Historical Society X

THE BUTTE DAILY MINER.

PUBLISHED BY THE

MINER PUBLISHING CO.

TERMS—BY MAIL.

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

Semi-Weekly Miner.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

Published Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning.

—BY THE—

Miner Publishing Co.

TERMS—BY MAIL.

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

VOLUME 7. BUTTE MONTANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1885. WHOLE NO 638

WAR RUMORS.

Preparations for the Diplomatic Settlement of the Dispute Between England and Russia.

News From China, Egypt, Asia and Canada, Showing That a Warlike Feeling Prevails.

LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Lords to-day a question was asked regarding the condition of the British troops serving in the Soudan. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the army, in response, said that the troops never have been better cared for in any campaign than they have been in the Soudan.

A RUSSIAN NOTE.

The Russian Embassador has imparted to Earl Granville the substance of a note from De Giers with reference to the basis of the Afghan frontier negotiations. It is reported that it is not satisfactory to the British Government. A conference on the frontier question will be held on Tuesday. The differences between the two Governments as to the terms upon which the question shall be referred to arbitration is becoming greater. The statement of the *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg that the dispute shall be submitted to arbitration only in case of necessity, is semi-officially declared to be inaccurate. Granville, in his discussions with De Staal, holds that Russia's acceptance of the arbitration must be absolute.

NORTHCOTE WANTS MORE LIGHT.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that he would on Monday move that the House is entitled to the fullest knowledge of the Government's action in regard to the Afghan dispute and the uses to which the £11,000,000 to be voted will be put. The wording of the motion will be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the House, having shown its readiness to vote supplies, will refuse to assent to the vote of £11,000,000 until it has been informed of the Government's present policy and of the purposes to which the money granted is to be applied.

The Conservatives will muster their full strength in the Commons on Monday to support Northcote's motion of censure.

THE VICEROYSHIP.

The report published in this morning's *Post* that Earl Dufferin had resigned his position as Viceroy in India in consequence of the disastrous effects on British prestige in India of Gladstone's weak and timorous policy, is denounced by the Government officials as utterly untrue. "On the contrary," they say, "Earl Dufferin counsels with and approves of Gladstone's present action respecting the Russo-Afghan question.

IN QUEST OF GORE.

A special dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* says: "The news of peace arrangements created dismay *here*, *for* peace so obtained is considered dangerous and humiliating Reports which reached here from the Northwest provinces are from Afghanistan, and agree in representing the vacillation of the Ministry as ruinous to British prestige."

BEATING AROUND THE BUSH.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—The Moscow *Gazette* with reference to the submission of the Afghan frontier difficulty to arbitration says: "It was only possible to permit the correctness of our action to be certified to by a third party. Such a course as this is not arbitration in any proper sense of the term, but simply a respectable means of terminating the incident."

THE MISCHIEF MAKER.

The *Nave Vremia* explains that Sir Peter Lumsden, who, they say, made all the mischief, has been recalled to London.

Colonel Patrick Stewart arrived at Herat, but had started before the summons for his return to London reached him.

The Canadian Indians.

BATTLEFORD, May 8. — General Middleton is reported to be engaging the rebels at Batouche to-day, and the impression prevails here that if the half-breeds are routed by him they will double around this way in order to effect a junction with Poundmaker. A party went to Mossomin's reserve to-day. They report him as gone north. It Middleton disposes of the enemy it is thought he will march this way, and being joined by the troops here, will proceed against Poundmaker. Otherwise no aggressive movement will be made from here until reinforcements arrive. A number of Indian signal fires were seen in different parts to-day, and the pickets are doubled to-night.

CLARK'S CROSSING, May 8.—General Middleton's command marched north yesterday, and was to have camped near Gabriel, at Dumont's crossing, last night. A battle may have taken place to-day if the half-breeds disputed his path.

Additional Troubles.

LONDON, May 8.— Advices from Kashgar, Chinese Turkistan, say that the Mohammedan insurgents have invoked assistance from Russia to expel the Chinese, promising in return that Russia shall have sovereignty over Kashgar. Russia hesitates to take such a step, which would virtually proclaim hostility to the Chinese. The garrisons in Kashgar have taken refuge in the large towns, and ask that China send troops to their relief.

Fails to Concur.

SUAKIM, May 8.- General Wolseley reviewed the camel corps, composed of the Dragoon Guards, to-day. He urged the men to perfect themselves in their novel duties, as they would be wanted on the Nile in the autumn. The speech was significant as indicating that the General is not in favor of the Government's policy of abandoning Suakim.

Another Dowry.

LONDON, May 8.—Gladstone gave notice of a proposal by the Government of the marriage dowry for Princess Beatrice, who is to be wedded shortly to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

MORMON MUTTERINGS.

Brother Musser Feasted and Toasted on the Eve of Sentence.

SALT LAKE, May 8.—Milton Musser, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, will be sentenced to-morrow. He is defiant. Last night his neighbors gave him a reception and supper. The following resolutions were passed in his honor:

WHEREAS, Our most worthy and esteemed brother, A. M. Musser, by his loyalty to the commands of our Heavenly Father and by his provident paternal care of his family, has brought himself under the ban of an unconstitutional act of Congress called the "Edmunds law," by a system of espionage instituted by corrupt Federal officials, in which apostate traitors, gutter snipes and the like are employed, has been arraigned in a Federal court, tried by a packed jury, and through the force of arbitrary and vindictive rulings, without any evidence to sustain the charges preferred against him, has been found guilty and now awaits the sentence of the judge, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, a few of his brethren and sisters, having noted his unflinching integrity under the dire evils and in the face of most cruel injustice, commend in the highest terms his conduct, his true courage, his fidelity to his home and family, his love for the principles of liberty, freedom, religion and conscience, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and while we regret to see the innocent suffer and a wicked rule inflict its injustice upon our brother, we realize that he suffers for righteousness sake, and the volume of our prayers ascend to the Omipotent Preserver in his behalf, and by our faith and prayers we will ever sustain him."

Musser accepted the eminence thrust upon him, and said his religion was worth every sacrifice he could possibly make.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Commander Kane Sustained in His Conduct on the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Admiral Jouett recently ordered a Court of inquiry at Aspinwall to investigate the charges made against Commander Kane, to the effect that he did not perform his duty at the time of the burning of that place. The finding of the Court has been received at the Navy Department, and is as follows: "That the American flag was insulted, as alleged, by the seizure of the steamship "Colon" and forcible arrest and imprisonment of several American citizens, including an officer of the United States navy in uniform and Robert K. Wright Jr., United States Consul at Aspinwall which, however, we find to have been done on the 30th day of March, under forces, which, in our opinion, were not revolutionists, but were a part of an armed mob, and were acting under orders of one Pedro Preston, who was denounced by both the existing political parties of the State of Panama as a robber and assassin, who called himself a revolutionist to cover his base designs. The conduct of Commander Kane was in our opinion (based on the concordant testimony of all the witnesses who have been before the court, as well as those who have testified by deposition) eminently proper. He acted with judgment, with discretion, with firmness and in accordance with his orders. Had Commander Kane acted otherwise than as he did there is no doubt that the lives of the American citizens imprisoned by Preston would have been sacrificed with no benefit to the Americans or other foreigners, whether in saving life or property. The burning of Aspinwall would have followed the murder of Preston's prisoners and in all probability other American citizens would have been made the victims of Preston's malignant fury.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Navy Investigation—The President Declines.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Whitney has directed the court of inquiry for investigating the charges of collusion between Paymaster General Smith and A. P. Brown to extend its examination and report the facts connected with any contract for the purchase of supplies for the navy made by the present Paymaster General during his occupancy of the office.

The President has declined the invitation of the Georgia delegation to visit Atlanta during the sessions of the Commercial Convention the latter part of the present month, the President's official duties not permitting him to leave Washington.

The Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans of Richmond, Va., to the number of 125, paid their respects to the President this afternoon. The men wore the Confederate gray. "I am glad to see them" said the President.

DEATH OF A QUEEN.

The Sovereign of the Sandwich Island Loses His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Honolulu advices state that Queen Dowager Emma of the Sandwich Islands died on April 25th. Her death was sudden. On the day preceding the sad event she complained of a slight headache, which continued to trouble her. About 1 o'clock the following day she had a slight convulsion. Dr. McKibbon was hastily summoned. Immediately comprehending the dangerousness of the symptoms he called in Dr. Trossau. By the exertions of the physicians the Queen was brought out, only shortly to be attacked with another fit. She was again restored, but suffered a third attack, which proved fatal. Less than an hour elapsed from the time the physicians were called until she breathed her last.

France and China.

TIENTSIN, May 8.—The French officials orders directing the opening of negotiations are expected to reach here to-morrow. The ground for the work of the plenopetentiaries has been already cleared by previous direct negotiations between France and China.

A MIST OF UNCERTAINTY.

Russia Believed to Be Simply Bridging Over the Afghan Trouble With Great Britain,

And Preparing Herself for the Great Struggle Which Must Ineviiably Take Place Soon.

LONDON, May 9.—The Anglo-Russian situation continues to be enveloped in a cloud of uncertainty. It is absolutely impossible to predict what a day may bring forth. No sooner had the people begun to become reconciled to the idea of the submission of the difficulty to arbitration than reports began to prevail questioning the probability of there being any arbitration after all the talk as to the great things it was about to accomplish. To-night no one professes to understand what the precise condition of the negotiations with Russia may be. The average Englishman finds it difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to disabuse himself of the feeling that, whatever Gladstone and Granville may say to the contrary, the Russian diplomatists are getting the better of the British. Every delay in the negotiations has redounded to Russia's advantage. While the Ministers have been talking, the Russian railway has been actively pushed towards the Afghan frontier, and the Russian troops have seized the debatable territory. These are facts, and the average Briton grows impatient when the attempt is made to belittle their importance or obscure them with a cloud of words. The position of affairs to-night is so

INVOLVED IN UNCERTAINTY AND DOUBT

as to create the general feeling of insecurity. A feeling that the proposed arbitration is likely to fall through gains weight from the announcement made to day that there is likely to be considerable delay in preparing the preliminary details. There is no denying that the announcement is received by many people with a smile. The delay, it is said, will be necessary in order to allow the Cabinets of the two nations to come to a decision upon the precise points to be submitted to arbitration. Some people profess to think that this process of arriving at preliminary understanding will be a so fruitful a source of delay that the chance of the arbitation taking place at all are decided slight. The Cabinet, it is thought, may find themselves as much at sea in deciding what shall be submitted to the arbitrators as they were in trying to come to an understanding in regard to the original difficulty. It is humorously suggested that they may be obliged to resort to a preliminary arbitration in order to determine what shall be submitted to the arbitrators. The possibilities of this sort of diplomacy opens up a rich field to the imaginative statesman. This view of the situation gains addition likelihood when one considers

THE LATEST EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

that has taken place between Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and De Staal, Russian Minister. Between these diplomats the difference of opinion about such primary questions as the scope of the proposed arbitration and the zone of delimitation still remains unsettled. Whether those divergent views can be reconciled and a common standpoint reached from which to consider the main question, is by no means certain. De Staal has proposed that the whole scheme of arbitration shall be abandoned in case a comparison of the evidence regarding the Penjdeh incident shall be found to sustain Russia's interpretation of the agreement of March 17th. Granville is inclined to accede to this proposition, but only on condition that Russia will grant a definite treaty, in which she shall pledge herself not to make any

ADVANCE INTO AFGHANISTAN.

There is little likelihood that Russia will make any such treaty as Granville suggests. There is necessary reason to believe that the possession of Penjdeh has whetted the appetite of the voracious Russian Bear, and that nothing but Herat will long appease its cravings. Russians here in London who are on terms of intimacy with the Russian Embassador, do not hesitate to declare openly that Russia intends to take Herat. They assert that it will be an easy matter to obtain the assent of the Ameer to a Russian occupation, and they declare that no treaty which should propose to forbid such an action on the part of Russia would have any binding effect when the opportunity comes or the effort is made to seize Herat.

HERAT WILL BE SEIZED,

no matter what the treaty stipulations may be. This opportunity is not likely to come immediately, they think, and Russia will for the present make no advance beyond the line of the frontier which shall be agreed upon in the coming negotiations at London. They say further that Russia does not contemplate intervening in the affairs of Herat, the *proprio motu* of her own accord, but when the local tribes, together with the Heratees, shall ask for the protection of the Czar, Russia is bound to incorporate them in her dominions. Englishmen familiar with the story of the annexation of Merv, think they understand what the Russians mean when they speak of the local tribes

ASKING THE PROTECTION OF THE CZAR.

There is a shrewd suspicion afloat that the importunate asking for protection by the Mervii which the Czar has no heart to withstand, was not quite *proprio motu*. These expressions of opinion and belief on the part of the Russians, who have access to the Russian Embassy are a fair reflex of the tone of De Staal's recent communications to Granville. The practical upshot of the whole matter is that Russia refuses to enter into a treaty fixing a definite limit to her territory and binding her to a maintenance of the frontier so fixed, unless the rule of the Ameer shall be so firmly kept within the line of the frontier that all tribal disturbances will be promptly repressed and collissions between the Saraks and the Afghans prevented and order at Herat preserved.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAVORITES.

Another Batch of Them "Bob Up Serenely," Regardless of Color.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President to-day appointed George V. N. Lathrop, of Michigan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, Minister Resident and and Consul General to Switzerland; John E. W. Thompson, of New York, Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti. William B. McConnell, of Fargo, Dakota, has been appointed to be Associate Justice of Dakota, *vice* A. A. Hudson, whose commission has expired.

A. P. Swineford, of Marquette, Mich., was to-day appointed Governor of Alaska. Swineford is ex-Mayor of Marquette; is editor of the Marquette *Mining Journal;* has served as a member of the Legislature of his State, and was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor two years ago. He was appointed State Inspector of Mines and Mining by Governor Begale, of Michigan.

WHO THEY ARE.

Mr. Lathrop is 60 years of age, and has been prominently identified with the legal profession. His place of residence is Detroit. Shortly after Mr. Cleveland was elected to the Presidency, Mr. Lathrop, with other Michigan gentlemen, called on him in Buffalo. The President was greatly pleased with Mr. Lathrop, and so expressed himself on his return to Albany.

Dr. John E. W. Thompson, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is a graduate of the medical department of Yale College. After leaving Yale he pursued his medical studies in Paris, where he became proficient in the French language, which knowledge will serve him in his new sphere, as the Haytians are a French speaking people. Dr. Thompson is a young colored man, and was highly recommended for the position by the faculty of Yale, as well as by many leading citizens of his native State.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Manning to-day requested the resignation of Col. T. N. Burrough, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. E. O. Graves, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Graves entered the Treasury Department in 1863, at $1,200 a year. He served as Chief Clerk in the Department, as Superintendent of the National Bank Redemption Agency. and as Second Assistant Treasurer. He was also made Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, under General Grant, and in 1877 he was admitted as a member of the Commission appointed to reorganize the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. By this reorganization the expenses of the Bureau were decreased several thousand dollars. The appointment is a promotion for Graves, the salary being $9,000 more per year than that of the Assistant Treasurer. He voted for Mr. Cleveland at the Chicago Convention. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has about 1,200 employes, but twelve of whom come under the provisions of the Civil Service law. They are appointed by the Chief of the Bureau.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed the following Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy: John Bigelow, New York; Charles R. Codman, Massachusetts; General Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia; George Hoadley, Ohio; James C. Tappan, Arkansas; Edward S. Holden, Wisconsin; George L. Miller, Nebraska.

The President at a late hour this afternoon made the following appointments: William A. Seay, of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Bolivia; Consuls Generals—Ephraim B. Ewing, of Missouri, at the City of Mexico; H. Clay Armstrong, of Alabama, at Rio Janeiro. Consuls—Gustavus Lucke, of New Hapmshire, at Sherbrooke, Canada; Peter Staub of Tenneseee, at St. Galle; Henry W. Kein, of Pennsylvania, at Charlottetown, P. E. I. John M. Strong, New York, at Belliville, Canada; Alex. Bertrand, of New York, at St. Johns, Quebec; Laws M. Minnie, of Michigan, at Port Sarnai; John H. Oberly, of Illinois, to be Indian School Superintendent, *vice* James M. Haworth, deceased.

TO BE APPOINTED.

The *Post* announces that ex-Governor Shelley, of Alabama, will be appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and that Dr. J. T. B. Ford, also of Alabama, will be appointed Consul at Caracias, Venzue a.

THE FULL LIMIT.

The Polygamists Given Ample Time For Reflection.

SALT LAKE, May 9.—Angus Cannon, Milton Musser and J. C. Watson were all sentenced to-day for unlawful cohabition. Each received the full extent of the law—$300 fine and six months imprisonment. Cannon said to the court that he had not broken the law, and had lived with but one of his wives as a wife, but when asked by the Judge as to his future intentions, with a view to mitigating the sentence, Cannon declined to make any pledges that he would obey the law and recognize its binding force. Musser had his attorney read a long arraignment of the court, pronouncing the methods of his conviction as arbitrary and a violation of judicial procedure. He also declined to pledge obedience to the law or admit his obligation to obey it. Watson pleaded guilty, but would make no promises. A great crowd was in court, and some of those present applauded the defiant utterances of the culprits.

Encouraging Silk Culture.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Professor C. V. Reiley, Entomologist of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a circular, announcing that the Department will purchase, during the coming summer, such quantities of silk worm eggs as may be deemed necessary for distribution, and so far as practicable, it will purchase them from American producers. Eggs of improved races (probable of French or Italian yellow races) will be bought.

The Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The Catholic Council, after considering the question of the establishment of the University, closed its business. It is understood that the location of the University has been decided upon, but where has not been divulged.

ANOTHER RAILROAD POOL

Eastern and Western Railroads Consolidating and Agreeing in Compromising in Rates.

The President and His Cabinet Continue to Make Changes in the Departments.

A RAILROAD AGREEMENT.

A Prospective Cut in Rates Stopped By a Tripartite Pool.

CHICAGO, May 9.—After a four-hours' session, to-day the General Managers of the Western and Northwestern roads, decided upon a basis for the settlement of all existing differences. The plan proposed by Vice-President Potter, of the C. B. & Q. series, pools East of the Missouri river, including a pool covering business from junction points in Nebraska and Wyoming, for the cattle traffic, was adopted. By this plan, a tripartite pool, composed at present of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Rock Island, Wabash and Union Pacific roads, is to be recognized in all pooling as one line. The differences between the Northwestern roads were adjusted by a decision to pool all business for military in transit and wheat. This leaves all matters in dispute settled, and the only additional action now required, is the appointment of arbitrators to settle the question of percentages and appoint a Commissioner. An immediate restoration of rates has been ordered.

Theatrical Talk.

Madame Janauschek is traveling in a handsome Mann *boudoir* car this season.

John A. Rickaby, now manages Miss Helene Dauvray. Miss Dauvray is to be congratulated.

After this season the Grand Central Theater in Philadelphia will drop the variety business and play combinations.

Steele Mackaye's new Lyceum theater is nearly $90,000 in debt. Not so bad. He should have no trouble in clearing that.

Harry Dixey is the sensation in New York now. He has made his way on merit. He is the greatest eccentric comedian of the age.

Despite all rumors to the contrary, Miss Fannie Wood, the queen of the variety stage, and Miss Lydia Rosa, the queen of *dansuese*, will appear at the Arion in a few weeks.

"Ixion," the burlesque which Pauline Hall and Alice Harrison tried so hard to make something, is now running at Koster & Bials' in New York, still further burlesqued.

David Belasco has severed his connection with the Lyceum Theater School and gone to take charge of the Wallack Theater Company under the management of Chas. Frohman.

Minnie Palmer has done a phenomenal business at the Union Square in New York. She can never repay John Rogers for making her an *artiste*—no sane man would have undertaken the job.

Sam'l of Posen Curtis recalls that he played with Lotta in New Orleans seventeen years ago, and that to-day she looks as young as ever, though he is willing to risk a half-dollar that she isn't. Ungallant Curtis!

Cassidy and Pearl made their appearance at the Arion last evening, and had a great triumph. Their sketch act is an admirable one and the audience seemed never to get enough of them. In their separate acts they were *encored* time after time, and the greatest ovation was given to them. Pearl and Cassidy are the strongest team that ever appeared in this city. They will have an unexceptional run.

Gus Bruno, a variety artist of some talent, signed a contract with John Kessel and Wiliam A. Mestayer to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theater in "We, Us & Co." Quite ignoring this contract, he is rehearsing with another company. Mr. Russel intends bringing injunction proceedings to test whether people of this sort can be compelled to keep their written pledges.

Tudor's Bijou still produces some of the newest and raciest acts and sketches that are to be found anywhere. The company there now are the three Tudors, John, Aimee and Little Lillie; Rod Cameron, the greatest popular character and motto-vocalist ever brought to Butte; William Sylvester, the human serpent, and Edward Ryan, the champion slackwire performer. They appear at the Bijou on Broadway in a grand programme of novelties every night.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the death of Miss Etta Le Claire, a well-known and popular variety actress, at Leadville, Colorado, on Sunday night last. She was a clever artiste and a woman of exceptional character, who has a host of friends all over the country. She was the wife of John Richardson, a well-known favorite on the stage. He has the sympathy in his afflictions of all his acquaintances. May the spirit of the sweet lady, so much versed in life, find rest in heaven.

Fine Old Wines Sent to Prince Bismarck

Admirers of what is generally called Hock, will be interested in learning that on Prince Bismarck's birthday a great many of his German admirers took their choicest treasures from the dustiest bins in their innermost cellars and sent them to the Chancelor, who in this way received more than 400 bottles of the rarest and most curious Rhine wines.

The following were some of the most valuable specimens in this uniqu collection: Ruddesheimer Berg of 1738, Markobrunner of 1783; Steinburg of 1811, Ruddenheimer Berg of 1822, Markobrunner (feinste Auslese) of 1855, Baron von Zwierlein's Geisenheimer of 1704, Schloss Johanisberg Cabinet (white seal), Ruddesheimer Berg Riesling (alleifeintse Auslese) of 1867 Ruddesheimer Rottland (feinste Auslese) of 1870 and Grafenberger of 1868 from the royal domain.

The list can be properly appreciated only by a connisseur, but it may assist others to grasp its sigficance if we explain that Markobrunner of 1783 is at the present time reputed to be worth about £8 a bottle.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIX-DAYS GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE.

Untrained Men and Boys Must Leave the Glory to Those With Records.

From the New York Morning Journal.

"No entry was permitted for the six-day championship on roller skates," said Mr. Busky, yesterday, "except to trained and seasoned athletes. There will be no boys or untrained men among them. Out of over fifty applications for admission," he continued, "only sixteen were allowed to enter. These are Kenneth A. Skinner, Charles A. Harriman, Eugene Maddocks, Charles Walton, John O'Melia, Alexander Snowden, Charles N. Emery, Oliver Lyons, J. A. Small, James M. Reynolds, William Boyst, Jr., George Claxton, Leonard Saunders, Albert Schock and an unknown. Of these, Boyst, Maddocks, O'Melia, Walton and Lyons participated in the last contest at the Madison Square Garden, Boyst winning the second prize, covering more than 1,045 miles. His brother, Alfred Boyst, who has a record of 125 miles in 11½ hours, will compete with him this time.

Of the others, Kenneth A. Skinner of Boston, is said to be the fastest roller-skater in the world. Charles A. Harriman is the champion long distance skater and pedestrian of the Pacific Coast. He is expected to arrive from San Francisco on Monday or Tuesday.

Alexander Snowden has been doing some very rapid work on rollers in Boston and he has a record of 236 miles in 24 hours. Emery is an athlete from Norristown, Penn., and is champion of New Jersey; Lyons, of Penn Yan, New York, is winner of several 12 and 24-hour races in Northern New York; Reynolds is champion long-distance skater of Montana and backed by citizens of that Territory. He is now on his way to New York.

Claxton is Saratoga's champion; Saunders is from St. John, New Brunswick; Schock from Chicago and the unknown from Lockport.

The match is for a sweepstake of $100 each and a silver belt (said to be worth $400) labeled "The Championship of the World," offered by Peter Duryea. In addition to these Wallace Ross and Thomas Davis have each put up $1,000 as a private prize to be contested for by Skinner and Harriman.

The winner of the sweepstakes takes the belt and 70 per cent. of the stakes, the second man 20, third man 10 per cent., and the gate receipts after expenses, among those who cover more than 800 miles as follows: Fifty per cent. to the first, 20 to the second, 12 to the third, 8 to the fourth, 6 to the fifth, 4 to the sixth. In case six do not cover 800 miles the referee will divide the receipts in accordance with the terms oberved in the six-day pedestrian races at Madison Square Garden.

The race will commence five minutes after mid night next Sunday at Madison Square Garden and terminate at 10 p. m. on the following Saturday night, May 16th.

"All the contestants," said Manager Busby, "will have sleeping apartments in the Garden and good trainers provided for them, so that better results may be expected from this race."

Attendants will not be allowed to accompany a contestant for a greater distance than thirty-five yards at any time, and then only for the purpose of providing food and restoratives. No contestant shall interfere in any way with another, nor reverse his direction of traveling except on due notice to the lap scorer at the end of a mile.

Gilmore's band has been engaged for the whole week.

THE GAME OF BLUFF.

Gladstone Takes the Play, But No One Knows Who Will Win.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Times* doubts the existence of any documents or dispatches respecting the Anglo-Russian agreement of March 17th sufficiently definite for purposes of arbitration. Referring to a report from Vienna that Herat is not mentioned in the negotiations between England and Russia, the *Times* says: "If the Government thinks the fate of Herat may be left to the caprices of the Ameer, the treasury of a local Governor or the success of a pretender, the Ministry had better tell the country their opinion, and either give place to others more far-seeing or abstain from boasting of their money prestige and half-heard measures which deceive nobody, and least of all Russia."

ALTOGETHER TOO BLUNT.

The *Standard* hopes that the cruel and patronizing bluntness of the *Official Messenger's* statement will sting Gladstone into another speech worthy of a British Minister. Herat is now the main question. Russia's pledge, however binding, would only relieve us from a diplomatic squabble and might not prevent us from taking action to forestall eventualities.

VERY SLOW PROGRESS.

The arbitration scheme is not making rapid progress toward consummation, although Russia has not receded from her agreement to submit the question in dispute to arbitration, yet it is announced that a delay is likely to occur in the preliminary stages of the affair. Before arbitration is possible, it is necessary for both Cabinets to agree upon the details to be submitted to the arbitrator. This may consume considerable time.

TROOP SHIPMENTS STOPPED.

At the Cabinet Council held today the Admirality was directed to cancel the orders issued to provide for the conveyence of 5,000 British troops to India. Three steamers had been chartered for this purpose and were ready to sail.

SEEKING A FOOTHOLD.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the *Journal de St Petersburg* to-day declares that Russia will shortly open negotiations with England for the appointment of a representative of the Russian Government at Calcutta.

A Consolidation Scheme.

LONDON, May 9.—A plan for the consolidation of the Oregon & California and the Central Pacific railway companies has been decided upon. The basis of the proposed union is the issue of Central Pacific mortgage bonds in exchange for the existing Oregon & California bonds, and the exchange of the Central Pacific stock for Oregon & California ordinary stock. An agent will go to New York for the purpose of arranging the plans of the consolidation.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Gossip About the Capital—Cleveland's Social Qualities and Political Family.

Injustice of Complaints as to Tardiness of Removals—Something About Territorial Appointments.

Special correspondence of the MINER.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Are the good people of Montana as much interested in the gossip concerning the Administration as those nearer to the city of magnificent distances? I imagine so, and therefore I have thought that a letter which might give some of the inner workings of the present regime might not be out of place.

Mr. Cleveland has now been President for almost two months, and those who reside or have been called here on business have had an opportunity of studying some of his characteristics and mode of procedure. There is no use disguising the fact, that when he first came to Washington, there was a secret hostile social sentiment against him. He succeeded a President, who, no matter how intolerent and active he might have been as a politician, was socially universally popular. Mr. Arthur numbered among his personal friends some of his most implacable political opponents. Senators Wade Hampton of South Carolina and George Vest of Missouri were never known to espouse or even tacitly support any of the measures of Mr. Arthur's Administration where party lines could be drawn, and yet no two Senators had a higher regard for the late Chief Executive, or are more willing to declare that he is socially a genial and loveable gentleman.

CLEVELAND'S SOCIAL QUALITIES.

By some it was thought that Mr. Cleveland was destitute of social attributes—that he was provincial in his manners and crude in his ideas of propriety. All such theories have been dispelled, and it has been made plain even in this short time, that while he is dignified and self-contained in his manner he is fully equal to all the requirements of his exalted position.

I attended, the other evening, the first general reception at the White House. The crowd was immense and I was struck with the air of elegance, and at the same time of republican simplicity that prevaded the scene. There was no attempt at snobbishness, no effort to draw a line of demarcation and no effort to place the favored few in advantageous positions to the detriment of the unknown and ordinary visitor. With the exception of the members of the Cabinet and their ladies, all were received alike. The wife of a citizen of Montana received as gracious a welcome from the new President as an influential political or society leader who makes her residence in Washington. Mr. Cleveland seems determined that all the court restraint that have grown up of late years shall be done away with. He recognizes the fact that to the people he owes his power, and to the people, when they have *legitimate* business to lay before him for consideration, he is at proper hours accessible. Few have any conception of the demands that are made upon the time and patience of the President. "Old Jack Dade," a noted politician years ago, and a friend of President Tyler, upon being asked by that gentleman what he desired in the shape of an office replied: "John, I want a sinecure." The sinecure that Mr. Tyler gave him was the wardenship of the penitentiary here. "Old Dade" surprised the prisoners the morning after he had entered upon the discharge of his duties by making them a speech as follows: "Gentlemen, by the grace of God and the favor of John Tyler, I am now the warden of the penitentiary, and I wish you to plainly understand that unless you behave yourselves I will turn every mother's son of you out!" Certainly President Cleveland cannot claim that he has obtained a sinecure, neither can he get rid of those who importune him as easily as "Old Dade" could of his prisoners.

PRESIDENT'S HABITS AND FAMILY.

An early riser, Mr. Cleveland is at his office table by 9 o'clock and there he remains, with but few intermissions, occupied in the transaction of routine work and the reception of visitors until late in the afternoon. It is a remarkable fact, that he never has had time to take a walk since he has been an inmate of the White House, and his only recreation has been a short ride upon such afternoons as the weather permitted.

The man, above all others, to whom might be applied the designation of the President's "Friday," is his private Secretary, Col. D. S. Lamont. The attachment existing between the two men is phenomenal in these days of cool indifference. I can only account for it from the fact that Col. Lamont is a very unusual man and is the antipode of Mr. Cleveland in almost everything. Conceive a man about 35 years of age, small of stature, with brown hair and eyes, slight moustache and sandy complexion and you have the appearance of the famous Secretary. Nervous in his movements, decided in his answers and absolutely inaccessible to "pumping," Col. Lamont is just the sort of a man that a President should constantly have at his side. A good deal of Mr. Cleveland's political success is due to Col. Lamont's sagacious advice at critical junctures. While of a sanguine temperament, the Colonel is cool-headed enough not to be carried away by the impulse of the moment. With a memory remarkable for its tenacity, he recalls faces and the political histories of men with almost infallibility. Mr. Cleveand has near him a perfect encyclopedia, so far as political men and events are concerned.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

A great many unjust things have been said and written concerning the President's delay in making appointments. It has beencontended that he should have, long ere this, removed from office all those who have heretofore affiliated with the Republican party, and placed in their stead true and tried Democrats. Now, there is no question of Mr. Cleveland's loyalty to the party that placed him in power, and *I know* that he is most anxious to subserve the interests of those who have honored him with their confidence. But it takes time to effect changes. The Government is a complex piece of machinery. The number of offices to be filled run way up in the thousands, and the applicants are as numerous as the stars in the heavens upon a clear night. To sift all the applications filed, and to determine wisely who shall be appointed, is a task that will necessarily consume all the leisure time of Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet for a number of months to come. There is truly no reason why the President should be blamed for his slowness. He has been President not two months, and what has he accomplished? He (exclusive of his Cabinet) has designated the most important foreign appointments, and will complete the list by the end of May—he has changed the personnel of the Pension, the Indian, the Patent and the Land offices and the Agricultural Department. The Treasury Department has also been considerably reorganized, as have the other departments, and in addition, innumerable minor places have been suitably filled. Could any President have done more in the short space of time, and still have retained the confidence of the country?

AS TO THE TERRITORIES.

And speaking of appointments brings to my mind those in the Territories. During the Republican sway it was the fashion for administrations to foist upon the Territories, men who were in political exile in the East and who had no hope of political preferment. Without the slightest knowledge of Territorial wants, and without sympathy for the people to whom they were accredited, their rule in the generality of cases, was not attended with beneficial results. Like an impecunious man who takes a ticket in a lottery hoping to draw a prize, so these broken-down "old war horses" (?) eagerly accepted Western offices, in the expectation that a political future might thereby be opened to them. The President has made himself clear upon this point. He has not hesitated to declare that where it is possible he intends to appoint to Territorial offices the *bona fide* residents of the Territory, men who know the requirements of their section, and who are acceptable to its citizens. All that the people of the Territories have to do is to act in unison—not to allow dissensions and factions to split them—but to present a solid front in the advocacy of the claims of those whom they desire selected. Then the President will not be embarrassed by counter suggestions, but gentlemen will be named for the Territorial offices who will be worthy of the responsibilities reposed in them.

THE WAR FEELING.

But enough about offices. Much concern is felt here concerning the probable war between England and Russia. The Russian Minister, M. De Struve, and the British Minister, Mr. Sackville West, are both popular in Washington. They each entertain handsomely, and have each an admiring coterie constantly around them. I was amused the other evening at an entertainment to observe the two men and their deportment toward each other. Nothing could exceed the blandness with which they met, or the suave manner in which they engaged in conversation. To glean anything from either of them would be an impossibility. They are both "old diplomats," and fully appreciate Talleyrand's former advice to one of his Ministers: "Hear all you can, but for yourself, remain silent." The attaches, however, of the two legations, are not so secretive, and the feeling amongst them is that war is inevitable. It may be deferred for a little while, but that it will occur, few if any doubt. A gentleman who for a number of years lived in England, and who has but recently returned from there, was telling me the other night that the Liberal party was really very much opposed to war, and Mr. Gladstone would use every means in his power to avert it. The Tory element, on the contrary, seems to favor a war, because they see through it a possible way of regaining power. This might readily occur were the Gladstone Government to meet with any any decided reverses. Our own Government, in the event of a war, of course would maintain a strict neutrality, for while we are the offspring of England, and naturally have close relationship with that country, we cannot forget that Russia has ever been our true and consistent friend. I have, however, written enough for one letter. More anon. S. C. NEALE.

Every Man to His Calling.

Jim Webster was brought up before an Austin Justice of the Peace. It was the same old charge that used to bother him in Galveston. After the evidence was all in, the Judge, with a perplexed look, said:

"But I do not comprehend, Webster, how it was possible for you to steal those chickens, when they were roosting right under the owner's window, and there were two vicious dogs in the yard."

"Hit wouldn't do yer a bit of good, Jedge, for me to 'splain how I catched dem chickens, for yer couldn't do it yerself, if yer tried hit forty times, and yer might get yer hide full ob buckshot de berry fust time yer put yer leg ober de fence. De bes' way fur you to do, Jedge, is fur yer to buy yer chickens in de market, and when you wants ter commits any rascality, do hit on de bench, whar you am at home."—*Texas Siftings.*

Unnecessary Trouble.

Type-writing machines are coming into general use among business men who have an extensive correspondence. An amusing incident, growing out of their use, was related to us recently by a gentleman of this burrough. He received a business letter recently from a man in a neighboring county, and the reply was written on a type-writer. In a few days the correspondent wrote again to our friend, prefacing his letter with this: "You needn't go to the expense of getting the letters printed that you send me; I can read writing."—*Wellsboro' Agitator.*

Doing the Agreeable.

LONDON, May 9.—James Russell Lowell will remain in London until the end of July. He is at present arranging a series of receptions, at which he will introduce Mr. Phelps, the new United States Minister, in political and social circles.

Increased Failures.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The business failures

ex-Governor Hale of New Hampshire has failed for a large amount and that all his ... in Vermont has been attached for

... blade across her own neck and then told him to kill himself. He had kept trying all the afternoon, part of the time with a razor, and again by hanging. He has

take Herat and a great deal more. Sir Peter said that Russia would never have urged her absurd demands if she had believed that England was in earnest in

Russian Energy.

SIMLA, India, June 6.—The Russian telegraph system has been completed as far as Merv, and is now being extended to Sarahs,

and inflicted such injuries as to necessitate the amputation of his second leg, is now at the Sisters' Hospital, and is getting along nicely. He has so far recovered that he expects to be able to leave in a few days for

MONTREAL, June 5.—A citizen named Ouellette has brought suit for $10,000 damages against Dr. Berry, city vaccinator, for causing the death of his two children with impure vaccine matter. The Doctor says

and a small beer.

Postmaster Moule, of Bercial, Meagher county, says this has been such a successful season for lambs, that his sheep herd