THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, APRIL 22, 1885.

Do not neglect to register.

No cases of spring fever in Butte these days.

In all this clamor for office where is Belva Lockwood?

Grant is going to cheat both the doctors and the undertaker, for the present.

Secretary Manning appears to be the most aggressive of the present cabinet.

Montana should add its mite to the fund for the pedestal to the Bartholdi statue.

April seems to have capitulated to March. Somehow, the seasons have got reversed in Butte, this spring.

Telegraphic news will always hereafter be found upon the third as well as upon the first page of the MINER.

The leading people of Butte seem to be favorable to the Sullivan and Ryan fight taking place as advertised.

The punsters are now taking hold of Herat. One of them is calling for a regiment of he-cats to storm the place.

Our marines in Panama are more afraid of "Yellow Jack" than of the combined forces of the Central American Republics.

The indications are that Sullivan and Ryan will not find any serious opposition to their proposed fight off in this direction.

Does City Clerk Smith really think that, being a Notary Public, he can administer a judicial oath? He knows that he cannot.

The *Inter Mountain* speaks of President Ames of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Who is "President Ames?"

The country is getting used to civil service reform and rather likes it. Grover Cleveland may not be a statesman, but he has many of the symptoms.

This is a far-fetched joke on Butte by the New York *Morning Journal*: "Butte City, M. T., seems to be a likely place for a pugilistic encounter with heads."

Where does the registration ordinance indicate that the City Clerk can act by proxy? The law as it stands makes it the emphatic *duty of the City Clerk* to do the work.

O'Donnovan Rossa is abroad in the land, and yet no one has had the couarge to explode a stick of dynamite or at en-cent fire-cracker near to him and thus scare him into silence.

It is beginning to look as though a sturdy frame and magnificent constitution were to carry the greatest soldier of the age, the hero of Appomattox, through his dire illness. The prayers of the people may be heard yet. The doctors seem to have done their worst.

Says the *Inter Mountain*: "The former chairman of a Republican committee in Denver is said to be editing a rabid Democratic paper somewhere out west, but he has not yet written a Democratic editorial." Give him a chance. Probably he hasn't become acclimated.

It is simple justice to say that an *attache* of this paper yesterday appropriated an article in reference to the Anaconda explosion from the *Inter Mountain* which he published without the credit to which it was entitled. Due credit is here rendered. If the matter had come to the knowledge of the editor ere it was published it would have been properly credited. Our neighbor will always find the MINER ready to give credit where credit is due, and ever ready to acknowledge a fault.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers will hold their annual meeting for 1885 at Chattanooga, Tenn., commencing May 19th. Two years ago this influential society met in Colorado, and by the subsequent extensive advertising helped that state in its onward march very materially. These gentlemen could find no place in the world more interesting or instructive to them than Butte. Why wouldn't it be worth while to extend the Institute an invitation to meet here next year? The railroads could safely be counted upon to second the effort and arrangements could easily be made to accommodate the members during their stay.

The *Inter Mountain* of last evening says: "What is the desirable end to be reached by voting under a registry act which is 'invalid and illegal?' What does our cotemporary mean? Does it mean anything?" Oh, yes, it always means just what it says. And this is "a pointer" for the future—it will always mean just what it does say. There will be no necessity for attempting to read between the lines of what appears in this paper. The MINER believes that the registration ordinance is illegal, but it believes also that efforts will be made to enforce it in the face of this fact, and that those who fail to register will be disfranchised. In this case safety is found only in complying with the law even if it is illegal. The only power to set aside a law is a court of law regularly constituted, and until this is done the law stands. Probably no one will make an effort to have this ordinance set aside, at least not until after the election, and then only in case of a contest, and hence the necessity of complying with its provisions.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

City Clerk Smith is a young man and therefore has plenty of time to learn many things of which he now appears to have a profound ignorance. Two of these subjects are—law and some of the proprieties of life. In a communication to our twilight contemporary, he makes a savage attack upon a mild editorial that appeared in the MINER of the day before commenting upon his absence from his office during the hours set forth in ordinance 52 for the registration of voters. The MINER had simply charged that Mr. Smith was occupied on the trial of certain *demi monde* cases nearly all of the afternoon when it was his plain duty to remain in his office during certain hours to register the voters who called for that purpose. We said that many persons called to register and were prevented from so doing by Mr. Smith's absence. These persons had come to perform what they regarded as a duty, and left without fulfilling their mission because the City Clerk was otherwise engaged and could not then be seen. Investigation has shown that there was a lull in the trial of the causes, pending the arrival of a witness, during which time Mr. Smith informed all present that those who wished to register could then do so. It is also true that before Mr. Smith had finished registering the names of the persons who desired to be placed upon the Great Register the trial of the causes before the Police Court was resumed, that he then ceased registering and went again into the court room, telling the voters then present that those who desired to be registered must come some other time when he had more leisure. Is, then, this registration a matter of mere leisure? The ordinance makes it a very grave law and duty.

Mr. Smith quotes in his defense from "section 3, of ordinance 5, of the Revised Ordinances of Butte," saying: "Said ordinance provides that 'it shall be the duty of the City Attorney to prosecute all suits for the recovery of fines, penalties, etc.'" Mr. Smith must have a different book of ordinances from that in the library of the MINER office, or else he does not know what he is talking about. The section cited by him provides for no such thing. It provides for the order of business to be observed in the meeting of the City Council, etc. Mr. Smith has surely been in office long enough to have become acquainted with the city ordinances and it is not creditable to him to mislead the public by false citations. Admitting, however, that it is the duty of Mr. Smith to attend to the prosecution of these petty cases, at the risk of compelling legal voters to go unregistered, it is possible that the motive which actuated him may be found in the second subdivision of section VI, chapter 3, of the Revised Ordinances, which reads as follows: "Second; a docket fee of $10 in each case before the Police Justice, to be taxed as costs, *except* in judgments rendered against the city, shall be paid to the City Attorney." In these cases at issue, if Mr. Smith did not convict, there would be no fee. If we are rightly informed these parties were not convicted, so that it was not only a trivial but an unjust cause that engaged his attention to the exclusion of the more important duty, the registration of voters.

We will pass by Mr. Smith's undignified language, in which more than once "malicious lie" occurs, with the suggestion that "a hit bird always flutters" and that the truth of a proposition cannot be assailed by the mere use of harsh and unprofessional language. Such language may be suited to the surroundings of the Police Court and in the prosecution of "fair, but frail females," the prosecution of which brings a $10 bill into sight, but they are not suited to an argument before the people.

We presume Mr. Smith to be the counsel of the city, the legal adviser of the City Fathers. His judgment was undoubtedly asked upon the validity of the ordinance. It should have come under his legal scrutiny. If so, we simply desire to call the gentleman's attention to the fourth sub-division of section 5 of the registration ordinance in which he, as City Clerk, —and not as Notary Public—is authorized to administer oaths to applicants for registration. Again, we assume that the City Council of Butte has no authority to authorize the City Clerk, or any one else, to administer oaths, and therefore that Mr. Smith has no authority to administer oaths to applicants for registration as a Notary Public. Mr. Smith might as a notary take a deposition, but he would scarcely attempt to justify the administration of a judicial oath. His legal view of the case is not very satisfactory, to say the least, but he has evidently not mastered all in his profession. We fear that Mr. Smith is slandering "the best legal talent of the city" when he says that the ordinance was examined by them and pronounced legal.

The MINER contends that the City Council had no authority to authorize any one to administer oaths for any purpose, and that the portion of the registration ordinance which confers jurisdiction upon the District Court is a simple absurdity. Possibly at some time in the future we may inquire into the legality of that portion of the ordinance which creates certain crimes. We refer to section 18. In our very humble opinion we do not believe that the city of Butte has the authority, under its charter, to create the crime or crimes therein created.

In copying the law of California, the Council, or its legal adviser, should have eliminated all those portions which become inoperative because of the Constitutional differences, and which cannot be enforced here in consequence. The sovereign State of California can confer powers, the attempted exercise of which would make the City Council of Butte most ridiculous. This is a fact that the framers of ordinance 52 seem to have overlooked.

We regret to note a tendency on the part of the MINER to indulge in personal detraction, but if it prefers to discuss public questions on that basis, the *Inter Mountain* will give it cheerful accommodation.—*Inter Mountain.*

Our neighbor is mistaken. The MINER will not indulge in personalities if it can avoid it; but it will be compelled to give and take—as things may come. It will always discuss public questions on their merits, with the belief that personalities can neither weaken nor strengthen a cause. Mr. Blaine is not the Republican party; no more is Mr. Cleveland all there is of the Democratic party. The fact that Whitelaw Reid is its editor does not entitle the editorials of the *Tribune* to a consideration that their inherent strength and truth do not warrant. The same is true of Bro. Cockerill of the *World* and of every other newspaper writer in the country. If the MINER has a controversy with a rival it will be with the paper and not with its staff—its personnel. This course will be pursued, not because we fear personal controversies, but because we do not believe that the public is ever interested, outside of a narrow circle of acquaintances, in such fights, and on the theory that if journalists have respect for themselves no one else will have. The policy of the MINER in the future will be to drop a controversy when it descends to an undignified or personal plane and always to contend for principles and not men. Its main mission will be to publish a live, newsy, readable newspaper, devoted to the interests of Butte and Montana.

There has been considerable discussion relative to violent threats against Judge Wade and quite an effort to magnify the matter into some importance has been made. The subject is thus treated by the Bozeman *Chronicle:* "Aside from being a rank partisan and an intimate of Governor Carpenter's, Chief Justice Wade went on record last week as being too timid and childish to live in Montana and fill the requirements of a Circuit Judge. Knowing his arrant cowardice some one concocted a story to the effect that Henry Edmundson's gang had concealed themselves along the stage line leading from Townsend to White Sulphur Springs, and as the Judge passed by on his way to the spring term of court, intended to capture and hold him in hostage. This story so completely scared his honor that he telegraphed and secured the Sheriff and a large posse to act as a body guard. Thus fifteen men had an enjoyable ride at the expense of Meagher county, and landed the Judge safely at his destination. If there is anything lacking with which to remove Wade this fact surely ought to fill the bill, and return him at once to the effete East. Such a man is out of place in the wild and untamed West, and the $200 expended on this trip should come from his pocket. What a vast amount of respect Montanians will have hereafter for this womanish fraud."

Of the thousands of messages of condolence and sympathy sent to Grant the past month, says the New York *Mail and Express*, from men of all classes, creeds and parties, in all sections of the country, few, we believe, have more touched our dying old hero than the resolution offered by William Preston Johnston, the brilliant and worthy son of General Albert Sidney Johnston, whose attack on Gen. Grant's forces on the 6th of April, 1862, was one of the greatest displays of skill and valor made during the whole war—at the reunion of the Louisiana division of the Confederate "Army of the Tennessee." Col. Johnston's resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Association of the Army of the Tennessee hear with deep regret of the pain and peril now endured by General U. S. Grant. Twenty-three years ago to-day our soldiers met him on the field of battle and found him then, as ever, a soldier without fear and malignity. In his own suffering and the sorrow of his family we tender him and them our heartfelt sympathy and ask for them the comfort and peace which come from Him who is not only the Lord of Hosts but Father of us all.

Among the many prayers offered in the churches of New York on Sunday last for General Grant was the following made by Dr. Parkhurst, as reported by the *Tribune:* "May Thy blessing descend largely where in these days so many hearts are turning, and turning affectionately, to one who has won so many victories, as now he confronts the last enemy. Let him be participant with Thee in Thy last victory when though didst overcome death and the grave. And may the same confidence which he has expressed in Thee and Thy word be his stay and his strength in this his last conflict."

Stanley McKenna, a distinguished playwright and journalist, a member of the New York *Herald* staff, now sojourning in California for his health, has recently disposed of a number of his plays. A roaring farce, originally named "A Night Out," has been rechristened "Painting 'Er Red," and Alma Stuart Stanley will star in it. There is a good night's royal fun in the farce and Miss Stanley should make a success of it. We trust so, both for the sake of the author and the *artiste*.

The Code of California does not in all things become law in Montana, even when re-enacted by a City Council, unless modified to consistence with the organic law. This is an important matter for young practitioners to bear in mind.

In a letter to the Hon. James H. Mills, editor of that excellent paper, the *New Northwest*, at Deer Lodge, Mr. Cal. C. Clawson, editor of the *Keystone*, at Ketchum, Idaho, calls attention to the fact that Helena will attain her majority on July 24th next, and suggests that the event be appropriately celebrated. Mr. Clawson says: "Gold was struck in paying prospects on the afternoon or evening of July 24th, 1864, on the Last Chance creek a few hundred feet north of the foot of Broadway, a few feet from the stream and on the north side of it. I am perhaps the only person in the West to-day who was on the ground before there was a sluice set. I got in there at about 11 o'clock of the night of July 31st. The next day I struck the old bar half a mile or more below the upper discovery. I remained until the next summer—was fortunate in locating ground, and made a good deal of money. I remember almost every little incident (and some big ones) that transpired from July, 1864, to July, 1865. I was gone from there the fall and winter of 1865, but returned in 1866 and remained two more seasons; then went on the Sweetwater stampede, and returned to the Territory and went into the Deer Lodge country, and met you and Addison Smith, Harry Norton, Hugh McQuaid and others of the old-timers, in the summer of 1870; had known Stackpole and Rod. Leggat at Highland in 1866. Possibly the old records of Last Chance may have been lost in the Helena fires. The first, or rather temporary, organization, was had on the evening of the strike, July 24th—but on the 2d of August we held a meeting and completed what the discoverers had begun."

The MINER must not be understood as opposing an ordinance requiring the registration of votes. On the contrary it believes that such an ordinance is very essential to an honest an fair election and hence actively favors such a measure. But it is opposed to the existing ordinance, or parts of it, because it is confident that its essential features are illegal and of non-effect. In the first place, the oath administered by the clerk is of no binding effect. Any one could take it with impunity, since it is no oath at all. The City Council cannot confer the power to administer oaths upon any one. Hence, if 1,000 men should fraudulently register, even under this oath, they could not be punished, as they would not have committed any crime recognized by the statutes. Secondly, there is no provision, in the charter of this city, empowering the City Council to create crimes such as are created by section 18 of ordinance 52, and consequently there could be no convictions thereunder. When the crimes fall, then the penalty also falls. Again, the City Council cannot confer jurisdiction upon the District Court; hence, any actions brought under this ordinance would fall for want of jurisdiction. In short, the ordinance is a dead letter, calculated only, in the present shape, to give trouble and annoyance to business men and others who, if they vote at all, vote but once and then for the best men. The ordinance should be reconstructed.

Just now in certain quarters there is a holy howl against the "politicians." "The people," which means the fellows who want to be politicians, "must rule; the *politicians* must take a back seat," is the cry that comes up from many quarters. Who are "politicians?" Benton was a politician for 50 years. Lincoln and Douglas were famous politicians. Webster and Clay and Calhoun were politicians. Ben. Wade, Salmon P. Chase, Henry Wilson, Thaddeus Stevens, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were politicians. In our times Edmunds, McDonald, Arthur, Cleveland, Pendleton and scores of the leading men of the nation are "politicians." The leading men of Europe, from Gladstone to De Giers, are politicians. The country has less to fear from "politicians" than from those who prate so loudly agains them.

The office of mayor of Butte is becoming a very important one and there are few men peculiarly fitted for the place. He should not only be able firmly to hold the reins of Government, but to entertain and appropriately welcome the people of means, intelligence and enterprise who are sure to come this way during the next few years. The same agencies that helped to develop Colorado and to build up the magnificent city of Denver are now at work here and are almost certain to make Butte the metropolis of the New Northwest. These agencies want to be met in a friendly and intelligent spirit and directed aright. This can be done only by a man thoroughly *enrapport* with the progressive and enterprising business men of the city. Only such a man should be placed in nomination.

The Democrats of Butte will nominate their municipal ticket in ample time to give the tax-payers an opportunity to pass upon its merits. The Democracy of Butte mean to nominate for the various offices to be filled the very best men they can find who may be willing to serve. The Republicans on the other hand will nominate their candidates just four days before the election day. What do they mean to do?

Denver is now engaged in eliminating the "shysters" from the legal profession. There is no place in the world where so many disreputable men have found their way into so honorable a profession as the law. There is plenty of room for disbarments in the City of the Plains.

Even the politicians are becoming reconciled to civil service reform.

Down in Denver the newspapers and the Opera House are at outs. The owner of the Opera House, H. A. W. Tabor, now threatens to bring suit against the *News* in the sum of $10,000 for damages. The suit is based upon information received from Fred McCloy, manager of the "Bunch of Keys" Company, a fellow who has not hesitated to place himself upon record as a sneak and a cur, who under the guise of friendship wormed his way into the confidence of the proprietors of the *News* only to betray them. A man who will do this can scarcely be believed under oath. To our astonishment the *Tribune-Republican*, the most venomous opponent the Opera House ever had, whose malice has driven it to the most senseless abuse of the house and its owner, takes sides against its contemporary. Disregarding the past relations betweeen this paper and the Opera House, it is still a matter for surprise to see it take so unprofessional a course against a rival when such rival is threatened with an action for libel. No matter what their relations may be, in such an event newspapers should, and usually do, stand by each other. Senator Tabor should stop his subordinates from antagonizing the newspapers, make his peace with them and drop his threatened libel suits. If he don't he will have the costs for his pains.

The Albany *Argus*, otherwise an admirable newspaper, finds a bugbear in the Grand Army of the Republic. Whenever a gathering of that orginization is held the *Argus* imagines it "smells a mouse." The *Argus* is not the only Democratic paper impregnated with this idiotic fear. There are many distinguished Democrats who are members of the Grand Army and who delight in its prosperity. The order has not yet been used for partisian purposes and it is safe to predict that it never will be. The older it grows the less likelihood of its being so used. The opposition to it is groundless.

Ellen Terry, the leading lady of Irvin's Lyceum Company, is the most charming and enchanting woman that has ever appeared before an American audience. She is unlike any one else. Without special beauty of face or form she weaves a spell of enchantment solely by her grace and her genius. She has more than divided the honors of the American tour with Mr. Irvin. It is to be hoped that she has not also formed a determination not to play in America again, but that year by year she may return to these shores for a brief season at least to bring sunshine to our stage.

There is a great deal of truth in the following paragraph from the *Missoulian*: "Montana is threatened with an eruption of one-horse colleges. If the money invested in numerous small-fry institutions were all put in one, Montana might in time have a university to be proud of, but otherwise there will only be a number of weakly academies." The true policy of the Territory would seem to be to build up one strong institution—a university in fact—about which might be clustered from time to time such schools as the needs of the Territory might demand.

The roller-skating people are not moving any too soon in organizing a protective society. The sentiment is rapidly growing in the country that rinks are a device of satan and exceedingly destructive to the morals of the young of both sexes. The promiscuous throwing together of the sexes of all classes, absolutely free from the restraint that obtains in other public places, is certainly not calculated to bring about much good.

Helena is moving in the matter of sewerage. It is a subject that must soon engage the attention of Butte also. Underground sewerage will be easy of construction here, in consequence of the natural drainage, and it is the only means of disposing of waste, filth and offal without poisoning the atmosphere. The physicians of Butte should speak out upon this subject.

The Grand Opera House is rapidly approaching completion. The decorations, which are tasteful and elaborate, are well under way and the scenery is in hand. The building, which will seat about 600 persons, will be an ornament to Butte and an honor to the gentlemen who have contributed to its erection.

Adjutant-General Drum has a high opinion of the English army. "The English soldier," he says, "is the finest in the world. I make no exception. A regiment of Englishmen is the finest body of soldiers ever gotten together." He does not think that the English troops can be beaten by any nation under like conditions.

Butte needs a Board of Trade, a body capable of expressing the sense of the community upon important public enterprises. Butte can only be helped as a commercial centre by extensive advertising and that can be obtained only by concerted action.

It is now said that Sam. T. Hauser, of Helena, is not a candidate for Territorial Governor, but that he is favoring the appointment of E. W. Knight, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank at Helena.

Montana and Butte will be largely benefited by the display made at the World's Fair in New Orleans. Montana is the only State having anything like a systematic exhibit at that exposition.

The Democratic party cannot afford to put any but good men upon its city ticket. Good men, pledged to an economical administration of city affairs, will sweep the city.

E. A. Buck, Esq., the editor and proprietor of *The Spirit of the Times*, New York city, has not only been a life-long Democrat, but a close personal friend of the President. While his New York journal, which is the best of its kind in the world, has not been taking any part in politics, he has been sinking a nice little fortune in a newspaper in Colorado—a paper that might have been made a financial success but for its politics. In his own business affairs Mr. Buck applies the civil service rules, but he is somewhat surprised to find that the President really means to carry out his civil service promises. He relates his experiences with the President in the following editorial:

"We have just had an experience of President Cleveland's civil service doctrines which may be instructive to those who, like us, did not think much of the honesty of the reform movement, and never dreamed that Democrats would adopt a policy, however excellent, that resulted in keeping Republicans in office. The editor of *The Spirit* has for several years published a daily Democratic paper at Gunnison, Colorado. The journal is called the *News-Democrat*, and we can cordially recommend it as the best advertising medium in that section. It has cost us up to date about $30,000 to establish and keep going. Through its influence Gunnison county has been made more or less (rather more than less) Democratic in its local and national politics, and we argued from this fact that we could count upon prompt recognition at Washington when the Democratic party came into power. Our first, and only effort to secure this recognition was in the matter of the postmastership at Gunnison, an office with a salary of $1,900. Of course the present incumbent is a Republican. We did not want the office; but we did want to prevent it from falling into unworthy hands. So we forfeited our just claims by strong letters of recommendation from leading men of the Democratic party and asked that, whenever the Gunnison postmastership came up for discussion, in or out of the Cabinet, we should have a hearing. This request and the accompanying epistles from the crowned heads of the party were duly acknowledged; but nothing came of them. Then, knowing that efforts were being made by persons adverse to the real interests of the Administration to fill the office unworthily, we thought that we would creep under the canvas and ascertain the status of our postmaster business from a friend on the inside. This is the reply we have just received: "Regarding the postoffice at Gunnison, I find that the commission of the present postmaster does not expire until March 22nd, 1886, and the chances are that, unless there are serious charges of misconduct, no change will be made in the incumbent until that date. However, I have called the attention of Acting First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Fowler, to the case, and you will be duly notified and conferred with before any appointment is made." We will not trouble the Acting First Assistant Postmaster General or any other titled man. We have telegraphed to our friend inside: "The present postmaster at Gunnison is a wooden one; but we shall not try to prove it," and we have dropped the Gunnison postoffice as too heavy a load to handle. In its place we have now taken up the Gunnison Land Office, and are tackling that with all the energy left us after our friend's letter. Our Colorado correspondents may depend upon receiving a report upon the Land Office, through these columns, as soon as our inside friend has time to look into the affair. But if the Land Office man has a commission which does not expire until 1886, or later, we desire to be informed of it in advance, so that we may suspend operations. We also desire that anybody who does not believe in the sincerity of the civil service pledges of President Cleveland and his advisers should be referred to us. Should the New York reappointment, upon which we congratulate Postmaster Pearson, fail to satisfy him, our Gunnison experiences will come in as a clincher. Of course, it is a novel idea that our public men should carry out in office the pledges which they made before election; but we have no doubt that it will turn out to be a very good idea, when we get used to it." The whole country, in common with Mr. Buck, is beginning to realize that with Mr. Cleveland promises are sacred and intended to be redeemed, in politics as well as in private life. The effect of such a doctrine, properly enforced, must be excellent upon the morals of a whole nation. It is a beautiful example to the rising generation—if it is rough on "the old rounders."

The Prince and Princess of Wales seem to be having a peaceful time in Ireland now. They were graciously received at Killarney, the Prince has kissed the Blarney stone and now they are en route to Dublin where a cordial reception again awaits them.

It is said that the recent meeting of cattle men at Miles City represented not less than $40,000,000 in cattle wealth. How much of that $40,000,000 is represented on the tax lists?

The weekly bank statement of New York, made yesterday, showed a reserve increase of nearly $2,000,000. The banks now hold more than $50,000,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

Warden Wilson does not find his berth at the penitentiary so desirable a place as he thought it would be. He now wishes he was well out of it.

Why don't Helena demand the earth? Helena wants a good deal in a political way that it will never receive—under this administration.

The Montana exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition is attracting much attention. The New York *Graphic* of the 8th inst. published several illustrations of the exhibit, giving especial prominence to the gold nuggets add mineral display. The *Graphic* has the following to say of Montana and Butte in its letter-press: "The cut represented in to-day's issue shows native gold nuggets from Montana to the value of $14,000, the largest of which contains $3,800 in gold, some $1,000 and some as low as $20. Commissioners J. S. Harris and W. A. Clark have specimens of ore from every paying mine in Montana, and only exhibit ores that represent paying mines. It may not be generally known that last year Montana produced more precious metals than any other State or Territory in the Union. Butte is the largest mining camp in the world, having produced last year about four millions more than Leadville. Montana has the finest stock range in the United States, being plentifully supplied with water and the grasses are very nutritious. The beef are larger and bring a higher price than in the Southern regions. There are now 850,000 head of cattle and over 900,000 head of sheep, all of which live during the winter upon the ranges without having any provisions made for them for food or shelter. Montana is the second Territory in size, having 145,000 square miles and is traversed through its centre for a distance of 800 miles by the Northern Pacific Railway. The exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition has not only attracted universal attention, but elicited the highest commendation of well-known and experienced mining experts."

The last Legislature of Colorado passed what is by courtesy called a railroad bill. It is the gauziest sort of a law, enacted mainly to give some political favorite a soft place at $3,600 a year. Governor Eaton, who has shown a wonderful eccentricity in his appointments, named a third-class, briefless lawyer named Felker for Commissioner. He possesses none of the qualities that the position calls for, and the following from the Leadville *Chronicle*, the leading Republican paper of the carbonate camp, will show the estimate in which the fellow is held by his own party: "One consolation is drawn from the appointment of that spectacular blatherskite, Judge Felker, to the Railroad Commissionership—he intends to spend most of his time inspecting the railroad system of the Granger States, provided he can secure passes, and there will remain a chance of his running into a broken bridge somewhere and realizing upon his insurance policy. We do not wish the insufferable old jibbering humbug any harm, but if good men must be sacrificed in railroad disasters, we know of no man who can be better spared than Felker."

Will the civil service rules be as rigorously applied to Territorial offices as they are enforced in other directions? If so, all this talk about a successor to Governor Carpenter would seem to be premature. His tenure of office would be almost coterminous with that of the President. Under the declarations of the Chicago platform and of the President's own asseverations, Mr. Carpenter could be removed as a non-resident of the Territory. He would, however, unquestionably raise the technical point that while he was a non-resident at the time of his appointment he is now and was at the time that Mr. Cleveland took his seat a resident of Montana. This would be rather a flimsy excuse, but it would be at least an excuse. The people of Montana expect of the President the appointment of a Montana man, one who knows the wants of the Territory and has at heart her welfare, as Governor, without any reference to carpet-bagging quibblers.

The announcement is made that the correspondence of Richard Wagner, the great composer, is to be published in May. Perhaps no man who started out in any profession drifting from the conventional or beaten tracks ever was the subject of more ridicule and abuse than Wagner. It is true that there were some great musicians and nobles who believed in "the music of the future" and who encouraged and sustained the great composer and leader in his thankless work, but the musical world was against him. The prejudice against this so-called new school music has already largely died out and Wagner's compositions now form a part of every meritorious concert the world over. In this country the lamented Dr. Damrosch was the great apostle of Wagnerian music. The correspondence now promised will be the most interesting contribution to the musical literature of this century.

The Democracy of Colorado wants a leader—a new leader, we mean. He must be a clean man, an able man one who has the full confidence of the masses. He must be a man who does not seek office or pelf, but who will labor for the party for the party's sake. There is no man who so completely fills this bill as Tom. Burke, a young, but sharp and aggressive fighter, who has recently come to the front.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Aspen, says "the place is supported by six paying mines—and hope." And again: "There are at present said to be about 300 men at work, and 2,000 idle men in Aspen." As the MINER has heretofore remarked, Aspen is a good place—to stay away from.

A considerable amount of telegraphic matter will be found upon the third page.

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as Ayer's Pills. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to healthy condition.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, such a stimulant.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Dizziness, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, Pain in the Side, and cured by Ayer's Pills.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, Ayer's Pills should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these Pills are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these Pills.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of Ayer's Pills.

For Colds, take Ayer's Pills to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and stay the fever.

For Diarrhœa and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestion, food, etc., Ayer's Pills are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of Ayer's Pills.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by Ayer's Pills.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

War between England and Russia now seems inevitable. All the information of any reliability thus far vouchsafed to the public indicates that Russia has been playing England simply to gain time. That Russia at the outset holds much the stronger position is not to be denied, but that the Russian navy and the Russian army are in any respect a match to those of Great Britain no well-informed person believes. It is true that just at present England is harrassed on all sides, but once the battle is on the world will be surprised to see with what alacrity the powerful nation will move upon the enemy at every point. It may be a protracted, as it certainly will be an expensive war, but there can scarcely be any doubt as to the ultimate result.

It is daily becoming more evident that the defection in the Northwest is more serious than the Dominion Government at first believed. It is clear that Riel has the active sympathies of the greater portion of the population when he does not have their open assistance and encouragement. When a feeling so general and so intense develops in a nation there must be something wrong in the Government. Nothing but a serious wrong could make such a rebellion possible. Organized as it is, and carried on in a country so wild and so little known to the Government, the rebellion may prove more formidable than any one at first appreciated. That Riel has rich, influential and powerful allies seems to be certain.

The outlook for mining stocks and mining interests is unquestionably brighter than for several years past. The old stocks are advancing, and more interest is taken in stocks on the Mining Exchange than at any time within three years. The Comstock has made a decided advance. Hale & Norcross rose from $1 to $10.50 in a week, and the Eureka Consolidated and Horn Silver are said to be in bonanzas. After an era of railroad, pork and wheat speculations, capital is once more directing its attention to mines, as, all in all, the safest and most profitable species of investments.

It promises to go hard with Burton and Cunningham, the two men arrested for blowing up, or attempting to blow up, the House of Parliament. The grand jury has not only found true bills against them for felony, but also for treason, and went out of its way to compliment the police for their management of the affair. So far the prisoners have not been able to prove that they are American citizens, though it is reported they claim to be.

Butte has contributed to the wealth and prosperity of almost every city and town in the Territory. Her people should now insist that something be done in the upbuilding of Butte. The money that is drained from Butte to enrich Helena and other points would make Butte, if retained and invested here, the most marvellously prosperous city of the age.

If some of the mines of Butte were located in Colorado, New Mexico or Arizona they would be the talk of the country. There is such a thing as too much modesty. Butte and her mines cannot be injured by judicious advertising. No place in the world offers greater inducement to capital than Butte, and it cannot do any harm to let the world know this.

The bonds of the United States are the strongest securities upon the markets of the world, to-day. These States not only meet their interest demands, but anticipate the maturity of the principal of their indebtedness. Excepting France, the United States is the only nation on earth that is lessening its public debt.

It is really beginning to look as though General Grant would recover after all. It is now announced that his disease is not cancer.