

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

It seems will do it, Forsaker will be elected. MARSHAL STONES started out well, but oh! how he has weakened.

GENERAL LOGAN has completed his book. The country should prepare to meet the canvassers.

It is said that there is money in running opium and sure-thing dives. Do the police know if there is?

GOVERNMENT officials are not chipping in very lively to the campaign funds this year. They will have to live.

Do not begin the new week with four victory shows and no end of ambitious embryo managers. More coming!

In my present attitude Mr. Farnell holds the key to the situation—the balance of power. Sort of an Irish mungwamp, as it were.

Tax opinion joints are in small operation and daily, too. They might "rank to heaven," but our policemen probably have catfish.

The Helena Independent is somewhat personal when it says that "some fellows are so bad that it does them good to be in religion" and ventures the opinion that "the Devil and Bob. Fiske are two of them."

We are waiting for further figures from the Helena Herald upon the subject of boarding Montana convicts at Bismarck. How many long-term prisoners are now being kept in this Territory at a cost of \$1.50 a day?

The boom for the Congo free state has died a-borning. Mr. Stanley paints a vivid hue to the climate, but the facts are against him. The climate seems to be bad and unhealthy and white people should be slow in going there.

The Government order compelling the suspension of the cutting of timber upon the public domain is almost certain to advance the cost of wood. In view of this fact, an effort should be made to secure a lower freight on coal.

The Helena Independent is responsible for the following: "A man who is traveling through Montana who claims to have himself been treated in connection with the Government Government of New York. We trust sincerely nothing will come of such a suggestion. It would be unwise for the Republicans to make such a nomination. It would be almost indecent. It would be trading for votes on the names and offspring of the great soldier."

The Montana Maverick is a new publication which has made its appearance at Miles City. It is edited and published by Wm. H. Dunne and devoted to the interests of the cattle growers. Mr. Dunne is a gentleman of ability and well posted upon the specialty to which he writes.

Says the Philadelphia News: "Professor Proctor has become so much excited over the discovery of the new star in Andromeda that he has packed up his family and moved East to get nearer heaven." Moved in the wrong direction, didn't he? Should have come up this way and he would have been 6,000 feet nearer heaven than he'll ever get while lingering along the Atlantic coast.

The feeling throughout the city is very general that the Council acted very wisely in adopting the arc electric light for illuminating the streets of the city in preference to gas. The light is much more brilliant, more widely diffused and will be found in every outdoor purpose, public buildings and business houses there is no light equal to the electric—the arc light for outdoor purposes and the incandescent for interior lighting.

The grand jury which meets next week is an intelligent body of men. They fully understand their powers and duties and we believe, exercise the latter with discretion and care, and to the ends of justice and the best interests of the community. They will, undoubtedly, look carefully into the conduct of the affairs of the county, among other matters, inspect the official buildings and compare bills and work performed with the contracts and generally exercise a fatherly sort of interest in the people's affairs.

As a correspondent elsewhere suggests, the Inter-Mountain should have the decency and good sense to appoint a committee to go to the gold and silver mines and to the pulp and paper mills and to the various manufacturing plants and to the various agricultural and stock raising enterprises and to report to the people of Montana the results of their investigation. The Church of Christ and those who labor in the great cause of its extension upon earth should at least escape its venom. The management of the Inter-Mountain do not, usually, do this. In this assessment, the party of the priesthood and the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in particular.

On this page of THE MINER will be found a further consideration of the lien and exemption laws, a subject that is of very great interest to the mechanics and laborers, as they will be by carefully reading Mr. Borie's article. That these laws are so imperfect and so full of loopholes, is a matter of common knowledge. The revision, however, is not the most careful revision that could be made. The Inter-Mountain trusts that sufficient encouragement may be developed in the matter to encourage some one of our law-makers to study the subject thoroughly and prepare bills to meet the exigency. It is a question that will enter into the canvass next year.

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DAMOCLES AND HIS SWORD.

Sparking of the persons recently discharged from the Philadelphia Mint because they suspended the operations of the establishment in order to insist that they should be informed positively whether or not they would be retained in office, the Philadelphia Mint rather sympathetically refers to the matter as a "settlement of the complications, with a view of beginning operations as speedily as possible as these very important matters. The investigation now being made by three of the Government Directors, quite and are looking solely into the causes leading to the outbreak and measuring the provocation that was given. They do not seem to care about the future, from the standpoint of the miners, and rather evade the subject when broached.

This is significant. In the meantime the works are under the control of the United States troops.

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It is not a particular sect of politics which is the object of the President's steady pursuit of this measure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that sect; when the public sentiment at length declared itself and burst upon the doors of honor and confidence to those whose opinions they had previously held in contempt.

How beautifully this fits the case line of the case. Let us do it quickly. Let us have some honesty about this matter and not so much sneaking. Let us have civil service reform by "firing the rascals out bodily"—and do it now. Give them to understand why they go, too, and that if they come back they will be met by a steady and uncompromising opposition.

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Well, then, said the Colonel, in a casual tone, "I think I will go as a Congressman." The remark was regarded as a joke. But within five days Merriman was out as a stump candidate. The politicians were patting him on the back, and the incumbent in the office, Hardy, took a regular nomination, and the other party put forward their man. No organization was behind Merriman, and his plan did not contemplate the expenditure of money for legislation.

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WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME?

The second official examination into the butchery at Rock Springs is now in progress. The first was conducted by Mr. Isaac H. Bromley, President Adams' assistant, and looked into the causes leading to the troubles in a general way, the heart of the matter being found in the main to a settlement of the complications, with a view of beginning operations as speedily as possible as these very important matters. The investigation now being made by three of the Government Directors, quite and are looking solely into the causes leading to the outbreak and measuring the provocation that was given.

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THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The fight against silver is receiving its chief impetus and nearly all its aid from the confederated National Banks of the country. These banks care nothing for the people, they care only for their own interests. The heart of the matter being found in the main to a settlement of the complications, with a view of beginning operations as speedily as possible as these very important matters. The investigation now being made by three of the Government Directors, quite and are looking solely into the causes leading to the outbreak and measuring the provocation that was given.

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THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

It is to be hoped that the defeat of Senator Hill, of Colorado, may not bring about the end of the agitation in behalf of a Postal Telegraph. Through the efforts of one and strong arguments presented by Mr. Hill, and especially by his assiduous report as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, he had made so much progress that the establishment of a Postal Telegraph system is now a question of time. The figures he presented, all based upon facts developed by the examination of experts before the Committee, showed how unprofitably the country was being worked by the present system, and how much more profitably it could be worked by a Postal Telegraph system. He demonstrated that with a capital of more than \$80,000,000, the actual cost of the plant was only about \$20,000,000, and that consequently the people were compelled to pay from 50 to 75 per cent more for their telegrams than they would have to pay if a Postal Telegraph system were established. He made so strong a showing that the Government is now doing its business on contract on a near approach to the figures given by the Senator in his report.

The subject is one of vital importance to the nation. It is one that affects in a serious manner the commercial circles of the country and the private citizens as well. The question at issue, is, shall the Government give as a cheap telegraph system in connection with the postal department or shall we remain in the clutches of a greedy monopoly which, in order to earn dividends on \$60,000,000 of water stock, grinds its employees down to the lowest notch and taxes the business world in a most oppressive manner.

The Postal Telegraph bill was the most important measure introduced into Congress since the close of the war. It was at first an unpopular measure, because of its importance and scope were not understood, either by those in authority or by the people. It was, however, by force of persistence and magnificent will-power, by a determination, research and enthusiasm rarely seen in a public servant, so impressed the members of Congress with the practicability and desirability of the measure that it had remained in the Senate for several months.

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