THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

DANIEL SEARLES - - EDITOR.

BUTTE, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* promises the Mormons its benediction when they start from Utah to Mexico, where it is reported they have secured forty million acres of land upon which to make their permanent abode.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the New Jersey State Legislature providing that the $500 left with the state treasurer by the bribery investigating committee shall be appropriated to the deaf and dumb asylum. This is a case of "division and silence" without addition.

The Rev. Dr. Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" fame, sought to make amends the other day by praying for President-elect Cleveland. Now, we object to the Rev. gentleman's coming over to our side, for it's barely possible that he might at an unguarded moment kick Grover's fat in the fire as he did "Jim's."

It is charged that Mr. Ferry has an eye on the White House of the French Republic; that he is forcing the war with China with a view to succeeding M. Grevy to the Presidency. If it be strategy he relies upon to accomplish his purpose he might come out of the fight like some of our great American statesmen, second best.

Our dispatches of last night mention the fact that the dynamiters are about ready to ply their devilish vocation in Pittsburg, Pa. It is stated that they have received aid from millionairs as well as the laboring classes. It hardly seems probable that in this land of plenty there could be found men who would even think of loaning their sympathy, much less contribute their means, to a project so horrible in its nature. Let us hope it is not true.

An exchange has the audacity to "get off" the following: "Hayes, whom some of our readers may remember as being the chap who drew Tilden's salary a few years ago, was lamenting a few days ago over Blaine's defeat, when he remarked: "No man of brains can be elected President of the United States." Is this to be taken as an admission that he himself has no brains, or is it his second confession that he never was elected to the office he occupied four years?

The Democrats of California are rejoicing over the election of ex-Governor Stanford, the great railroad king to the United States Senate. They claim to feel assured that the Republican party has committed an irreparable blunder, one from which it cannot recover in time to elect a single man on their ticket at the next election. They should not feel too confident. cohesive power of the metalic stuff can work wonders. Governor Stanford will make as good a United States Senator as any other "old money bags."

The St. Louis *Republican* says that one year's trial of the high license system in Missouri has signally demonstrated its advantages. The results are all that its advocates claimed for it, and even more. One of these results is a decrease in the number of drinking places in the state from 3,600 to 3,100, and the number of places where strong drink is sold from 3,4466 to 2,115. Another result is the large increase in the revenues from license. The increase has been from $438,000 to $1,163,000. The larger share of these revenues goes to the counties, augments their incomes, and measurably lightens the general taxation. When the law shall have been perfected by one or two amendments, its yield of revenue from licenses will probably be increased to $1,500,000 a year.

CHEAP COPPER.

Copper has become a cheap article, the present price being about 13 cents a pound. The old price, a few years ago, was eighteen to twenty cents, and during the war it went up to fifty cents. Curiously enough as the price of copper has gone down, the uses for it have increased, and hundreds of things are now made of copper that were formerly made of cheaper metals, or not made at all. In the East copper is now used in the manufacture of urns, tumbler warmers, cuspidores, jewelry boxes, brass mats, umbrella stands, hat racks, stovepipe collars, stove legs and stove platforms. There are now also seen copper bath tubs, basins, closet pans, boilers, pipes and copper balls for water tanks. Copper and brass wire is now used in hundreds of articles where iron wire alone was formerly seen. Next we shall see copper used as roofing on all first-class buildings.

The New Territorial Marshal.

A dispatch of the 27th announces the appointment of Edward A. Kriedler for United States Marshal for the district of Montana, vice A. C. Botkin, who was removed upon the report of Mr. York, Examiner of the Department of Justice, who was recently in Montana inquiring into charges preferred by Governor Crosby and others against him. Mr. Kriedler, we are informed, was formerly in the Interior Department at Washington, and was appointed register of the land office when it was established at Miles City. We believe he was succeeded at the expiration of his term by some other appointee, and at the last election was the Republican candidate in Custer county for clerk and recorder. The gentleman served with distinction in the Twentieth corps, from Kenesaw to Raleigh, and bears an excellent reputation.—*New North-West.*

GREATLY DISTURBED.

The visit of Samuel J. Randall and Speaker Carlisle to President-elect Cleveland, seems to greatly concern our Republican friends. Just why they should feel so much interest in the meeting of these gentlemen is difficult to tell, lest they imagine a job is being incubated by which some of them will lose their official heads at an early date. They are so accustomed to dealing in jobs and jobbery that they are ready to conclude that their political rivals will follow in their wake in this sort of work. We can see no good reason for their great anxiety, and the less they say the more sensible will they appear to the public. It is but natural that Mr. Cleveland, before entering upon the important duties of President of the United States, should call to his side men of large experience in governmental affairs and consult with them upon the best policy to be pursued during the coming administration. To do less than this, in view of his comparatively little experience as a national politician, he could justly be criticised for his bigotry and shortsightedness, not to use stronger terms. It is well known that many leading Democrats differ on questions of policy—particularly on the tariff—and it is but right and proper that Mr. Cleveland call them together and effect, if possible, some means by which the contending elements might adjust their differences and enter the new administration with a perfect understanding upon all the more important issues that are likely to be raised and discussed. If Mr. Cleveland can accomplish this result in a friendly, quiet way before he takes his seat in the White House, he will have performed a service entitling him to the plaudits of every Democrat in the land. Had General Garfield pursued a similar course, it is fair to say he would be alive today, and perhaps his party yet in power. But he elected to run counter to the opinions of the best statesmen of the Republican party, and as a consequence a feud was engendered, which, as still as the hint may be, tended to bring him to an untimely grave. For a president to take the bit in his mouth and set at defiance the opinion and advice of the best talent of his party, is to surely bring upon himself certain trouble that possibly could have been averted. Gov. Cleveland may not be the most experienced statesman, but he starts out in the right direction by counseling "peace on earth and good will to men." With this view of the case it is not strange that he should invite a confab with Messrs. Randall, Carlisle and other leaders of his party, in advance of taking his seat as Chief Magistrate of the Republic. It is only to be hoped that before the ides of March he will have made it convenient to converse with even more than he has been accredited with and that when he assumes control of the government on the 4th, prox, he will do so with a clear unbemuddled head, and feeling the while that he sets out upon his work, not only unhampered, but with the best wishes of a united party. Let the good work go on, and its results can be better estimated four years hence.

PENITENTIARY DEATH RATE.

The Idaho penitentiary contains 63 prisoners, the terms of sentence ranging from four months to life. The average number in the Montana "Pen" at Deer Lodge is 115, whose sentences also range from short periods to life—perhaps none under a year. It is not stated what the annual death rate is in our neighboring Territorial prison, but we venture the assertion that it is far above that of Montana's. We might go farther and say that for the number of prisoners confined, no penitentiary in the United States can come anything like equalling the penitentiary of Montana on the low death rate record. We have it from Dr. Glass, the prison physician at Deer Lodge, that for the the three years past he has only lost three—less than one per cent. Dr. Cole, who some time since was sent from Helena to inquire into the sanitary affairs of the prison, stated that statistics show the average death rate of prisoners throughout the United States to be four per cent., while that of the penitentiary at Deer Lodge was less than one per cent. This is a remarkably good showing, and speaks volumes for the physician in charge as well as the management.

"There are more ways than one to kill a cat," judging from the manner in which the Mormons of Utah get around the anti-polygamy laws. It was stated in court a few days ago on the trial of R B. Young that that gentleman visited regularly a certain lady's house. He admitted the truth of the assertion, but confronted it with the statement that he had previously presented the lady with a handsome clock, and felt himself privileged to go to her house and wind it when necessary. This thing of debaring a gentleman of the privilege of calling upon a lady for the purpose of admiring some handsome present of his own making is getting the thing down too fine. Senator Edmunds will now have to cudgel his brain to get up a new law covering such cases.

The Arizona Legislature is considering a bill to endow a printing office with $10,000 to advertise the Territory. It could perhaps devote its time and money to a better purpose. Nine chances out of ten, some old impecunious newspaper tramp is engineering the scheme.

At Fresno, California, it is said a herd of 300 turkeys kept a vineyard clear of bugs and worms the past season, while the neighboring vineyards suffered heavily from these pests.

THE FORBIS GAMBLING BILL.

Mr. Forbis' bill to suppress gambling is creating no little comment by the people throughout the Territory, the preponderence of opinion apparently being in its favor. Mr. Forbis, of this county, originated the bill, and has put forth his best efforts to have it enacted into a law. Of course it has been ably seconded in the house by some of the best talent of that body, and it having been referred to the committee of the whole, it received a unanimous vote with the recommendation that it do pass. The inference then, is, that the sentiment of the lower house is strongly in favor of the bill, and it will go through by the same vote it received in the committee of the whole, when it comes up for final passage. Just how the council stands upon the proposition remains to be seen. But it is hardly likely that that body will put its veto upon a measure so unanimously recommended by the popular branch of the legislature. Hence it can reasonably be inferred, judging from present appearances, that the bill will become a law. The MINER heretofore has refrained from taking an active part in the discussion of the question, preferring to leave the matter of legislation to those who were chosen by the people to act for them. And even now it seems like a piece of presumption to tell legislators what they should or should not do. But a candid expression of sentiment should not be construed as an attempt at dictation, particularly at this time, inasmuch as the bill in view is far on its journey toward the pinacle of success. That the measure is in every sense a just and laudable one connot be successfully contradicted. The practice of gambling is a blight upon any community, and to tolerate it is to shut our eyes to one of the greatest curses known to civilization. Were it a fact that the pernicious practice effected only those who indulged in it, it would not appear so intolerable; but when the youth of the land is being daily led astray by the enticing games of chance; when mothers and children in inumerable instances are made to suffer the pangs of hunger in consequence of the weakness of the head of the household, a righteous judgment would say, remove the inducement leading to the cause. Hundreds of honestly disposed young men start out in the world full of hope, only to be inveigled into these dens of vice and stripped of their all. The flesh being weak, they acquire the habit of gambling through a desire to "get even," which lasts them through life. Thus it is that these holes of iniquity are nightly crowded with a feverish, sensitive class of people. Even will the daily laborer, when his day's work is done, hasten to the gambling table to try his chances. Year in and year out he pursues this course till time brings him to a realization of his folly when only to late. His substance has been squandered, valuable time frittered away, and at last the wreck of manhood is all to be seen of what otherwise should be an ornament to society. Their flimsy arguments are that to stop gambling would be the means of crippling the revenue of the towns and counties, and as a consequence property taxation would necessarily have to be increased; that the many building occupied by the "fraternity" would lie empty to the great detriment of those who put their all into them and who are compelled to bear their proportion of taxes to carry on the town and county governments. All this and more they put forth as arguments in favor of gambling. But it is the sheerest nonsense and only prated to frighten tax payers into aiding them in the attempt to thwart a project, the justness of which cannot be denied. If our towns and counties are to be supported and kept up at the expense of the tears of mothers, the cries of children, and the degradation of youth, for heaven sake let them be buried in oblivion. The bill pending before the Legislature, while not so sweeping in its nature as some of the more raidical would like, is a long stride in the right direction, and should become a law.

John A. Logan has received the Republican caucus nomination for United States Senator from Illinois. Whether he can be elected by the legislature—that body on joint ballot being about a tie—remains a question, the solution of which the people generally are anxious to hear. On receiving the nomination he was conducted before the caucus by a committee appointed for the purpose, when he took occasion to deliver himself of some of the bile which laid heavy upon his political stomach. He could not refrain from waving the bloody shirt and telling his admiring listeners what "me" did during the war. The dispatches fail to state what he said about his inglorious failure to become Vice-President at the tail end of Mr. Blaine's kite, however.

Down in Arizona they never do things by halves, and a few days ago a sporting man was inveigled into a church fair and induced to try his hand at the wheel of fortune. In half an hour he had all the money in the bank and a mortgage on the church. He very considerately gave them back the mortgage, and in the future the church will choose its victims with more care.

Henry Ward Beecher also thinks Gov. Cleveland is pursuing the right course in consulting with the leaders of his party before taking his seat as President.

An Albuquerque paper, in referring to an ex-Indian agent who had just embarked in the cattle business, says: "He likes to handle cows better than Indians, as you can sometimes bet on a cow."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Discussion of Forbis' Anti Gambling Bill in the House.

The Territorial Press Receives a Summary Turning Over.

Surmises Concerning Governor Carpenter's Nominations.

HELENA, Feb. 4, 1885.

This was a gala day for the House, the attraction being the consideration of Forbis' anti-gambling bill in Committee of the Whole. The hall was crowded to repletion. The Council members, a large number of ladies, and representatives of the press, were present. The lobby was crowded by interested listeners. The MINER'S regular correspondent will furnish an extended synopsis of the debates. After the disposal of the bill by the Committee, recommending that it pass the House, the impression was left upon the minds of many that the measure was directed not so much against the spirit of gambling as against a certain class of gamblers. The action of the House, by a vote of 9 to 13, in defeating Mr. Potts' amendment, which prohibited betting on horse races, elections, and all other gambling not named in Forbis' bill, strengthened the impression. Governor Potts took the ground that if gambling at cards was wrong, it was equally as wrong to gamble in other ways. He contended that if the Legislature desired to strike down gambling it should, while it is about it, extirpate it root and branch, and not leave even its shadow upon the land.

In the course of his speech in favor of his bill, Mr. Forbis contended that gambling was a crime only one degree from murder or robbery, and that the time has now arrived when the moral sentiment of the Territory should assert itself and banish the demoralizing practice from our midst. With much earnestness, forcible reasoning and eloquence, the gentleman maintained his proposition, but his inconsistency was apparent in his declaration that he had no objection to wealthy men and those who could afford to lose their money to gamble, leaving the inference to be drawn that gambling was criminal only when indulged in by poor men. But Governor Potts couldn't see it in that light. He maintained that if gambling was a crime the rich who pursued it should be punished as well as the day laborer. Hence he introduced his amendment to cover all classes of people and all kinds of gambling. This was a dose too heroic for a majority of the supporters of the measure, and they voted it down. It is but justice to Mr. Forbis, however, to say that he stated he opposed the amendment because he thought it would kill the bill. Messrs. Callaway and Tingle who spoke in favor of the bill thought otherwise and voted for the amendment.

The bill will come up in the House again in its regular order when other amendments will be offered. Should it, however, pass the House in its present shape the Council will doubtless perfect it with sweeping measures or adopt a substitute for it. Mr. Forbis' bill will hardly become a law without considerable pruning.

Several members of the House took the opportunity the other day to display a remarkable fund of ignorance—using the mildest word at hand—concerning the practices of newspaper publishers in the Territory. A bill providing for quarterly publications of the proceedings of boards of county commissioners was under discussion. Messrs. Tingle, Forbis, Callaway and Potts took part in the debate. As far as Mr. Tingle was concerned he seemed to have a just cause for complaint, but we failed to see wherein Messrs. Forbis and Callaway could feel aggrieved or why the printers should be subjected to the broadsides directed against them by these gentlemen. Mr. Forbis was particularly severe in his denunciations of the fraternity, and had he delivered his speech before a less intelligent audience there might have been danger that every newspaper man present would have been Con-Murpheyed before he could get out of the hall.

In his reply to these unwarranted strictures upon the printers of the Territory, Governor Potts said: "He was never a convert to the doctrine of the total depravity of man, but if any argument were needed to convince him that it was founded in truth the speeches he had just listened to were all-sufficient. But he could not believe that printers were so depraved, and that while he had no cause to entertain any very great degree of love for the press of the Territory he believed they would size up as far as honesty in their dealings was concerned with the average of men in other occupations." The Governor's little speech set the newspaper men present at their ease again and those from a distance concluded to stay a day or two longer at the Capital.

In reply to this tirade of abuse heaped upon the press of the Territory we assert and can prove that there is not a newspaper in the Territory that has received a dollar more for doing public printing than the law, which lays upon the desk of every member of the legislative assembly, allows them, and if it has it is because the board of commissioners which allowed the bill was either a lot of ignoramuses or a trio of knaves If the newspapers have received more than their work was worth it is because the law passed by the representatives of the people gave it to them. The fault lays in the law or with the County Commissioners—certainly not with the newspapers of the Territory. We would pay no attention to this exhibition of ignorance or spleen upon the part of some of the honorable gentlemen of the legislature if they had been a little more explicit in their charges and named the offending paper. But their remarks seemed to be aimed at the whole press of the Territory and the MINER objects to being counted in as a newspaper pirate. It is just as well to set all these little matters right as we go along.

The various county division schemes before the legislature provoke a great deal of comment and engross much of the time of the members. From what can be gathered the chances are largely in favor of the organization of two new counties—Judith and Pen d' Oreille. There is a great deal of merit in both measures. The former county will embrace the eastern half of Meagher county and divide about equally its taxable property, leaving each with something over $2,000,000, Pen d' Oreille county will embrace that portion of Missoula county separated from the main body of the county by the Jocko reservation

The Governor has not yet sent in nominations for Territorial Treasurer Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. He has several days yet in which to make his selection. Governor Carpenter is a very pleasant gentleman, entertaining and agreeable in conversation, and seems to be actuated wholly by a desire to further the interests of the people of Montana. But whether he will be governed in his appointments for the offices named, by party considerations, or whether he will concede to a Democratic Territory offices which we conceive rightfully belong to the Democratic party remains to be seen. As the Republican lease of power will expire on the 4th of March next, Democrats here maintain that exact justice demands his appointees shall be in political harmony with the incoming administration. They would view his appointment of Republicans as an advantage taken of his position not justified by his party allegiance or the exigencies of the situation. They furthermore contend that he could appoint Democrats without doing violence to his political opinions or incurring the displeasure of reasonable and fair-minded party associates. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that should the Governor appoint Republicans the Council will not confirm them. That body certainly cannot forget that it is Democratic and that the Democratic party of the Territory expects it to do its duty in the premises. After a twenty-four years' lease of power Republicans should gracefully retire and not seek to obtain these three Territorial offices through a back door which will be closed to them in a few days.

Horrible Tragedy.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5.—An *Oregonian* special from Seattle, Washington Ter., says the steamer Evangel, which arrived to-day from a cruise to San Juan Island, brings news of a terrible tragedy which occurred on Shaw's Island, San Juan county, last Monday. James Barker had gone for a hunt on the island, and when he did not return after a lapse of ten days Sheriff John Kelly, of San Juan county, organized a party to search for the missing man. They arrived at a cabin of one Hugh Parks, an eccentric individual. They were refused entrance to the house and even a drink of water. The sheriff swore out a warrant for Parks' arrest on the ground of insanity. The men then formed an ambush and watched the cabin. After sometime Parks was seen to emerge, dragging a body of a dead man, which was afterward found to be that of the missing James Barker. Parks again secured himself in the cabin. This occurred on Friday last, and for three days the cabin was closely watched, and no sign of life within being manifested. Wilber Wilson, one of the sheriffs men, volunteered to enter the cabin, but on finding the door unlocked was frightened and ran back to his comrades. He again approached the cabin, but as he stepped into the doorway the crazy man within shot him dead. The sheriff and his men waited no longer, but saturated a bale of hay with coal oil, then rolled it up to the cabin and fired it, burning the cabin to the ground. A second shot was fired in the cabin but it is not certain whether Parks shot himself or at the men. His charred body was afterwards found in the ruins of the cabin.

Cleveland at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The hallways and lobbies of Victoria hotel, where President-elect Cleveland is stopping, is alive with visitors to-day. Among the callers on Cleveland were Wm. H. Barnum, H. O. Thomson, Senators George, of Mississippi, Vance, of North Carolina, Jones, of Louisiana, and Gorman, of Maryland, General Hancock, General Franklin, of Connecticut, General Frye, Colonel Goade, of Virginia, General Stephenson, of Illinois, Mayor Grace, Rosewell P. Flower and C. Whitney. The statement that the National Democratic Committee, as such, would visit Cleveland is said to be without foundation. Cleveland will return to Albany Saturday afternoon.

Prince of Wales Shaken Up.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—An express train for Cannes, on which the Prince of Wales was a passenger, came into collision to-day at Avignon with a freight train. The Prince of Wales suffered nothing more than a slight shock from the accident.

Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The fire in Wooster street is still burning in ruins at noon to-day, fed by cod liver oil and whiskey that had flooded deep cellars, and copious streams of water were poured on the burning mass of ruins. Sixty families were driven out of their homes opposite the burning buildings.

Fast Freight System.

OMAHA, Feb. 5.—The Union Pacific and Central Pacific have co-operated to establish a fast freight system between Chicago and San Francisco, via Omaha. One thousand air brake cars are ordered to be running by March 1st. Through transportation is reduced to eight days.

The Fall of Khartoum.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Intelligence is just received here that Khartoum has been captured by the Arabian rebels; the whereabouts of Gen Gordon are unknown. He is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

The *Daily Chronicle* says a telegram was received at the war office last night from Gen. Wolseley, announcing the fall of Khartoum.

10:50 a. m.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that Khartoum has fallen. He says that when Col. Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place, he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a heavy fire from both banks of the river.

The *Daily Telegraph*, on official authority, confirms the report of the fall of Khartoum. It says the rebels secured the city by treachery, and General Gordon is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

12:30—The war office has issued the following: "Telegrams from General Wolseley announces that the fall of Khartoum took place on January 26th. He says Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum January 28th, and was greatly surprised to find that the enemy was in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river, and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below the Shublaka cataract, Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked; but he and his whole party managed to reach Anistand safely, where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of Gordon and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

THE REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Feb. 5. (noon). The morning papers issue extra editions in which they continue to affirm the fall of Khartoum; but the war office as yet has given out no official intelligence in regard thereto, and refuses to state the character of the despatch received from Gen. Wolseley or to declare whether the report is true. The report that Khartoum had been taken by the rebels reached Korti by message from Gubat, but it has no official dispatch from Col. Wilson confirming the report received by General Wolseley. It is possible that Col. Wilson is unable to reach Khartoum, owing to the heavy fire of the enemy, and his return gave rise to the report that Khartoum had been captured.

At this hour no official confirmation of the report has been published and so far it rests wholly on the statements contained in the *Chronicle* and *Telegraph*.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Times* says the Russian advance in Afghanistan can be explained only by some ulterior and unavowed motive distinctly hostile both to Afghanistan and England. Any excuse on the ground of doubt as to the limit of frontier is rendered impossible by Russia's refusal to loyally investigate the settlement of the frontier question without delay. Komet belongs to Ameox, and timely recognition of this will avert risks which Russia can scarcely afford to run.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A despatch from Gen. Wolsely states that General Steward is doing well and all of the British wounded have been brought back to Gakdul Wells.

No longer any doubts exist about the Mahdi holding possession of Khartoun. Some hopes are still entertained that Gen. Gordon is still holding out in the citadel of the town. The excitement in London and throughout the British Isles, wherever the news has spread, has increased to a fever heat. Clubs and public resorts of every description are thronged with crowds of people eager to catch the last sylable of intelligence from the distant Egyptian desert. It is almost impossible to make one's way so crowded are the thoroughfares with throngs of curious people. Most people take a gloomy view of the position.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The natives report that the Mahdi has 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum and he introduced a number of his emissaries to the city. These emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under Gordon, and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting, in which a large number of the rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 2. p. m.—When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found Mahdi forces occupied both town and citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but this step he found impossible. The enemy's guns were turned upon him in full force. He therefore was compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to cause copies of all communications which had been received respecting the Congo conference, and especially copies of the text of commission or power sent by the government to each of the three American plenipotentiaries or agents to be immediately transmitted to the House. Adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill, pending action on the appropriation for Sandy Bay, Mass., the committee rose. Holman, from committee on appropriations, reported legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and referred it to committee of the whole.

SENATE.

Van Wyck offered the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved: That the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate what amounts were due the United States Dec. 31, 1882, from the Union Pacific Railroad. Also what amounts have become due from that date until Dec. 31, 1884, according to the rule laid down in a decision lately made between the United States and said road in the Court of Claims. Also whether the annual settlement was made February 1st, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act.

Failure.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5.—L. & B. Barman, clothiers of Portland and East Portland, were attached to-day by San Francisco creditors. Liabilities $40,000. The firm claim assets largely in excess of this sum.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The weather to-day was perfect. The attendance at the Exposition, 30,000.

A Big Day for Logan.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.—The republican senatorial caucus to-night, by rising vote and by acclamation, nominated General Logan for United States senator. Three cheers were given for the nominee and a committee was sent to notify Logan of the action of the caucus. While the committee was out, the caucus sang "Marching through Georgia" and were singing it when Logan, escorted by the committee approached the door. The music was kept up until he reached the chairman's desk and was introduced. He spoke with much feeling and expressed his profound gratitude for the honor done him by the caucus, and of his indebtedness to the people of Illinois for honors received at their hands. He alluded to the fact that the legislature was evenly divided, but said if all the Republicans stood by him he would be elected, or prevent the election of a Democrat. When he was in the army and opposed by an equal number of men, the enemy never got the better of him. He would not have any office unless it came to him honestly and honorably, and he intended to so conduct the fight as to meet the approbation of all honorable men. Logan was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech was cheered again and again.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the river and harbor commission to-day, it was decided to report amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill eliminating the item which proposed to make Captain Eades consulting engineer for the Mississippi river commission, and place him in charge of the improvement of Galveston harbor. The amendments will reduce the appropriation proposed for Galveston harbor from $750,000 to $500,000, and will provide that no part of this sum shall be expended till the harbor commission provided for in the bill to examine the harbor, makes their report to the secretary of war.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported to the House to-day, recommends an appropriation of $21,213,701, $1,088,463 less than estimates, and $272,902 less than the appropriation of the present fiscal year. The bill reduces salaries of 150 special examiners in the Pension Bureau provided for at the last session from $1,600 to $1,400 annually on recommendation of the Interior Department. It also provides that the President shall discontinue the appointment and services of officers at ports of entry where for two successive years last past the revenues collected are less than salaries and expenses of the office. The President may, however, appoint deputy collectors for such ports who shall be compensated by fees not exceeding $1,500. The office of superintendent of foreign mail is abolished, and the supervision of foreign mail service is placed with the Second Assistant Postmaster General. Compensation of special agents of the Internal Revenue service is limited to $6 a day, except the chief, who is to receive $8 per day. The bill further provides that the judges of the Court of Claims shall prescribe a system of fees similar to that in the United States Circuit Courts, and shall enforce their collections against litigants unsuccessful in causes of action in court. The President to-day transmitted to the house a communication from the secretary of state relative to the Japanese government's offer to donate a valuable piece of land at Tokio to the United States government in fee simple for legation purposes. In the message transmitting the offer the President says: "I earnestly recommend that the executive may be immediately authorized to accept the the gift in the name of the United States, and so tender his imperial Japanese majesty's government a suitable expression of this government's thanks for the generosity which prompted the presentation of so desirable a site of ground. This step cannot but be favorable to the United States in every honorable way, while disinterested motives and friendly foreign governments deserves from the United States proper and just recognition."

Republican senators met in caucus after the adjournment of the senate this afternoon and discussed for an hour the condition of the business of the session. It was decided to continue the discussion of the anti silver coinags bill for the present. A proposition from Ingalls to amend the rules of the senate so that legislative amendments germane to the subject matter of appropriation bills may be made thereto was referred to, but no decision reached. No other action was taken.

Villard let out Completely.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the directors of the Oregon & California Railroad Co. to-day the following resignations took place: Henry Villard, President, R. Koehler, second Vice President, George H. Andrews, Secretary. The following were elected to fill the vacancies: George H. Hopkins, London, President, George H. Andrews, Portland, second Vice President and W. W. Bretherton, Portland, Secretary. Hopkins represents the London stockholders. This change lets Villard out of the last railway enterprise with which his name has been connected. It is a noteworthy fact that the financial troubles of the Oregon & California Railroad Co. under Ben. Hollody's management first brought Villard to Oregon.

Court Naval Inquest.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5.—The court naval inquest in session at Astoria, in reference to the death of five seamen, from fever on board the bark B. K. Emberton, on a voyage from Aquapuulpo to Columbia rever, have rendered findings exonorating the master from blame. The court is of the opinion the disease resulted from excessive heat, inordinate use of fruit, want of cleanliness in crew, not washing themselves free from coal dust after loading the ship, and sudden change to a cold, stormy latitude.

Steamship Long Overdue

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 5.—The steamship Wilmington, which sailed from San Francisco for this port eleven days ago with passengers and freight has not been heard from. She ought to have made the voyage in four days. The steamer Empire, which arrived from San Francisco to-night, saw nothing of her, and it is feared she has gone to the bottom.

The great snow blockade between the Dalles and Portland, Oregon, cost the railroad company $300,000 to remove it, besides several weeks hard work.

A Mysterious Affair.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—The mysterious arrival of the corpse of a young and beautiful woman at Sunset Hill, a little railway station in King William county, created quite a sensation. The body was shipped to Sunset Hill several days ago, and no one calling for it the railroad company was compelled to bury it upon their own premises. An anonymous letter was found in the case enclosing the coffin in which the writer said "Mary has been sick a long time and is now dead and it was her last request that she should be buried in King William county, her native county." The body was shipped from Baltimore, but further than that nothing has been ascertained. It is generally believed there is a sad history connected with the affair.

Death of Judge Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Superior Judge Moore, of Amador county, California, was found dead at his house last September. The family were all absent at the time. The verdict was suicide. Late developments indicate that he was murdered. The Governor has offered a reward of $500, and the family an additional $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Judge Moore was well known at Danville, Ky., where he formerly lived.

Still Balloting.

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—In the senatorial ballot, the democrats voted for W. H. Effinger. Hirsh received 24, a gain of 1; Hare 13; Williams 4; Failing 4. Remainder scattering.

Local News.

A new find in the old Colusa is reported. The ore is rich and the indications for permanency of the vein are flattering.

The Hibernian Society of Walkerville will have a committee meeting in Butte on Saturday, to make necessary arrangements for the grand parade and ball on St. Patrick's day, the 17th of March, 1885. The Hibernian's will celebrate the day in glorious style.

The Liederkranz committee attending to the details for the great Mardi Gras carnival report most favorably. Many more merchants expressed their intention of taking part in the procession. Those called upon have responded liberally in financial matters. The hotels and restaurants will in all probability be benefitted, as the notification of reduced fares has gone to outside camps. Undoubtedly many visitors will be in attendance, recognizing the fact that Butte never engages in any undertaking she cannot come out in to perfection.

Errata.

In our issue of yesterday morning, we published an item in relation to copper, in which the types made us quote the price of that commodity at 13 cents instead of 10.

Will Start Up

The Montana Copper Company will start the fires for two furnaces and commence work in one of the concentrators this morning. As soon as the smelter can be put in repair the entire machinery will be put in motion, and the full force of men be employed.

Bound Over.

Joseph DeSloye was arrested yesterday at the instance of Fannie Clark, charged with obstructing water which subsequently flooded her premises in the lower story. The case is a peculiar one and will occupy the attention of Judge Wilcox to-day. There is a gutter in front of Fannie's place which became foul and was cleaned out to allow the washes free passage way, when DeSloye stopped the flow by inserting some rubbish in the channel. Her cellar was flooded, thereby, and the walls or foundation of her house endangered.

The gutters of the streets are at present running heavy with melted snow water and a check of the tide often causes great inconvenience.

Personal.

Col. Charles D. Curtis arrived yesterday from Helena in company with several friends.

Louis Valtemair, acting manager of Montana Theatrical Circuit, arrived yesterday after a six weeks tour in the east.

Jerry McCarty, Chief Engineer of the Butte Fire Department, returned home yesterday after an absence of over two months in the East, looking younger, happier and more dignified than ever.

Mr. John Reynor, so long connected with the firm of Lee W. Foster & Co., returned on Tuesday last from an eight weeks trip east. During his absence he took in the New Orleans Exposition.

Mr. Jno. McKay, of the Butte Hardware establishment, also returned yesterday and expresses himself as more than delighted with what he saw while at New Orleans He pronounced the Exposition a success and speaks in strong terms of Montana's exhibit. His endorsement of the Territorial showing is emphatic. Not another mineral producing camp in the world can compare with Montana, in the richness of ores exhibited. Mr. McKay is endorsed in his statement by Mr. Reynor who returned but one day in advance of his friend.

A Bad Omen.

We should be heedful of warnings. Nature gives us such. Inactivity of the kidneys and bladder is an omen of danger. The diseases which attack these organs are among the most fatal and obstinate, and are usually preceded by the above symptom of growing weakness. The best invigorant under such circumstances is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a safe as well as active remedy. The proper degree of energy is imparted to the operations of these important secreting and discharging glands, without overstimulation, by the Bitters. In that respect, as in others, it surpasses and is preferable to diuretics which overact. The article is also a remedy for and preventive of chills and fever and bilious remittent, and cures rheumatic ailments, dyspepsia, debility and nervousness. Don't delay if you experience the well known symptoms of any of these ailments, but use the Bitters at once.

Dated December 30th, 1884.
CALEB K. IRVINE,
1—3—10d Probate Judge.
Lower Main Street, re. Union Store Hall