THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, JANUARY 13, 1886.

JACK FROST skedaddled rather hastily.

THE weather is again mild and spring-like.

HELENA approves Mr. Shields' appointment.

BUTTE never was more prosperous at this season of the year.

THE MINER'S New Year edition will be sold to the last copy.

MONEY spent on the improvement of roads will be well expended.

DEMOCRATS in Ohio celebrated Jackson's great victory appropriately at Cincinnati.

LET Butte send official greetings to Senator Beck for his gallant championship of the silver cause.

WITH an output of nearly $16,000,000 for the last year, Butte is the greatest mining camp on earth.

A PUBLIC meeting should be held in Butte to return thanks to Senator Beck for his able defense of silver coinage.

ALL the news in THE MINER, served to you on every day of the year. Not a single day in the year without a paper.

THE elements are raising Cain all over the Eastern country. Montana can indeed congratulate itself on its beautiful climate.

GENERAL JACKSON'S great victory at New Orleans is no longer celebrated with that enthusiasm which marked its observance before the war.

SENATOR BECK has succeeded Senator Hill, of Colorado, as the champion of the cause of silver in that august body, the Senate of the United States.

RAILROAD passenger rates are entirely too high in this Territory. Three cents per mile is the highest charged east of the Mississippi river. Why should we be compelled to pay from eight to ten cents west?

THERE is more music to the square inch in Butte every evening than can be heard in any other city in the world. This speaks well for the musical tastes of our people, besides it is an unmistakable evidence of refinement.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is not only expert with a pen, when engaged in writing public papers, but it is said that he is the best hand-shaker in the country, he having shook forty hands per minute at his public receptions.

THE members of the Butte Operatic League are to be congratulated upon the success which they have achieved in their first venture. THE MINER trusts that all this talent may not be permitted to remain dormant.

NEW YORK CITY shows some desire to favor retrenchment and reform. It is proposed to cut down pay of employes twenty-five per cent. Would it not be better to reduce the salary of heads of departments twice as much?

THE Silver Bow Water Company denies, "officially," that the hydrant at the corner of Main and Broadway was frozen, or that the water was turned off, as alleged, on Friday night. No matter where the fault was, its recurrence should be avoided.

THE Helena *Herald* says "Butte Democrats are not as well pleased as they might be over the appointment of Mr. Shields." The *Herald* is mistaken. No appointment yet made has given greater or more general satisfaction than that of Mr. Shields.

RUSSIA and England, the bear and the lion, are the only obstructions to making silver an international currency. The other European nations withhold their consent only because these two great nations play such an important part in monetary matters on that continent.

DYNAMITE was resorted to last week in an attempt to blow up Arthur Chambers, the pugilist, at his home in Philadelphia. The attempt was unsuccessful, however, and Chambers is hunting his cowardly assailant for the purpose of putting a head on him. Dynamite is more powerful than muscle.

THE president of a marble company has been arrested in Vermont upon the charge of embezzlement. It is to be hoped that his offense was not that of carrying away the marble quarry: if so he has proven himself more covetous than a lawyer, because the latter was never known to steal a red-hot stove.

A ROYAL meeting is on the tapis, to come off in Galicia this coming summer, to witness the manœuvres of the Austrian army. There will be a grand trio present, composed of the Czar of Russia, Emperor of Germany and Emperor of Austria. They will not give much time and attention to State matters, but will indulge in royal jollification and ease.

RAILROAD passenger rate doctors have been in cession at Cincinnati, trying to solve a knotty problem, which is to demonstrate how they can carry passengers from that city to the Pacific Coast at as low figures as they are carried from Chicago. These wise solons finally decided that they would fix the rates to proportionately correspond with those charged from Chicago.

CONGRESS will be appealed to to furnish funds to finish the Grant monument at New York City. As the Gothamites, with a grand flourish of trumpets, said they would raise $1,000,000 for that purpose, and have only contributed one-tenth of that amount, they have the brazen effrontery to ask Congress to appropriate $900,000 to finish the work, and then they will have brass enough to claim that the whole amount was subscribed in New York.

THE graphic pen-picture of Senator Beck, the great apostle of silver, which will be found in another column, is from the facile pen of O. H. Rothacker, one of the most forcible writers on the press of the day. Anything about this great man, who has risen like a strong bulwark between the chief interest of the West and our enemies in the East, will be read with interest. All honor to this noble son of Democracy. The people of the great West should in every possible manner make him feel that the fight which he has so gallantly opened is appreciated.

THE MINER has numerous complaints concerning the condition of the Silver Bow road. This road is used more than any other leading into Butte. It is now badly flooded at various places, and absolutely in dangerous condition, Mr. Godfrey Romaing, of the Deer Lodge Valley, on Friday lost a valuable horse by injuries sustained on this road. It is said that a few small bridges woud make the road passable and save the county much in subsequent repairs. We are sure that it is only necessary to call the attention of the Commissioners to the importance of this work to bring about the needed repairs.

THE TERRITORIES.

Alaska is classed as a Territory, notwithstanding it has no form of Government other than that which Congress has provided for it in its chaotic state. It has no separate law-making body as have other Territories. It is merely a dependency, having a Governor and a few other officers appointed by the President, who are merely agents of the Federal Government. Its population only amounts to about 5,000, including Indians. The Alaskians proper are a distinct race of people from Indians. They are generally educated in the elementary branches of common school education, and, as a rule, are industrious and provident, living in permanent and substantial houses, and are all self-sustaining. Many of them have accepted the Christian faith, and have connected themselves with the Greek, Presbyterian or Catholic Churches. As they are capable of being educated up to the standard of good, intelligent citizenship, Congress ought to confer upod them the rights, duties and penalties of such. The climate is much milder than is generally supposed, for up to the middle of October last year there had been no frost, and the previous winter, at Sitka, the thermometer at no time fell lower than fourteen degrees below zero. This Territory, in the near future, will contribute largely to the aggregate wealth and prosperity of the Nation.

Arizona is the oldest mining Territory in the United States. Since 1736 this branch of industry has prospered almost without interruption, checked only when the country has been left to the mercy of the Apaches. It is estimated that the value of the entire production of gold and silver and copper for the year ended December 31, 1884, was $10,512,016.

The population in 1884 was estimated at 80,000 with property assessed at $27,000,000. The climate is an almost perpetual summer. It is especially adapted to cattle raising. Out of an area of 114,000 square miles, 60,000, or 38,400,000 acres can be utilized for grazing purposes. The Territory's progress is prevented by the presence of Apache Indians, who ought to be exterminated or compelled to adopt civilized life.

Dakota has a population according to the last census amounting to 416,000, and there have been 5,000,000 acres of Government and railroad lands settled within her borders. She boasts of 2,791 miles of railroad, and her mines produced last year $5,000,000 in precious metals. She spent $1,800,000 last year for educational purposes. Thousands of acres of school lands have been unlawfully settled upon. This will lead to a great deal of vexatious litigation in the future. She owes $568,200. This is a pretty heavy debt for a Territory to carry.

Idaho has a population estimated at 75,000, with an area of territory covering over 86,000 square miles, or exceeding 55,000,000 acres. The lands are: Agricultural, from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 acres; those which are reclaimable by irrigation, from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres; natural grazing lands, 5,000,000 acres; timber lands, 10,000,000 acres; mineral lands, about 8,000,000 acres, and the mountain, desert and volcanic formation lands may be safely estimated at 5,000,000 acres.

The climate is of a remarkably equable temperature. Fruit of every description ripens and is of the most luscious character.

The mineral resources of the Territory constitute one of its chief interests. From the most reliable data at hand it appears that there are now in the Territory over two hundred mines which are paying dividends. Rich placer mines are more extensive than ever. The copper and mica mines are being successfully worked, and prove to be very valuable.

Indians are somewhat troublesome, as they are everywhere else, and ought to be reduced to a state of docility. The Mormons are either removing from the Territory or discarding their surplus wives. The Edmunds law is a perfect terror to the adulterers.

Montana is our own Territory. The assessed value of property in the Territory for the year 1884 was $49,976,007.91, an crease over the previous year of $5,000,000 in round numbers. This assessment does not represent the full value of property in the Territory, and does not include the mines, which are worth many millions of dollars. The population, according to recent careful estimates, is about 160,000, more than sufficient to entitle her to admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

The numerous valleys of the Territory are remarkably fertile, and, with proper facilities for irrigation, wheat, oats, barley, and all kinds of vegetables, unsurpassed in quality, are raised in abundance. As in all mining countries, the price of labor is high. The Territory is also distant from the markets of the world, and therefore the farmers have attempted little more than to supply the large home demand. Much success has attended the planting and cultivation of fruit trees.

Next to mining, stock-raising is the lagrest and leading industry of the Territory. There are 900,000 cattle, 120,000 horses, and 1,200,000 sheep.

During the past season roving bands of Indians have committed numerous depredations, killing cattle and running off horses belonging to the stock-growers. This exasperating condition of things will continue until the Government takes decided action to compel them to earn, by their own industry, an honest livelihood. The first agricultural land embracing an area of 45,000 square miles, or 30,000,000 acres, have been set apart for the red skins, and yet they are not happy.

From the reports of railroad and mining companies and stock-raising organizations it is estimated that the total gross value of the exportations of silver, gold, copper, lead, cattle, peltries and furs for the past twelve months is $26,400,000.

Mines and mining caused the settlement of this Territory, and to these industries is due the surprising increase of population and prosperity. The mines employ thousands of men—the best paid labor in the world—and make a home market for the farmers of the Territory. Since the discovery of gold in this Territory in 1861 this industry has rapidly advanced, and the yield during the past twelve months was over $20,000,000. Of this amount $12,000,000 was silver.

New Mexico during the past year has enjoyed a condition of increasing prosperity, the grazing interest having been greatly stimulated and the cattle and sheep herds increased in both numbers and value. The wool clip for the year was 3,376,150 pounds—a falling off from the previous year; numbers of sheep growers having abandoned that industry for cattle-raising.

The net gain in farm products since the census of 1880 has been $1,000,000.

The value of manufactures for 1885 is $3,500,000.

The cause of education is moving forward, for in 1880 the number who could not read was 57,156. This number was reduced to 42,091 in 1884. Indians commit many acts of atrocity within her border.

Utah, the hotbed of polygamy, is a garden spot and would prove a perfect paradise were it not for the blightening influences of polygamy or Mormon adultery. The cereal, fruit and vegetable crops are most bountiful. During 1884 it is estimated that there was produced silver to the value of $6,123,047.04 and gold to the value of $110,600; copper to the value of $6,337.20, refined lead to the value of $980,418.12. Seventy per cent. of the gold and silver produced during 1884 was produced in base bullion.

Seventeen thousand tons of salt were manufactured in 1884 from the waters of Salt Lake and shipped to other places.

There being no authentic information to be had in regard to Washington and Wyoming for 1884, we cannot say anything in reference to them, but there is no doubt about both of them having made rapid strides forward. The Territories are all enjoying an era of remarkable prosperity, which is an assurance that the time is not far distant when they will all apply for and be admitted as States into the Federal Union.

ANDREW JACKSON'S parentage has often been the subject of inquiry and comment by newspaper correspondents, most of which, if not all, has proven erroneous. It is time to call a halt to this reckless rehabilitation of history. Here, for example, comes a correspondent and ruthlessly attempts to upset one of our choicest and most cherished traditions. It always has been accepted that Andrew Jackson, seventh in number, but among the first of the Presidents of the United States, was the son of Scotch-Irish parents, who were very poor, at Carrickfergus, Ireland, where his father tilled a few rented acres, while his mother was a scantily paid linen weaver. And, further, that after emigration to America the paternal Jackson never owned an acre of land, while after his death his widow was dependent for support on the kindness of relatives. But their boy became somebody.

But now a correspondent of the *World*, Mr. William J. Simpson, writing from Great Victoria street, Belfast, Ireland, asserts that he has been engaged for some years in genealogical researches and has been rewarded by the discovery that the pedigree of Andrew Jackson dates from A. D. 985. No doubt, and considerably before, if only it could be traced. Most of us are descended from somebody of some time or other in the most ancient of ages. But the correspondent discovered that Jackson was directly descended from Emperor Charlemange, from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and from Henry VII. of England—this last a most disreputable descent which Andrew Jackson would have indignantly disavowed. And right here and now we, too, protest. Andrew Jackson was proud of his poor parentage and of his obscure lineage, which made his own eminence, achieved by his own hands and head and hard work, all the more conspicuous, while the American people are proud of Jackson because he was a Democrat of the Democrats. He was made of such material as to defy his traducers and cower his opponents like whipped dogs. There are very few men in our country today who have the hardihood to attack the private or public character of Old Hickory.

"BRANDY ROYAL" is a great drink, but do not get fooled on it. It has heaps of power and deleterious effects. It is seductive, and as insidious as it is seductive. Not that we have tried it, but lately we have seen a friend who looked like a wreck, and he explained it by ejaculating "Brandy Royal." Those people who think that what is called French brandy is a good thing to drink may have their faith in that liquor sadly jarred by the following editorial remarks of the New York *Times*: "The municipal laboratory established some years ago in Paris, to be used by the people for the detection of adulterated food and drink, has been of great service to the residents of that city. Its researches promise to be of considerable value to citizens of the United States. Its chief M. Girard, has furnished to the French Academy of Science an interesting report about the production of brandy. This report proves that very little genuine brandy is now made in France. In the ten years from 1840 to 1850 the average annual quantity of alcohol distilled was about 25,000,000 gallons, and seven-eighths of it was made out of grape juice. About 50,000,000 gallons were made in 1883, but of this quantity less than 500,000 gallons was grape product. The greater part of the alcohol now produced in France is made out of grain, and a portion is furnished by beet root, molasses and potatoes. The grain spirit is never sufficiently rectified, and the other forms of alcohol are all charged with dangerous acids and oils. These facts ought to speedily reduce the quantity of French brandy imported into this country. It is desirable that brandy used in case of illness should be of the best quality. French brandy no longer is of that quality, and its place should be supplied by a pure home product, if it can be obtained."

DR. TANNER, the noted long-time faster has not yet met with a successful rival, notwithstanding many attempts have been made by seekers after notoriety to abstain from eating solid food for a greater length of time than he is accredited with having done. The last effort was perhaps not prompted so much by a desire for fame as it was for immortality of the soul by a religious fanatic. This occurred at the pretty village of Palmyra, forty miles from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The hero in this instance was one Thomas Green, who fasted seventeen days. A revival at the Free Methodist Church of that place has been under way for some time, and among the attendants was Green, who, encouraged by the pastor, became possessed of the idea that he should attain to "heavenly powers" by fasting and continuous prayer. On December 17 he started upon his fast. Since that time for seventeen days, he tasted no food and drank but a very small allowance of water.

He regularly attended the revival meetings and was the most enthusiastic of the worshipers. He gradually became emaciated and haggard in appearance. During the last few days he became so weak that it was necessary to carry him to and from the church, and there was talk on the part of the villagers of appealing to the authorities to take steps towards adjudging him insane and putting him under proper treatment. This, coupled with the fact that his action was making the revival more like a dime museum than a religious event, undoubtedly influenced Green to announce that he would end his fast and "return to the world." Green declares that he suffered no bodily pain or inconvenience during his fast.

It seems very singular that the faster should have abandoned the idea of starving himself to death, and afterward entering glory, simply because his conduct created so much excitement. Notoriety is the only incentive to such unnatural acts.

THE convention of range cattlemen which is to come off at Denver, January 27th, is the first attempt that has been made by the western stock-growers to organize the various range sections of the West so as to act in unity, and should it prove successful will certainly be vastly advantageous to this interest. But, to accomplish the greatest good, says the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, only questions of general nature, and in which all have a kindred interest, should be agitated. The extermination of thieves, the return of estrays, and the improvement of herds, are matters upon which there can be no conflict of sentiment, and these are the leading matters for adjustment; yet there are many others in regard to the management and handling of stock, both on the range and in transit, that may be discussed with profit. Great care should be taken not to stir up questions upon which the several sections are not united, as discord in such a meeting would effectually stifle its chances for good.

THE holiday number of the Dillon *Tribune* is the neatest, best and most comprehensive issue of the sort that has yet reached this office. The workmanship is excellent, reflecting credit upon both Mr. Brundage, the publisher, and Mr. Wilson, the editor. We congratulate them upon their production.

MONTANA'S CLIMATE.

If there is any one thing that those who live in the western part of Montana have reason to be thankful for more than any other, it is the fine condition of the weather, especially during the past year. No where under the sun has there been less atmospheric disturbance or more regularity in the temperature. Storms have so rarely occurred that the mind fails to recall them. The few which have swept over the country were so mild in their effects as to leave no traces of damage in their wake. Rains been so infrequent as to render umbrellas almost useless, and the snows which have fallen this winter have been so light as to scarcely cover the surface in the valleys, while the mountains, which in other years have been heavily draped with snow from September to the following July, and sometimes August, still show large bare places on the sides, pretty well up to their summits.

The sun has shown out in all its splendor, and seldom obscured by big clouds. The rays of the sun during July and August fell harmlessly upon the animal creation, for there were no complaints heard at any time of what is known as excessive heat. The nights during that time were so cool and pleasant as to render blankets necessary for comfort, when tired nature sought repose in bed. Winter has scarcely made itself felt. In fact, until after the New Year came in, there were, in consequence of the mildness of the weather, very grave doubts entertained as to any real coldness being experienced in this region. Last week we experienced a very brief visit from Jack Frost, and as he deferred his coming so long, he received a very hearty welcome, not a warm reception. The thermometer ran down to about thirty-five degrees below zero with so much speed as to justify an inference that the weather guage was glad of an opportunity to display its usefulness. Business men clapped their hands with joy; because they believed they would be kept busy in disposing of the large stocks of winter goods that they laid in at an immense outlay of money. Everybody seemed rejoiced to know that the Frost King had deigned to reconsider, what they firmly believed to have been, his original edict to pass them by with contempt. Wood and coal dealers were in ecstacies, so much so in fact as to seriously contemplate celebrating the joyous event, to them, by adding from ten to twenty per cent. to the already exorbitant prices of their necessary commodities.

The absence of wind and rarified condition of the atmosphere in this altitude, tempers the cold to such an extent as to render the temperature at thirty-five below zero no less comfortless than twenty, or even thirty degrees above the cipher in the eastern States. This may appear impossible to those who have never sojourned in the Rocky Mountains in Montana, but there are thousands here now who will cheerfully testify to its truthfulness in their experience. The Frost King must have had other pressing engagements, for in forty-eight hours he packed up his grip-sack and departed, whence no man knoweth, relegating the weather back to the spring-time temperature which had been experienced so long as to make it monotonous. Too much of a good thing is good for nothing. This is what the Nubians say who bask beneath the shade of the palm trees on the burning sands at the equator, as well as the Esquimaux who roam perpetually over ice and snow. Montana does not want perpetual spring.

How does Montana weather compare with that in other Territories and States? Advices by mail and telegraph, the best authorities to be had, unqualifiedly award the palm to Montana. Dispatches contain a succession of accounts of severe storms, floods and blizzards. Poor creatures in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado find it difficult to conceal their nakedness, because the wind actually blows the buttons off their clothes. Baldheaded women and men and even children are so common in all that region, as to cause a stranger with a full head of hair to be regarded as a curiosity, because frequent blizzards pull out the very roots of residents' hair. Texas is not more fortunate, because there rivers are blown from their beds. Throughout the South rain, hail, fog, heat, cold and high winds follow each other in rapid succession. One day the people are panting for breath from the heat and humidity, and the next they are shivering with cold. The Eastern States send up a wail of horror because the valleys are submerged by floods, carrying with them death and destruction. Ice blockades obstruct navigation on the rivers and harbors, and snow drifts prevent railroad traffic. Summer heat is so oppressive as to almost cause a suspension of business and compel all those whose means will afford, to flee to the sea shore to escape the debilitating influences of the atmosphere. Hot fires are kept burning from the latter part of September until the first of May, and sometimes longer, to keep dwelling houses comfortable. Hundreds resort to the White mountains in New Hampshire, only to roast in the valleys by day, that they may breathe cool air at nights. On the Pacific slope and coast heat, cold, rain, fog and snow alternate throughout the year.

Montana, with her pure, fresh atmosphere, even temperature and cloudless sky, challenges comparison with any other climate in the world. Italy, with her cloudless sky, about which poets have said so much, and artists have worn out their brushes in depicting, sinks into insignificance when her climate, with its enervating influences, are compared with the bracing purity of Montana's atmosphere and her canopy of spotless blue. Here there are no blizzards to overturn the people's houses; no heat to make them pant for breath; no cold so intense as to cause discomfort; no deluges to submerge the valleys; and no snows deep enough to impede travel. With these advantages Montana, as a place of residence, has no equal on the face of the earth.

FREE passes on railroads have always been considered as common property for the use of those entitled to them. Efforts have often been made to prevent their issuance, but without avail, except so far as officials have referred to such restrictions when they wanted an excuse to refuse certain applicants such privileges. The constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted in 1873, prevents all companies, subsequently obtaining legislative franchises, from issuing them, yet members of Congress, the legislature and other supposed privileged persons travel without paying all the same. They do not receive passes, but complimentary invitations to travel to certain points and return. The Delegate from Washington Territory, who probably enjoys the freedom of all railroads, and free parlor and dining car accommodations, has introduced a bill into Congress prescribing punishment by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 of any officer who issues free passes to any employe of the United States, including president, vice-president, cabinet officers, senators, representatives and judges.

Should this become a law, he will be compelled to walk home, because there is no instance on record of a Congressman paying railroad fare. If railroad companies see proper to carry any or all passengers free, it is a matter that neither Congress nor State legislatures have anything to do with. It is purely a matter for their stock and bondholders to consider and act upon.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES have all been assigned to committees whose duties principally bear upon their respective interests; for instance, Mr. Toole has been appointed on the Committee on Coinage. This is the most important committee for Montana. We want all the silver extracted from the earth coined.

ELECTRICITY, as a propelling power, is to be applied to a new yacht approaching completion at Brooklyn, New York. The machinery is nearly all in place and will be tried. The builder is confident of success.

"A GOOD church is mine," said one gentleman to another, as they met on the street-crossing yesterday. "Yes," said the other, "I agree with you heartily, for it neither interferes with politics nor religion."

SOUTHERN OREGON is greatly excited because an unsophisticated farmer survived the effects of a dose of patent medicine. That was a marvelous escape, for which the Governor ought to set apart a day of thanksgiving.

A LADY typewriter in Washington can write a column or 1500 words every half hour. In order to do this she must write fifty words per minute. An ordinary long hand writer cannot write more than fifteen words per minute.

TURKISH soldiers are clamoring for their pay. This sounds rather bad for the financial ability of the Pasha's monetary agents. It would be to the Turk's advantage to send to America for fiduciary agents, for he could find hundreds of bank presidents and cashiers in Canada out of positions.

MISCEGENATION received an impetus at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, when a pretty blonde married a negro as black as the ace of spades. No telling but what the next thing heard of will be an ancient wench, with frosted knots on her black cocoanut, condescending to marry a white dude. This is truly an age of wonders.

THE Chinese laundrymen in San Jose, California, are in great tribulation owing to their places of business being closed by the authorities, in pursuance of an ordinance preventing laundries being carried on in wooden buildings. Their customers were also in a sorry plight, because they could not get their washing from the Chinamen.

FOUR little boys formed a deputation in the line of New Year's visitors who called upon the President. When the leader of the four reached out his hand Mr. Cleveland said: "Well, sonny, do you want to shake hands with me?" The usual number of cranks were in the line, all of whom wished the President a happy New Year.

SOME comfort for tee-totallers may be derived from the fact that hotel proprietors in London complain of the moderation in drinking displayed by American visitors. One of them said that a rich American lived in an expensive suite of rooms for six weeks, at his hostelry, an only drank about six bits worth of wine during that time. Perhaps he was a temperance lecturer.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY has applied for admission into the Union. The people are not satisfied with the fruitless prospects before them, but are wrangling over the provisions of the bill under which it is proposed to organize the new State. It would be much better for our young neighbor if she waited until there were some signs of the possibility of her citizens being permitted to organize a State before she growls about her organic act.

BOOTS are made by Chinese in San Francisco for three dollars less per pair than the same quality of goods can be sold for if made by white men. The latter earn, on an average, $16 per week. Several large Eastern manufacturers were in that city lately, for the purpose of starting business, but learning that they would be compelled to compete with Chinese labor they abandoned the project.

TURKISH baths as a cure for hydrophobia, being a much pleasanter remedy, will soon supplant inoculation if reports should be verified. There has been quite an exciting time at Milwaukee in consequence of many mad dogs running at large through the streets of that city. Among those bitten, and showing symptoms of rabies, was a Bohemian who afterwards was subjected to a thorough Turkish bath treatment and entirely cured.

BUSINESS outlook for the better is very encouraging in all parts of the country. The iron trade gives unmistakable evidences of great activity, and it is generally conceded that this staple product of American mines and mills, is the grand business pulse. That being the case there can be no doubt of the fulfilment of the bright indications now existing. The prospects favor a gradual increase, which will be more permanent than a mere spasmodic boom.

THE snow blockade in the Central Eastern States is becoming deeper and deeper, broader and broader, and thicker and thicker. Nearly all the railroads are snowed under so effectually as to prevent running of the trains. This is a very serious inconvenience to travelers and obstructs transmission of the mails. It is very singular that American genius has not invented some kind of a machine which will remove snow from railroad tracks, so that travel might not be subject to such a provoking interference.

TERRITORIAL offices for citizens of the Territory, is the motto of Montana's delegate, because he has introduced a bill in Congress prohibiting the appointment of any others. This bill ought to, and probably will, pass. Resolutions by political conventions upon this subject are not worth the paper they are written upon. The people in the Territory are sick and tired of carpet-baggers. They want none but their own fellow-citizens to administer their affairs. This is merely an act of justice.

The specie reserve held by the four leading National Banks of Europe was at last accounts as follows.

	Gold	Silver
Bank of France	$233,475,000	$217,945,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	40,125,000	120,380,000
Austro-Hungarian Bank	34,580,800	64,900,000
Netherlands Bank	19,905,000	39,745,000
Totals	$328,085,000	$442,970,000

RECAPITULATIONS.

	Special reserve	Per cent.
Gold	$328,085,000	42⅝
Silver	442,970,000	57⅜
Total special reserve	$771,055,000	100

Showing that silver in their vaults is 114,885,000 in excess of gold. This of itself ought to be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that silver is the popular coin.

BIMETALLISM is marching forward in Europe. The people there, like those in this country, are taking hold of the matter and manifesting a determination to bring the authorities to their way of thinking. This is right. The producing classes are the sufferers, under the mono-metallic system, and not princes or speculators. The agitation in favor of a bi-metallic standard of currency in Germany has attained great proportions. The committee of the German Farmers' Congress has already handed Bismarck and the Reichstag 200 petitions from farmers' and peasants' unions, demanding the restoration of silver. The language of the petitioners is as strong as could be used by Congressman Bland or Senator Allison. They protest against the charge that bi-metallism means injustice to creditors, and they declare that, on the other hand, the mono-metallic gold standard is grossly unjust to debtors, because it makes money dear. Bismarck has been much impressed by the extent of the demonstration in favor of silver and is anxiously considering his action.

MR. EDMUNDS' bill for the suppression of polygamy, which has passed the Senate, contains one clause that not only excited the ire of Mr. Hoar, and several other sentimentalists in that body, but has created quite a flutter among women's rights advocates throughout the land, and that is the abolishment of women's suffrage in Utah. The champions of woman suffrage take the ground that it is only intended as an entering wedge to destroy the right to ballot by the female sex in other Territories, where it now exists. Nothing could be further from the truth. If those ladies who are so indignant at Mr. Edmunds, would only take time to consider the evils resulting from women voting under the Utah statutes, they would not only hold their peace, but heartily applaud Mr. Edmunds' proposition. Thousands of women holding polygamous relations with women are compelled to vote just as their lords direct, and by that means suppress an expression at the ballot of the honest sentiment of the people, because their ballots, cast through intimidation, give the Mormons a majority. Their ballots are therefore cast, not to enoble themselves, or to promote the welfare and happiness of their sex, but rather in the interest of the unprincipled tyrants who hold them in slavery, only to impose greater hardships upon themselves. Such being the case, they are not entitled to any sympathy even from their own sex, and should not receive any until they show a disposition to assist the Government in loosening the shackles which now hold them in a condition worse than slavery. The opponents of Senator Edmunds' bill, for the cause mentioned, both men and women, will accomplish more for the liberty and virtue of the female sex if they will devote their time and talents in destroying polygamy.

EXTRAVAGANCE among actresses is an exception and not the rule, although most of them live well. An exception was Adelaide Neilson, who lived in royal style and entertained so lavishly that there was usually a row of bottles outside her door. Among actresses of to-day Modjeska exacts the most elegant surroundings. She always occupies a number of rooms en suite—two bedrooms, a parlor, a dining room and a boudoir. These are for herself and her husband, extra rooms being engaged for the maids. In the furnishing of her suite of rooms two things are indispensible—a piano in the parlor and an open grate fire in the dining room, with an English hob to put the kettle on. Like all Slavs, she and her husband are great tea drinkers. They carry their special tea with them. They also have their own kettle, which they use in their private car when traveling. Modjeska is an informal entertainer, and the passports to her hospitality are neither wealth nor rank, but talent and a good appetite. One of her maids is the Hannah who served poor Adelaide Neilson. Fanny Davenport travels with her husband, physician and maid. She is really an invalid and has been known to leave the stage in the middle of a scene to receive an injection of morphine from the doctor, who is in constant attendance behind the scenes. Since she began to play "Fedora" she leads a retired life, as the part is the most exacting and exhausting that has ever been written. Mary Anderson lives economically on her travels and spends her money during her vacation. Janauschek, being herself a good cook, picks out her hotels according to the reputation of their chefs.

There is not much danger to be apprehended in regard to confirming the President's appointments by the Senate; because Republican Senators cannot make much of a fight if they wished to. There are too many of these appointments for contests to be made. The bulk of them must be confirmed. If the Republican senators were to contest many of the appointments the Democrats naturally would have a good deal to say upon the subject. The consideration of one objectionable nomination would take at least one session of the Senate, and as there are upward of two thousand appointments sent in, it will readily be seen that it is a physical impossibility upon the part of the Republican Senators to make a general fight. There is no doubt that a number of particular appointments will be picked out for objection, and upon these a fight will be made for the purpose of discrediting, as far as possible, the President's general selections. The well-known character and fitness of all the appointments, however, will compel the Senate to confirm nearly all of them. Republican Senators see the handwriting on the wall which admonishes them that the time is rapidly approaching when their majority will have dwindled away and the Democrats have undisputed sway.

MRS. MACKEY, the Bonanza King's wife, is always prominent among the celebrities referred to by Parisian correspondents writing to American papers. Some time ago fashionable society at the French capital was in a flutter of excitement, owing to the marriage of her daughter, Eva, to a Neapolitan prince, named Ferdinand de Galatro Colonna. Now another commotion is caused, simply because the Eva, the Princess, has become the happy mother of a live boy baby. This joyous event makes the Bonanza King's wife grandmother to a living prince. Her expectant joy, now realized, knew no bounds. The baby's clothes were made at the Ladies' Repository, San Francisco, and forwarded to Paris, and are of the most costly character. The christening dres surpasses in beauty the famous christening dress of the late Prince Imperial, Empress Eugenie's household pet, who, after he grew up, entered the English service and was killed (some accounts said murdered) in Africa. Mrs. Mackey determined to outshine all other grandmammas in providing clothing for her infant prince. This is not to be wondered at, because she has a genuine passion for the most artistic adjuncts of the toilet of a modern society lady.

ALFONSO, the late King of Spain, was considerable of a rake, and his life has afforded much room for gossip. It was his favorite pastime to select two military escorts and visit in disguise the gilded palaces of the Spanish capital at midnight. His Queen has, suspecting him of an escapade, often sent to his apartments at midnight and found him gone. He would absent himself for several days. On one occasion Alfonso was attracted by a beautiful girl at a public dance. She went into the street alone that night. The King followed. She did not recognize him in his disguise, and when he attempted to seize her she stabbed him. The wound was but slight. The girl fled in terror. She discovered by the publicity of the affair who her victim was. A prayer for forgiveness and the royal blessing was asked of Alfonso by the girl. He bestowed upon her a life annuity. He was witty, polished and good-hearted and his demeanor unassuming when not engaged in state duties. A great favorite with actors and actresses, and lavishly dispensed favors among women on the stage and at circuses.

CHARACTER is more thoroughly scanned and criticised, maligned and traduced, when a man applies for a public office than under any other circumstance in life. Even General Rosecrans, whose private character has always been regarded as pure and irreproachable, finds himself slandered most foully by his political opponents, now that his name has been sent into the Senate for confirmation as Register of the Treasury. He is charged with falsehood, dishonesty and all sorts of unpleasant things; but in spite of all this lying against him, he will be confirmed and his slanderers will hide their faces in remorse and shame.

SARAH ALTHEA is no more. She has linked her fortunes with David S. Terry, and it is to be hoped she will be heard from no more. Mr. Terry, poor fellow, will find that he has caught a Tartar.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided the capitol case of Colorado, and the structure will now be erected. It will be a handsome building, to cost about one and a quarter of millions of dollars.

THE Helena *Independent* says: "We are forced to accord unstinted praise to THE BUTTE MINER New Year's number. It will reflect credit on the Territory, abroad, and is directly in the enterprising line of march adopted by the management."

Two masked boys broke into a house on the outskirts of Cincinnati, knocked a woman down, and while one of them held her in that position the other gathered up everything of value, after which they both decamped and thus far have eluded the officers of justice. This outrage is another evidence of the evils resulting from dime novel reading.

NEWSPAPERS are not exempt from the fixed law of business that through insolvency carries away enterprises which have been started under the most favorable auspices. The Philadelphia *Tribune* which was issued to the world by a grand flourish of trumpets, and a lavish display of printers' ink, although patronized by the Mayor, gave up the ghost with the seventeenth number. Rather a short life for a paper that was promised the support of the Mayor and the host composing the Republican ring in the Quaker City.

THE Salt Lake *Herald*, after looking at THE MINER'S New Year number, has the following to say concerning it: "The January 1st number of the BUTTE DAILY MINER has reached us. It is 11x16 inches in size, and contains seventy-two pages neatly printed and illustrated. It is without doubt the finest holiday number ever produced in this section of the country, and outshines anything ever before issued in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, or may be California. It is a production of which the publishers have reason to feel proud, and should be highly appreciated by the residents of Montana in whose interests it is published."

MR. GLADSTONE recently celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. It is truly wonderful that a man of that age should possess so much vitality and take so deep an interest in public affairs as he does. He is now laboring under more mental pressure than most men of fifty could withstand, for he is busily engaged in preparing for the inauguration of a reform in the world's history second to no other in modern times. He is striving to prepare such measures as will meet the demands of Ireland, through Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. This is no easy task when it is considered that the ex-premier, in his efforts to carry out his agreement with the Irish leaders, is compelled, not only to conquer his own prejudices, but overcome those of all Englishmen connected with the English Governmnt.

PARNELL is highly pleased with the liberality displayed by friends of Ireland in this country, in contributing to the Parliamentary fund. In a letter to the chairman of that fund Mr. Parnell says: "The remittances which you were enabled to send were most timely, and the hearty manner in which your movement is being taken up throughout the Union is a source of the utmost gratification, encouraging to my colleagues and myself as well as to the people of Ireland generally. We now hold that position the occupation of which we have always considered to be an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of a successful movement for the restitution of the legislative independence to Ireland, and we cannot doubt a happy and speedy issue to the struggle."

THE military officers stationed at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City, entertained at their quarters, in a magnificent manner, the Federal civil officials on Friday. The following were present: Governor Murray, Judges Zane, Boreman and Powers, Secretary Thomas, Marshal Ireland, Prosecuting Attorney Dickson, Surveyor General Dement, Receiver Wallace, Register McMaster, Messrs. Zane and McMillan, of the District Court, Colonel Page, Colonel Stanton, Postmaster Lynch and his successor, Mr. Browe, Commissioner McKay, Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys Bierbower and Zane, General P. E. Connor, Colonel O. J. Hollister, General Salomon, Deputy Marshals Greenman and Vandercook. They were received by General McCook and his officers in full uniform. The banquet comprised everything calculated to tempt the palate. The after-dinner speeches were forcible and eloquent, all of which related to the unsettled condition of affairs in Utah, and bristled with expressions of a fixed determination to enforce the laws. This shows that polygamy must go.

THE DEMOCRATIC Senator from Ohio, Mr. Payne, has been the object of considerable spleen and vituperation since his election. Among other contemptible things done to him was hanging him in effigy, by the friends of a disappointed office seeker, at Canton, in his own State. In referring to this mean act Mr. Payne philosophically says: "That does not worry me. I suppose if a few people want to get together and have a little spree on my account they can do so. They can try to hang me in person if they like. The case of the Canton postmaster is clear enough. The man who was appointed had over nine hundred signatures to his application, and was recommended by a majority of the Councilmen and the Democratic Committee. If these people want to write letters and hang me in effigy I have nothing to say. It does not trouble me at all." It is utterly impossible to prevent disappointment to applicants and their friends in meddling with federal appointments; but it is mean and contemptible for unsuccessful aspirants and their supporters to give vent to their spite by hanging a Senator in effigy. They ought to have sense enough to know that all cannot succeed.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of lowest, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

11-11-83-d&sw.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup. — A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always* cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

CHINESE LIVING.

What it Costs One of the Heathens to Exist in Butte.

The cost of board and lodging in this section of country is an item of more than usual interest, and so much has been said and written of late regarding what a white man has to pay for his actual expenses that nothing more is necessary on that point, but considering the close competition between the whites and Chinese in many branches of labor, a MINER representative yesterday called upon Sam Wah Hop, the proprietor of a Chinese laundry, for the purpose of ascertaining some data as to the cost of living among his people. Sam was perfectly willing to talk upon the subject, and gave evidence of possessing more than an ordinary amount of intelligence and education. After stating partially the object of his mission the reporter said:

"Well, Sam, how long have you been in the United States?"

Throwing away the "pigeon" portion of his lahguage the reply was: "I came to San Francisco about eight years ago."

"How have you since spent the most of your time?" was asked.

"For two years I atteended the mission night schools of that city, working during the most of that time as a China boy in various families. Living as cheaply as possible, I saved up a hundred dollars—maybe a little more—and bought an interest in a laundry in Oakland. After being there about a year I went to Nevada, having a little more money than when I bought the place. I came to Butte about two years ago, and have been running a laundry since that time, all by myself."

"You speak English pretty well, Sam, can you read or write?"

LITERARY ATTAINMENTS.

"Oh, yes, I can read the newspapers, if the words are not too big, and I can write a little," and, picking up a piece of paper, he took a pencil and wrote his name in about the style of handwriting of a schoolboy of ten or a dozen years, somewhat to the surprise of the interviewer.

"Are you making much money in Butte?"

"No; not much," was the reply. "It costs too much to live and hire help. You see, I have six boys at work. I have to pay them $40 a month and board. That's too much, but they won't work any cheaper. Wood is high and rent costs too much."

"What does it cost for board in the Chinese restaurants?"

"About $2 or $2.50 per week for each man; but if a man buys his own things and cooks for himself he can live on $1.50 a week. Nearly all our boys live that way."

"How about lodgings?"

"Oh, that don't cost a great deal. A boy can get a bed or bunk in the lodging houses among his countrymen for $3 or $4 a month—only about 10 cents a night."

After some other uninteresting conversation the interview closed, the reporter walking away, and thinking if the Chinaman's living was considered expensive, the white man's must be outrageous.

A PRACTICAL SCHEME.

How Butte's Knights of Labor Propose to Treat Chinese Laundrymen.

"It's a disgrace to the Caucasian intelligence of Butte," sadly remarked Mr. Gray, as he sat in his defunct laundry and gazed viciously at a moon-eyed heathen who was passing the door. "It's a disgrace to the Caucasian intelligence of Butte," he repeated. "I spent about $2,500 in fitting up this laundry, and furnished employment to fourteen white women as long as I was able to keep above water. I entered into a square and fair competition against the Chinese laundrymen, made my prices as low as theirs were, and made my employs turn out as good work as they did. But 'twas all of no use. White people passed my door and furnished their laundry-work to the heathens, and I was compelled to suspend operations, discharge my help and shut up shop. As I said before, throwing out of employment of those poor women is a disgrace to the intelligence of the white people of Butte."

"What do you know about the projected starting up of a white laundry by the Knights of Labor?" inquired the reporter to whom Mr. Gray's outpouring of just wrath was addressed.

"The idea is an excellent one," was the reply, "and will succeed if the letter of the programme is adhered to. The Knights of Labor propose to establish a laundry in which only white people shall be employed, only the best laundresses employed and only the lowest prices charged. In a word, they propose to meet John Chinaman on his own ground of cheapness and leave the white people of Butte without an excuse for longer patronizing him. In order to accomplish this desirable end, money will be needed, and the Knights intend to furnish it. They propose to show conclusively to the white people of Butte that Chinese laundries can be dispensed with without incurring either inconvenience or pecuniary loss, and all they ask in return is a fair trial of their work and the encouragement which one white man is entitled to at the hands of another. If they receive this, there will be an exodus of Chinese laundrymen from Butte."

A Knock Out.

TORONTO, January 12. — Bittle and Maurice Casey fought here to-night with hard gloves for the middle weight championship of Canada. The match was won by Bittle, who knocked Casey down five times, the latter being knocked out in the last fall.

Revolting Convicts.

PARIS, January 12.—A dispatch from Riom, a town in the department of Puidedome, states that 600 convicts in that prison have revolted and secured possession of the prison. They have erected barricades and otherwise protected themselves for defensive operations. Troops have been ordered to Riom to quell the disturbance. The officers are parleying with the rebels in order to gain time for the military to arrive.