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Historical Society X

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

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SALISBURY'S CABINET.

The Marquis Officially Accepts The Responsibility.

NAMING MEMBERS.

Gladstone Respectfully Declines the Queen's Offer to Make Him an Earl.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Randolph Churchill is holding a conference to-day with the Marquis of Salisbury. It is reported that the subject under consideration is the necessity for the extension of the Crimes Act. At the close of the conference, which, by the way, lasted just one hour, Lord Randolph proceeded to the Carlton Club. There the members were gathered to hear the result of his conference with the Marquis. The Conservatives in general are disappointed that no progress has been made since yesterday, and the fear is expressed that the delay in forming a Cabinet will damage the prospects of the Tory party in the approaching general election. Matters just now are at a standstill. The Conservatives appear reluctant to take office until the opinion of the whole party can be taken. The Marquis of Salisbury will confer with the Queen again to-morrow. In the meantime nothing will be done regarding foreign, colonial or Indian affairs without the Marquis of Salisbury having been consulted.

The Queen left Balmoral Castle at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Windsor. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice.

One report in circulation this afternoon regarding the conference between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Salisbury is that the two leaders became reconciled, each granting concessions in relation to the administration of affairs, and that the Cabinet is now being formed on the basis of the agreement between them.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

Lord Salisbury has definitely accepted the Premiership. It is stated that Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted a peerage, leaving Sir Michael Hicks Beach to lead the Conservatives in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill will have an important position in the new Cabinet, but the distribution of portfolios will not be decided until after the arrival of the Queen, who is travelling with the utmost speed. Lord Randolph Churchill agreed to a renewal of the Coercion Act on condition that it will only be enforced if found imperatively necessary. Several Liberal Ministers held an informal meeting at Mr. Gladstone's residence to-day to decide upon their action in response to the Conservatives overtures for support. Churchill's action yesterday is generally attributed to the fear that Lord Salisbury and other leaders would ignore his claim to office, and to desire to retard the progress of the Seats Bill in order to give a chance, if possible, to appeal to the old constitutencies, which are more likely to support the Conservatives.

PROBABLE CABINET.

LONDON, June 17.—4 a. m.—The *Standard* announces that the Marquis of Salisbury, in addition to the Premiership, will assume the duties of Foreign Secretary; that Sir Stafford Northcote will be elevated to the peerage; that Lord Randolph Churchill will be Secretary of State for India, and that Sir Michael Hicks Beach will be the Conservative leader in the House of Commons and probably Chancellor of the Exchequer.

GLADSTONE DECLINES.

The Queen has offered Mr. Gladstone an earldom in recognition of his services to the Queen and country. Gladstone asked that he be allowed to forego the honor.

The *News*, in an editorial on this subject, rejoices at Mr. Gladstone's decision, and says that no title could add to his fame or enhance the enthused devotion of his country's admirers. Besides his leadership is required in the coming struggle to secure a unity in the Liberal cause.

The *Times* editorially says Mr. Gladstone's refusal to accept an earldom makes an appeal to the imaginations of men that will not remain unanswered.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The Parnellites are organizing for a monstrous demonstration to show their pleasure at the departure of Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, from Ireland, on Saturday next.

Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, June 16.—In the province of Castelleon de la Plana, yesterday, there were eighty cases of cholera and sixty deaths. Thrty thousand people have fled from Marcia owing to the terrible dread of the disease which has taken possession of the people. In the city of Marcia alone yesterday there were, according to the latest reports, sixty-four new cases of cholera and thirty-nine deaths. In the province of Marcia, outside of the city, there were fifty cases of cholera and sixteen deaths within the same period. The *Official Gazette* confirms the statement that the cholera is raging in the provinces of Valencia, Castellon de la Plana, and Marcia, and in the city of Madrid. The opposition newspapers, on the contrary, deny that the cholera exisc s in Madrid, and say that all the testimony regarding the suspicious cases is insufficient to give a warrant for the assertion that they are cases of cholera.

A Railroad Fight.

PORTLAND, Or., June 16.—The Oregon and Trans-Continental Company to-dav elected the following directors: Elijah Smith, William Endicott Jr., Charles L. Colby, N. P. Hallowell, James G. Higgenson, Christopher Meyer, C. H. Taylor, A. B Guion, C. H. Prescott, Henry Filing, C. H. Lewis, C. J. Smith, C. A. Dolph, John Minn, W. S. Ladd, Joseph Simons and William Ladd. A strong fight was made against Brayton Ives, who was on the old board and he was forced off. The board will organize to-morrow.

The new Oregon Railway & Navigation directors met to-day and organized by the election of the following officers: President, Elijah Smith, New York; Vice-President, W. S. Ladd of Portland; Secretary T. Wynant of Portland; Treasurer: F. R. Nourse of New York. C. H. Prescott was renominated and confirmed as manager.

A Fine Steamer Sunk.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The Canada Shipping Company to-day received the following dispatch from Captain J. A. Jackson, of the steamer "Lake Manitoba." "The Lake Manitoba' stranded in Southwest bay at Little Miguel island, at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday, during a fog. The vessel is likely to become a total wreck. The passengers, twenty in number, and the crew, were saved, but lost all of their effects." The steamer "Lake Manitoba" was 2,150 tons register; was 355 feet in length, and of 4,000 horse power. She was one of the best vessels of the Canada Shipping Company, and first-class in every respect. She was insured for about two-thirds of her value.

Charming Emma Nevada.

LONDON, June 16.—Miss Emma Nevada, the American *prima donna*, was the guest last evening of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Miss Nevada delighted a brilliant company with her beautiful singing and charming manners. She will go to Paris to-morrow.

He Resigned.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—James J. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Division at the Treasury Department, has, at the request of Secretary Manning, tendered his resignation to take effect July 1st next.

Suppressed Newspapers.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The *Gazette* announces the suppression of the *United Irishman*

THE AVENGING PISTOL.

The Knell of the Base Destroyer of the Home of Another.

PORTLAND, Or., June 16.—Commenting upon the recent San Francisco tragedy the *Telegram* says: "The report of an avenging pistol and the instant death of another base destroyer of home and happiness, has again shocked the people of San Francisco and Oakland—a people whose composure is not ruffled by accounts of man's perfidy and woman's dishonor unless the results are written in blood. The Oakland tragedy reported yesterday in our telegraphic columns repeats the old story of the base-minded wretch, who used the most exalted of all callings, that of a physician entrusted with the physical life of another, as a cloak for arts that compassed social degradation and moral death. The husband, as husbands will, when brought face to face with a knowledge that first appals, then maddens, scorned to seek redress by legal process for an injury that can be faintly avenged, but never redressed, asked no explanation of the offender, but shot him down. Much as murder may be under other circumstances deplored, in a case of this kind the world bristles with the pens of its ready defenders and the air is resonant with voices extenuating the act. If any case of murder admits the plea of emotional insanity in its defense, an example of this kind furnishes one. Pity was never called to a more reluctant task than that of ministering unto the miserable creature, the outcast wife, against whom physical, and mental weakness and the subtle arts of the tempter have combined to work a shame so bitter, a downfall so complete. Mankind's historian, though divine, might weep while recording these dark chapters of sin and suffering. To divide the blame in such a case, where the fault of each is so complete that there is no portion that can justly be remitted or taxed upon the other, seems a hopeless task. Yet the sentiment so widely prevalent among men of lax morality, that all women are lawful prey, except as they beat back by force of purity alone the wiles that may be brought against them, is largely responsible for the conditions that make these tragedies possible, while to every sense of pity, of chivalry, of justice, the stronger party to any mutual crime, should be the more reprehensible. The verdict of the world is contrary to this in general expression, but throbbing down deep in the great, true heart of humanity, are emotions and feelings which, though held in check by the strong, opposing tide of public opinion, make pleadings in the name of pity for the lost one, though extenuation dare not lift its voice, even in the dear name of charity. The husband suffers, but he is in a certain sense compensated by the not subdued voice of approbation; but the miserable wife, victim of weakness and disease, and the artful wiles of the betrayer, surely mercy might rejoice in believing her insane, since that belief alone can afford her the slightest shield. Alas, for humanity! Their strength is often so small; their temptations so many and subtle.

The tide of wrong is difficult to stem,
And if to us, more clearly than to them
Is given the knowledge of the good and true,
More do they need our help and pity too.

PUSHING POSTMASTERS.

The Bozeman Man and Some Others Going.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The postmaster at Bozeman was suspended upon the report of the inspector, showing gross carelessness in managing his office, failure to collect and account for box rents, and especially a failure to make reports of deposits and quarterly account, as required by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General and Sixth Auditor, after notice. The department desires the announcement to come to the knowledge of all postmasters in the service, that the failure of postmasters to make such reports of deposits or accounts after notice will be ground enough for removal without further inquiry

The postmasters at Adnoma, Minn.; Osceola and Laporte City, Ia.; North Manchester, Ind.; Cambridge, Ohio; Augusta, Ga.; and Ballston, N. Y., were suspended upon proofs of acts of partizanship while in office. Some were editors as well as postmasters and their newspapers, in some cases, since, as well as before election, have contained scurrilous and indecent attacks upon the officers of the Government as well as malignancy of political feeling toward their adversaries in general. In some cases it has also been established that the postmasters kept hanging in the postoffice the political placard of one party and refused to permit those of the other party to be there displayed, these placards being sometimes indecent pictures or cartoons, unfit for the eyes of respectable persons. In other cases the postmasters were shown to have been efficient political agents of their party, and members of its working committees, in its organization; well known in it as such, and taking particular part in the conduct of the election business, often to the impairment of their performance of the duties of their office. In several of the cases, political notices, circulars, and newspapers of the opposite political party were shown to have been detained in the postoffice.

REBELLIOUS RIEL.

The Canadian Government Having Much Trouble Over Him.

OTTAWA, June 15.—The Crown counsel who are to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Government in the Riel trial are here receiving instructions. This fact established, his counsel will point out that he can only be tried for waging war against a foreign country. The trial would then have to be under a court martial, but as the martial law was not proclaimed in the Dominion, the trial could not be conducted in this way and would have to be abandoned. If tried as a Canadian citizen it must be for high treason, and as three of the six jurors are not half-breeds, it is believed that the jury would disagree. This would impose a new trial, when the same difficulty would undoubtedly be encountered.

A Compromise.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—At a conference of the iron manufacturers and workmen this afternoon, the sheet mill men will offer to compromise with the manufacturers, on a 5 per cent. reduction, if the accepted scale be signed, as the difference between the two sides have narrowed down to the sheet mill clauses. The workmen say this is the last concession they will make. The compromise position was decided upon after a long deliberation, and for the purpose of averting a long strike. It is believed the manufacturers will accept the proposition.

How They Do it in Mexico.

GALVESTON, June 16.—A special to the *News* from Lardo says: Passengers on the Monterey (Mexico) express, which arrived here to-night, bring meager reports of a serious election riot which occurred yesterday in the city of Lampas, in the State of Nuevo Leon. During the riot three men were killed outright and a great many persons wounded. Further particulars of the fight will probably be obtained to-morrow.

Election Riots.

LAREDO, Texas, June 16.—Further particulars from Lampaso, Mexico, regarding the election riot on Sunday, are to the effect that three men were killed outright and the First Alcalde of the city was seriously wounded. It is reported to-night that he is in a dying condition. A riot also occurred at Monterey on Sunday night after the closing of the polls. Three men were killed and many more desperately wounded.

Cough on the Fishermen.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 16.—Fishing vessels from Iceland report that the past winter in that place had been the most severe ever known. Almost all the cattle perished and fish were very scarce up to the middle of May. A heavy snow storm is still raging.

Blair Elected.

CONCORD, N. H., June 16.—In the Assem-

LIFE SHORTENING.

Serious Turn in the Case of General Grant.

HIS DEATH FEARED.

Moved to Mount McGregor in the Hope of Securing Temporary Relief.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Sun* this morning says: Very many of those who are informed as to General Grant's actual condition look upon the plan of removing him from his comfortable home with grave misgivings. That his life now hangs by a very slender thread there is little doubt among them. His throat in its aspect was worse last night than it has ever been before. Colonel Grant told a reporter last night that his father had totally lost the power of speech. He is still able to articulate faintly, but even those who are most accustomed to his mode of speech cannot make out what he says except at very brief intervals; something that has never happened before, and it is a development of the past twenty-four hours. It is said by those who are well informed that

HIS MOUTH CANNOT LONGER BE OPENED

sufficiently wide to enable the physicians to make oracular examinations and when they feel of the affected parts they give the patient such excruciating pain that they refrain from it as much as possible. In outward appearance, and when clothed and in his easy chair with wraps about him, the General is not very greatly changed. His face is aged, it is true, and it is seamed with wrinkles, but it has retained to a great degree its natural fullness; but aside from this he is but a shadow of himself. His body is wasted almost to a skeleton, and the bones of his hands and wrists show through the tightly drawn skin with the ghastly distinctiveness of a consumptive. That which most shocks those who of late have seen the General, is a

GREAT MALIGNANT LOOKING SWELLING

which has appeared on his neck under his right ear. It has of late grown with great rapidity, and is now as big as a man's two fists put together. It is kept concealed most of the time by wraps about the General's throat. Of course the General's household are better able to judge than anybody else what is prudent and what is imprudent for him to do; but notwithstanding their decision that it is safe to make the experiment they are going to make, there is among many who have closely watched his case from the commencement, a feeling of very grave anxiety as to the result. They doubt whether the mountain air will suit General Grant.

OFF FOR THE MOUNTAINS.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt's private car was the last of three which made up the special train which was to convey General Grant to Mount McGregor. General Grant arrived at the depot about 9 o'clock, and at once entered Vanderbilt's car and took his seat on a sofa. He adjusted his wooden skull cap and drew closer the scarf so as to conceal the ugly swelling that filled out the right side of his neck even with the ear. He watched with apparent interest the movements of Dr. Douglas and Harrison, who were arranging chairs and bags so that the General should be as comfortable as possible during the trip. The heavy drapery was so arranged as to prevent any draught from reaching the sick man. Mrs. Grant sat at the General's right hand and he was

EVER UNDER HER WATCHFUL EYES.

The ride through the tunnel in the city was the worst to be expected during the entire trip. The sharp curves shook the car a little, but the care of the engineer prevented any shaking that could disturb the General. Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. Ulysses Grant and Mrs. Sartoris were also in the car. General Grant passed a restless night, and this morning looks much depressed and emaciated. While he watches everything that is done, he does not speak a word.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., June 16.—General Grant arrived here at 2:45 p. m. The last stage of the journey was the most jolting which caused the General much pain.

Sullivan in Powder and Tights.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—According to programme, John L. Sullivan appeared at the National Theater last night in the orthodox imitation of ancient statuary, with white tights and powdered face. His poses were good, and his physique made him look a good deal as Herculese or Ajax might be imagined to have looked. It is something new to him, and his attitudes in "Begging for Mercy," and "The Dying Gladiator," were anything but such as audiences who have seen him knock out fistic competitors were accustomed to. The climax was reached when he posed as Sullivan himself, in prize-ring fighting position, and the audience applauded until he was compelled to appear before the curtain.

The Apaches.

GALVESTON, June 15.—A special to the *News* from El Paso, Texas, says: It has been thought for several days past that the hostile Apaches were all south of the Southern Pacific railway hovering near the Mexican border, but this proves to be erroneous as they yesterday attacked a ranch on the outskirts of Duncan, Arizona. Before the Indians could break into the abode buildings Government troops appeared and scared them off. They got away with ten horses that were picketed near by. It is believed the troops are now in pursuit.

An American Citizen.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The principal topic discussed was the case of Mr. Santor, a naturalized American citizen, under arrest in Equador. The conclusion reached was that Mr. Santor should be recognized as an American citizen and as such was entitled to the full protection of the Government. It is understood that a demand will be made for his release.

She Made the President Blush.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Some Iowa editors recently called upon the President. There were ladies in the party, and as one of these was introduced to the Chief Magistrate she suddenly bowed low over his extended hand and kissed it. She was a comely Iowa matron and an intense Democrat. The President was so embarrassed that he omitted to ask her if her husband was a candidate for a postoffice.

Hibbs Taken in.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Postal Inspector S. R. Bolt of this city, received a dispatch that Isaac N. Hibbs, ex-postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, who issued money orders to himself for over $20,000, was arrested to-day at Harriston River, British Columbia. He had $10,500 with him.

Warm Weather.

NEW YORK, June 16.—There were ten persons overcome by heat in New York to-day, two of whom died. The highest degree the mercury touched was 95. A brisk thunder shower came on at 11 o'clock and cooled the air slightly.

Fearful Fatality.

SIMLA, June 16.—Shocks of earthquake have occurred in Cashmere with increased violence. It is reported that 2,281 persons have perished in the district of Muzufferaban.

Disgusted Poles.

WARSAW, June 16.—General Gourka has forbidden the use of the Urkaine native dress as a livery for servants. The Poles are greatly irritated over his tyrrany.

COMMISSIONER HARRIS.

He Pays Butte a Visit on His Return From New Orleans.

John S. Harris, Surveyor-General o Montana, has been spending a few daysi Butte, and he has been receiving a cordial welcome at the hands of the people of Butte. He did not come over on public business, but to have a consultation with the Hon. W. A. Clark, his associate as commissioner from Montana to the Exposition at New Orleans.

A MINER reporter met Mr. Harris last evening. In response to a query he said:

"Yes, sir, the Exposition has been officially closed. That act ended my own and Mr. Clark's connection with the matter."

"The exhibit has been stored in New Orleans, it is understood," ventured the reporter to remark.

"Yes, the exhibit proper has been stored at New Orleans. All articles loaned for temporary uses, the private property of citizens of the Territory," said Mr. Harris, "have been returned or are in transit home. The balance of the exhibit has been placed in cheap storage."

A SUCCESS.

"Has the World's Exposition been a success in a large sense—that is, not as a money-making enterprise, but as an exhibition of the industries, arts and sciences?"

"Yes sir, it was a great success. It was the greatest exposition the world has ever seen. The Northwest made a grand showing there, and the officials of the Northern Pacific Railway assure me that they already see returns from it. They have constant demands for information as to lands in Dakota and Montana, and especially in this Territory. Montana and Idaho had magnificent mining exhibits. Our showing astonished everybody. The Territory has already derived great benefits from the exposition and will derive greater ones. There will be a large immigration in this direction."

THE LOSSES.

"There has been some loss on the Exposition, has there not, Mr. Harris?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; the gate receipts did not pay the expenses. Of course, no private persons will suffer, as the whole loss will fall on the Government. Everything has been paid but the $1,500,000 advanced by the National Government."

FALL REOPENING.

"Will there be a reopening of the Exposition in the fall?" asked the scribe.

"Well," said Mr. Harris, "a new company has been formed with that view. The new board consists of five of the United States Commissioners, five citizens of the city of New Orleans and one railroad representative, constituting a board of eleven. This board contemplates reopening the Exposition, The citizens of New Orleans have raised $300,000 and propose to make the sum reach $400,000. They will give each State and Territory $2,000, for the purpose of inducing them to remain."

AS TO MONTYNA.

"Will you leave the exhibit there?" was asked.

"That," said Mr. Harris, "is a matter entirely in the hands of the people of Montana. We, as commissioners, feel as though we had completed our work, and having closed up our business, have resigned all our responsibility and placed the exhibit at the call of the Sheriff."

THE LONDON EXHIBIT.

"The great American Exhibition in London next year, an entirely private enterprise," said Mr. Harris, "commends itself to our consideration. Montana would be greatly benefited by an exhibit at that exposition. We ought to be represented there, but no one is authorized to act; at least, no one seems disposed to act. We could not make a creditable showing there with less than $15,000 or $20,000. That would be sufficient to pay the expenses of augmenting the display we have, and of a Commissioner to London; but who will undertake to raise such an amount of money?"

The reporter, not being a good hand at conundrums, gave it up. Mr. Harris declined to be interviewed on political subjects, and the reporter retired.

Mr. Harris will return to Helena to-day.

PRESIDENT BILLINGS.

He Visits Butte, Looks at the Mines, and Leaves.

Ex-President Fred. Billings, of the Northern Pacific Company, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, in his special car. Mr. Billings was accompanied by his family, and O. P. O. Billings and family. Upon arriving in Butte the party, accompanied by Jos. A. Hyde, drove to the Lexington and Anaconda mines, and made a careful inspection of those magnificent properties. The Messrs. Billings say that they have visited all the principal mining camps of the Pacific coast, but they have not seen a place that strikes them so favorably as does Butte City. The party left on a special train last evening for Garrison.

Paying Off in Full.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Director-General Burke of the World's Exposition left for Washington this evening for the purpose of making arrangements for securing the $335,000 appropriated by the last Congress for the payment of the claims of foreign creditors of the Exposition. This sum, together with the amount the old company will receive from the new company for the plant, etc., will be sufficient to pay all the former company's creditors in full.

He Ate Them All.

LONDON, June 17.—The native African Prince Allagogha of Brass River Territory, Upper Guinea, while trading at a native village, was shot at and wounded in the shoulder by a native, who escaped. The Prince took nine villagers as hostage, and failing to procure the would-be assassin, he killed and ate them. The missionaries say the Prince professed to be a Christian.

Jackson's Cordial Reception.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston) June 17.—General Jackson, the new American Minister, presented his credentials at the palace yesterday. He was cordially received by Prosideat Diaz, and mutual compliments were passed. The American colony here will give General Jackson a banquet on July Fourth.

Death of the War Senator.

PORTLAND, Or., June 17.—Ex-Senator James W. Nesmith died at his country place, Derry, Polk county, at noon to-day. His demise was peaceful, and his death was as if sinking to sleep. He was a pioneer of 1843, and achieved a national fame as the great "Democrat War Senator," from 1861 to the close of the Rebellion.

PARIS PELLETS.

The American colony manages to keep itself before the public. One of its most beautiful members, a young lady of eighteen, is said to be engaged to a member of the Cabinet, and the Parisian ladies are jealous over the matter.

People are still talking about Hugo. It is said that the manuscripts left by him would fill ten volumes. Three of them will be prose and poetry and the remaining notes and letters written during his exile with perhaps a play or two.

President Grevy is becoming as great a theater-goer as England's Premier. Last week he attended performances four evenings Mme. Grevy always accompanies him, and the handsome couple are everywhere greeted with manifestations of delight and good-will.

M. Goodelie, a prominent Bonapartist, has entered the Royalist Committee of the Seine with the avowed intention of converting the Orleanist princes to his views He is related to the old lady who wondered why the Pope did not turn Protestant and thus stop all religious warfare.

There is a great boom in building operations in Paris, and the new streets are being rapidly covered with elegant residences.

BUTTE MINES.

Work Going on in the Wonderful Camp.

GREAT PROSPECTS.

All the Signs Indicate an Increased Era of Wealth and Prosperity For Our Mines.

Ground has been broken for the foundation of the new smelter, which is to be erected at a point south of the depot. The machinery for the smelter will be on the ground by the first day of July, by which time it is hoped that sufficient progress may have been made on the structure to begin the placing in position of the machinery. The capacity of the smelter will be 100 tons per day. Mr. Gaylord, the present manager of the Parrot Company, will be the manager. Mr. Murphy will be the superintendent, and Mr. McArthur, one of the furnace bosses of the Parrot, will have charge of the smelting department. The work will be pushed to completion with all possible dispatch.

The Colorado smelter is running to its full capacity. It is contemplated to add shortly another calcine furnace to their already large establishment.

The mines in the Burlington District seem to improve as depth is gained.

Machinery is now being erected on the Patsy Clark group of mines. When completed the group will give employment to a great many miners and laborers.

The Montana Copper Company will shortly commence the erection of another furnace and stack.

The shaft of the "Colusa" is being sunk to a depth of 800 feet, where, it is expected, a rich body of ore will be struck. The mine is one of the largest producers in the camp. No stoping now.

The Anaconda is shipping from 450 to 500 tons of ore daily to its smelter in Anaconda. It is reported that the mine will be worked to its fullest capacity. Very little ore is now being taken out of the stopes.

The Moulton's stamp mill and mine are working day and night, with the usual amount of ore.

The Little Darling is producing some very rich ore, and will shortly be worked to its full capacity. The mine is a little darling, indeed.

The Gagnon is producing its regular quota of ore, and shows up some fine bodies in the drifts and stopes. They are shipping some 26 to 30 tons a day to the Colorado smelter.

Rell's stamp milling company is treating all the output from their mine, which is producing a high grade ore.

The Parrot smelter will shortly be enlarged, as the company contemplate putting in a new furnace of a 100-ton capacity. This company is now mining and treating over 300 tons of ore per day, all from their mine, the Parrot.

The Lexington people have just completed and set in place their new set of boilers, which will give them additional hoisting facilities. The mill and mine are worked to their full capacity, producing over $80,000 per week.

The Alice is working to its full capacity. The company is putting in a new set of boilers.

It is expected that the Blue Jay mine, in the Burlington district, will start up in a few days.

Burlington is shortly to have a stamp mill, as parties are looking out for a location.

"Miner," writing from Butte under date of May 16th, to the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal*, has the following to say concerning the mines at Butte: "The statement in the report of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad at Butte and its dependent smelting town of Anaconda furnished one-tenth of the traffic receipts of the whole Union Pacific system, is the best evidence yet given of the wealth of this mining district. The report referred to reads as follows: 'Remarkable as the statement appears, it is yet true, that two stations at its extreme northern end, Butte and Anaconda, twenty-eight miles distant from each other, and about fourteen hundred miles distant from Omaha, collect and receive annually an amount of earnings nearly equal to one-tenth of the gross earnings of the entire Union Pacific system, so rich is the surrounding country in mineral wealth. Besides this, the entire country through which the road runs is rich in live stock interests, which are constantly assuming greater magnitude and value. Interspersed in this mountainous region are fertile valleys, which are being gradually devoted to agricultural and like purposes. . . . The surplus earnings of this line for 1883 are reported to be $778,680, or $1,274 per mile. . . . The interest charge on the bonds of the line was $388,010, leaving a net surplus of $390,670.'

"It must not be forgotten that the Northern Pacific Railroad also draws a large income from this point. This traffic entirely arises from the mines of the Butte district, a tract of country four miles square, as there is no outside territory tributary to the town.

OUR FUTURE.

There seems to be an impression abroad that Butte is now in full growth, and that the best opportunities for capital or enterprise have passed. Nothing can be further from the fact. For capital, there are profitable milling and smelting operations in abundance, and mines of medium-grade ores only requiring to be worked with sufficient capital to insure large returns. For the small capitalist willing to take chances on developing prospects, the openings are equally numerous.

It is not too much to say that, during the last twelve months, more paying silver properties have been developed than in any single year since the first development of the camp. And if the same cannot be said of the copper mines, it is only because there are no custom smelters in the camp and no possible market for ores below 25 per cent. in grade.

In this letter, I will mention only a few of the properties that, although located years ago, may be said to have been developed into paying investments during the past year; and I will only take those that lie within half or three-quarters of a mile of the Alice and Moulton mines, the very center of the silver interests, and where, consequently, it might fairly be considered that any valuable deposits had long ago been opened.

SOME DEVELOPMENTS.

The Goldsmith No. 1 has been developed during that period. A narrow but regular vein, the shafts and levels alone have produced some hundreds of tons, which have milled from 40 to 200 ounces. No stoping has been done, and the reserves are justly estimated at very high figures. This prospect was not very favorable on the surface, and owes its development entirely to the acumen and energy of George Tong, who leased and bonded the claim.

The Silver Safe vein, now in dispute between the Rising Star and Safe companies, is another of last year's developments. It is safe to say that, when work was stopped pending the suit, $100,000 net profit had been extracted by the two companies.

The Goldsmith, No. 2, Silversmith and Amy, in this neighborhood, have been worked for a longer period, but all claim new developments of importance. All these veins seem to be feeders, running off in a northwesterly direction, of the great Rainbow lode, on which are the Alice and Moulton mines.

Another series of these feeders runs off in a southeasterly direction, and here again the developments of the past season have been very satisfactory. The owner of the Aurraria has been sinking a shaft on ore that has improved from a narrow streak of 40 ounces, until at 200 feet depth its mill samples go 100 ounces, from an eight-foot vein. A portion to the north of it shows ore of the same grade, and the Badger State and the Glengarry, with a 60-ounce ore-chute, 200 feet in length, in sight, is looking for capital to erect pumping machinery.

On the Rainbow lode itself, the Poser, which adjoins the Alice property on the east, is worked under lease, and is coming to the front this season with mill samples of from 50 to 100 ounces; while the Elm Orlon, next east again, has enriched its owners this month with an eight-foot vein of manganese ore, carrying from 60 to 200 ounces in silver."

SAVED THE DOG.

Singular Performance of a Woman During a Cyclone.

LEMARS, Iowa, June 17.—The effect of the storm which passed over Plimpton county yesterday are just becoming known. The killed were William Gobsehe and Nicholas Mackey, a child belonging to Mr. Holland's family, a newcomer of an unpronounceable name; another man had his leg broken and nearly every one of a large family received some kind of injury. D. B. Hayes was badly hurt in the head. Adam Goetsche is hurt on the spine and internally, Mrs. August Mucke had her leg terribly lascerated and her daughters, Mary and Lizzie, are injured internally and the former had an arm broken. The mother and aunt of D. E. Hayes had their collar bones broken. A young man named Swain took refuge from the storm in the house of Mr. Cramer and was severely injured, as was also Mrs. Cramer. Mrs. Silas Forbes was carried off in her house while the rest of the family remained safe in the cellar where she had been, but remembering her sick dog upstairs she went back after it and was carried away with the house and severely hurt, but she saved the dog. Nick Goddard had an arm broken and badly hurt. There were many miraculous escapes from death and injury there was a good deal of stock killed. Chickens were slayed by hundreds, while the hail beat growing crops into the ground. In various parts of the country the injury to orchards and groves is something the contry cannot recover from in years. Mrs. W. Gans and a child of Mr. Marcus of Cherokee county were killed and Mr. Gans was badly hurt. In Cherokee county as in Plymouth there were many exaggerated statements of death and injury, but when hunted down had no foundation except in the imageination of persons frightened by the storm. The wonder is that there were not more killed and wounded. Over 600 claims for damages have already been filed with the agents in Lemars alone and it is thought the number will reach 1,000 in the county. It falls heavily upon several State companies.

WASHINGTON GATHERINGS.

A Batch of Appointments—The Treaty Declined.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President made the following appointments this afternoon: John B. Stall of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy. Baylis W. Hanna of Indiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to the Argentine Republic; Charles A. Dougherty of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation at Rome; to be Consuls General of the United States, William Alden of New York, at Rome; Pierce M. B. Young of Georgia, at St. Petersburg; to be Consul, M. J. Newmark of California, at Lyons.

Secretary Whitney has received a telegram to-day from Rear Admiral Jouett at Colon, of which the following is a copy: "My attempts at mediation, supported by Commissioners Justo Arosemina and Daniel Hemander, resulted in a treaty of peace, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties. This was not approved by the revolutionary orders. Matters remain as previously reported. The Government forces are now marching on Barranquilla."

REGARDING APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the general appraisers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore instructing them with a view of securing conformity in the appraisements and classifications of imported merchandise, to require the appraisers to daily forward their samples of all textile and other goods of which samples can be taken, which have been examined by them, beginning on the 1st of July, each with a label attached, showing the place of manufacture and exportation, name of manufacturer if obtainable, shipper, importer, vessel, date and number of invoice; invoice value, entered value, appraised value, discounts, charges classifications, width of goods and rate of duty, with such other particulars as may be deemed useful in relation to the subject. When a sufficient number of samples is collected it is contemplated that there shall be a meeting of the board of general appraisers with other officers, to be designated for the purpose, comparing the values and classifications at the several ports and correcting any irregularities that may be found.

The President has amended rule XIX, of the Civil Service Commission so as to include deputy naval officers and deputy surveyors of customs in the class of officers exempt from examination.

It is understood that ex-Congressman George A. Jenks of Pennsylvania, who was tendered the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior Department and has had the matter under consideration for several days, has decided to accept the office.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

Rapid Increase of the Dreaded and Fatal Disease.

MADRID, June 17.—Yesterday in Castellon de la Plana, there were 58 new cases of cholera and 28 deaths. In the city of Valencia 7 new cases and deaths were reported, while in the Province of Valencia there were a total of 146 new cases and 88 deaths. In the city of Murcia there were 98 new cases and 4 deaths. In the Province of Murcia the new cases aggregated 171, and the deaths 74. In Aranjuez, a town of New-Castles, 17 miles south-west from Madrid, there was one case of cholera yesterday. In Madrid there were 4 fresh cases of cholera yesterday afternoon. There were also two deaths from cholera. Between the 28th of May and the 15th of June, there were 75 cases of cholera here, and during the same period there were 45 deaths. In the city of Valencia during the past 12 hours, there were 4 new cases of cholera and 3 deaths.

Senor Romiere y Robeldo, Minister of the Interior, declared in the Cortes last evening that "suspicious cases" in Madrid were beyond doubt cholera, and of the Asiatic type.

This Gun Was Loaded.

DENVER, Colorado, June 17.—A Pueblo special says: At 3:40 p. m. a large powder magazine belonging to the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, half a mile south of the Bessemer Steel Works, in the suburb of this city, blew up. It contained 37,000 pounds of black powder, and a quantity of dynamite. The explosion was caused by John Weaver, an employe of the steel works, shooting at a mark on the door of the magazine with a Winchester rifle. Weaver was instantly killed, and a companion, Charles Nelson, was fatally injured. The buildings within a radius of two miles were more or less injured.

Patriotic Sons.

DENVER, Colorado, June 17.—To-day's session of the National Camp of the Patriotic Sons of America was devoted to the reception of reports from the various National Committees, all of which showed a gratifying increase in the growth and strength of the Order, which is in a most flourishing financial condition.

Relief Suppiled.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.: June 17.—The affairs at Plymouth are slowly improving. The relief committee's report for the past week shows the total number of seriously sick is 306; destitute families 220; deaths 1; recovered 111. This is a decidedly better showing than was made for the week previous. The committee state that is in need of no more money.

THE BRITISH SITUATION.

The Conservatives Not Altogether in Full Harmony.

CABINET MAKING

Randolph Churchill Carries the Day In His Intrigues Over The Ministry.

LONDON, June 17.—At the conference of Conservatives yesterday, it is said Lord Randolph Churchill made it a condition of his acceptance of office that Sir Stafford Northcote should not be made the leader of the Conservatives in the Commons. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will have a position in the Cabinet. The conference of the Conservative leaders to-day lasted an hour. It is said that all obstacles to the formation of the Cabinet have been surmounted.

At the conclusion of the conference Lord Randolph Churchill remained in private conference with the Marquis of Salisbury.

Another conference of Conservatives was held at noon to-day in the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. The purpose of this conference is to endeavor to settle upon the persons to fill the several offices, so that a complete Cabinet may be presented to Parliament on Friday. Lord Randolph Churchill attended the council.

The Marquis of Salisbury at 3 o'clock this afternoon departed for Windsor Castle to present to the Queen the Ministers he has chosen for the new Cabinet.

The Queen arrived this moning at Windsor from Balmoral.

NOT VERY PEACEFUL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an editorial believed to be inspired by Lessar of the Russian boundary commission. It says that unless Salisbury wishes to deepen the conviction of Russia that his Ministry is a menace of war, he will council the appointment of Churchill as Secretary of State for India. "Russia," continues the article, "already regards the Salisbury Cabinet with such suspicion that any sudden hitch may cause such a rupture of negotiations now in progress as will result in war."

CHURCHILL'S VICTORY.

LONDON, June 18.—4 a. m.—The *Times* editorial says: The new Cabinet is a compromise between rebuilding the Disraeli Minist