

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, DECEMBER 23, 1885.

The vags. have gone. Selah! LEAD is still advancing in price, to the delight of the galena regions.

THREE THOUSAND copies of yesterday's MINER were printed and circulated.

EVERY law-abiding citizen approves of the crusade against the bums and thieves. Make them march.

LOOK at the large assortment of holiday goods displayed in store windows, in the business portions of the city. There can be found everything you want yourself or presents to others.

The people resident south of Butte should keep a sharp look-out on the tramps and thieves who are on the move out of this camp. The exodus will be kept up for some days to come.

THE MINER'S New Year number will be out on New Year's morning. It will be a handsome volume and will be furnished free to every subscriber of the daily and semi-weekly MINER.

BODY-ANCHORS must have their eyes on the corpse of the late William H. Vanderlip, for Pinkerton's detective agency is around his tomb at New Dorp, Staten Island, day and night.

THE MINER, aspiring to a wider than a local character, is building up a news-service territory. The people of Montana who want all the Territorial news will have to buy THE MINER.

GOLD and silver coins have been in constant circulation for money in all countries where they could be obtained, and in all ages, for the very beginning. Why then should there be so much controversy now as regards their relative value?

THE DOLFIN is again afloat. She is to make another trial trip, lasting thirty days. It is hoped, as the Government was compelled to accept her from Mr. Roach, the insolvent builder, that she will be able to make more than three miles an hour.

VAGS are being taught that Butte is not a city of refuge for them. Forty were sent to the penitentiary in the morning, who were found sleeping in chairs in various saloons. Saloon keepers ought not permit their places to be used by this class of profitless bummers. They beg or steal enough to buy food during the day time and sponge lodging in public saloons.

THE REPUBLICAN evening journal, published at the Capital, has awakened from a protracted nap, and is trying to be witty. It says there is no Democrat in Silver Bow County half so well qualified to conduct the Butte position as the present incumbent. Very funny. Try again and then tickle yourself with a straw, and, after a hearty laugh, relapse into your natural somnolent state.

DYNAMITE as a remedy for prohibition is a new thing. Whether it will prove an effectual cure or not remains to be seen. Some dynamite fiend in St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, attempted to transact business with such officers. He was very active in a crusade against the liquor men. He and his family escaped serious injury, but his store, stock and dwelling were injured to the extent of \$7,000.

SALARIES, instead of fees, are to reward County officers for their services in future. This would be an advantage to the people transacting business with such officers. If the Legislature had given them the benefit of a reduction in fees corresponding with the reduced emoluments of officials. The fees paid for all public service are greatly in excess of a fair compensation for the services rendered, and our citizens must make a determined effort to have them reduced by the next Legislature.

THE attachment fund, and other fee funds still ply their vocations with impunity. Only think of a suit brought, at the solicitation of some one who only interest in the matter is to receive a paltry sum of \$6, upon which an attachment issues and a workman's month's wages are tied up six weeks and then he is compelled to pay from \$15 to \$30 costs. During all that time he has no money to buy provisions for his family. Out on such acts.

The County Commissioners to-day should be careful not to authorize the appointment of a larger number of Deputies than the business of the Sheriff's office actually requires. Under the present system a large number of Deputies are appointed, many of whom have passed their time attending to business in Justice Courts, which properly belongs to Constables. There are Constables elected for this township, and they are elected to attend to the business of Justice Courts. It is to be hoped that in authorizing the Sheriff to appoint Deputies, care will be taken to limit the number to the actual wants of his office without any regard to Justice of the Peace. If this is done there will be much less petty litigation, because there will not be so many to canvass for it, for the fees legal, and often illegal, made out of such trifling suits.

This country is not only a land of milk and honey to those in the eastern part of Asia (Chinese), but the contagion seems to have spread all over that continent. For Asiatics are now coming here from the most remote parts of the East, as far as New York on the wharf the smiling faces of five Arabs peered over the bulwarks of the steamship Assyrian Monarch as she arrived at her wharf that morning. They appeared as galleys as millionaires, and on arriving at Castle Garden frankly acknowledged that they could not support a cent among them. They were professional beggars. These vagabond, having been discovered, will be sent across the Atlantic again by the vessel which brought them. As we have more tramps, loafers, bummers, pimps, thieves, rags and sundry things more than we have jails to accommodate it, it is to be hoped the Government officers will be more vigilant in future in their efforts to prevent any reinforcements coming from abroad.

COMMENTING upon the price of copper, Mathews & Webb, in their circular under date of December 16, say: "Copper has advanced in price, and prices are a trifle higher. The cause has been a lack of furnace material, which has shortened the supply of such brands as Orford and Baltimore, and thereby caused greater firmness on the part of 'Lake' holders. Sales reached half a million pounds at \$11.10 and \$11.15 for Baltimore, and \$11.15 to \$11.25 for Lake. The chief feature of the situation is the negotiation under way for a large contract with the Calumet and Hecla. Good authority states that the company does not care to sell at a price which would bring them a loss. They want to purchase for three, five or six months, being fully satisfied that the price is abnormally low. At London there is still marked weakness, and the price declined from 245 to 240 1/2d. It may be that another grab of Lake is anticipated, and that the ground is being prepared, but it is not likely that the Calumet and Hecla will be bamboozled again this year on any 'Chill-har' basis."

THE NEW STATES.

The rapid settlement and marvellous development of the great Northwest within the past half decade has increased the population of at least two of the Territories to such an extent as to entitle them, under the Federal laws, to admission into the Union. These two Territories are Montana and Dakota. Both have complied with the preliminary requirements of Congress, by holding conventions and preparing constitutions containing their organic laws, and are now knocking at the doors of the National Capitol seeking admission into the Federal Union as sovereign States. The first over her speedy growth from an uninhabited wilderness to a large, thriving and prosperous community, to her incomparable mineral resources, to the extent of her finest arable lands in the world. Twenty-five years ago an almost unbroken solitude prevailed throughout the vast area covered by these Territories. The tread of the white man, except that of a few trappers, was scarcely heard, and the death-like silence was only occasionally broken by the howling of the buffalo, the yelping of wolves, whistling of elk, screech of the eagle and the plating away on the rescued wood of the few trappers. The buffalo has fallen before the well aimed shot of the hunter; the wolf and elk have found safety in the mountains; the eagle has moved her nest to the highest peak and the Indian has gone to search for better hunting grounds, in a plain away on the west coast. In the places of these are now to be seen populous cities, productive mines, prolific farms and hundreds of thousands of white employed in the various vocations of civilized life.

Dakota previously applied for admission to the Union, and was so far advanced in her efforts to secure favorable action by the Senate at the last session of Congress, but as she failed to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives, she is compelled once more to renew her application. Her failure to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives, for she at that time not only claimed but proved beyond a doubt that her population exceeded 300,000 souls, or more than twice as many as the act of Congress required. What then was the cause of her rejection in the House of Representatives? Her population was not the cause, for she was sufficiently large for two or more commonwealths. When this became generally known among the citizens of that Territory, a proposition was made to call a convention of the Territory, and to propose a new constitution to be submitted to the people at Washington, but it was bitterly opposed by those in the northern portion of the Territory, who were either envious of the prospective success of the other section, or were dissatisfied with the thought of being set out on their own. They were thereby compelled to remain in an inchoate condition. These facts, together with the bitter rancor occasioned by the selection of the capital for the proposed State, doubtless contributed very much to strengthen the hands of the opposition in the House of Representatives at Washington, in their successful efforts to defeat the bill.

The fact, however, cannot be denied that the principal reason for denying admission to Dakota was one of a political nature. The political complexion of Dakota is seventy-five per cent. Republican, hence her admission to the Union would give to that party's majority in the United States Senate. The House of Representatives at that time was largely composed of Democrats, and they were looking forward hopefully to success in the ensuing Presidential election, and to victories in a sufficient number of States to overcome the Republican majority in the Senate. Dakota stood between two fires. If she had come up to Congress offering two Democratic Senators and a Congressman, her application would have been granted by the House, but only to be rejected by the Senate. Such a disagreement was not novel in Congress upon questions for the admission of new States, for ever since 1795, when Mississippi applied for admission, such conflicts between sections or parties have happened. Before the abolition of slavery they were principally confined to the sections, and consequently the struggles were between representatives of the free and slave States. The struggle for the admission of Montana, which was admitted side by side with her, was not novel in Congress either. The Senate is Republican and the House Democratic. A bill for the admission of Dakota has already been introduced in the Senate, and it is expected that Joseph K. Toole, delegate from this Territory, has in his possession a bill for the admission of Montana which will present to the House as soon as the new rules are adopted, when it will be at once referred and considered in committee. Montana has an able and fearless advocate in the person of her present gifted delegate. He is thoroughly familiar with the resources, population and requirements. Organized as a Territory in 1865, with a population of less than one hundred thousand, she has now a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand white men, women and children living within her borders. This number is considerably in excess of that required by the act of Congress prescribing the qualifications for admission. Upon one of these occasions, having armed himself with a butcher knife, he took his little son with him. After having murdered the little fellow and secreted his body, he returned home and told his wife that he had lost a good boy, in consequence of his being too good for the world, had been translated. A few days afterward he made a coffin and placed it in a grave, dug by him, and persuaded his wife to accompany him to the grave. He can bound her securely and laid her in the coffin, after which he took his little girl, his daughter, who had the revelation, to the scene, bound her also, and in her presence shovelled dirt into the grave, where the wife and mother was laying, and actually buried her alive. Can such things be?

Coloquand has always prided herself upon being free from the blighting influence of fools. If she had any reason to boast of such an indemnity she must now acknowledge the vanity of such a delusion. On Sunday last a little girl made a confession, of a nature startling revelation, which, if true, ought to put her in a state of shame, for by her narrative it appears that her father, who came from Missouri, being a religious enthusiast, passed his spare moments in reading the Bible. It appears, however, that he managed to steal away occasionally from his religious devotions. Upon one of these occasions, having armed himself with a butcher knife, he took his little son with him. After having murdered the little fellow and secreted his body, he returned home and told his wife that he had lost a good boy, in consequence of his being too good for the world, had been translated. A few days afterward he made a coffin and placed it in a grave, dug by him, and persuaded his wife to accompany him to the grave. He can bound her securely and laid her in the coffin, after which he took his little girl, his daughter, who had the revelation, to the scene, bound her also, and in her presence shovelled dirt into the grave, where the wife and mother was laying, and actually buried her alive. Can such things be?

BOYCOTTING has become a more fashionable weapon than the "rag" worksman than striking. Bradstreet's New York office is now engaged in investigating the subject, and its causes, history and results, since it recently not wholly welcome appearance on our business stage. Bradstreet's agents and employees, and labor leaders and employers, are inserted in their reports "against whom and for what reason undertaken, by what body or organization, the duration of the boycott, and the result." These reports will be looked for with great interest. The members of the Labor Federation, on the other hand, at a recent meeting at Washington, condemned boycotting as a remedy for labor troubles. The theory on which this action was taken was that the laboring men are sure to be the worst sufferers in the long run from any system of vengeance toward employers that they may adopt. It was agreed that boycotting is both short-sighted and cowardly, a sort of business assassination that can never find favor among thinking men. There is a growing feeling among the laboring men enlisted in the labor cause that boycotting is too readily and generally resorted to, in trivial cases, to make it effective in those in which it might be profitably employed.

TROUBLE AMONG MINERS.

Great distress is prevailing among coal miners in the bituminous regions in Western Pennsylvania, owing to over-production, and disagreement between them and their employers in regard to wages. All along the Monongahela river the last two weeks have exerted a depressing influence over all in any manner interested in coal-mining, whether as proprietors, farmers, mechanics, employer, employees, strikers, and rumors of riots have added much to the despondency prevailing. The operators themselves are in constant dread, lest their property and other sympathizing interests be destroyed. The strikers, on the other hand, are in constant dread, lest the operators fear that their lives are in danger. Storekeepers and others who have trusted miners, so far more than half a year, are seriously embarrassed. In fact many are insolvent now. The strikers are in a state of constant dread, lest the operators should turn on them. For twenty-five weeks many of them have not earned a dollar. The strike was ordered at the very worst time that could have been selected, because the labor unions had no money in their treasury, and were unable to conceal their distress, but to no purpose, because grumblers now stare them in the face. This all creates a quandary from which employer and workmen will alike find it difficult to extricate themselves. The difficulty regarding pay between employers and employes has finally been adjusted, but that cannot cure or help up the troubles and distress growing out of the prolonged strike. Which party of the two was successful the telegraph has not yet decided. No matter which side wins, the distress prevailing among the miners and their families is concerned, for it will take steady work and good pay for months to come to enable them to meet the obligations contracted during idleness, and support their families. It is a source of congratulation to know that the strikers at an end and that life and property are once more secure. The Knights of Labor deny that they are in any way responsible for the riots which occurred and caused much terror to the surrounding country.

THE UNFORTUNATE POLES. If there is any class of people on the face of the earth who command, and are justly entitled to the sympathy of the American people, that class is the Poles. The eminent services rendered by them to our country in their struggle for independence from England, by Kosciuszko and Pulaski, have not only endeared their memory to the heart of every patriot in our land, but have excited an unending sympathy for the land of their birth and the descendants of their race. The Poles of this world will last so long as liberty exists in America. Germany, not content with an order, or edict, rendering the sojourn of German-Americans—naturalized citizens—within her domains an impossibility, and proscribing Jews in Austria, has commenced an order against the Poles, and has ordered their expulsion from her domains. This order, or edict, while it imposes great hardships upon natives of Poland, is a direct insult to civilization, for there can be no excuse for denying the privilege of residence to any race of people, who are law-abiding, unless it is clearly shown that they are guilty of some crime. This does not appear in the order of Prince Bismarck, nor is any reason given for such a tyrannical act. Poland has become the bed and the home of the Poles, and they have been subjected to the grossest indignities and indignities simply because her territory was seized by the great powers in 1870 and subsequently parcelled out, or divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria. By this act of piracy, if it cannot be termed anything else, those three robbers appropriated to themselves, and divided among themselves, 232,000 English square miles of territory, belonging to a sovereign nation, and 24,000,000 of men, women and children. A love of liberty existed among those people for centuries prior to the conquest, and still lurks in their hearts at the present time. This love of liberty doubtless incurred the displeasure of Prince Bismarck, and actuated him to issue his order of expulsion. The Poles, who stole 2,500,000 of these people and their lands, covering 56,000 square miles of territory. Does she now propose, under the edict of Bismarck, to give back to these people their lands and liberty? If such is the case, the Poles will be enabled to give the useless gratitude of the lovers of liberty and the friends of right and justice everywhere; but the tyrannical order is silent upon this point, hence an inference arises to the effect that she intends to drive these poor creatures into exile and divide their lands among Russia, Prussia and Austria for the benefit of the crown.

THEIR WE OWE TO SPARKS. It grieves THE MINER to announce this morning the death of the late Commissioner of the Montana Improvement Company, giving the bad with the good—the great Montana company, the Montana Improvement Company, has concluded to suspend all operations for the present. This is the direct result of Commissioner Sparks' idiotic action against the interests of Montana. The company has decided to take the complaints that have been filed against it, and to pay the same. It is feeling that any settlement they might arrive at before the departments at Washington would at best be only temporary. This will be sad news to many of the readers of THE MINER. The suspension will be felt by all the troubles are completely settled. All the mills are already shut down, save one at Bonita, which is now finishing a contract for the Anaconda, after which it will also be closed. This company operate over 659 miles of railway, have been cutting 3,000,000 feet of lumber per month and been paying out over \$750,000 in wages and expenses. Its suspension throws nearly 800 men out of employment and is a calamity to the Territory. The effect of the operations of this company has been to reduce the price of lumber from \$12 per thousand to \$8 to \$11 in seasoned lumber. It is to be hoped that their withdrawal from the market will not advance the price. The men who are thrown out of employment are the victims of Commissioner Sparks. THE MINER hopes that the troubles between the company and the Government will be speedily adjusted, to the end that this company may soon resume its operations. The freight rates have also operated against the company. It has paid the United States Government for the use of the road during the past summer. When the freight rates were raised in the winter, the company was in a loss in considering the rate on salt, it might also give the rate on lumber a passing thought.

In addition to the bills already under consideration by the United States Senate, to provide for succession to the office of President in the event of the disqualification or death of that officer and the Vice-President, several were introduced into the House yesterday. One by Mr. Dibble, of San Francisco, and the other by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania. The latter provides for an amendment to the Constitution, and contains some new and interesting, as well as important features, which are well worth consideration. The principal features are that in case of removal from office by death, resignation, or constitutional inability, both of President and Vice-President of the United States, the office of President shall devolve upon the Second Vice-President, who shall be voted for in distinction from the time and in like manner and for the same term as the President and Vice-President, by the electors appointed by the several States. The second Vice-President shall preside over the Senate in the absence of the Vice-President, or in the event of his death shall devolve upon the Vice-President. The election of the successor as provided above would certainly prove more satisfactory to the people than any which may be created by Congress, for the reason that it would be a mere sentimentalism, instead of that body and besides it would greatly lessen the fears of a change of the politics of the Administration.

TURKISH BATHS are now in large cities greatly patronized by our young men who have been on protracted sojourn. It is said that the sweating process to which they are subjected extracts all the alcohol from their systems. This process is not new in the West; all the hot springs are full of gentlemen who occasionally let "their hair" in the long run from any system of vengeance toward employers that they may adopt. It was agreed that boycotting is both short-sighted and cowardly, a sort of business assassination that can never find favor among thinking men. There is a growing feeling among the laboring men enlisted in the labor cause that boycotting is too readily and generally resorted to, in trivial cases, to make it effective in those in which it might be profitably employed.

IRELAND.

It is not so sure after all that Ireland's condition has been benefited by the recent elections for members of the House of Commons. The friends of Ireland all around the globe, for they are to be found everywhere, but more especially in this country, hold the opinion that the recent elections with all their attendant vicissitudes of a decidedly favorable result. So far as the success of Charles S. Parnell and his party is concerned, it was all that could be hoped for. It will go into the next Parliament, and will give to the British Government which will impress the fact, at least, of two things—first, that Ireland's deprivation to enjoy equal rights and privileges with England is growing stronger and stronger every day, and second, that the Government of Great Britain is gradually, but surely, gaining ground. This is owing in a great measure to the irresistible logic of and conciliatory course pursued by Mr. Parnell, and not to the use of dynamite, for intimidation employed by emissaries of the Government, and the courage and ability of a Statesman, so necessary for the present crisis, and if his counsel were heeded, instead of those of hot-headed dynamiters, there are good grounds upon which to base hopes for the triumph of his cause and the liberation of Ireland.

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In addition to the bills already under consideration by the United States Senate, to provide for succession to the office of President in the event of the disqualification or death of that officer and the Vice-President, several were introduced into the House yesterday. One by Mr. Dibble, of San Francisco, and the other by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania. The latter provides for an amendment to the Constitution, and contains some new and interesting, as well as important features, which are well worth consideration. The principal features are that in case of removal from office by death, resignation, or constitutional inability, both of President and Vice-President of the United States, the office of President shall devolve upon the Second Vice-President, who shall be voted for in distinction from the time and in like manner and for the same term as the President and Vice-President, by the electors appointed by the several States. The second Vice-President shall preside over the Senate in the absence of the Vice-President, or in the event of his death shall devolve upon the Vice-President. The election of the successor as provided above would certainly prove more satisfactory to the people than any which may be created by Congress, for the reason that it would be a mere sentimentalism, instead of that body and besides it would greatly lessen the fears of a change of the politics of the Administration.

TURKISH BATHS are now in large cities greatly patronized by our young men who have been on protracted sojourn. It is said that the sweating process to which they are subjected extracts all the alcohol from their systems. This process is not new in the West; all the hot springs are full of gentlemen who occasionally let "their hair" in the long run from any system of vengeance toward employers that they may adopt. It was agreed that boycotting is both short-sighted and cowardly, a sort of business assassination that can never find favor among thinking men. There is a growing feeling among the laboring men enlisted in the labor cause that boycotting is too readily and generally resorted to, in trivial cases, to make it effective in those in which it might be profitably employed.

IRELAND.

It is not so sure after all that Ireland's condition has been benefited by the recent elections for members of the House of Commons. The friends of Ireland all around the globe, for they are to be found everywhere, but more especially in this country, hold the opinion that the recent elections with all their attendant vicissitudes of a decidedly favorable result. So far as the success of Charles S. Parnell and his party is concerned, it was all that could be hoped for. It will go into the next Parliament, and will give to the British Government which will impress the fact, at least, of two things—first, that Ireland's deprivation to enjoy equal rights and privileges with England is growing stronger and stronger every day, and second, that the Government of Great Britain is gradually, but surely, gaining ground. This is owing in a great measure to the irresistible logic of and conciliatory course pursued by Mr. Parnell, and not to the use of dynamite, for intimidation employed by emissaries of the Government, and the courage and ability of a Statesman, so necessary for the present crisis, and if his counsel were heeded, instead of those of hot-headed dynamiters, there are good grounds upon which to base hopes for the triumph of his cause and the liberation of Ireland.

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