it result in spreading out golden sails to our paralyzed shipping, in starting the plow and opening the doors of storehouses, and may there come to this whole land increased prosperity from this gathering together, from day to day and month to month of the people of all the states and countries. We pray that past feeling of sectional discord may disappear and the south, north, east and west may become the four parts of a great national harmony, may it be the unification of North and South America."

Dr. Talmage then invoked the blessing of God on the manufacturing, industrial, educational and reformatory institutions of the world. Councer's military band, of Cincinnati, then gave the Grand Exhibition March. Director General Burke, when the applause which greeted him and the repeated cheers of the people had subsided, made a short eloquent speech, surrendering the exhibition into the hands of its management.

After the Mexican band had rendered some selections, President Richardson, of the exposition association, delivered his address, which was wired to Washington.

Washington Notes.—Barker's Reputation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A number of witnesses were examined to-day by the sub-committee investigating the alleged irregularities in the first comptrollers office, relative to the reputation of J. J. Barker for truth and veracity. E. W. Ayers, a correspondent for the Kansas City *Times* said he would not believe him under oath. He said he had volunteered to give his testimony, against Senator Ingalls, in the investigation of that gentleman's election to the senate several years ago, which proved a lie from beginning to end. Ayers continued, "a great many people from Kansas come here, and want to know where that liar Barker is. The papers have denounced him as the greatest universal and mastodonic liar of the age. What do you think of me?" Mr. Ayers asked of Barker, "I think you are the grandest liar of the age." Ex-Governor Crawford of Kansas, said that for ten years past he had always spoken of him in unfavorable terms, and he considered his reputation for truth, veracity, honesty and integrity to be bad, and he would not believe him under oath. Barker produced a letter written by ex-Governor Crawford to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he states that the said Barker was an applicant for Pension Examiner and that he was a good lawyer and he thought he would do the work satisfactorily. "Why did you write that letter if you knew my reputation to be bad?" asked Barker. "I said in that letter that you were a good lawyer. I did not say you had a good reputation. I wrote the letter at your own pleading, and because of your family, and because I thought you were trying to reform and become an honest man, instead of a thief." "Do you know me to be a thief?" "You know your reputation in Kansas, One man said you ought to be in prison." Irving, a messenger in the House of Representatives, said one of the prominent Kansas members had pronounced Barker to be "one of the d—dest rascals out of jail." Witness testified that Barker's reputation was bad.

Proceedings in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A motion was carried in the Reichstag to-day increasing the salaries of two officials in the chancellery. A motion also made to create a second directorship in the ministry of foreign affairs met with opposition. In the course of debate Bismarck spoke in justification of its passage. He reminded the house that he was compelled in 1877 to ask to be relieved of his functions because of overwork and ill health. He said he would only be able to continue in office by the law providing him with substitutes. If the house refused to grant the means with which to provide a substitute with a suitable compensation, he must decline to be responsible for the foreign policy. When he declared on his oath that the new post was necessary, the refusal of the house to establish it was a virtual declaration that he was either ignorant or incapable. After I have sacrificed my health and strength, he said, in the service of the emperor and of fatherland, do not refuse me what is necessary to the best interests of the service.

Bismarck, continuing his speech, severely rebuked the house for seeking to prevent him in the continuance of his policy. He said the threatened action of the house would make mobilization unnecessary, even after millions have been spent thereon. He gave his official assurance that his present staff is inadequate, adding that a refusal to comply with his request would only embitter his life.

Vollmar insinuated that official oaths were worthless as had already been proved in law courts. This statement excited great uproar and calls for order were made.

Bismarck protested against such treatment and claimed he should be treated with the decency prevailing in educated society.

A motion to create a second directorate was then put to a vote and lost.

A Terrible Causality.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 16—The Atlantic express bound south on the West Shore road crashed into some rocks half a mile north of the Highlands and opposite this city, at five o'clock this morning. The train was composed of an engine, baggage car, smoker, two day coaches and four sleepers. One sleeper, two day coaches, the baggage car and smoker were burned. James Gorman, the fireman, had his right leg broken, and two passengers in the smoker were badly injured. The rest escaped with slight bruises. Both tracks are obstructed and trains delayed.

Hazen's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—General Hazen, chief signal officer, has preferred charges against Lieutenant Garlington for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in connection with his command of the Proteus expedition for the relief of Greely. The charges were sent to the secretary of war over a week ago, with a letter asking an order for a court for their trial, but no action has yet been taken by Mr. Lincoln, nor has he yet decided whether he will order a court or not. Lieutenant Garlington arrived here to-night. On his arrival he said he was not aware of any charges having been preferred against him.

Representative Randall, chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, has received a letter from William Kerr, who was one of the counsel in the star route cases, with reference to the proposition before Congress to appropriate a sum of money to pay the charges awarded by the court to Haller Kilbourne, in his suit against John G. Thompson, ex-sergeant-at-arms of the house, for illegal imprisonment on order of the house. It is said that in this letter Kerr asserts that in each of the three trials of this case the juries were "fixed." Mr. Randall refuses to make public the contents of this letter or what disposition he has made of it.

General Sherman's Statement.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15—Gen. Sherman to-day in a little chat about Senator Vance's card, published in Washington yesterday, said he had not used Senator Vance's name in connection with the Jeff Davis matter. that Vance was in no way connected with the case, and that the coupling of his name with it was done by the press, which has unduly magnified the matter. He then reiterated the statement made in his dispatches a few days ago, that when he gets ready he will make a statement through the war department, but not until the present newspaper agitation has quieted. The general will leave for the east in a few days to attend a meeting of the New England Society in Brooklyn, Dec. 22, and again in New York on the same day. He will then go to Washington to audit the accounts of Smithsonian institute.

Coal Miners on a Strike.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 16.—A general suspension of the operations of all the coal mines along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers is probable next Monday, and the operators are equally positive in the declaration that they will not pay the extra half cent. They threaten to shut down the mines indefinitely if the miners insist upon having an advance. About 4,000 men are employed in these mines.

He Stretched The Hemp.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—John B. Hoffman was hanged this morning in the jail yard for the murder of his son in January, 1882. He wept while listening to the death warrant and begged piteously to not be "damned in the papers." He had to be held while being handcuffed and was supported on the scaffold by two men while the noose was being adjusted. He made no speech.

The Depressed Iron Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The secretary of the American iron and steel association says he has just returned from an extended trip to Pittsburg and other points on the Pensylvania railroad and its connections and frankly confesses he found all branches of business in a very depressed condition, although there is a notable absence of the hopeless feeling among the people which prevailed in the years following the panic in 1873.

Blaine Dismisses the Libel Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec, 16.—Blaine, this evening, dismissed the suit against the *Sentinal* in the United States Court. The principal ground was that he could not get justice in Indiana. It was set for trial the 23rd inst.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The principal portion of the town of Newport, Arkansas, burned today.

Extra sentries have been placed on duty at London tower, owing to the general nervousness on account of the bridge explosion.

Notice of a ten per cent. reduction of wages at the Steel and Iron works of Trenton. N. J., has been given the employes, which will take effect after the 29th.

The agents of the steamship lines in New York city deny that any of their vessels are over due. At this time of the year, when the storms are as heavy as they are reported, it is expected that incoming vessels would be more or less delayed.

James Mitchell, the pugilist. was arrested at Philadelphia to-day upon the charge of murder. It is alleged that by a fight between Mitchell and Muldoon, near Tarloyville, Burks county, a year ago, Muldoon was so badly injured that he died.

Annual Meeting, Associated Press.

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held here to-day. with a larger attendance than has been had for many years. All but two members were present. In the absence of the president, Hon. Jno. C. New presided. Reports were made by the board of directors and general manager, which were unanimously approved. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*; vice president, F. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*; secretary, H. E. Baker, of Detroit directors, Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*. Walter Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, M. E. Stone, of the Chicago *News*. D. M. Houser, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, John C. New, of the Indianapolis *Journal* A. H. Belo, of the Galveston *News*, and W. D. Bickham, of the Dayton *Journal*.

A large amount of business was transacted. Among other things the St. Paul *Globe* was admitted to membership. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the thanks of the association are due and are hereby tendered to the board of directors, to the joint executive committee and to the manager, for the thorough and efficient management of the business of the associated press during the past year.

Local News.

From the Daily of Thursday.

New Jersey was admitted to Statehood 97 years ago to-day.

The auction sale at Tompkins was not completed yesterday, as bidders were scarce,

The inclement weather, this week, has retarded the progress of the building boom.

Stocks continued to advance on Wall Street yesterday. The advance was from ½ to ¼.

H. S. Howell, Superintendent of the Gilmer & Salisbury Stage Co., was in town yesterday.

Local news items are as scarce as pleased Republicans over Arthur's last Montana appointment.

The painters are at work painting the depot. Both the passenger and freight offices are to be refitted.

Tuesday the Lexington Company forwarded ten bars bullion, the Silver Bow mill eight, and the First National Bank two.

More new buildings are now under way, in Butte, than at any time in the history of the city, at this season of the year.

Butte is one of the most orderly cities in the West and peace officers are fast reaching aldermanic proportions for want of something to do.

The Garrison train due to leave Butte at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, did not go out till late last evening on account of the delayed mail train.

Two parties, a man and a woman, were arrested yesterday, and taken before Judge Wilcox, accused of larceny. The examination was set for to-day.

Petitt is to the front with furniture and when Petitt is at the head it means low prices for everything in his line. Call on him and see if it isn't so.

Those who are able to afford the luxury of a sleigh ride, have been out the past day or two, holding the "ribbons" over their favorite steeds, and gliding along so the music of sleigh-bells.

The MINER returns thanks to the Hon. W. A. Clark for a fine lot of Blue Point oysters in the shell a part of a large quantity which Mr. Clark had expressed from New York for his own use.

The opera cloak, which was awarded the most popular young lady at the Catholic Fair last Saturday evening, brought into the treasury of the society the snug sum of $1,021 00. Quite an amount for a single garment.

The barometer still indicates falling weather. The political barometer indicates a storm centre in the vicinity of Helena. Many who were out expecting to be struck with the Governship have gone in out of the wet.

Kate Castleton, the "mashing" actress, will make her *debut* before the Butte public this evening. The company supporting her is exceptionally fine. Renshaw's Opera House will no doubt be crowded to witness her *debut*.

In the press dispatches last evening will be found a statement that a petition was presented to the Senate yesterday, by Dawes, against the proposed lease of three million acres of the Crow reservation to the syndicate of cattlemen.

Attention is directed to the new ad of Gallick & Weinreich, wholesale liquor and cigar dealers. These gentlemen have a full line of imported and domestic liquors and cigars and are prepared to furnish customers at bedrock prices. Give them a call.

The World's Exposition was formally opened yesterday, still the immense building is not yet completed. Hon. W. A. Clark has received information from his colleague Mr. Harris that the roof is not yet completed over that section of the structure allotted to Montana exhibits. Mr. Clark thinks visitors may profitably defer their arrival there until the first of next month.

Tuesday the 16th inst. is "remarked" in the annals of the Northern Pacific R. R. Office in Butte, as being the day on which the largest amount for tickets was received during the past year. Agent Marsh informs us that the passenger and freight traffic over the Montana Short Line is constantly increasing, and that this route is becoming more popular every day. Excursion tickets to New Orleans and return, are in constant demand over this favorite route.

The Storm.

The storm of the past three days has not confined itself to this Territory, it is reported as extending over the entire Pacific Slope Trains on all Western roads are badly delayed. The mail train due here at Butte at 11:15 a. m. yesterday, did not arrive till 9:30 last evening. The passengers say that from Battle Creek, Idaho, to Monida, the fall of snow has been very heavy. Only one freight train from the south succeeded in reaching Butte yesterday.

Coal Business

The increase of the consumption of coal, in Butte, the past year is surprising, but when the facts are made known it is not such a surprise after all. Two years ago the price of coal in Butte was $14 per ton for Rock Springs coal and $12 per ton for Almy. Last year the prices were reduced to $12.00 and $10.00 respectively. This winter the price of Rock Springs is $11.50, and that of Almy $9.50. Last winter one team was sufficient to do the delivering of all coal used by private parties. Commencing Dec. 1st, four teams have been constantly engaged delivering coal. Compared with wood, now, at the present prices, coal is much the cheapest fuel, as one ton of coal will outlast two cords of wood.

The First Baptist Church.

The dedication of the First Baptist Church, of this city, located on the northwest corner of Broadway and Montana streets, will take place on next Sabbath, the 21st inst. There will be a union of the different churches on the occasion. Rev. H. G. Dewett. D. D, of Salt Lake City and Rev. Richard Hartley, of Ogden, W. T., will be present from abroad. Mrs Hartley, who is one of the best readers on the continent, will also be present and give one or two of her entertainments before leaving the city.

THE EASTERN STAR.

Installation of Officers of Ruth Chapter No. 2.

Interesting Ceremonies and a Splendid Collation.

A public installation of the officers of Ruth Chapter No. 2 of the order of the Eastern Star, for the ensuing year, took place at the Masonic Temple in this city last evening. A large number of invited guests were present to witness the interesting ceremonies. The assembly was called to order by Mr. Thomas Porter, P. W. P., who in a brief address stated the object of the convocation, and the purposes of the order. As its number indicated, Ruth Chapter is the second order of the kind organized in the Territory. Its membership is large and its finances in a healthy condition. Singing by the Eastern Star choir followed the address when a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Blackiston was offered up.

The beautiful and impressive installment ceremonies of the order were then begun, Mrs. John Noyes P. W. M. acting as Marshal. The officers elect were called in the order of their election, to seats forming a semi-circle in front of and facing Past Worthy Patron Porter. After the usual questions had been propounded by that officer and the obligation administered to them, the Marshal conducted the officers in turn to the P. W. P. who invested each with the insignia of her or his office in due form. The following is a list of the officers installed:

Mrs. G. Frank Marsh, W. M.
Mr. O. P. Blaine, W. P.
Mrs. Dore Aiken, A. M.
Mrs. I. M. Moreshead, Sec.
Mrs. Kate Shodair, Treas.
Mrs. Robert McMinn, C.
Mrs. R. Whitford, A. C.
Miss Grace Porter, Adah.
Mrs. F. Woodworth, Ruth.
Miss L. Noyes, Esther.
Mrs. L. Sinsell, Martha.
Mrs. James Fish, Electa.
Mrs. Fred Scheuer, Warder.
Mr. Fred. McDonald, Sentinel.

After the officers had been formally conducted to their seats by the Marshal, Worthy Matron Marsh declared the officers of Ruth Chapter No. 2 for the ensuing year duly installed.

The guests of the order were then invited to the banquet-room where a splendid collation was served and heartily enjoyed by all. Music and dancing followed, and at an early hour the company retired. Socially and otherwise the occasion was a very enjoyable one, and its management throughout reflected honor upon the order.

The New Governor.

Our dispatches announce the appointment of Mr. B. Piatt Carpenter for Governor of Montana. Mr. Carpenter is a resident of Poughkeepsie, New York, and ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Judge Folger in 1882. The gentleman is a Stalwart and a warm personal friend of Mr. Arthur. In appointing Mr. Carpenter to the Governorship of this Territory, Mr. Arthur has again ignored that plank in the Chicago platform which pledged the Republican administration to make its nominations for federal positions in a Territory, from residents of the Territory. It seems, however, that the Territories are still considered by the Republicans as dumping ground for their partisans in the East. Well, patience is a virtue, and we now have a splendid opportunity to exercise it and be happy.

The Liederkranz Ball.

The Liederkranz ball, given at Caplice Hall last night, was a grand success pecuniarily, and in every other respect. The Liederkranz does nothing by halves. It must have the best of music, the most beautiful ladies, the finest looking men and the largest assembly present. The society had all these last evening. Nothing was wanting to insure the enjoyment of all present. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, and when the pleased company retired to their several homes it united in the opinion that the Liederkranz had fully sustained its reputation for giving well managed and most enjoyable balls.

A Piece of Luck.

To say that all lucky men lived in Ohio would not be telling the truth, there is at least one such in Butte. Some months ago Robert Keller, who is an employee of the Pacific Express Co., of this city, made up his mind that fortunes could be made in other ways than hoarding the few hard earned dollars that he was able to save from his salary. So he invested a few dollars in a lottery ticket in one of the New Orleans lotteries. Time passed along, and the investment was forgotten until yesterday, he was informed that his ticket was one of the fortunate ones, and that there was $750. in the bank awaiting his order. "Bob" of course is pleased with this unexpected windfall, and says he shall go back to Missouri.

Bogus Gold.

It may prove of general interest to chronicle the fact that the Philadelphia mint reports two attempts lately to palm off spurious bullion. An analysis revealed an ingenious device for the deception of parties dealing in gold bullion. The grains were found to be neither more nor less than steel fillings, and to give them the appearance of grains of the precious metal, they were covered with fine gold, which was made to adhere by the use of a composition of turpentine. It was ascertained the gold on the bogus grains amounted in value to about $1 on each ounce. It is believed some one or more persons are engaged in the manufacture of bogus gold and disposing of it to gold dealers in the western country.

The largest American locomotives are run upon the Central Pacific railway. The weight of these monster engines, when coaled and watered, is ninty-three tons.

Said a man who had made himself, and thought that he had urned out a pretty fair job, "when I was a boy I worked all night to buy books, and then got up before daylight to read them."