THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, JUNE 20, 1885.

ELOQUENT ELKINS.

Harmonizing the Interests of Employer and Employe.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

An Address Delivered By Hon. S. B. Elkins Before the Alumni at Columbia, Mo.

The material progress made during the nineteenth century, especially in the last fifty years, surpasses that of all other periods of history. In Europe and the United States wealth has increased since 1850 three times faster than population. Machinery has multiplied until its productive power in the United States and England alone is equal to the power of a thousand million men. Huxley says the 7,500,000 workers in England can produce as much in six months as would have required, one hundred years ago, the entire working force of the world one year to equal. In the United States wealth has increased from 1850 to 1884 forty-three thousand two hundred and forty million dollars. According to Mulhall, since 1830 Great Britain has almost trebled her wealth; France has quadrupled hers, the United States has multiplied in wealth six fold, and at present we are growing nearly four millions richer at sunset than sunrise each day. The accumulations of Europe and the United States make up daily $11,000,000, and the increase in population is 11,000 daily. It is estimated that it requires less than one-half of the manual labor that was required in 1865 to produce an equal amount of subsistence. The domain of nature has been invaded by science, and her secret forces made subservient to the will of man, until they stand ready to serve him as "courtiers surround a monarch." During this period great progress has been made in political and intellectual development. The schools, colleges, asylums, hospitals, churches and benevolent institutions found everywhere are the monuments of increasing charity and philanthrophy. The nineteenth century will be set down in the world's history as the century of material progress. May we not believe that it will furnish the foundation for a moral progress, not less wonderful in the twentieth century, in the shadow of whose portals we now stand, in which the moral forces will grow and be strengthed, and man will be made gentler, wiser and purer, so that in the stately procession of centuries the twentieth will take its place as the century of moral progress. The signs point in this direction and encourage this belief.

In this great march of progress, the United States takes the lead. In this rich world this nation stands the richest. The valuation of property in 1884 was 51,670 millions in round numbers, that of Great Britain, mother and rival, being more than 6,000 less. Gladstone, in his article on "Kin Beyond the Sea," declared "that the census of 1880 would exhibit the American Republic as certainly the wealthiest of all nations," and he did not err. Bismarck, in a speech made in the Reischtag, May 14, 1882, used this language:

"The success of the United States in national development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterwards found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid most of the debts, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt."

THE EVILS THAT HAVE GROWN ALONGSIDE OF GROWTH AND WEALTH.

The great increase in population, large immigration from Europe, amounting in four years to over 2,400,000 people, overcrowding of cities, increase in manufacturing establishments, rapid absorption of public lands, consolidated wealth, importation of contract labor and other causes are reproducing in New Ensland and in some of the Middle and Western States many of the economic and social conditions of Europe. In the midst of great wealth, with powers of production unsurpassed, with material success unparalleled, there is, nevertheless, depression in trade and commerce. In this land of plenty there is in places the beginning of want; 350,000 workers are without employment, upon whose labor more than a million of women and children depend for food, shelter and clothing. How many are working on half-time, fighting hunger, and in this way supporting their own existence and the existence of those depending upon them, cannot be estimated. This great army of laborers stands and waits in vain for the opportunity to earn by honest toil the necessaries of life. Many who have employment are forced, by competition, to accept a rate of wages that yields a bare subsistence. The gap that divides the rich and the poor grows wider and deeper daily, with unmistakable signs in the larger towns of a tendency to classes. In the cities workers are forced into packed and crowded tenement houses, where foul air breeds disease and certain death. The tenement population of New York city, amounting to 500,000, live in 20,000 houses. Here is a population nearly as large as that of Chicago, and larger than that of St. Louis, Boston or Cincinnati. In the Tenth ward there are about 1,000 tenement houses,. In 200 of them from fifteen to twenty families live in each. In the Eleventh ward the population is 68,799—29,045 native and 29,754 foreign born—the most thickly populated district in the world. It has nineteen churches and missions, one for every 3,000 of population, and 346 drinking houses, or one for every 200 of population. The tendency of population in the United States is to large centers. One hundred years ago one-thirtieth of the population was in towns; now more than one-fifth is in towns and cities.

These evils have grown with our growth. They are largely the outcome, here as in Europe, of the existing industrial system. They call for no sudden outburst of condemnation or indignation against wealth, capital or corporations. It would be folly to condemn as a whole a system, which, with all its faults, has merits, and which has brought us thus far on our onward march. But in a century the United States will have a population of 200 millions. It behooves us, therefore, to seriously consider whether we should take the risk of going on under a system that permits such evils as now exist and encourages industrial war between employer and employed, which in other nations has gathered more victims through want than all other wars that have cursed the world. Whenever the people have not had sufficient food, shelter and clothing, death has reaped a rich harvest.

NO NECESSARY ANTAGONISM BETWEEN WEALTH AND LABOR.

Political economy not only fails to give us aid in the solution of this question, but has failed thus far to disclose to us the law governing periods of prosperity and depression in the commercial world. In the presence of this ebb and tide, action and reaction, constantly occurring under some subtle influence, which alike builds up and sweeps away fortunes, which brings prosperity and then ruin to whole peoples and countries, which man cannot foresee or provide against, political economy stands silent. In treating the industrial problem, it has heretofore brought to bear only the stiff laws of trade, omitting any consideration of its ethical features. As a science it is not built on a basis broad enough; it does not consider the moral forces at work in the world, and their effect on trade and labor. While it has taught good things, it has left the great problems untouched.

The ordinary remedies, such as forcible division of property, nationalization of land, socialism and communism as generally understood, furnish no relief for existing evils. If all property were equally divided among the people, and there was no change in the industrial system, those that have the most now would probably get a still larger share soon after the division. The right to property legally acquired, under the existing system, should not be disturbed. The question is to secure better distribution in the future. The time for labor to get its fair share is not after wealth has been created and distributed, but at the time of its creation. There is not and

and personal sacrifice. Labor stands for quite as much, and is equally deserving. They are the greatest forces in civilization, without which it would perish. Both alike require and should have in an equal degree all the aid, encouragement and protection that the law or individuals can afford them. If capital is in distress, labor is in trouble; if it leaves a country, labor also disappears. Injury to capital through individual or State action is hurtful to labor. Labor can never gain any advantage from the oppression of capital.

POSSIBILITIES OR CORPORATE CO-OPERATION.

A large part of the work done in the world is by corporations. They constitute a great force in production, and will increase, because man derives advantages and benefits from them which could not be had otherwise. Incorporation is but a form of co-operation under the law. The evils that have grown out of corporations proceed from the abuse of their powers and privileges. The State has often been too lax in imposing conditions upon their creation. In some cases they have been made perpetual; in others the franchises have not been properly guarded.

Heretofore corporations have been organized mainly as the instruments of capital. Hereafter as education becomes general, may not labor made a like use of corporations? May not the wage-receivers combine in their own interests, and become incorporated under the law for peaceful and legal action, to do their work in a way that will bring them the largest return. This has not been done simply because of the want of education and intelligence. Wage-receivers have made progress through combination and bettered their condition, but never when they have resorted to violence or attempted coercion of their fellows, which is another form of slavery. Experience has proved that strikes and lockouts, which lead to violence and destruction of property, afford no satisfactory relief. Workers cannot afford to resist the law. By obeying the law, by defending their own interests with knowledge and foresight, and by wisdom and prudence in their conduct, they create a public opinion which in the end brings justice. It may be difficult to define the merits of the recent railroad strikes in this State. This much may be said, however, that the orderly conduct of the men, their sobriety, their care to prevent violence, and their judicious measures to protect property, commanded respect even from those who did not think their claims altogether reasonable.

Before any of the remedies offered for the solution of the industrial problem can avail man and society must be made ripe though, preparation, the preparation that comes from knowledge, wisdom, discipline and restraint, and the active work of the moral forces. The atoms composing the organism of society must be worked upon. Man individually must be made better and wiser, and selfishness conquered. Society grows only by slow degrees. We are in the infancy of the world. It is vain to hope for perfection at once—it is not to be expected. Something must be left for those who come after us. All this generation can hope to do is to begin the work at once, and if it takes one step in the right direction it will do well. As we advance, proper remedies will appear, and those now forced on public attention in such abundance and with so much confidence may prove useless.

There is much for the capitalist to learn and do. He must learn that, as a matter of policy, it is safer and better to be just; that by agreeing to divide profits with the worker upon some plan, he will make more in the long run, and that competition, supply and demand are not the only laws that should govern the industrial world. He must learn that wealth is only a trust, and out of the abundance given to him he can afford to spare a portion of it in deeds of charity, and philanthrophy, and in helping the deserving poor and unfortunate. There is also much for the worker to learn. He must know that the way to aid himself is not through violence and coercion, but through obedience to law; that he can by proper effort do more to elevate himself and better his condition than can be done for him; that thrift, frugality and economy are needed; that waste and intemperance are his worst enemies. The use of alcoholic drinks cost annually in the Uniued States more than nine hundred millions of dollars, a sum that exceeds the combined annual earnings of the railroads in the United States.

METHODS OF HARMONIZING LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The methods which now seem to promise the best results in solving the industrial problem after knowledge becomes more general and society better prepared for their adoption, are—

1. Arbitration and conciliation.
2. Co-operation, and
3. Profit sharing.

Arbitration, as a method of settling differences between nations and individuals, has already made great triumphs and secured the best results. In France and England arbitration and conciliation have made gratifying progress in adjusting differences between capitalist and laborer. The State of Pennsylvania has passed a law providing regulations to govern arbitration of disputes between employer and employed. It has already prevented some strikes and violence, and promises in the future to do well. When employer and employed can lay down their irritations and grievances sufficiently to meet as equals, and discuss frankly and candidly the disputed issues before a board of arbitration selected by both parties, it is a great step gained. The best fruits of arbitration and conciliation will only be gathered after education and intelligence become more general. It has been hindered by the want of these, and in the future, as progress in both is made, it is not too much to hope that arbitration and conciliation will be the means adopted, alike by nations and by individuals to adjust all differences. If war could be abolished, Europe would save seven hundred and fifty millions annually, the cost of maintaining her armies, and would restore to industrial pursuits 3,000,000 of men.

Productive co-operation has made the greatest progress in France; co-operative credit aud banking in Germany, and distributive co-operation in England. The British official report shows that, in 1883, there were 1,328 industrial co-operative societies, with 691,961 members, and over $45,000,000 working capital, whose sales exceed $140,000,000, and whose profits averaged 28 per cent, the average of Scotch companies even reaching 55 per cent. In this country, as in all the countries named, co-operation has been retarded by lack of intelligence on the part of laborers. Men without education have been unable to combine, or have lacked the ability, training and dicipline to manage large or even moderate business enterprises. Educate the worker, furnish him the opportunities for training and discipline, and co-operation will be a success.

Incorporated co-operation has been suggested as one means of uniting the interests of laborer and capitalist, with the provision that the shares may be paid for in money and in labor, There are many excellent features in this plan.

Profit sharing, based upon industrial copartnership, seems to furnish the best means of uniting the interests of employer and employed in agriculture, manufacturing and other large business enterprises. Profit sharing is not new in this or other countries; it has been adopted in agricultural industry in portions of some of the Southern and Western States, and is growing in favor. The two forces employed in transacting business and producing wealth, are labor and capital. The question is to unite these forces in a way that the interests of those controlling them shall be the same, and not hostile, as now. Constant war between employer and employed has brought great loss to both. Such war can be and ought to be superseded by their becoming partners, so that both shall have an interest in the business in hand. The interest need not be equal at first. As a basis, the capitalist should have for the use of his capital a percentage of the amount he contributes, and as against this, the laborer fair wages. Then, after paying all expenses, the profits should be divided between the capitalist on one side, and the body of laborers, according to their earnings, on the other. In addition, each worker should have the right, by leaving with the working capital of the concern, such part of his earnings or shares as he may choose, to become a partner in the ownership.

But, it is said, this is all theory, all sentiment; the capitalist has not in the past been found ready for any such arrangement, and will not in the future agree to it. This is a natural objection, and there are others, all difficult to meet, else the great question would not give society such concern.

There is, however, this answer: Already some capitalists in various civilized countries, partly as a matter of self-interest, and partly to do good to their fellowmen, have entered into just such co-partnerships with satisfactory results. Moreover, the past and present are growing unlike. Conditions are constantly changing. New elements are entering into the question. One is, that the worker is to be armed with knowledge, which is power, and particularly the power of intelligent combination. Just

one that will conquer the world and supersede all others, the one that has proved the best for man, and that has lifted him up to higher planes than any other, is that built upon and shaped by the teachings of Christ. The best thoughts of all the best thinkers and writers upon the industrial problem have found nothing equal to the words, "love thy neighbor as thyself," "do unto others as you would have them do unto you." All correct philosophy, all sound teaching and reasoning, conduct us unerringly to these simple truths, which combine in themselves every essential principle necessary to the solution of the industrial problem. A solution based upon these would abide, because it would be founded on simple justice between man and man.

Not on swords and spears
Is the reliance of the coming years;
Not by th cannon's throat shall truth proclaim
Her mighty mission—not w th b ood and flame
Inscribe her lessons in the book of time;
Her strongest weapons shall be words sublime;
Her armies, thoughts; her banners, printed sheets;
Her captains, voices crying in the streets,
The earth is good, and bountiful and fair;
Her choicest desirings are the destined share
Of all her children, who in love combine
Wisely to labor.

THE BULL THAT STOOD ON THE NEW-MOWN GRASS.

The bull stood on the new mown grass,
Whence all but him had slid;
One man alone had tried to pass,
But that was all he did.

Yes beautiful and calm he stood,
As born to rule the plot;
A creature of reflective mood—
how me a bull that's not.

The man stood at the meadow gate,
And watched the bull chew,
Pausing awhile to calculate
His chance of getting through.

"Hi! keeper, hi! at last he cried,
"Conduct your bull from hence."
But nothing save the wind replied,
That whistled through he f nce.

The moments sped, he would not go
Without his keeper's word.
That keeper drink had gone to stow,
And neither saw nor heard.

The man grew mad. "I will not wa k:
I cannot stay." he cried.
So with a bound he leaped the gate
And reached the other side.

Then came a shock, a crunching sound,
The man! oh! where was he?
Ask of the garments strewn around,
And bring the pants to me.

Oh, coat and vest and that one pair
Of pants had suffered hurt;
But the blackest thing that perished there
Was the man's unde shirt.

MEN OF MARK

Senator Hawley will sail for Europe on June 24th.

Historian George Bancroft is a grand old equestrian.

Secretary Lamar is again able to enjoy long walks.

General Crook, the Indian fighter, wears his hair short.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon prefers potatoes to porterhouse steak.

The Sultan of Turkey is a piano-pounder, but not much of a musician.

Judge Daly delights in writing magazine articles. He does it well, too.

Henry Irving is in as much demand among dinner-givers in London as he was America.

Colonel Tom P. Ochiltree's middle name is Pantagruel, but he pants for anything save gruel.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, is apparently a welcome visitor at the White House. He is said to have ambition to be a consul.

Senator Payne of Ohio is much depressed in spirits over the recent death of his son, but his friends deny that his health is broken, as reported.

Orion Clemens, a brother of "Mark Twain" finds as much in farming out in Iowa as his funny hrother does in cultivating harrowing jokes.

Secretary Bayard is lecturing in the West on "Individuality." He has already ascertained that there is a great deal of it in the present Administration.

Perry Davis, the originator of the famous medicine known as the "Pain Killer," has been in the Mercer County (Pennsylvania) alms house for the last fifteen years.

Alphonse Daubet does no literary work now owing to his wretched health. His malady is violent neuralgia, and his only relief is often obtained by injections of morphia.

Ex-United States Senator Edgar Cowan is dying at his home in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, from the effects of cancer, which began in his mouth and has extended to his throat.

President Cleveland announces that he cannot attend commencement exercises at colleges, owing to the loss of time it would entail. Would he be so ungallant as to decline an invitation to visit Vassar College?

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Countess Von Hobenewks isn't a handsome name, but it is the *incog*, under which the Empress of Austria travels.

A young English girl has become a Buddhist, but there is no case on record of a Buddhist becoming a young English girl.

Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, is teaching the young idea how to shoot off it's mouth in Little Rock. She is giving lessons in elocution.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe netted $639 in two lectures delivered recently in New Orleans, and has given the amount to the Southern Art Union.

Miss Cleveland's new book, "George Eliot and Other Studies," will be given to the public in a few days. The demand promises to be greater than the supply.

Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, of Philadelphia, is getting meritorious mention in the London papers for her painting of "Eve" in the Royal Academy exhibition.

Mrs. Burnet is engaged on a child's story for the St. Nicholas Magazine, which will appear next year. It is the only literary work she has undertaken since her illness.

There are twenty-two unmarried sisters in one family in Maryland. The hinges of the front gate have to be replaced every few days, while the gas-bills of their proud papa are something stupendous.

Miss Cleveland isn't in favor of the President's family moving out to the Soldiers' Home for the summer. She says: "If my say goes for anything, and I think it will, we will remain in the White House all summer."

Queen Victoria's favorite topics of conversation are said to be somber and lugubrious things, such as shocking deaths, funerals, etc. A young American lady, who one day during dinner described the sufferings and death of President Garfield, became the favorite for three weeks.

Miss Etta Lewis, of Newark, N. J., desires to see life as a man and enjoy some of the pleasures of the opposite sex. She dressed in her brother's clothes and was successful in her masquerade until she came to the supremacy of manly pleasures and courted another girl, when she was found out and is now under arrest.

LOVE AND LARCENY IN CANADA.

Flight of a Methodist Divine with $8,000 and Another Man's Wife.

MONTREAL, June 11.—Thomas Craig, an Englishman, and an agent who has been in the employment for the past eighteen months of Willis & Co., agents for the Wanzer sewing machines, has decamped with $8,000 of his employers' money and the handsome wife of another man living at Point St. Charles.

When Craig was a local preacher in the Primitive Methodist Church he was held in high esteem by his congregation, which esteem was still more enhanced by the fact that he sold them pianos, organs and sewing machines at ridiculously low prices. It appears that he gave only a portion of the receipts to his employers, pretending that his customers were poor and would pay but small sums at a time.

His employers, who attended his church for some time, had implicit faith in him, as he preached so eloquently, and they even stated publicly in the *Witness*, the only religious daily in the world, that they were glad to be associated with such a man. They suggested, however, that, as he was too full of Christian charity and compassion to compel delinquents to pay up, they would send around their own collector.

Craig, therefore, suddenly left for Boston. All his customers were communicated with and in every case they had Craig's receipt in full.

The John Bull Joke.

The average English joke has its peculiarities. A sort of mellow distance; a kind of chastened reluctance. A coy and timid, yet trusting, though evanescent intangibility, which softly lingers in the troubled air, and lulls the tired senses to a dreary rest, like the subdued murmur of a hoarse jackass about nine miles up the gulch.

He must be a hardened wretch, indeed, who has not felt his bosom heave and the scalding tears steal down his furrowed cheek after he has read an English joke. There can be no hope for the man who has not been touched by the gentle, pleading, yet all-potent sadness embodied in the humorous paragraph of the true Englishman.

One may fritter away his existence in chasing the follies of our day and generation, and have naught to look back upon but a choice assortment of robust regrets; but if he will stop in his mad career to read an English pun, his attention will be called to the solemn thought that life is, after all, but a tearful journey to the tomb.

Death and disaster on every hand may fail to turn the minds of a thoughtless world to serious matters, but when the London funny man grapples with a particularly skittish and evasive joke, with its weeping willow attachment, and hurls it at a giddy and reckless humanity, a prolonged wail of anguish goes up from broken hearts, and a somber pall hangs in the gladsome sky like a pair of soldier pants with only one suspender.

If the lost and undone victim to the great catalogue of damning vice and enervating dissipation will for a moment turn his mind to the solemn consideration of the London *Punch*, and wrestle with it alone, where the prying eyes of the world cannot penetrate, though unused to tears, the fountains of the great deep in his nature will be opened up, and he will see the blackness of intense darkness which surrounds him, and be led to penitence and abject humanity.

The mission of the English humorist is to darken the horizon and shut out the false and treacherous joy of existence—to shut out the beauty of the landscape and scatter a $2 gloom over the glad green earth.

English humor is like a sore toe. It makes you glad when you get over it. It is like small-pox, because if you live through it you are not likely to have it again.

When we pass from earth, and our place is filled by another sad-eyed genius whose pants are too short, and who manifests other signs of greatness, let no storied urn or animated bust be placed above our lowly resting place, but stuff an English conundrum so that it will look as it did in life, and let it stand above our silent dust, to shed its damp and bilious influence through the cemetery, as a monument of desolation and a fountain of unshed tears, and the grave robber will shun our final resting place as he would the melon patch where lurks the spring gun and the alert and irritable bulldog.—*Bill Nye.*

A New Kind of Assets.

"I am a quiet, unostentatious man, and never harm nobody," said the intruder, moistening the palms of his hands and taking a firmer grasp of the ax helve, "but if you don't come down with $17 to soothe my located feelings, there will be trouble here in Austin."

"Was the boy bitten so very badly by my dog?" asked the terrified owner of the animal, who was one of the most timid men in Austin.

"He was bitten just $17 worth," replied the intruder, swinging the weapon around his head.

"Here is your money," replied the owner of the dog. The intruder put the money in his pocket, and was about to leave, when the proprietor of the dog remarked:

"I hope your son was not bitten badly?"

"Why, he ain't my son. I havn't got any son."

"Whose son is he then, and how did you come to demand money of me?"

"He is the son of a friend of mine, who owed me $17, and he didn't have any money. The only available assets he had were those dog bites on his son's body, and he turned them over to me for collection, and I have collected them."

"Well, I declare!"

"And stranger," continued the man with the ax-handle, "if you or any of your family ever get bitten by a dog, and you want the damages collected promptly from the owner of the dog, let me know, and I will do it for you for 25 per cent. net, and furnish my own ax-handle."—*Texas Siftings.*

Queer Advertisements.

The second column of the first page of the London *Times* is known as the "agony column." In it are inserted such sad inquiries as, "information wanted" of some young man who disappeared one, five, or twenty years ago, and has never been heard from since. There, too, are to be found the pathetic notices intended for one pair of eyes only, entreating "S. P." or "T. L. M." to return, "and all will be forgotten." But there are other advertisements which make us laugh more than these can make us weep. Punctuation, or the want of it, is responsible for many of the strange advertisements. Take these, for instance:

WANTED—A woman able and willing to wash iron and milk three cows.

WANTED—By a German girl just landed in a private family a situation with or without children.

WANTED—A comfortable room for a young man four feet by ten.

WANTED—Boy to milk and mow lawns.

A rather singular announcement appeared in one of our city papers:

A large blue gentleman's overcoat lost in the vicinity of the market.

TO RENT—An elegantly furnished room to gentleman already heated.

Among the artistic advertising was one declaring that "Two young women want washing," and another cheerful advertisement says:

"Try our coffins. You will never use any other."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Business Scene.

"Well, sir," he said, rubbing his hands and smiling pleasantly as a young man entered the store, "what can we do for you to-day?"

"You keep a good many things here, don't you?" the young man responded, looking about.

"Oh, yes; we keep most everything in stock. If there is anything you want that you don't see, just ask for it. We can supply you."

"Well, I don't see any money. My boss sent me around with this old bill to collect, so I'll just ask you for the amount."

"Oh, yes; I remember that bill. I'm sorry, but I guess you will have to wait a little for the money."

"All right," replied the young man, sitting down in a chair; "that's what the boss told me."

"What did the boss tell you?"

"He told me to wait for the money."—*New York Sun.*

A Terse Answer.

An enterprising boot-black was displaying his abilities on his own pedal extremities, and had succeeded remarkably well in obtaining a "patent leather" shine on each of his brogans. He had neglected, however, to give

Leading a Calf.

A woman appeared on Michigan avenue in company with a calf. In this instance the calf was a veritable animal, and was being led with a rope. Whether she had taken it from the pound or was on her way to the market she didn't explain. She hadn't time to after she got down as far as Fifth street. The two had the middle of the street and were rather enjoying the promenade, when the calf suddenly concluded that city life was too rich for his blood. He suddenly halted in his tracks and braced his fore feet at a sharp angle. The woman kept on her way for a minute, and when the strain came she lengthened that calf's neck by six inches. It was no go, however. She braced and he braced. She pulled and he pulled. By and by he began to back and gain on her. Her feet slid along for a yard or two, when she sat down and got her foot against the street-car rail. It was now time for spectators to tender their sympathies and advice, and remarks began to come in.

"Hold to him, old woman—you've got the bulge!"

"Shut your eyes and you'll fetch him!"

"Fish on your line—pull him in!"

Along came a grocery wagon, and the hub of a wheel rubbed the calf. He jumped clear off the ground and took a half-circle around the woman, pulling her over on her side. No one offered any assistance, and when a coming car forced her to take a new position she scrambled up and got a neck hold on the calf. He at first broke down and began to bawl, but suddenly took heart and made a run for the sidewalk, dragging her along. The crowd advised her to pinch his ears, throw him down, call for the police. She was silent and grim. She got a firm hold of his neck with both hands and pulled him back into the street in spite of his bucking. To the casual observer, he was a gone calf, but as she stooped to tie her shoe a boy stuck a pin into him and he sailed right over her and brought such a strain to bear on the rope as to fling her down again. It was now a question as to whether she would pull his neck off or he would draw her across the street, but, when the strain had continued for fifteen seconds, the rope broke and the calf went off like a deer. A policeman who had arrived too late to be of assistance thought to offer some consolation, but the woman made a pass at his nose with one of her dirt-besmeared hands and snapped out:

"Shet up! If there'd been a decent man in the hull crowd he'd have twisted that calf's tail for a poor lone widder without any asking!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Polite Stranger and the Architect.

"Ah, good morning," said the polite stranger. "I hope I do not interrupt you, but I would like to call your attention for just a mo——"

"Haven't time to look at you a minute," said the oung architect, snappishly; "this is my busy day. Good morning."

"But I just want you to——"

"Haven't time; havent a dollar; haven't a cent in the office; don't want any book, pencil-holder, knife-sharpener, pen-wiper—don't want nothing—won't buy it if you talked to me for a week. Get out!"

"But," persisted the stranger, pleasantly; "I don't want you to buy it; I don't want to sell it; I——

"Tell you I won't look at it," roared the architect, "and I won't be bothered; I'm carrying all the insurance I can, and want to get rid of that; I don't want to get in on the ground floor with any land company in America. I don't want a chance in the Blackleg Equitable Distribution, and I don't want you around here any longer. Slide off!"

"But you see," said the stranger, smiling, "I only want a moment of your time to show you——"

"Don't want to see it, and I won't see it," shrieked the exasperated architect. "I don't want any perpetual calendar, for I don't expect to live more than a thousand years; don't want any ready interest reckoner, because the other man reckons the interest and I pay it; don't want any patent sleeve-buttons, necktie-fasteners, blotting-pads, letter-books, bill-files, binders, or eyelet-punches. You fly down them stairs or I'll punch your head!"

Then the stranger got mad. "Look here," he said, "I've had enough of your lip. I've got a little capias on you right here that I wanted to show you—Misfit & Wrinkle, fashionable tailors, $119.27—now you come right over to Squire Holdfast's office and look at it or you'll get into grief."

The busy architect said he could spare him about an hour and a half if he had such a useful novelty as that to show him. Why didn't he say so before. And so they went over to look at it.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Commercial Tourist.

A man who lives between a gripsack and Pullman sleeper, who seldom takes more than three successive meals in one county, and who is known to be the most successful commercial traveler in the country, gave some interesting impressions of travel in a recent conversation.

"During the last fifteen years," he said, "I have traveled over 250,000 miles, or ten times around the world. This habit of rapid and incessant motion at all hours and seasons has made me an automaton. The ordinary operation of buying tickets, eating when I can get food, and sleeping in any position, lying, standing, or sitting down, are purely mechanical with me. If I stay off the road any length of time my mind becomes, as it were, side-tracked. I cannot check my conversational baggage through from subject to subject, but lose myself in all sorts of vagaries and delusions. I know this sounds absurd, but in a city where I have been detained on business over a certain length of time I have actually ridden fifty miles into the country and back again, simply to compose my thoughts. Of course I feel the thralldom of such a life, and would like to escape from it, but I shall always remain a wandering Jew, compelled to move on until my penance is ended. The most curious part of it all is (and I have compared this feeling of mine with others of my fellow-travelers) the temptation to stop abrubtly in the most out-of-the-way places."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Didn't Want a Beauty.

"So you are going to get married at last, nigger?" remarked Brown.

"Yes, I have at last concluded to do so. I have found a good woman—not pretty, but intelligent—and I propose turning Benedict."

"Not pretty! Why I thought such an admirer of female beauty as you are would have selected a handsome woman How is that?"

"Well, I remembered the old adage; 'a thing of beauty is jawey forever,' so I thought I had better take my chances with a homely wife."—*Texas Siftings.*

Not Too Good, but Just Good Enough.

A police sergeant in Jersey City was boasting of the honesty that prevailed in his precinct.

"Why," he said, "you might hang your gold watch on a lamp-post in the evening, and find it there still in the morning."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the odinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low est, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y. 11nov83dasw

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S CREAM

BAKING POWDER

The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.

Has been used for years in a million homes.

Its great strength makes it the cheapest.

Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St Louis, Mo.

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

Lost.

One brown horse, branded U. S. on the right shoulder, saddle marked. One chestnut sorrel, two white spots or lines on forehead, with bell on; saddle marked. Horses about 9 or 10 years old. $20 reward for their delivery to

JAS. L. HAMILTON.
6-17-sw-3w Anaconda, Mont.

Order to Show Cause.

In Probate Court in and for the County of Silver Bow, Montana Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Ornstein deceased.

Lena Ornstein, the Administratrix of the estate of Jacob Ornstein, deceased, having filed her petition herein, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Monday, the 29th day of June, 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court room of said Probate Court, at the city of Butte in the County of Silver Bow, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

Dated this 27th day of May, A. D. 1885.

CALEB E. IRVINE,
5-30-sw-1w. Probate Judge.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

March 1st, 1885.

No.	ARRIVE	TIME
3	Montana Exp. from Ogden	10:30 a. m.
1	Passenger from Garrison	6 10 p m.

No.	DEPART	TIME
4	Eastern Exp. for S. E. and W.	5:25 p m.
2	Passenger for Garrison	9:40 a. m.

A freight train, having passenger coach attached, leaves Butte at 6:45 a. m.; arriving at Garrison 11:10 a. m Returning, leaves Garrison 11:50 a. m. and reaches Butte at 5:25 p m.

Passengers for the East via the Union Pacific make close connection with the Oregon Short Line at Pocatello

Sleeping cars run between Butte and Ogden instead of Garrison and Ogden as heretofore.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh asthma and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility and allnervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe will be sent free of charge to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and necessfully using. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Raymond, 164 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y 2-16-wly.

Notice to Co-Owner.

To C. M. Shephard: You are hereby notified that we, your co-owners, have, in accordance with section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, performed labor and made improvements to the amount of $200 for the two years ended December 31, 1884, upon the Little Dorrit quartz mining claim, situated in Little Pine mining district, Silver Bow county, Montana territory, and you are hereby further notified that unless you contribute or cause to be contributed your proportion of said expenditure amounting to ($50) fifty dollars, together with interest and costs, within 180 days from date of this notice, all your right, title, interest and claim in and to the above described quartz lode mining claim will become the property of your co-owners, who have made the required expenditure.

JOSEPH LABOUCHERE.
LOUIS DES RIVIERES.

Soap Gulch, M. T., March 28, 1885. 3-28-sw3m

Notice to Co-Owner.

To C. M. Shephard: You are hereby notified that we, your co-owners, have, in accordance with section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, performed labor and made improvements to the amount of $200, for the two years ended December 31, 1884, upon the Shephard & Labouchere quartz lode mining claim, situated in Little Pine mining district, Silver Bow county, Montana Territory, and you are hereby further notified that unless you contribute or cause to be contributed your proportion of said expenditure amounting to ($50), fifty dollars, together with interest and costs, within 180 days from date of this notice, all your right, title, interest and claim in and to the above described quartz lode mining claim will become the property of your co-owners who have made the required expenditure.

JOSEPH LABOUCHERE.
LOUIS DES RIVIERES.

Soap Gulch, M. T., March 23, 1885. 3-28-sw3m

Alias Summons.

In the Justice's Court, Township and County of Silver Bow and Territory of Montana.

Before F. A. Nichols, Justice of the Peace.

Sarah McGee, Plaintiff,
vs.
R. Thompson, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to R. Thompson, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear at my office in the Township and County of Silver Bow, and Territory of Montana, within ten days after the service upon you of this summons, and answer the account on file in an action to recover of you the sum of Thirty-seven and 90-100 dollars, alleged to be due and owing from you to plaintiff, for board furnished you by plaintiff at you instance and request.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment by default against you for the sum of $37 90 and cost of su t.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, A. D. 1885.

F. A. NICHOLS,
5-15-4w. Justice of the Peace.

For Sale.

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

DR. LIEBIG DISPENSARY,

Cor. Geary and Mason Street.

The COLLEGE INSTITUTE for the cure of all SPECIAL, COMPLICATED, and so-called INCURABLE CHRONIC DISEASES. Dr. Liebig's GERMAN INVIGORATOR is positively guaranteed to cure nervous and physical debility, seminal weaknes, lost manhood, loss of energy, ringing and dissiness in the head, melanchily, hopeless feelings, spermatorrhea, prostatorrhea, all the results of youthful imprudence and excess of mature years. The Doctor, a regular college physician from Europe, will agree to forfeit a thousand dollars for a case the Invigorator will not cure, under special treatment and advice.

The reason so many cannot get cured of weakness and the above diseases is owing to a complication called Prostatorrhea, which requires peculiar treatment.

VARICOCELE, or Wormy Veins of the Scrotum. Often the unsuspected cause of Lost Manhood, Debility, &c.

Dr. Liebig's Invigorator No. 2 is a positive cure for Prostatorrhea. Price of either Invigorator, $2 per bottle; six for $10. Sent to any address on receipt of price, or C. O. D. Responsible persons pay when cured. Strictest secrecy maintained. Patients cured at home. Liebig's Dispensary has an elegant drug store in its building.

Too frequent evacuations of the bladder and ropy sediment in urine are symptoms of secondary seminal weakness and prostatorrhea. Complaints readily yield to the Dr. Liebig treatment.

Ordinary cases.—Any recent case of special or private diseases cured for $10. Remedies sufficient to cure will be promptly sent, with full directions and advice, on receipt of $10. All packages are securely covered from observation.

Invigorator samples free. To prove the wonderful power of the Great German Invigorator a $2 bottle of either number will be sent free of charge. Persons ordering a free Bottle will only have to pay express on delivery. Most powerful electric belts free to patients. Consultation, examination and advice free to patients.

Dr. Liebig's Wonderful Magnetic Healers or Self Magnetizers, the greatest curative invention of the age. Every man or woman can now be their own Magnetic Healer. It can be used without the aid of a professional hand rubber, consequently no big fees to pay. Price, $5.00, complete. Sold only at the Liebig Dispensary. Call or write.

Call on or address DR LIEBIG & CO., 4 Geary st. Private entrance, 405 Mason San Francisco.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y,

Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivaled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic, Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri, and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate. The

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER.

TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, via the famous

ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers carried on Fast Express Trains.

For more detailed information, see Maps and Folders, which may be obtained, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada, or of

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l Manager,
E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l T'k't & Pass'r Ag't,
CHICAGO.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Francis B. Hessel, deceased

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the Administrators of the estate of Francis B. Hessel, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrators, at Geo. F. Marsh's office, on Main street, in Butte City, in the County of Silver Bow.

Dated, April 27th, 1885.

SADIE C. HESSEL,
GEORGE F. MARSH,
Administrators of the estate of Francis B. Hessel, deceased. 4-29-sw-4w

$500 Reward.

The Rochester Stock Growers' Association offers the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found stealing, slaughtering or driving away any cattle, horses or other stock belonging to any member of this association. JOHN WILLHART, President.
CHAS. A. CLAYTON, Secretary. 11 13swly

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

GENERAL TIME TABLE.

Leaving Butte at 10:25 a. m Passengers arriving at the following points as per this Table, via Northern Pacific Railroad.

Leave Butte at 9:10 a. m.	Arrive Helena (Leaving Butte at 9:40 a. m.) 5:30 p. m.	Arrive St. Paul 12:00 Noon.	Arrive Milwaukee 8:40 a. m. Chicago 7:00 a. m. St. Louis 8:10 p. m.	Arrive Montreal 9:00 p. m. Washington 1:55 p. m. Phila 3:45 p. m. New York 6:25 p. m. Boston 9:30 p. m.	Arrive New Orleans 7 a. m
Sunday	Sunday	Wenesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Monday	Monday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Tuesday	Tuesday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Wednesday	Wednesday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
Thursday	Thursday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Friday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Wedne day	Thursday
Saturday	Saturday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

The Northern Pacific is the "Montana Short Line" and the only Dining Car Line to the East. No other line offers quicker time or surer connections. Elegant New Pullman Sleepers and Day Coaches on all through trains. For further information apply to S. G. FULTON, General Agent, Helena M. T. GEO. F. MARSH, Agent, Butte, M. T. CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE BEST ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN

Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago.

The only line to take for Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Dixon, Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East. To the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California it offers superior advantages not possible by any other line.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road between Omaha and Chicago, are its two trains a day of **Day Coaches**, which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its **Palace Sleeping Cars**, which are models of comfort and elegance; its **Parlor Drawing Room Cars**, unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated **Palatial Dining Cars**, the equal of which can not be found elsewhere.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Union Pacific Ry. connect in Union depot with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In Chicago the trains of this line make close connection with those of all Eastern lines.

For Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the East, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the

"NORTH WESTERN"

If you wish the best accomodations. All ticket agents sell tickets via this line.

M. HUGHITT, General Manager
R. S. HAIR, General Passenger Agent
CHICAGO.

Notice to Co-Owner.

To C. M. Shephard You are hereby notified that we, your co-owners, have in accordance with section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, performed labor and made improvements to the amount of $200 for the two years ended December 31, 1884, upon the Victor Hugo quartz lode mining claim, situated in Little Pine mining district, Silver Bow county, Montana Territory, and you are hereby further notified that unless you contribute or cause to be contributed your proportion of said expenditure, amounting to ($50), fifty dollars, together with interest and costs, within 180 days from date of this notice, all your right, title, interest and claim in and to the above described quartz lode mining claim will become the property of your co-owners, who have made the required expenditures. JOSEPH LABOUCHERE
LOUIS DES RIVIERES.

Soap Gulch, M. T., March 28, 1885. 3 27-sw3m

Notice to Co-Owner.

To James M. Ryan and Carl Kleinschmidt: You are hereby notified that I, your co owner, have, in accordance with section 2324, revised Statutes of the United States, performed labor and made improvements to the amount of $200, for the two years ended December 31, 1884, upon the War Eagle quartz lode mining claim, situated in Cataract mining district, Jefferson county, Montana territory, and you are hereby further notified that unless you contribute, or cause to be contributed your proportion of said expenditure, amounting to ($50) fifty dollars together with interest and costs, within 180 days from date of this notice, all your right, title, interest and claim, in and to the above described quartz lode mining claim will become the property of your co-owner, who has made the required expenditure.

PATRICK DOUGHERTY.

Basin, Montana, March 24 1885. 3-28-sw3m

MINING APPLICATION NO. 1522.

U. S. Land Office,
Helena, M. T., May 16, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that Michael McNulty, whose postoffice address is Butte, Silver Bow county, Montana, has this day filed his application for 1080 linear feet of the **Golden King** lode mining claim, situated in Summit Valley mining district, Silver Bow county, M. T., and designated by the official plat and field notes on file in this office as Lot No 4?9, in Township 3 north, Range 8 west, being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner, a granite stone, 24x12x8 inches, marked 1—16.5 for cor. No. 1, with a mound of earth alongside the stone, from which the corner to sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, T. 3 n., R. 8 w., bears n 20° 49' w 1555 ft distant, and running thence n 74° 45' e 1080 ft; thence s 13° 15' e 475.4 ft; thence s 88° 10' w 744 ft; thence n 13° 15' w 3?? ft to the place of beginning, containing an area of 8.64 acres claimed, and 0.35 acres, included in surveys 1145, 1302, and 1544 not claimed.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's office of Silver Bow county, Montana, in book "C" of lodes, page 555.

The adjoining claims are sur. No. 1145 Black Hawk lode, and sur. No. 1302, Black Warrior lode, on the north; sur. No. 616 the None Such lode on the east; sur. No. 1544 the None Such Fraction lode and sur. No. 1310 the Houghton lode on the southeast.

F. ADKINSON, Register.
JOHN GILLIE, Attorney for Claimant. 5 19 60

Notice to Co-Owner.

To Levi Edwards and Thomas Sours, or to their Assigns:

You are hereby notified that we, your co-owners, have, in accordance with section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements upon the Moldoon Quartz Lode Mining Claim situated about 3½ miles southeasterly from the town of Wodville, in the Fourth of July (unorganized) Mining District, Jefferson County, Montana Territory, the sum of $300 00, to wit: $100 00 during each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884. And you are further notified that unless you contribute or cause to be contributed, your respective portions [Levi Edwards $75 00 and Thomas Sours 37.50] of such expenditures, together with interest and cost, within ninety days after the service of this notice by publication, all your right, title, interest and claim in and to said Moldoon Quartz