

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER BUTTE, JUNE 20, 1885.

NOT AN AGENT FOR THE MINER

Chance L. Harris is traveling over the Territory, representing himself as an agent and correspondent for THE MINER. Notice is hereby given that Harris has no connection with this office...

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Our traveling agent, W. P. Schussler, will to-morrow leave for Melrose, Glendale, Dillon, Beaver Canyon, Eagle Rock and intermediate points. He goes in the interest of THE MINER and is authorized to make contracts, to receive subscriptions and other business...

It was spirits that killed Gladstone.

The clouds have not yet rolled by, it appears.

MONTANA should be represented at London in 1886.

ENGLAND has no confidence in Salisbury. Such a ministry cannot live.

WILL MR. LOWELL take out naturalization papers on his return home from England?

In New York they are having a fight as between straw hats and ulsters. A heavy overcoat is quite comfortable out here.

BLAINE is becoming jealous of Logan, since the latter shows a disposition to place himself at the head of the Republican ticket in 1888.

An Iowa editress made the President blush. Well, the Republican press will be pleased to know that something could make the President blush.

JUDGE FORAKER, the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, sniffs defeat from afar. He says he is used to it and will not mind it as a new man would.

The smallpox is epidemic in Montreal, and all the banks are posting notices to that effect. It is hoped to stop the epidemic in that direction by this means.

It will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000 to have Montana properly represented at the London Exposition. It will be the cheapest advertising the Territory has ever had.

CHICAGO complains that since 1855 the United States Marshals have not been given to that city. The position always goes to the rural regions, as it has again under Mr. Cleveland.

ALEXIS G. THURMAN, the grand old Roman, is spoken of in the Ohio gubernatorial nomination against Judge Foraker. Gov. Foraker, it is understood, declines a nomination, because of his breaking health.

The West Shore, publisher of Portland, will in July begin the illustration of Montana, and will publish many fine engravings of Butte and its mines and smelters. The West Shore deserves well of the people of Montana.

The short hand report of the speech by Mr. Litchman, published in yesterday's MINER, was the first effort of the sort ever attempted in Montana. The report was made by Messrs. Webster and Lippincott, who did excellent work upon it.

MARSHAL KELLY can afford to laugh at the one or two papers which throw their venom at him, considering the friendly and laudatory tone of the rest of the press of the Territory. The MINER has published a sufficient number of extracts to show that the President could hardly have made a more popular selection than that of Mr. Kelly.

This cholera is spreading very rapidly in all sections of Spain, each day adding scores to both the number of cases and the deaths. It is traveling all over the country, and a general exodus from Madrid is the result. Fully twelve thousand people have already taken their departure from the city, and the number of departures is daily increasing.

This one famous Basick mine at Silver Cliff, Colorado, has passed into the hands of a receiver. It is believed that the Basick is a very valuable property yet, but that it has for years been systematically mismanaged for the purpose of "freezing" out certain of the holders of the stock. These holders have steadily declined to be frozen out, and are now in a fair way of getting control of the property. In that event they will very soon learn whether or not the property has any real value.

The Livingston Enterprise has the following in reference to the appointment of Mr. Kelly, as Marshal: "The appointment of Robert S. Kelly of Deer Lodge to be United States Marshal of Montana, by Alex. C. Botkin removed, will give the people satisfaction. The mention of his name three months ago provoked nothing but kind comments. He is one of the oldest residents of the Territory, an able and a sound Democrat but popular with men of all shades of political feeling. He was Delegate Toole's choice for the position."

The Rocky Mountain Husbandman doubts the practicability of the change of the holding of the Territorial fair from September to August. It claims that the change has been made in the manner in which the fair is held, and that the interest in the fair is lessening. To the mining interest the date will be satisfactory and to the fine stock breeders any date would be acceptable. The wool men and cattle men will be very busy at that time, however, the former in haying and the latter in rounding up and selecting their stock for the coming year. It is also too early for the exhibition of their field crops, which do not ripen until September. The objections urged by the Husbandman seem to be of a substantial character. The agricultural interests should not be ignored by the association and they cannot be ignored and the permanent success of the fair be attained.

The Denver Tribune-Republican truly says that a mining camp. Sometimes the best way to know the value of a mine is to see it in operation. The manner in which the work is done is a good test of its desirability. When capitalists corral the best properties in a mining district and then either refrain from working them, or else through company wrangling and stubbornness pile up debts which they can but not liquidate, they become a curse instead of a blessing. The demands of such investors have led up to the mining community for years, while they have spent vast sums in litigation. Such multi-vastness has proved more than enough to have brought off all litigants at an early day, and besides have opened their property in systematic and extensive manner. No mining country ever escaped the ban.

The land department at Washington has ordered that legal proceedings be instituted to assist the New Mexico land grant. The grant is now owned by a Dutch syndicate, which purchased of an English company, which derived its title from Ex-Senator Chaffee and other Americans. It comprises nearly 2,000,000 acres, and Commissioner Sparks alleges that the original Spanish grant covers only about 100,000 acres and all the balance is a great rape of the public domain. This turn in the affairs of this great land deal is not wholly unexpected. Efforts have been made in this direction for some years. The litigation over the ownership of this gigantic tract of land has resulted in a seemingly interminable suit. The courts have been full of it. The government issued a patent for the grant, after the lapse of many years, in 1879, and for several months back have had under consideration a demand to revoke that patent, the claim being that it was originally obtained through fraud. The Dutch syndicate, which has been employed as an agent of the Government in the case, has just returned from a six weeks' absence in New Mexico, where he has been taking depositions concerning the alleged fraudulent transaction. He says that the original grant only contained 97,000 acres, and that the grant actually made that through fraudulent surveys, the boundaries were so extended that the tract of land now covers 1,750,000 acres. The largest portion of this tract lies within New Mexico, but many thousands acres of it are in Colorado, covering valuable coal and mining lands. Maxwell, the English syndicate, was formed by J. H. Chaffee, sold the grant to a company. Since then it has changed hands repeatedly, and now, it is understood, a company of Hollanders are the owners of the grant. They paid millions of dollars for it, and should the Government revoke the patent, the Dutch capitalists will lose heavily. That the whole business was a grand steal there is no doubt. It should be set aside and all the lands made a part of the public domain. The new Surveyor-General of New Mexico, Mr. Julian, will give valuable assistance in this matter.

The Livingston Enterprise in calling attention to the appointment of Robert M. T. Hunter to the position of Revenue Collector at Rappahannock, Va., a position worth less than \$1,000 a year, says it is giving the newspapers a chance to moralize. For twelve years before the accession of the Southern States, Hunter was one of the leading members of the United States Senate. At the Democratic convention in 1860 he was only second to Stephen A. Douglas in the balloting for a Presidential nominee. He was the first choice of the leading men of the South for President of the Confederacy, but Hunter was one of the leading members of the State of the Confederacy, but failing to agree with Jeff Davis, resigned to enter the Confederate States. Throughout the eventful period that closed at Appomattox, Hunter was one of the strong pillars of the lost cause and through it all maintained a high character for integrity and devotion to the principles in which he was bred. The Enterprise says his career has a local as well as a national interest from the fact that he is a first cousin to Dr. Andrew Jackson Hunter of Hunter's Hot Springs in Gallatin county.

The arrest of Maxwell for the murder of Peller in St. Louis last April, furnishes an example of the old saw that a good criminal is a poor coverer of his tracks. Among the witnesses for Maxwell were two members of the United States Senate, one of which stamped with the initials of his victim, and his explanation of their presence among his baggage was that he had obtained them through a man named Robinson in San Francisco. It does seem very surprising that a man who had planned the escape of a murderer, robbery and fraud, with such exactness and coolness as had Maxwell, should retain these tell-tale cuffs and handcuffs in his possession.

Hines, the defaulting postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, has been arrested in British Columbia, and \$10,500 of Uncle Sam's fraudulent obligations were found in his possession. He had better remain in jail until he can pay the money. He is a member of the United States Senate, and his name is a disgrace to the name of the United States. He is a member of the United States Senate, and his name is a disgrace to the name of the United States. He is a member of the United States Senate, and his name is a disgrace to the name of the United States.

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The lessons taught by the divorce courts are numerous and instructive. They show that there is a general and greatly needed demand for the improvement of the laws regulating marriages. It should be made a penal offense for a clergyman or justice of the peace to solemnize any marriage without satisfactory evidence that both parties have attained their majority, or have the consent of parent or guardian.

QUAY is making a gallant fight for the nomination of State Treasurer in Pennsylvania. There is no doubt but that he will be nominated. The Democrats should not find it objectionable to defeat him. He is the most objectionable man in the State. He is the most objectionable man in the State. He is the most objectionable man in the State.

The Helena papers are considerably exercised over the bogus telegram sent thence in reference to the alleged crookedness of Assayer Harrison. It is quite evident that the papers cannot settle the question, and the truth will only be developed in the courts. That's the proper place to determine the responsibility; newspaper discussion can settle nothing.

Every sympathetic heart in the land will rejoice in the prospect of a new lease of life for brave old General Grant. On Mount McGregor, with the health-giving breezes fanning his worn cheek, he will drink in vitality at every breath. He has borne his sufferings like a son of a Spartan mother. His mind and peace and rest attend the McGregor's gathering.

The French man-of-war "Isere" is now anchored in New York harbor, having on board Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." No time should be lost in completing the voyage, for this is the greatest piece of statuary in the world, and the largest monument ever erected to a man's generosity and ardor in the cause of freedom.

EDWIGE FELD, the great humorist, now connected with the Chicago News, has fallen heir to \$75,000, through an aunt in Missouri. It is understood that Mr. Field will now take up his residence in New York and devote himself to regular literary work. All who know him and the profession generally will rejoice in his wind-fall.

The orthodox physicians and surgeons of Montana are considering the propriety of organizing a Territorial Association. It should be done. The "quacks," with the other rascals, must go.

The silver men will have to show more energy than they have displayed up to this time in the gold bugs and bankers of the East will get away with them easily enough in the next Congress.

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FRED WARDE, the tragedian, is a social creature. He has a strong inclination to good-fellowship and is never so happy as when surrounded by a party of boon companions, exchanging anecdotes and parrying thrusts. He also likes a practical joke of a harmless sort, occasionally, but the tables are sometimes turned on him and he is the victim of a practical joke. He is a Dutch syndicate, which purchased of an English company, which derived its title from Ex-Senator Chaffee and other Americans. It comprises nearly 2,000,000 acres, and Commissioner Sparks alleges that the original Spanish grant covers only about 100,000 acres and all the balance is a great rape of the public domain. This turn in the affairs of this great land deal is not wholly unexpected. Efforts have been made in this direction for some years. The litigation over the ownership of this gigantic tract of land has resulted in a seemingly interminable suit. The courts have been full of it. The government issued a patent for the grant, after the lapse of many years, in 1879, and for several months back have had under consideration a demand to revoke that patent, the claim being that it was originally obtained through fraud. The Dutch syndicate, which has been employed as an agent of the Government in the case, has just returned from a six weeks' absence in New Mexico, where he has been taking depositions concerning the alleged fraudulent transaction. He says that the original grant only contained 97,000 acres, and that the grant actually made that through fraudulent surveys, the boundaries were so extended that the tract of land now covers 1,750,000 acres. The largest portion of this tract lies within New Mexico, but many thousands acres of it are in Colorado, covering valuable coal and mining lands. Maxwell, the English syndicate, was formed by J. H. Chaffee, sold the grant to a company. Since then it has changed hands repeatedly, and now, it is understood, a company of Hollanders are the owners of the grant. They paid millions of dollars for it, and should the Government revoke the patent, the Dutch capitalists will lose heavily. That the whole business was a grand steal there is no doubt. It should be set aside and all the lands made a part of the public domain. The new Surveyor-General of New Mexico, Mr. Julian, will give valuable assistance in this matter.

It is the discovery in the domain of dynamical engineering that every man may run his own conveyance at railroad speed, light his own house by electricity, and transmit to his descendants the very nature and characteristics of his voice. By a recent invention every man may become his own telegraph, and send his own telegrams by electric and telephone system, as perfected by J. H. Linville, civil engineer, was recently tested in Philadelphia. The instrument resembles the key-board of a typewriter and is similarly operated. The design is to copy the message before the sender and simultaneously with its delivery at the receiver, thus enabling the instant detection of any error. The mechanism for keeping the two instruments in perfect accord, whatever their distance apart, is very simple, and the test was very successful. The telegraphers will look with dismay upon an instrument of such simplicity. It means trouble for all that vast "brotherhood of sounders."

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BEFORD ON SHERMAN.

Senator Sherman has reached Montana, but made only a brief stop at Helena. What he has seen of our mines and of this western country will lead him to consider the cause of silver in a more favorable and a more practical light. Speaking of California, where he has spent some time on a market-price basis, Colorado's brilliant but eccentric ex-Congressman, James B. Befford, "the red-headed rooster of the Rockies," has the following to say: "Senator Sherman of Ohio has concluded to visit the West, especially leaving California, where he is delighting the people of that gold-bug State with speeches on the subject of silver to be coined at its market value. It would be a delightful coinage for a people to enjoy, with a constantly fluctuating market. Who is to determine this market price; is it to be determined by the market, or is it to be determined by the money and makes it a legal tender at a fixed sum, or is it to be determined by those who may chaffer and quarrel about it? This distinguished Senator has had a peculiar Congressional history; he entered into Congress a poor man, and regarded as a sort of a 'black-bird' by the members of his genus, however, has always run on to finance, as is proved by the facts that notwithstanding the costliness of Washington living he has accumulated a fortune of over a million dollars on a salary of five thousand dollars a year. In honor to his great financial services to the country, and as a reward for the millions of dollars of the Government funds in the First National Bank of New York city, while Secretary of the Treasury, he has received the name of 'Fort Sherman.' There are some very unpleasant and unhappy memories connected with his Chairmanship of the Finance Committee in 1868, that according to the statements existing in 1868 that there was a difference in the price of greenbacks and their par value of about thirty cents on the dollar, and the principal of the bonds outstanding on the part of the Government was payable in greenbacks. During or about this time the Bank of Amsterdam had bought these bonds at about seventy cents on the dollar and decided to enhance their value by making them payable, not in our National currency, which was greenbacks, but in coin, because neither gold nor silver was in circulation, and determined to pay them in gold. The members of the Finance Committee of Congress, whose names I presently withhold, but will furnish when my statements are questioned by any respectable person—the proposition to these members of Congress was made by the Bank of Amsterdam, that if they would make these bonds payable in gold, they would be paid in gold. The members of the Finance Committee, however, refused to do so, and the Bank of Amsterdam, who had bought these bonds at about seventy cents on the dollar, and decided to enhance their value by making them payable, not in our National currency, which was greenbacks, but in coin, because neither gold nor silver was in circulation, and determined to pay them in gold. 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