Historical Society X

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

Published Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,
—BY THE—
Miner Publishing Co.
TERMS- BY MAIL.
necopy one month..... $ .50
necopy six months..... 3.00
a Deeopy twelve months..... 5.00
edelivered by carrier, 50 cents per month
cyable to the carrier each month
Avertising rates will be furnished on appl on

Semi-Weekly Miner.

THE BUTTE DAILY MINER

PUBLISHED BY THE
Miner Publishing Co.
TERMS—BY MAIL.
One year (postage prepaid)..... $12.00
Six months (postage prepaid)..... 7.00
Three months (postage prepaid)..... 4.00
Delivered by the Carrier at 35 cents a week, vable at end of each week.

VOLUME 8 BUTTE. MONTANA. WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1886. WHOLE NO. 732

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Still Pegging Away at Dakota and the Indians.

MR. VEST OBJECTS

To the Admission of New States -Proposed Uniform Land Law--The Subject of Convict Labor.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—After the opening of the Senate, Mr. Walthall presented the credentials of re-election of Mr. George, United States Senator from Mississippi. The credentials were read and filed.

Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably a bill relieving from political disabilities George S. Storrs, of Texas, and on Mr. Ingall's motion the bill passed.

Mr. Platt submitted a resolution for reference to the Committee on Rules, and and it was so referred, providing that executive nominations shall hereafter be considered in open session.

A resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate copies of the drawings and report of the recent surveys of the Nicaragua Canal route, made by Chief Engineer Menocal.

Mr. Call, by request of the Governor of Florida, introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle and pay the claims of Florida on account of expenditures made to suppress Indian hostilities. In introducing the bill, Mr. Call said a similar bill had been before the Forty-eighth Congress, but at the request of the then Governor of Florida, was allowed to remain unacted upon because a Washington claim agent named Wailes claimed commissions amounting to $62,000 for services in connection with it. As the amount of cash allowed by Congress was only $92,000, there would be little money left after paying the Commissioner. Mr. Call regarded it as a reflection upon the members of the Senate and House that the money should be paid or contracted to be paid for services never rendered in connection with legislation, while the soldiers who had endured hard service to the State, and the widows and orphans of such soldiers went unpaid and unprovided for.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

Proceeding to the calendar, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to divide the Sioux Indian reservation. Mr. Logan said if his (Logan's) proposition of ten years ago in the Senate had been agreed to, there would have been no Indian wars after that time. His proposition then was that it was made a penal offense for anybody to sell guns, or powder, or bullets to the Indian. That was what was the trouble in our Indian affairs. In the debate Mr. Teller said he had met a body of men who had built and organized free schools among the Indian tribes, one of which cost $18,000 and they kept up the schools by private contributions furnished by philanthropic people. Mr. Teller thought it a burning shame that individual citizens should be required to contribute to Indian education while the Government had itself undertaken that task. If the Secretary of the Interior were empowered to take the Indian boys and girls and put them into manual labor, whether their parents were willing or not, these children would have constituted hostages and would have prevented further Indian wars. Fifty Apache Indians placed in such schools would save the nation millions of dollars.

DAKOTA AGAIN.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Vest took the floor on the Dakota bill. He disclaimed any hostility, personal or political, to the people of Dakota, and claimed himself a friend to Western men and proud of the western country and its magnificent development. He could show that many brave ex-Union veterans who were now residing in Dakota were earnestly opposed to the measure reported from the Senate Committee on Territories, and insisted that Congress was the only power that could say when States should come into the Union, and took the broad ground that no ordinance or treaty of this kind ever could hamper or bind Congress in a matter of so fundamental a character as this. Mr. Vest compared the position assumed by Dakota with that of Montana, to show that the latter Territory had acted in a respectful and constitutional manner, although he said he would be compelled to vote against the admission of Montana until it had a population at least equal to the unit of representation in the Lower House of Congress. In conclusion Mr. Vest said he would hereafter submit a proposition to divide the Territory by a line running north and south on the 101st parallel of longitude, so as to provide for keeping the unsettled western side in a Territorial condition. Mr. Logan then took the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn. The Senate accordingly adjourned until Monday.

THE PUBLIC LAND SUBJECT.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands, which has been giving a great deal of study to the present condition of the land laws and the manner in which they are being enforced, some days ago appointed a subcommittee to draw up a single measure that would remedy all the faults in the existing legislation, so far as possible. The committee has prepared a bill which will be reported favorably to the Senate. It repeals all laws providing for the pre-emption of the public lands and the laws allowing entries for timber culture and other purposes. It is provided, however, that this repeal shall not affect any valid rights heretofore accrued under said laws, but all *bona fide* claims lawfully initiated before July 1, 1886, may be perfected upon due compliance with the law, in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures and contests as if this act had not been passed.

One section of the proposed bill amends the act for the settlement of desert lands, and requires that persons filing on desert land shall reside thereon for five years, and during that period cultivate said tract, and that he or she must be a citizen of the United States. It also provides that the party filing upon lands under this section shall make his residence upon the same within twelve months after filing, and that residence thereafter shall be continuous. Any failure to reside upon the land for more than six months shall work a forfeiture. No person shall be entitled to enter more than 320 acres of land, and that is to be in a compact form. This act shall only apply to California, Oregon, Colorado and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Dakota.

House.

After a few private measures had been reported by the committees, the House at 1:30 went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The first measure on the calendar was McMillan's bill, providing for the payment of "Fourth of July" claims.

Geddes explained that the bill comprised 943 claims distributed among eleven States and one Territory, and called for the expenditure of $229,000.

The House at the evening session passed about fifty pension bills and adjourned until Monday.

CONVICT LABOR.

The House Committee on Labor to-day instructed Representative James to report favorably the bill introduced making it unlawful for any officer, agent or servant of the Government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any official of any State prison where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated, to hire or contract out the labor of said criminals, and imposing a fine of from $500 to $1,000, or imprisonment from one to three years for a violation of the act. The sub-committee having charge of the convict labor question reported favorably a bill prohibiting the use of material made by convicts in the construction of Government works. The bill is a long one and the full committee adjourned before concluding its consideration.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

At a hearing given to-day by the Senate Committee on Patents, to publishers and others interested in the subject of an international copyright, Gardner Hubbard addressed the committee in opposition to the passage of any copyright bill. James Russell Lowell, President of the American Copyright League, was introduced, and spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the bill. In reply to Mr. Hubbard, he said, nobody would maintain that there was property in an idea. The Constitution recognized this in the granting of patents. Patents were nothing but ideas fashioned in a certain way; for instance, the Bell Telephone was a precisely parallel case, with books. He declared there was one kind of books better than cheap books, and those were books honestly came by. He took a moral view of the question. Many of the arguments introduced by Mr. Hubbard might be used in defense of pocket picking. One could live much easier if he could live upon the labor of other people, but this was not considered honest when he was young. Mr. Lowell spoke for an hour chiefly in reply to inquiries addressed to him by members of the committee. James Welsh, President of the Typographical Union of Philadelphia and representing the Unions of the entire country, addressed the Committee and presented a memorial in support of the Chase bill and in opposition to the Hawley bill. In reply to inquiries, he said the Hawley bill amended as suggested by Senator Hawley yesterday, by the insertion of a provision requiring foreign works copyrighted here to be printed in the country, would be satisfactory to the Laborers' Associations.

THE LETTER CARRIERS.

The National Letter Carriers' Association will appear before the proper committee next week in favor of an extension of the eight-hour law to letter carriers.

DISGRACED PAYMASTER.

The sentence imposed by the General Court Marshal in the case of Paymaster General J. A. Smith, United States Navy, having been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and confirmed by the President, was promulgated to-day at the Navy Department. The charges upon which Paymaster General Smith was arraigned and tried were two, the first being "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," and the second, "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty."

The Court found him guilty of both charges and sentenced him "to be dismissed from the position of Chief of the Bureau of Provision and Clothing in the Department of the Navy, to be suspended from rank and duty as pay inspector on furlough pay for three years, and to retain his present number in his grade during that period." The offense of which Paymaster Gen. Smith was convicted under the first charge, according to the findings of the court, consisted "in scandalizing and disgracing the service by subordinating the interests of the Government to those of favored contractors, and by resorting to irregular and unlawful methods to accomplish that end." The specifications, as proved under the charge of "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty" on the part of the paymaster, embrace, according to the court, "the making of contracts for excessive quantities of supplies at times when they were not needed, and his failure to enforce legal contracts when supplies were needed."

THE OHIO FIGHT.

Both Sides Vainly Trying To Fix Up Matters.

COLUMBUS, January 29.—The joint [illegible] met at 10 a. m. and without transaction of business adjourned till to-morrow morning. By previous agreement of the two factions the proposition of the conference committee, which has in charge the arrangement of compromise measures, was submitted to the Democratic caucus this morning and ratified. It has also been agreed to by the Republican caucus. The proposition is that a special committee of six members of equal numbers politically, shall make an investigation of the Hamilton County contest cases and report specific findings to the Senate.

The Conference Committee resumed business at 10:30 o'clock and expect to have something further to report to the respective caucusses by evening. The fight in the committee now will be what rules shall prevail in the contest case, and whether in disposing of the report to be made by the Investigating Committee, three of the Hamilton county members shall have the privilege of voting on the fourth. The differences are so great on this point between the sides that it may result in killing all compromise measures which have been proposed.

The Conference Committee at the noon recess had been unable to agree upon anything further, with an indication that they were getting further apart on the main issue.

Poland and Prussia.

BERLIN, January 29.—The discussion of the Polish expulsion was continued in the lower house of the Landtag this evening. The Polish members denied that the Poles were trying to alienate the German element from Eastern Prussia, although they confessed that a hope was entertained of the restoration of the Polish kingdom. Herr Von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior, replied that any efforts to obtain a reestablishment of the Polish kingdom would constitute an act of high treason. "The Government," he said, "did not want to hamper the Poles in regard to their religion or their language, but it felt compelled to put an end to the dangerous agitation and enormous development of Slavdism in Persen, Selicia and other parts of Eastern Prussia." Prince Bismarck emphatically reiterated that the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland would never be effected by constitutional means.

Central Pacific Lands.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Mr. C. P. Huntington says there is no truth in the story that a syndicate has offered to take all the Central Pacific land grants in one lot. He says: "We are offering land grants, and the advance in stock is simply an effort of traders to make a point or two. Our Southern Pacific stock will not be ready to be quoted on exchange until we have stock certificates ready, which will probably be next week. The meeting of the trans-continental roads is set down for February 10, at which time our Southern Pacific Company will be represented."

A Boom for the Yellowstone.

Hon. Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, manager of the new syndicate which is to have charge of the National Park, states that improvements on an elaborate scale are to be made in the Park this spring. There will be at least six new hotels erected, covering all the main points of interest in the Park. General Passenger Agent Fee, of the Northern Pacific, has been so importuned for dates for excursions by Eastern and European agents that he has gone east for a tour of the excursion agencies in that section of the country. He will be gone three weeks, at least, and while away expects to arrange matters so that there will be no conflicting dates. The announcement was made the other day that the National Park stage line next season would be opened by Wakefield & Haynes, C. W. Hoffman having sold his interests in the outfit to F. J. Haynes, the efficient photographer of the Northern Pacific, and who has large interests in the park.

A $600,000 Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30.—A Stockton, California, special says the cross levee which separated the lower division of Roberts Island from the middle division gave way to-day, allowing the water to covers 35,000 acres of land, of which 13,000 acres were in wheat. The levee which surrounds the island broke at the middle section several days ago and flooded the middle section, which comprised 12 000 acres of grain. This brought a heavy pressure of water against the cross levee which was being constantly strengthened, but, it proved without avail. Most of this inundated land is owned by the Glasgow & California Land Company, made up of foreign capitalists The entire loss by inundation is estimated at $600,000.

KINGS OF THE FAR WEST.

Third Day's Session of the Denver Cattle Convention.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Plan of Organization—Work Accomplished—Papers Read—The Basis of Representation.

DENVER, Col., January 29.—The third day of the International Range Cattle Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. After some preliminary business the Committee on Resolutions report d favorably upon a resolution to appoint committees to confer with eastern livestock merchants to secure a change of the commissions from per capita, to per head, and the investigation of the possibility of a speedy completion of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad to the Gulf, and several minor resolutions. A. H. Swan, of Wyoming, who had been asked to deliver an address on the "Pooling Shipments of Beef Cattle from the Arid Regions," sent a letter stating he did not believe it could be made generally satisfactory on account of the vast amount of territory covered and advised the convention to take no action upon the subject. Letters from Norman J. Coleman, of Washington, District of Columbia, and ex-Gov. Bent, of St. Louis, were received, regretting that circumstances had prevented their attendance. They had a hearty sympathy with the objects of the Convention and wished it the greatest success. H. M. Murdy, of El Paso, sent a paper on the "Live Stock Interests of Northern Mexico." He stated Old Mexico would soon ask the United States to allow her to take steers across the country to British America in bond by rail; that there were 100,000,000 acres of fine grazing land in Mexico which will support three times more cattle than that now upon it, but that settlement was retarded on account of the Indians. Upon this subject he says the "United States is not imposing upon Mexico and the pioneers of the United States by leaving barbarous Indians on the reservations and scattered over the frontier, but she is imposing upon the multiplied thousands of her people East, who need employment in the manufacture of machinery and other implements to develope the mines and other resources of Northern Mexico and the frontier of the United States; that these enemies of civilization, industry and economy are terrorizing the settlers through the incompetency of our present worthless Indian policy." Congressman Belford introduced the following on the land question: "That the Committee on Resolutions be directed to inquire into the necessity of revising the land laws of the Government so far as appertains to the occupation of the public domain and report to this committee." Mr. Belford then in a speech severely attacked the land policy of the Interior Department and heartily supported leasing of the arid region by the Government to cattlemen, and trusted the Convention would not adjourn without taking action upon the subject. He stated the driving of the [illegible] of the Indian Territory [illegible] stock jobbing in New York, and because the welfare of the Territory demanded it. The Convention adjourned to visit the Government mint and witness the smelting of $100,000 in gold bullion.

At the afternoon session a committee of five was appointed to examine the different models of stock cars present, and to report which, in their judgment, was superior. The Committee on permanent organization reported the name of the organization should be the "International Range Association," and its object the promotion and development of the cattle, horse, grazing interests of the country, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and secure reasonable rates of transportation for live stock; the basis of representation to be one delegate to 50,000 cattle.

Mr. Dorsey, of New Mexico, and a few others, desired the basis to be one delegate to each 10,000 head, and the convention became involved in a discussion upon this clause, and adjourned until to-morrow without settling the matter.

THE BILLIARDISTS.

Vigneaux Ahead At the Close of Last Night's Game.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The fourth night's play of the balk line billard match between Schaefer and Vigneaux attracted another large audience. Schaefer led off on the balls placed in the position which they had occupied at the termination of last night's game, but did not count. Vigneaux made 15 and Schaefer scored naught for the second time; Vigneaux did not score and Schaefer made 16 by a careful play, and then Vigneaux made a run which was the feature of the evening, making the score for the third inning, Vigneaux, 152; Schaefer, 16. Schaefer seemed nervous, however he made 17 in his seventh inning, when, slipping up on an easy shot, he left the balls close together and Vigneaux scored 50 buttons. Schaefer looked glum and made two duck innings in succession. Schaefer's bad luck continued to pursue him, as he had only made 66 in ten innings, or a total of 1,866 points. Vigneaux made 28 on his tenth and his score was 351 for the night, or total 2104. Schaefer then made a run of 67 without apparent effort. Vigneaux in the fifteenth inning secured 82 Schaefer in meanwhile ran 44 and 38 and in his eighteenth made the run of the evening and of the match, 180. Thereafter the game was not particularly interesting and the fourth evening's play closed with the total score—Vignaux 2,400, Schaefer 2,367. Schaefer has accepted a challenge from Vignaux to play another game of 3,000 or 6,000 points for $2,500 a side at the conclusion of the present match.

HANLAN IN AUSTRALIA.

The Great American Oarsman Denounced as a "Bag of Wind."

NEW YORK, January 29.—A Sydney special to the *Sportsman* says: Hanlan has now issued a challenge by cable to [illegible] world if the race is rowed in America. He is known so well in these colonies as a "bag of wind" that no notice would be taken thereof. When Hanlan was in Australia he was treated to the best of everything. A public reception was given him on his arrival, and the highest personages in the land invited him to their houses and showed him hospitality. He lived on the best, rent free, and nothing was too good for him, and had he been more careful as to his living and abstained from late hours, it is my opinion he might still have been champion of the world. I had considerable facilities for watching his training, and, however fit he may have seemed, yet I hold it to be an impossibility for a man having accustomed himself to loose and easy living to pull himself up suddenly and go in for arduous physical exertion, and then to be in as fit a condition as his opponent who has been living quietly and working hard all the time. His powers of endurance must necessarily be greater, and the other must succumb in a hard struggle.

Hanlan's tactics have been to "burst" his adversary from the jump, and in his race with Beach he pursued this game, but found after a mile he had rowed himself out. Beach, being a "sticker," had hung on to him, and was fresh as a daisy, free to go ahead and win as he pleased; and I have no hesitation in saying that Hanlan's behavior told on him often, and this was the real cause of his defeat.

Whether he will ever regain his lost position, is problematical; a great deal depends upon himself and his future mode of living. Even then young scullers are rising up every day, some of whom, no doubt, in their turn may fairly earn the champion belt.

UTAH LAND AND OTHER FRAUDS.

A United States Senator Accused of Having Been Purchased.

CHICAGO, January 30.—A Washington special says: When R. S. Dement received the appointment as Surveyor-General of Utah Territory a few months ago he received instructions to make investigations into frauds which Mr. Sparks believed existed in the public land offices of that Territory. Mr. Dement returned to Washington yesterday and was closeted until a late hour last night with Mr. Sparks. He had a long interview with Secretary Lamar, at which Senator Logan was present. He claims that the entire federal system of the Territory is honeycombed with fraud, and the report which he will make upon that subject will contain numerous sensational features. Immediately after his arrival he employed the services of four detectives. The result of their investigation shows, he claims, that most of the public lands in the Territory has been stolen by railroads and certain prominent citizens; that 50 per cent of the entries made by Mormons are fraudulent, as are also 25 per cent. of those made by gentiles. These fraudulent entries were made, it is claimed, with the collusion of a corrupt ring of Federal officials there and here. Mr. Dement also claims to have documentary evidence in his possession showing that the Mormon church has spent large sums of money to prevent legislation inimical to their interests, and to secure favorable decisions from the courts. This money has been disbursed through a lobbyist here. His report will show that a certain United States Senator received $25,000 for leading the opposition against the Edmunds bill. The report will also charge that a number of Representatives have been similarly bribed. Mr. Dement will have an interview with the President on the subject today.

Won a Wife by Falsehood.

WILKESBARE, Pa., January 29.—In the fall of 1882, a young Polander named Stanislaus Krosski emigrated to this country from the village of Czenstockow, Poland. He came to Luzerne county and found work at a coal mine near Forty Fort. Previous to leaving his home in the old country he became engaged to marry a young lady, Lena Sabtski, with whom he had been keeping company for several years, but the wedding was not to take place until the lover had found a home for his bride in this new country. Krosski was temperate and frugal in his habits, and last summer found him in possession of $5,000. He remitted $85 to his betrothed, telling her to sail at once for America, as he had a home prepared for her. Krosski spoke of his coming marriage to a fellow countryman named Zoboski, who, it appears, was a rejected suitor for the hand of the girl whom Krosski expected soon to be his wife. The lover sent word to his sweetheart to come direct to Forty Fort, five miles from Wilkesbarre. Zoboski, having found out from his friend the day the girl was to arrive in Wilkesbarre. Tuesday, laid off work and proceeded to the depot in Wilkesbarre.

THERE HE MET THE GIRL.

They recognized each other at once. The girl asked where Krosski was. Zoboski said he had been killed in the recent great mine disaster at Nanticoke. The poor girl's grief knew no bounds. The girl accompanied Zoboski to his home, and, after she had recovered sufficiently, he proposed marriage, saying she was now in a strange country, without friends, and it was the best thing she could do. The disappointed girl, seeing no other alternative, consented. A wedding reception was held immediately after the marriage, which occurred Friday evening. Krosski, thinking his sweetheart would not come until the next day, went to the reception with others, surprised at the sudden step his friend had taken, and anxious to know what the trouble was. Imagine his surprise upon going into the room to find the woman he was to have married. The newly-made bride shrieked like a crazy woman upon seeing her lover and Krosski made a dash for the groom and tore his wedding clothes to pieces. He would have killed him had not friends interfered. The bride says she will not live with the man who so cruelly deceived her. Zoboski has been warned by the Polish residents to leave or he will be killed.

MEXICAN MURDERER.

He Kills His Man and Defies the Authorities.

EL PASO, Texas, January 30.—Pedro Harran killed Juan Urigarte, a fellow employe in the well-known firm of Echevarry & Company, at Leon, Mexico, yesterday. He shot him nine times, and then thoroughly armed, shut himself up in a room and defying the authorities, fired upon every one attempting to approach, and killed a peon. He kept a large body of soldiers and police at bay for twelve hours and finally gave himself up to his friends and was jailed. A business dispute is believed to be the cause of the shooting.

Waiting for the Verdict.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—The jury before whom the case of Chino Chiagek, the alleged Chinese highbinder, is being tried listened to the closing arguments to-day. The case has gone to the jury.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The speeches by counsel in this case closed between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. The jury then retired, and about 8 o'clock to-night they rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

MORE HIGHBINDERS.

Quite a crowd of Chinese made a demonstration on the lodgings of James C. Baptiste between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night and threatened to do him violence. A squad of police dispersed the crowd. Baptiste has been very active in the prosecution of the Chinese highbinders.

Legislation vs. Strikes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 3.—The State Trades Assembly before adjourning adopted a resolution favoring the enactment of an eight-hour law to be observed by corporate companies. It did not indorse the action of the National Federation of Trades held at Chicago proposing a strike on May 1 for the eight-hour system, but recommended legislation on the subject.

Finances in New York.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The total exports of specie from this port during the past week were $955,000. Of this amount the exports to Europe were $305,000 silver, and $150,000 gold. The exports to Havana were $490,000 gold, and $13,000 silver. The total imports of specie at this port during the week were $441,000.

The weekly bank statement shows a decrease of $1,042,000 in the reserve fund. The banks now hold $36,952,000.

Thieving Indian Agents.

TORONTO, January 30.—A special correspondent of the *Mail* in the Blackfoot country writes from Fort McLeod, and makes serious charges against Indian agents and contractors of systematic plundering and fraud. The white settlers are charged with smuggling whisky into the Northwest Territory, and with carrying on traffic in Indian girls who are being bought for from for to $20 each and sent to frontier towns $10 immoral purposes.

Montreal Notes.

MONTREAL, January 30.—General Manager Van Horne denies the report that the Canadian Pacific Road intends making a demand upon the Transcontinental Association for admission and a percentage of not less than 50 per cent. Prime Minister Sullivan and Senator Howland, of Prince Edwards Island, are here to consult the engineers regarding the proposal to build a submarine tunnel between the main land and the Island. The distance is six miles.

Nihilists Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 29.—The police authorities, having ascrtained that a Nihilist plot was being formed, made a descent to-day upon the headquarters of the conspirators and arrested twenty-three persons. On the discovery of the conspiracy the police authorities, learning that no injury to the Czar was intended, advised him to return to his palace at Gatchina. The Emperor, however, declined to do so.

EUROPEAN POINTERS.

Gladstone to Form the New English Ministry.

PRESS OPINIONS

Regarding Ireland—Prussia and the Poles — Russian Nihilists and Other Disturbing Elements.

LONDON, January 29.—The Queen has accepted the resignation of Lord Salisbury and His cabinet and has summoned Mr. Gladstone for consultation. The latest number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article by Arnold Foster which has created a sensation here. The writer recalls that Irishmen were at the bottom of the Molly Maguire conspiracy in Pennsylvania; that Irishmen plotted against the officials and Chinese in San Francisco; that the Tammany ring was largely supported by Irish Americans, and the Boston Police were tampered with by Irish politicians of that city. The history of the world shows, he says, that the Irish engage in conspiracies wherever they may be, and he advises that the English Government exercise firmness in its treatment of Ireland, as otherwise a reconquest of that country will be necessary.

Danger from Ireland.

LONDON, January 29.—The *Fortnightly Review* publishes a political article which is generally supposed to reflect the views of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain on the present crisis. The writer expresses great regret at the "timidity of the Whigs," who seem to be afraid to face the land question. Their opposition, he says, foiled the former attempt to settle this great issue and he urges them to reconsider the whole subject now. The writer says he thinks a few months will reveal dissensions which he maintains are dormant in the Nationalist party, and intimates that the falling off in American donations to the League Treasury will bring Mr. Parnell to demands which Englishmen may justly grant. In conclusion, the writer says: "If England ever yields to the Irish demand for a native Parliment, she will have no guarantee against an eventual separation of Ireland from Great Britain."

The Queen Hesitating.

LONDON, January 29.—Previous to Mr. Gladstone being summoned, it was reported that the Queen had hesitated between the ex-Premier and Lord Hartington, and had ordered the ministers not to surrender their seats of office until next Monday.

Bismarck Explains.

BERLIN, January 29.—In the Prussian Landtag to-day, during a discussion on the spirit monopoly bill, Prince Bismarck said if the spirit monopoly was refused, the Government would be forced to impose an enormous license upon dealers. Referring to his remarks relative to the Reichstag in the Landtag, yesterday, in the discussion on the subject of the expulsion of the Poles he declared the Government did not intend either a *coup d' etat* or the dissolution of the Reichstag.

Mr. Jessen, the German-American who was recently forcibly expelled from Norborg returned to that town yesterday and was immediately arrested.

Fatal Explosion.

BRECKENRIDGE, January 30.—The boiler in a saw mill here exploded yesterday.

SPENCER REED, engineer, killed.
SAMUEL ADAMS, fireman, killed.

Both men were mangled beyond recognition.

Greece Still Menaced.

LONDON, January 29.—The official journal of Athens denies that the attitude of the Greek Cabinet has changed. Lord Salisbury has instructed Admiral Hay, the Commander of the English Mediterranean squadron to employ force against the Greeks, whenever they attack Turkey.

Nationalist Elected.

DUBLIN, January 29.—Mr. John Blake, Nationalist has been elected member of Parliament for Carlow without opposition.

Schaefer Wins the Match.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The great billiard match was concluded to-night, Schaefer being the victor. The score for the night was Schaefer 633 points, Vigneaux 448 points. Total for the five nights, Schaefer 3,000, Vigneaux 2,838.

Delayed by Storms.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Owing to a heavy snow storm prevailing this afternoon most of the outward bound steamers came to anchor in the bay.

'Frisco and Australian Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30.—J. D. Spreckels, President of the Oceanic Steamship Company, left here for the East to-day to let a contract for a $600,000-steamship, to be used on the mail line between here and Australia.

Two More Violent Deaths.

SCOTTHAEN, Penn., January 30. — A freight train on the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad ran into a land slide early this morning and was badly wrecked. The killed were:

CONDUCTOR GRAHAM,
FIREMAN ELLIOTT,

who were buried under the debris, and killed. The others were seriously injured.

Exciting Rumor Denied.

NEW YORK, January 30.—It is rumored this afternoon that burglars succeeded last night in carrying off the books of the Broadway Railroad Company. Intense excitement prevails down town over the rumor.

LATER.—Superintendent Newell, of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, was seen at his office, and denied that there was the slightest truth in it.

Failure in Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 30.—The following firms made assignments to-day: E. Jette, dry goods; Ponier & Co., dry goods; Madame D. Gatrin, millinery; J. B. Norman, hatter. All the above firms allege their embarrassment arose from dullness in trade during the smallpox epidemic The liabilities are from ten to twelve thousand dollars each.

Six More Victims of Snow.

DENVER, Colorado, January 30.—At Telluride, Colorado, on Wednesday morning, a snow slide demolished four cabins at the Sheridan mine, burying twenty-two men under seventeen feet of snow. The killed were

DAVID OVERSTREET,
SIMS BREE,
WILLIAM HARFORD,
MICHAEL MITCHELL, fatally injured.
WILLIAM DELANEY and RICHARD EVANS, badly injured.
JOHN CHURCHILL and JOHN HANNA.

American Mutineers.

LONDON, Jnnuary 30.—A dispatch to the Daily *News* from Maderia states that a German vessel, which arrived there from St. Helena, reports that a terrible mutiny took place on board the American ship Frank N. Thayer, Capt. Clark, from Manilla, October 31, for New York, which, as before reported, was burned at sea. The mutineers are said to have murdered some of the officers and then to have set fire to the ship.

Compromise Cabinet Feared.

LONDON, January 30.—Parnellites fear that Mr. Gladstone will be compelled to form a compromise Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone had conferences this evening with several prominent Liberals. It has transpired that Gen. Ponsonby called upon the Marquis of Salisbury before visiting Mr. Gladstone and has since consulted with Lord Hartington and others. The *Standard* learns that Lord Hartington will be a member of the next ministry.

FROM MORMONDOM.

The United States Grand Jury Work—Other Items.

SALT LAKE, January 30.—The Grand Jury of the Third district Court were discharged to-day, the December term having closed. They found forty-five indictments for unlawful cohabitation and five under the Territorial statutes. The Grand Jury investigated the houses of ill-fame, but could find no evidence of any existing here now, and suggest in the report that, owing to the suggestions of the court against such violations of law, the persons heretofore engaged therein have left the city or discontinued the offense.

Surveyor-General Dement's interview has been bulletined here. Its receipt caused great surprise and many expressions of incredulity. Crowds of Democrats and Republicans surrounded the bulletin board, all joining in the opinion that Dement is incorrectly reported or else he is in a condition of irresponsibility. When interviewed everybody scouts the idea of such a state of affairs as he reports. The Mormons to-day ratified in convention the selections of the priesthood for city officials at the coming municipal election. Mayor Sharp was dropped, as he was not easy enough to control, and Frank Armstrong given his place. Marshal Phillips was dropped for refusing the forcible capture of Deputy Marshal Collin from the United States officers after McMurrin had been shot, and Alfred Solomon, the bailor of the city prostitute and one of the lewd conspirators, was given the place.

DENVER, January 30.—After the Range Convention was called to order this morning the question of the basis of representation, which was under discussion yesterday at the time of adjournment, was again brought up. Gov. Garsper, of Arsiona moved that the chair appoint six additional members on the Committee on Permanent Organization, to which all objectionable questions regarding the constitution and by-laws be referred without debate. R. G. Head, of Colorado, moved to amend that the Chair appoint a new committee on organization composed of two delegates from each delegation, to whom shall be referred all questions regarding representation and the constitution, with instructions to report at 2 o'clock. The amendment was accepted and carried and the committee appointed. Several papers upon range interests were then read, notable among which was one from J. Granville Stewart, of Montana, upon "The Indian Question," and Phillip Hale, of the Fort Worth *Live Stock Journal*, upon "Range Papers." The convention reconvened this afternoon, when the Committee on Representation and Constitution appointed at the morning session submitted a report. It recommends that each association be entitled to one delegate for itself and one additional delegate for the first 10,000 cattle, and an additional delegate for every 25,000 cattle thereafter. The initiation fees will be $25, with the same amount for annual dues. This Association will assess each local association one cent per head on cattle and horses owned, to assist in its maintenance. Denver was decided upon as the headquarters of the Association, which shall meet on the second Tuesday of every February after this year. The business of the Association will be managed by an Executive Committee composed of one member from every State and Territory represented, who are instructed to incorporate the association. It provides for the appointment of bureaus to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases, stealing cattle and for securing responsible rates of transportation. The constitution and by-laws as revised were adopted. The election of officers was declared in order and Mr. O'Brien, of New Mexico, nominated Col. R. G. Head, of Colorado, for President. The nomination was seconded by Texas, Utah and Wyoming, and Mr. Head unanimously elected.

Judge Faust, of Utah, in an able speech announced for secretary, Col. H. M. Taylor, of New Mexico, as Mr. Taylor was the father of the association, and it was in his brains the idea of forming the association originated, and through his untiring efforts it had its origination, he trusted the convention would elect him. Mr. Dorsey, of New York, was the only man who opposed a suspension of the rules and the unanimous election of the gentleman. After, Mr. Taylor's election he, in an eloquent speech, declined to accept the honors, and J. C. Leary, of New Mexico, was chosen instead. Hon. John L. Routt, of Colorado, was chosen Treasurer, and Thomas Sturgis, of Wyoming, Senior Vice-President. Mr. Simpson, of Texas, submitted resolutions thanking Senator Tabor for the free use of the Opera House, the Chamber of Commerce for the use of its hall, the Governor, Mayor and citizens generally for the many courtesies shown, which were adopted. After the appointment of the Executive Committee the Convention adjourned, to meet in Denver the second Tuesday in February, 1887. The ball tendered the cattlemen at the Mammoth Rink last night was the grandest affair of the kind ever seen in the Rocky Mountain region, it being estimated that fully 10,000 people attended. Most of the stockmen depart for their homes this evening.

LONDON, January 30. — The *Times'* Athens correspondent telegraphs that the King of Greece has become tired of the politics of Athenians and especially of their present bellicose attitude respecting the Bulgarian question, and that His Majesty will likely soon abdicate and retire to Copenhagen.

NEWSPAPER CANARD.

ATHENS, January 30.—The King of Greece has refused to request the English Minister to cancel the alleged fanciful account published in a semi-official newspaper, which stated that the English Minister, in imparting to the Greek Government Premier Salisbury's note informing Greece of England's attitude, used language tending to break the relations existing between England and Greece. The Minister denies having made any offensive remarks on that occasion, and has referred the matter to his Government at London.

Gladstone's Coming Visit.

LONDON, January 30.—Mr. Gladstone, who was summoned by the Queen to form a Cabinet, will visit Her Majesty at the royal palace at Osborne on Monday next.

Gladstone Receives Orders.

LONDON, January 30.—Gen. Ponsonby, private secretary to the Queen, presented to Mr. Gladstone Her Majesty's mandate at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The secretary and Mr. Gladstone had a consultation which lasted half an hour.

France and Madagascar.

PARIS, January 30.—Dispatches from the capital of Madagascar state that a treaty of peace has been signed between France and Madagascar. France waives all claim to a protectorate over the island and an indemnity. Madagascar agrees to pay and France agrees to accept $2,000,000 for release which is to deliver all foreign claims against Madagascar, both those antedating the recent war and those growing out of it. France is to occupy Tamatave until the money is paid. The treaty also empowers France to station a French representative resident in the country until they are clearly defined and in the meantime to occupy the league limit around Diego and Sauvreiz Bay.

Loyal French Bishops.

PARIS, January 30.—The Archbishops of Paris, Lyons and Toulon have written to President Grevy, asserting their devotion to the Fatherland and condemning the electoral misdeeds of a few priests, who, they say, keep harping upon the religious gravity of the present situation. The Archbishops assure Mr. Grevy that monarchical or republican forms of government are equally acceptable to the Roman Catholic Church provided the affairs of the nation be wisely administered.

TERRITORIAL GLEANINGS.

Garden Valley of the Territory.

From the Townsend Tranchant.

We have had some very severe weather in this valley during the past for tnight, including some genuine brief blizzards, but from our dispatches outside we may say that ours is the garden valley of the Territory. A recent Chinook has warmed everything up, and no further complaints are in order at this time.

Will Stay With Them.

From the Bozeman Chronicle.

E. L. Benton, who lives in close proximity to the alleged land grabbers on Red Lodge, this county, is in town. Mr. Benton says that the boys are having considerable trouble with the stockmen of that section, but that they have the ability and experience requisite to stay with it.

An Editor To Marry.

From the Bozeman Chronicle.

J. E. Stevens, of the Townsend *Tranchant*, contemplates a matrimonial partnership, the consummation of which is expected in the course of the fortnight. The bride is a Miss Carpenter, of the Missouri Valley, the same whose life was spared by Chief Joseph's braves in the thrilling adventure in the National Park with her sister, her sister's husband George W. Cowan, Esq., and others in 1878.

Let Butte Follow Suit.

From the Billings Gazette.

J. J. Nickey has shown us the plans of the hotel building to be erected, in the spring, on lots 1 and 2 in block 92 in this city. The building will be of brick with stone trimmings, and will consist of three stories and a basement. It will have a frontage on Twenty-seventh street of 50 feet and on First avenue of 100 feet. The plan