LOTS MORE SILVER TALK

Among the Peoples' Representatives at Washington.

SOME PLAIN HINTS

To the Treasury Official—Other Doings at the Capital—Bills Introduced and Debated.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with a recent resolution by Mr. Ingalls, inquiring as to the amount of silver bullion purchased each month since July 1st, 1885. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in compliance with law showing the number of clerks, etc., in the Navy Department. Also a memorial of the Legislature of Mississippi, favoring Eads' sea ship railway scheme. The papers were appropriately referred. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Logan, Sawyer, Wilson, Cockrell, Palmer, Cole, Miller, (New York) Harrison, Plumb and Dawes, from various assemblies of the Knight's of Labor, praying for the opening up to settlement of the Oklahoma lands and the granting of lands in severalty to the Indians; also a number of petitions praying that a constitutional amendment be submitted by Congress to the several States forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex. A memorial of the Kansas Legislature was presented by Mr. Ingalls urging Congress to provide for right of way of railroads through the Indian Territory. A memorial of same body was presented by Mr. Plumb setting forth that the course of Land Commissioner Sparks in indiscriminately and indefinitely suspending land titles was working a great hardship to *bona fide* settlers in that State, and while not wishing to interfere with any effort that would prevent fraudulent acquisition of public lands, the Legislature urges Congress to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to secure the earliest practicable settlement of the questions involved, in order that injury to *bona fide* settlers may be as light as possible. The papers were appropriately referred.

NEW ATTACK ON SILVER.

Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution which was agreed to directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of making such an amendment to the Revised Statutes as may be necessary to require the issue of United States notes of the denomination of $1.00 or $2.00. In offering the resolution, Mr. Ingalls said he understood that the smaller notes had been practically withdrawn from circulation for the purpose of forcing silver into circulation, and thereby rendering silver unpopular with the people. Mr. Ingalls' impression was that the people of this country wanted gold and silver as a basis of circulation, but did not desire to carry either metal in their pockets. The people did however, desire a restoration of small United States notes, and inasmuch as they pay all money into the treasury from their own resources of whatever currency there may be in the country, he (Mr. Ingalls) did not see why the people's wish should not be gratified. He had, therefore, offered the resolution

A FRIEND OF SILVER.

Mr. Eustis offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether it had been the custom for the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans to receive deposits of standard silver dollars from shippers of said coin and to issue to their correspondents a New Orleans receipt for silver subject to count, and to issue silver certificates after the count of said dollars, so deposited, had been made and whether the said custom if it had prevailed had been changed by instruction of the Treasurer of the United States and the reasons therefor. Also whether such custom was in force at any sub-treasury, also whether there was an adequate clerical force at the New Orleans sub-treasury, and if not what increase was necessary to enable the sub-treasurer to carry out the law in the New Orleans sub Treasury. Mr Eustis said he understood the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans had refused to receive shipments of $2/5,-000 in silver from the Memphis, Tennessee, Bank of Commerce and the Waco State Bank, of Waco, Texas. If that statement should be substantiated, Mr. Eustis continued, and if it be proved that the custom of receiving silver had prevailed at New Orleans, and it was not violative of law, and that it now prevailed in New York and other places, then, Mr. Eustis said, the official who had approved of the change of the custom in the city of New Orleans exposed himself to very grave suspicions, to say the least of it. With reference to the secret warfare against the silver dollar, Mr. Eustis would make no charge in the absence of proof, but he wanted all the facts. Mr. Ingalls thought it was no concern of the Sub-Treasurer to inquire for what purpose silver dollars were deposited and if the statement of the Senator from Louisiana was true the action of the Sub-Treasurer should be characterized not as a departure from custom, but a direct, positive, deliberate and

WILLFUL VIOLATION OF LAW.

Mr. Teller said everything possible had been done by the Administration as well as by others to make it difficult or impossible for the people holding silver dollars to exchange them for silver certificates and to render silver dollars as unpopular as possible. He inquired "who is the Secretary of the Treasury that he should stand up and thwart the deliberate law of Congress? Where did he get this training that he says I possess all the knowledge and wisdom in this Government on finances and no matter what the legislative department may say, I know what is good for the country? The Administration had shut the Mints to silver and barred the Treasury to it, and they said they did not believe the people wanted silver. Men had been hung before now for debasing coin, because by so doing they cheated people, yet here was a case of the Government debasing its own coin." Mr. Gorman defended the Administration. Alluding to Mr. Teller's criticisms of the "training" of the Secretary of Treasury Mr. Gorman said it was true that the Democrats had a few men who had been "trained" in the Government service for the past twenty-five years, but they were fresh from the people and had trained with the people and knew the wants and wishes of the people. Time would show that the Secretary of the Treasury was right. That officer was the peer of the Senator from Colorado or any other gentlemen on the floor of the Senate. During the further discussion of the resolution, Senator Sherman took the floor in its support. He said the inquiry was entirely proper, and that the Senate had a perfect right to anything on the executive files pertaining to this subject, or to

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS, SUSPENSIONS

or removals. This precipitated a debate upon the question so long pending in the caucuses and committee meetings and secret sessions. As to the right of the Senate to information regarding removals, Mr. Sherman said: "I think we have the right to seek information of any department of the Government, whether the information be on paper or by parole. I do not think there is any doubt of that, whatever; but for that we could not legislate, we could not even by executive session I have just as much right to go to any Department and ask for any paper in that Department affecting legislative business, if I go there armed with the power of the Senate as the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other Department of the Government or as the President of the United States."

Mr. Saulsbury—I differ from the Senator in regard to this. If we have a nomination to act on we can call for information as to it, but when we go behind that and ask for information as to a suspended officer we are wrong. The entire discretion is vested in the President, and he would like to ask the Senator as a lawyer, whether there is any court in this country from the Supreme Court down that can control the discretion of a trustee however humble a trustee he may be?

Mr. Sherman—Is that not an evasion of the whole controversy? We don't claim to exercise any power, whatever, over the discretion of the President we admit even that, we don't ask for his reasons, but we have power to control our own discretion and we have a right to determine the information that we can get from the Executive Department to enlighten us. Nobody proposes to deny the exercise of the President's discretion. Nobody? He is as independent as we are, but he must not control our discretion. He must not prevent us from the same source of information that he has when he makes a nomination. Why did he make that nomination? Was the old incumbent an unfit man, a corrupt man, thief, defaulter or the like? Our discretion must be enlightened by all the information that the President has. I say, therefore, that we have a right to call for that information.

After quite a lengthy debate in which Messrs. Pugh and Harris alternated with Mr. Sherman, the resolution of Mr. Eustis went over until to-morrow and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior for information as to how much of the grants of land to certain wagon road companies in Oregon, had been patented to these companies. Adopted.

When the House went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Weaver took the floor with a speech upon the financial question and an attack upon the national banking system. There were four things, he said, relating to finance which this Congress must enact, first it must provide for the unrestricted coinage of American silver; second, a law must be passed for the issue of treasury notes to take the place of national bank notes; third, the largest portion of the surplus in the treasury must be paid out in liquidation of interest, and in paying the public debt; fourth, it must forbid by law any further discrimination against silver coin. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate today. Postmasters—W. F. Dyer, Austin, Nevada; Wm. Perkins, Winnemucca, Nev. James F. Carwile, Buffalo, N. Y. Confirmations—Mark W. Sheafe, Register of the Land Office, Watertown, Dakota; F. M. Ziebach, Receiver of Public Moneys, Yankton, Dakota; Edward A. Stevenson, Governor of Idaho; D. Lynch Pringle, Secretary Legation Central American States.

BOOSTING AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

Senator Cameron's bills introduced today to promote the foreign trade of the United States and to encourage the increase of the American merchant marine, provides that vessels having an American register, and owned and controlled by Americans, shall receive from the Secretary of the Treasury as part compensation for carrying mails sums ranging from four to five and three-tenths cents per nautical mile for each 100 tons, rates to be paid in accordance with classification of vessels, their size, speed, etc., and payments shall be made at the end of each trip, and for all voyages beginning after Jan. 1, 1887, and whatever moneys may be needed to make such payments are appropriated. No payments for ocean postal services shall be made after January 1, 1887; to any vessel other than those covered by this act, except in cases where and so long as such vessels cannot give service as efficient as that given by other vessels. After January 1, 1905, the rates of compensation shall be reduced annually by 10 per cent., so that by January 1, 1915, such compensation shall entirely cease.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Senator Ingalls, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably his bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to include the districts of Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri in the Ninth Circuit, and California, Oregon and Nevada in the Tenth Circuit.

SHALL THE GOVERNMENT ARM.

Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate on ordnance and war ships, to-day submitted the committee's report. It gives an exhaustive account of the examinations by the committee of the principal works and yards in this country and England, and information gained from other sources, and as a result gives the following conclusions:

1—The United States is metallurgically independent for all purposes of warfare.

2—In the manufacture of iron and steel for peaceful purposes it has kept pace with the foremost science and skill of the world, for steel making and casting its capacity is ample, but for heavy forging and finishing of guns and armor it will require new and costly plants.

3—The machinery and machine tools of the naval yards are sufficient for building engines, but much of it is obsolete and no longer economical. The means of building iron or steel ships are lacking. One yard has a Government plant, of limited capacity, for finishing steel guns, and has done some good work.

4—As a partial check upon private builders and as a recourse in case of necessity, some ships could be built in the navy yards, parts to be furnished by private founderies. Ships in general should be built by private contract and the private yards are capable of doing the work. The uncertain nature of repairs is such that some government yards should be kept ready to do them.

5—Armor plate and engines should be obtained wholly from private manufacturers.

6—Costly experiments for twenty-five years have reached that stage which justifies the conclusion that guns should be made of open hearth steel and projectile, should be made of forged steel. The hydraulic forging press produces better results than the steam hammer, and costs much less, and should be used for Government work.

Ships should be constructed of steel, but certain minor classes may be composite of steel and wood.

7—The manufacture of guns suitable for ships and coast defence should be divided between private foundries and Government shops, the former providing forged and tempered parts and the latter finishing those parts and assembling them.

The Government should establish two factories for machine finishing and assembling guns. The weight of opinion among army and navy experts, and prominent manufacturers of heavy work in steel decidedly indicates the Washington navy yard and Watervelt arsenal is the best place for such factories.

MOTHER AND BABE FROZEN.

Beautiful Rose Kelly Comes Home to Die at Her Father's Door.

SHEDD'S CORNER, N. J., February 10.—The shepherd dog of Farmer Shedd, from whom this place received its name, discovered early this morning the lifeless remains of a young mother and her child covered in the snow. The frozen bodies were removed to Mr. Shedd's home and the neighborhood became quickly aroused over the tragic affair. Among the many visitors was James Kelly, another farmer, whose house is only a short distance from the spot where the bodies were found. As the cloth was lifted from the face of the dead, Mr. Kelly exclaimed: "My God! it is Rose!" and the strong man fell to the floor unconscious. Last summer a young man from Philadelphia named Wells Clark visited this locality and became apparently infatuated with Farmer Kelly's beautiful daughter. The father looked with disfavor on their intimacy, and when the two young people eloped from his home he cast his daughter off. Mr. Kelly heard from his daughter in Cincinnati, where she had been deserted with her newly-born child, a little girl, but again refused his forgiveness. It is supposed that the unfortunate mother came, perhaps, most of the way on foot, to make a last personal appeal for forgiveness, only to perish within sight of her father's home.

Mr. Kelly is broken-hearted. The bodies will be buried in one grave.

An Indian Hanged.

PORTLAND, Ore., February 10.—Tataguna, the Salmon River Indian convicted at Nanaimo at the autumn Assizes, of the murder of a comrade at the Salmon River ranch, while in a state of intoxication, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on February 5th, in Nanaimo, British Columbia, in the jail yard. The condemned man showed the utmost firmness, and after a short prayer in Chinook by Rev. E. Robsen the fatal trap was sprung. The arrangements of Sheriff Drake and his associates were the most perfect, and the execution was conducted without the slightest hitch. After an hour the body was cut down and subsequently handed over to his friends for burial.

A Quarantined Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10. — The steamer "Belgic" arrived at noon to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama with a case of smallpox on board. She was immediately boarded by the quarantine officers and kept in the stream. She will probably be quarantined. No communication of any kind is allowed with her from the shore.

Col. E. C. Kimball, a well-known California journalist, died yesterday in New York. He published the first paper in San Francisco.

ALL QUIET ON THE THAMES.

London's Reign of Terror Ended at Midnight.

DESERTED STREETS

A Heavy Fog Causes the Postponement of a Big Socialist Demonstration.

LONDON, February 10.—Noon.—Thus far to-day there has been no renewal of the rioting in this city. A dense fog prevails and favors the congregation of roughs. Small crowds of loafers are assembled on the street corners.

2 p. m.—Col. Henderson, head of the Metropolitan Police Force, has been in conference to-day with Childers, Home Secretary, in relation to the riots of Monday and Tuesday. An uneasy feeling prevails throughout the metropolis in consequence of the events of the past two days. Hundreds of genuine working men who are out of employment are wandering about Trafalgar Square this afternoon.

RIOTING AT DEPTFORD.

3 p. m.—News has just been received that a mob of roughs which had assembled at Deptsford, are marching toward the city and they are smashing windows and breaking the fronts of houses along the route. A panic prevails among the residents of the portion of the city which the mob is likely to traverse and shopkeepers are closing their establishments. The police and troops are in readiness to prevent the mob from assuming the proportions of that of Monday and from committing similar excesses.

3:40 p. m.—The Deptsford mob has reached Hope Exchange in Southwark nearly five miles from the starting point of march. The mob has enormously increased by constant accession during its progress north. All shops along the route are closed. The destination of the Deptsford rioters seems to be Trafalgar Square. The mob is resting in Southwark between London bridge and Blackfriar's bridge. The police are attempting to secure possession of all bridges crossing the river Thames and to resist all attempts on the part of the mob to cross. The police at this hour hold all the bridge approaches and are preparing to resist attack.

A WARNING.

The authorities have warned all tradesmen doing business at Strand, Cockspur, Pall Mall and Regent streets to expect disorder to-night, and to immediately close their shops and take steps to protect their property. The West End already has a funeral appearance.

The Deptsford mob, on its way towards the Thames, swung through the New Kent Road and the Newington Causeway. They sacked several small shops along the way. They stopped at the mammoth establishment of William Tarn & Co. This establishment covers ground from and including No. 50 to No. 21 on Kent Road, and 16 to 173 on Newington Causeway, and is devoted to trade in silk, men's and women's clothes, boots and shoes, carpets, ironware, bedding, furniture, etc. The building was under police protection, but the mob over-ran the officers and sacked the store and when they retired left the building badly wrecked.

THE LOSSES.

4:30 p. m.—The estimate heretofore made of the losses inflicted by the mob Monday appears to be greatly too small. The official estimate places the amount of damages at £80,000.

The various socialistic and labor reform societies threaten to have a monster demonstration at Hyde Park next Saturday, to be attended by contingents from the country. Shops are being closed and barricaded everywhere throughout the city.

THE DEPTSFORD MOB.

LONDON, February 10—5 p m.—The police have been informed that the Deptsford mob is comprised of large numbers of roughs who have organized an attack upon the City Emporium and banks. Such stores as remain open in the city at this hour have their windows closed and barred and are ready to close their doors. Groups of anxious people stand about in the streets, discussing the situation. The papers are printing extras, and these are eagerly bought. At this hour the fog is increasing.

A SOCIALIST MEETING.

The mob dispersed, but the streets are thronged. No conflict with the authorities has yet occurred. A Socialist meeting was held this morning at Colbut and Market. At 7:30 o'clock, two hours and a half before the time announced for the assemblage, over one thousand men were on the ground waiting to attend the meeting, this crowd being constantly augmented from Trafalgar Square.

Cavalry from the Albany barracks and large bodies of police have been ordered to remain in readiness to maintain order at the Cumberland meeting.

A movement is inaugurated to secure a meeting of all the London members of the House of Commons, both Liberal and Conservative, to devise means for the immediate relief of distress in London. It is proposed to have the meeting deported by a strong committee to urge the Cabinet to action in the matter.

BY 8 O'CLOCK

a crowd that numbered many thousands gathered in Cumberland Market. The lowest criminal classes of London were represented by a strong contingent intent upon harrassing and insulting the police. At 9 o'clock Hyndham, Williams and other Socialist leaders appeared, and were greeted with uproarious shouts of welcome. They held a short consultation and resolved to abandon all attempt to hold a meeting to-night, because, as they said, the dense fog that prevailed prevented their distinguishing true unemployed working men from loafers. The announcement was then made and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday. As the crowd slowly dispersed, cheering for the Socialist leaders, the disorderly element again manifested itself. The police were jeered at and stoned, but they easily drove their assailants from the ground. Three regiments of foot guards, two of cavalry and a battery of artillery were confined in barracks all day in readiness to sally out at a moment's notice. The vigorous action of the police of South London compares favorably with the inaction of the police at the Trafalgar Square meeting on Monday. Mounted constables, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, assisted the police on foot in dispersing a mob of 5,000 men near the Elephant and Castle tavern. A gratifying feature was the fact that many small tradesmen and numbers of *bona fide* working men joined in assisting the police, who, dreading an encounter, quickly dispersed. The police had been informed early in the day of a conspiracy of thieves inhabiting common lodging houses to make South London the starting point of a pillaging expedition. Precautions were accordingly taken to prevent disorders.

AT MIDNIGHT.

The city is quiet. The crowds disappeared, and by 10 o'clock the streets were deserted. The panic is subsiding. The scare was without parallel in the history of London. Tens of thousands of desperate men gathered in the streets, and only needed some one more reckless than themselves to commit the wildest excesses.

ALL QUIET AGAIN.

The Government Troops Settling the Anti-Chinese Riots.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 10.—The city has become a military camp, and every corner is guarded by a sentry, and military rule is supreme. There has been no effort on the part of the rioters to interfere nor even to hold meetings. They are without a recognized leader and are utterly powerless to do anything, so long as the military are under arms. There is, however, a feeling of intense bitterness against the militiamen, who did the shooting on Monday, and it is openly threatened that they will be hung as soon as the military rule is relaxed. Eight companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, under the command of Col. DeRussy, arrived this afternoon from Vancouver Barracks, and at 8 o'clock the city was turned over to the regular troops, martial law continuing. Gen. Gibbon is expected to-night, and he and Gov. Squire will determine upon a future course. The trouble is practically over, and through the efforts of the citizen soldiery, the people have proved their ability under the most trying circumstances to govern themselves They have done this, not as the friends of the Chinese, but as friends of the law. They wish the Chinese away, but they will not permit them to be driven away, so long as they are here under National authority.

RAILROAD LANDS

A Very Important Decision by the Territorial Supreme Court.

The following decision by the Supreme Court of Montana, will be read with interest by those who may have taken land upon those sections which are claimed by railroad companies:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO V. LILLY.

1. EJECTMENT—COMPLAINT—ESSENTIALS UNDER ESTABLISHED PRACTICE IN MONTANA

Under the decisions in Montana, a complaint in ejectment is good if it aver the seizin of the plaintiff, the possession of the defendant at the time of the commencement of the action, and the withholding of the possession.

2. NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT—OPERATION AS A CONVEYANCE.

The act of Congress granting lands in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad is not only a law, but a conveyance of the highest character, and imports a present and immediate transfer of title to the company of the lands described in the grant, which takes effect, by relation, as of the date of the act, whenever the lands so conveyed are designated by the definite location of the line of the road.

3. SAME — LIMITATION OF THE RIGHTS OF PRE-EMPTORS AND SETTLERS.

The Northern Pacific land grant contains a limitation upon the right to settle upon or pre-empt any of the lands included within the grant after the general route of the company has been fixed.

4. SAME—PROTECTION AFFORDED THE RAILROAD COMPANY UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS—HOW SUCH PROTECTION TO BE TAKEN AWAY

The reservation of odd sections of land from sale and pre-emption except by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, contained in the latter's land grant, protected the lands for the company, and would so continue to protect them until the order making said reservation had been revoked and said act repealed.

Appeal from Custer County, First Judicial District.

Sanders, Cullen & Sanders and *Strevell & Garlock*, for appellants.

WADE, C. J. This is an action in the nature of ejectment, brought by the plaintiff and appellant, to recover the possession of certain lands from the defendant and respondent. A general demurrer to the complaint, for that it did not state a cause of action, was sustained; and, the plaintiff abiding its complaint, judgment was rendered accordingly for the defendant.

From the complaint it appears that in the year 1864 the Government, by act of Congress, granted certain of the public lands to the plaintiff, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound; that the general route and line of the road, opposite to and along the premises in controversy, which are within the boundaries of the grant, was fixed on the twenty-first day of February, 1872, and a map and plat thereof filed with the Secretary of the Interior, in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and that all lands included within the grant in said Territory were thereupon withdrawn from sale and pre-emption, except by the plaintiff, as provided in said act; that on the nineteenth day of May, 1881, the line of said road was, by the plaintiff, definitely fixed near to said general route opposite to and along said premises, and within the distance of two miles therefrom, and a plat showing the definite location of the line of said railroad was thereafter, on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1881 filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; that said road was constructed on said line along and opposite to said premises on or about the fifteenth day of December, 1881, and approved and accepted by the Government on the thirteenth day of September, 1882; that on the twenty-first day of February, 1872, said premises were public lands, not reserved, sold, granted, or appropriated otherwise than by said act of Congress in granting certain of the public lands in aid of the construction of said railroad, and that thenceforth the said premises were reserved to and were the property of the plaintiff; and that the plaintiff, since the line of said road was so definitely fixed, has been the owner of, seized in fee and entitled to the possession of said premises. It further appears that the defendant, on or about the first day of July, 1878, entered upon said premises, and ousted and ejected the plaintiff therefrom, and ever since has withheld the possession thereof.

The only difference between this complaint and the one in the case of *Northern Pacific Railroad Company* v. *Majors*, 5 Mont. 111, S. C. 2 Pac. Rep. 322, is that in the *Majors Case* the entry and ouster by the defendant is alleged to have taken place subsequent to the time when the line of the road was definitely fixed, and a plat thereof filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, while in the present complaint the entry and ouster are alleged to have taken place subsequent to the time when the general route of the railroad was fixed and the lands withdrawn from sale and pre-emption, and prior to the time when the line of the road was definitely fixed and a plat thereof filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The *Majors Case*, and the authorities upon which it rests, conclusively determine that the act granting lands in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad is not only a law, but a conveyance of the highest character, and imports a present and immediate transfer of title to the company of the lands described in the grant, which takes effect, by relation, as of the date of the act, whenever the lands so conveyed are designated by the definite location of the line of the road. Before that time the grant is said to be afloat, but the location of the road anchors it, and causes the grant to take hold and attach itself to the alternate sections of land along the designated line of location, the same as if these sections were named in the act.

The lands embraced within this grant to the Northern Pacific Company consisted of alternate sections, designated by odd numbers, on each side of the line of the proposed road; and it was provided that whenever, prior to the time when the line of the road was definitely fixed, any of said sections, or parts of sections, should have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of other lands should be selected by said Company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections. These limitations upon the grant are similar to those found in numerous other grants of land by Congress in aid of railroads. Their object is obvious. The sections granted could be ascertained only when the routes were definitely located. This might take years, the time depending somewhat upon the length of the proposed road and the difficulties of ascertaining the most favorable route. It was not for the interest of the country that in the meantime any portions of the public lands should be withheld from settlement or use because they might, perhaps, when the route was surveyed, fall within the limits of the grant. Congress, therefore, adopted the policy of keeping the public lands open to occupation and pre-emption and appropriation to public uses, notwithstanding any grant it might make, until the lands granted were ascertained, and providing that if any sections settled upon or reserved when then found to fall within the limits of the grant other land in their place should be selected. Thus, settlements on the public lands were encouraged without the aid intended for the construction of the roads being thereby impaired. *Railroad Co. v. Baldwin*, 103 U. S. 426.

The grant to this company, however, contains a limitation upon the right to settle upon or pre-empt any of the lands included within the grant after the general route of the road has been fixed. After that event transpires, said lands are reserved from sale and held for the company, whether before or after the same have been surveyed; and if it should be held that the absolute title of the company did not attach until the definite line of location had been fixed, still the land having been reserved from sale, except by the company, no person could thereafter acquire any title thereto, or interest therein, save by the act of the company.

Sec. 6 provides that the President of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed for forty miles in width on both sides of the entire line of said road, after the general route shall be fixed, and as fast as shall be required by the construction of said railroad; and the odd sections of land hereby granted shall not be liable to sale or entry or pre-emption, before or after they are surveyed, except by said company, as provided in this act, but that the general pre-emption laws shall be and the same are extended to all other lands on the line of the road when surveyed, except the lands granted to the company. This section is itself a grant, and a legislative reservation and withdrawal of the lands granted from sale or pre-emption, except by the company. After the general route of the road has been fixed it provides that the odd sections "hereby granted" shall be reserved from sale or pre-emption, except by the company. That is to say, whenever the odd sections are designated, by fixing the general route of the road, the grant attaches, and becomes certain and absolute. "And the odd sections of land hereby granted shall not be liable to sale before or after they are surveyed," except by the company. This prohibition is absolute. This land is reserved from sale by Congress. It is a legislative reservation, and takes effect whenever the general route of the road is fixed; and thereafter no person could acquire any right or interest in the land reserved from sale, except by act of the company, the grantee of the Government.

The averments of the complaint are that, after the passage of said act, the general route of the line of said road through the Territory of Montana was fixed and adopted by the company on the twenty-first day of February, 1872, and a plat and map thereof filed with the Secretary of the Interior, in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and that the said Secretary did, therefore, on said day, make an order withdrawing all the sections of land designated by odd numbers, in the said act referred to, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line through said Territory, from sale, entry, and pre-emption, except by the plaintiff, as in the act provided.

This act of the Secretary in withdrawing said sections from sale was not necessary, for Congress had declared that they should not be liable to sale after the general route of the road had been fixed. This declaration by Congress was a reservation of the lands, whenever the event transpired that caused it to take effect. It must be presumed that the President, after the general route of the road had been so fixed, caused said lands to be surveyed, as provided for in Section 6 of said Act; but, whether he did or not, the lands were reserved from sale, except by the company, both before and after they had been surveyed; and this reservation took place by operation of law, and as in said act provided.

This reservation of said lands from sale and pre-emption, except by the company, protected the lands for the company, and would so continue to protect them until the order making said reservation had been revoked and said act repealed. Such a reservation, made by the operation of law, was equivalent to a sale of the lands to the company to the extent of giving to the company the right to protect the same as against all other persons. Having the exclusive right to sell the lands and to deliver possession thereof to the purchaser, the company, to all intents and purposes, had the possession; and this, accompanied with the right to sell and convey title, gave the company the right to protect their possession, by action in ejectment or otherwise, against every and all other persons. The reservation of said lands from sale and pre-emption, except by the company, and in pursuance of law, was the consummation of the grant to the company; and the title so conveyed related back to the date of the grant, and was equivalent to a title in fee. After such reservation in behalf of and for the benefit of the company, consequent upon the general route of the road having been fixed, the grant was no longer afloat, but attached itself to and took hold of the designated sections as if they had been named in the act. All that the act and all that the decisions require, in order to consummate the grant, is that the alternate sections be designated. Fixing the line of the general route of the road does cause the alternate sections along said line to be designated, and to be reserved from sale and pre-emption, except by the company; and fixing the line of definite location if the same is along the line of the general route, as in this case, does not add anything to the efficiency of the grant. That only does what has already been done before by operation of law whenever the general route of the road has been fixed.

The defendant entered upon the premises in question, which are situate within the boundaries of the grant to plaintiff, and within two miles of the line of the general route and definite location of the road, in 1878. At that time the line of the general route of the road had been established, and the alternate sections, in consequence thereof, and by operation of law, had been withdrawn from sale and pre-emption, except by the plaintiff. It was not possible, therefore, at that time for the defendant to have acquired any interest in or title to said premises, which were a part of one of the alternate sections aforesaid, save from the plaintiff who owned and held the title thereto. The Government could convey no title or right, for the reason that the premises had been previously reserved and withdrawn from sale and pre-emption for the benefit of the plaintiff, who held the exclusive right to sell and dispose of the same. The defendant, therefore, when she entered upon said premises and ousted the plaintiff, was a mere trespasser, without color or right or authority, and she claims no rights by adverse possession.

Under our decisions, a complaint in ejectment is good if it aver the seizin of the plaintiff, the possession of the defendant at the time of the commencement of the action, and the withholding of the possession. *McCauley v. Gilmer*, 2 Mont. 202; *Herbert v King*, 1 Mont. 475. This complaint contains these necessary averments, and the demurrer thereto ought to have been overruled.

Judgment reserved, and cause remanded for a new trial.

How to Dispose of the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—Hon Curtis C. Bean, Delegate in Congress from Arizona, in conversing to-day concerning the capture of Geronimo and his band of renegade Apaches said that the proper plan to pursue on the part of the military authorities was to turn over these Indians to the civil authorities for indictment and trial, on charges of murder, and he entertained no doubt that if this course were pursued they would be brought to speedy justice at the hands of the courts and juries of Arizona. Gen. Crook, he said, had no power to administer punishment to these Indians. They were prisoners of war in his hands, subject to whatever disposition might be determined by the President. They had murdered about 175 people and destroyed a large amount of property since they broke out of the San Carlos Reservation and went upon the warpath.

Geronimo claimed to have grievances, and it was possible that affairs at the reservation had not been wisely administered in various particulars; but the fact remained that these Indians had ruthlessly murdered innocent persons, outraged women and destroyed helpless children and the blood of the murdered cried aloud, not only for vengeance and retribution, but for such further relief as would protect the citizens of Arizona and the neighboring Territory from a repitition of such scenes. The people of Arizona were terribly agitated over this matter and the period had arrived when pandering and accommodating should give way to vigorous and determined action on the part of the Government.

The Chess Tournament.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—The chess match was resumed to-day under about the same circumstances as before, with about the same audience as on the previous day. Mr. Steinitz, however, expressed himself as feeling remarkably well, having recovered from the attack of insomnia which he has been suffering from since before he left New York, and he thinks he shall remain in good condition during the remainder of the contest. The game to-day is pronounced by experts as the best yet played, especially on the part of Steinitz, who during the last half of the game played not only brilliantly, but aggressively, and deservedly won the admiration of the spectators. Mr. Steinitz having won three games the contest here is closed, and will be resumed at New Orleans in two weeks. Both players will probably remain here a week and then leave for the Crescent City. The contestants are now tied, each having won four games.

A BLOOD-STAINED PACKAGE.

The Postoffice Department Receives a Very Peculiar Document.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Superintendent Jameson, of the Railway Service, has received a blood-stained leather mail bag from the West, which had been slit open with a knife. It bore the following information from Mr. Wasfield, Superintendent of the Western Division: "The Indian question, as it applies to the Postoffice Department. About 2 p. m. on July 23, 1885, while F. M. Peterson, a mail carrier on the route from Crittenden to Lochiel, Pima county, Arizona, was on his return trip from Lochiel, he was killed by Apache Indians. After murdering the carrier the Indians cut open the bag, destroyed the mail, tearing it into fragments and scattering it over the ground. Two pouches were carried. The one herewith was left on the scene of the tragedy, and bears evidence of the sanguinary struggle of the victim."

Sullivan's final challenge has been accepted by Paddy Ryan, who offers to meet the champion in private with hard gloves for $2,500 a side. Sullivan has telegraphed his brother Mike, saying: "That goes. Make it inside four weeks. Private. Five men on each side."

CODDLING THE "COPPERS."

That's What Butte City Dads Continue to do.

PECULIAR JUSTICE.

Officers Meiklejohn and McDonald Praised instead of Censured for Their Brutality.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last night, Mayor H. L. Frank presiding. The following Aldermen were present: Pinkham, Brannagan, Leland, Grix, Rickards, McMillan and Beal. Several reports from the various committees and officers were read and a number of bills acted upon.

The City Treasurer reported the sum of $12,522.58 in the city treasury.

Alderman Grix, of the committee appointed to investigate the account of taxes paid by the Insurance Companies of Butte to the county, reported they find that the sum of $328.16 was paid in 1884 and $655.73 in 1885 to the county, and that demand had been made on Treasurer Kessler for the amount. The matter is now in the hands of the County Commissioners, who will act on the same at their next regular meeting.

The committee on the Fire Department recommended that ten men be appointed to take charge of the fire apparatus.

PETITIONS.

A petition was presented, signed by fifty-one residents of Mercury and Montana streets, to have an electric light placed on the corner of those streets. Referred to the Committee on Lights.

A petition was presented by the citizens of Copper and Main streets asking that a new crossing be placed on Main, between East and West Copper streets. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Butte Electric Light Company asking permission to erect poles and establish wires and lamps in the streets of Butte. Referred to committee on streets and alleys.

The bond of Messrs. Olmstead and Gessler, collectors of delinquent taxes, was presented and approved.

The Hendry-Meiklejohn Affair

of the evening was the communication of Editor Hendry, of the *Town Talk*, charging Chief Meikeljohn and Officer Frank McDonald with malfeasance in office, in striking Mr. Hendry and kicking Alice Richards, a few nights ago, and of which full particulars have already been published in THE MINER.

Mr. Brannagan moved that the Council take immediate action and proceed to investigate the charges. The motion was seconded by Mr. Grix.

Mr. Rickards doubted if there was sufficient time to investigate the charges last night.

Mr. Brannagan—A serious charge has been brought against the peace officers of this city, and the matter has been so extensively ventilated through the press, that I am of the opinion that we can not let the matter go over for another day. I am in favor of an immediate trial.

Mr. Pinkham—I think the matter can be settled in fifteen or twenty minutes.

Mr. Rickards—I move that the Council resolve itself into a committee of the whole and proceed with the investigation. Carried.

Mr. Hendry asked permission to send for his witnesses.

Mayor Frank wanted a fair and impartial trial.

Upon the request of Mayor Frank, Alderman Pinkham acted as chairman while Mayor Frank took the position of Secretary of the Committee.

Counsellor Burton now appeared and asked by what authority the Council undertook to investigate the charges preferred against Messrs. Meiklejohn and McDonald.

Mayor Frank—By the power vested in it to regulate the police officers and other city matters.

Mr. Burton admitted that it was the duty of the Council to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the charges. It was unfair for them to bring Messrs. Meiklejohn and McDonald before them without a moment's notice, or a chance to prepare for their own defense.

Mr. Beal suggested that Mr. Hendry and the defendant's settle between themselves what time they needed.

Mr. Julien, of THE MINER, thought if the Council postponed the investigation that the officers under charge should be suspended from duty. "Under the rules of the police force," Mr. Julien said, "the Mayor has the power to suspend the gentlemen pending an investigation."

Capt. Page called attention to the fact that the Council had already decided to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. Barton—Rather than take up the time of the Council, we agree to go on with the investigation.

Messrs. Barton and Walsh were then named as attorneys for Messrs. Meiklejohn and McDonald, while Mr. W. O. Speer represented Mr. Hendry.

An intermission of five minutes was then ordered by the Chair, in order to give the parties to the investigation time in which to secure their witnesses.

When the Council was again called to order, Mr. Walsh, for the defense, requested that only one witness at a time be allowed to be present before the committee. The request was granted, and the City Marshal instructed to act accordingly. It was also ordered that the complaint be sworn to and the witnesses placed under oath before giving their testimony. The oath was formally administered, and the investigation begun.

ALICE RICHARDS

was the first witness called. She became acquainted with Hendry on last Friday evening; saw him at Renshaw Opera House; knew Meiklejohn and McDonald; last Friday night had a quarrel with Mr. Steinbrenner, who, with insulting epithets, ordered her to leave the house; she slapped him in the face, and McDonald seized her and began to thrust her from the room; she threw back her hand and accidentally struck him in the face; he kicked her several times, and then arrested her; everybody was drunk; the kicks left a bruise on her hip, and she was compelled to see a physician for treatment; had a discoloration of the skin as a result of the kicking; didn't see Hendry do anything; heard Meiklejohn tell Hendry not to interfere with his officers; saw Meiklejohn strike Hendry, but didn't know at the time who was struck; Hendry didn't attempt to rescue her or obstruct the policemen while placing her under arrest.

To Mr. Rickards—Meiklejohn struck Hendry with his fist.

Cross-Examined—Had been drinking, but knew what she was doing; words had passed between witness and Steinbrenner before the officers appeared; witness had called Steinbrenner rough names; Steinbrenner had not ordered McDonald to arrest her; called Steinbrenner s— of a b——, and slapped his face; had not intentionally struck McDonald; McDonald struck her first with his foot and then with his knee; in the Police Court the next morning she pleaded guilty to drunkenness; was not so drunk on Friday night as not to know what she was doing; McDonald had always treated her in a gentlemanly manner until the night of her arrest; never told anybody that she deserved to be kicked by McDonald; after McDonald had kicked her she was sitting in a chair when Meiklejohn appeared and told her to go home; when her hat and cloak were brought to her she put them on and accompanied the Chief to prison; never conversed with Hendry in regard to the matter.

MR. HENDRY,

the complainant in the case, then took the stand. He knew Meiklejohn and McDonald by sight only; was in Renshaw Opera House last Friday night; saw Officer McDonald grasp Alice Richards by both shoulders and kick her at least three times with either his knee or his foot; witness followed up, and, as a newspaper man, felt interested in the case; the girl was sitting in a chair, weeping and witness asked her if McDonald had hurt her when he kicked her; Meiklejohn, who was standing by, said McDonald hadn't kicked her; that he merely "boosted" her with his knee; Meiklejohn then struck witness on the mouth with his fist; witness walked away, and was standing at the bar when Meiklejohn approached and said: "Young man, you will know better in the future than to interfere with my policemen;" witness said he hadn't interfered with officers, and said to Meiklejohn, "I suppose you know who you have struck." Meiklejohn replied, "you bet I do, and I want you to know just now that you can't stay in this town and write up my officers;" witness should state that after Meiklejohn had struck him McDonald approached him and asked if he wanted any more, and witness replied that he did not; had gone to the theatre to see the show, and for no other purpose; did not intentionally place his hand on Meiklejohn's shoulder before the latter struck him; when the woman sat down on the chair the crowd began to close in, and McDonald ordered the people to stand back and kicked one young man in the region of the abdomen, knocking him down among the chairs; was not intoxicated when assaulted; did not drink beer or anything else with Alice Richards on that night; did not know Alice Richards previous to the date of the occurrence; previous to the date mentioned witness had occasion to censure in the *Town Talk* certain official actions of Chief Meiklejohn.

C. O. ZIEGENFUSS

was next called. Knows the parties in the case; was in Renshaw Opera House on Friday night; saw no difficulty between Hendry and Meiklejohn; overheard conversation between Hendry and Meiklejohn; Hendry's lip was bleeding, and witness jocularly asked him what was the matter; Hendry said Meiklejohn had struck him, and witness said, "Let us see what he struck you for." Hendry and Meiklejohn began talking, and Meiklejohn said in effect that he was glad he had licked a newspaper man; have been sixteen years in the newspaper business; believe it is a frequent occurrence for newspaper reporters to interview prisoners under arrest, and in large cities they are cheerfully furnished with permission to do so; reporters invariably interview prisoners if they can secure an opportunity to do so.

MATT SLATER

testified: Was in Renshaw Hall last Friday night; heard Meiklejohn say to Hendry that if he (Hendry) would publish any of the policemen Meiklejohn would continue to thump him; Hendry was not intoxicated; if he had been intoxicated witness would have known it, as he and Hendry had been together for some time previous to the assault; did not see McDonald assault the woman, as he was at the other side of the house.

JOHN STEINBRENNER

was the first witness called for the defense. He testified that he is one of the proprietors of the Theater Comique; was in the theater last Friday night; Alice Richards came to him, and they had a dispute about money matters, during which she called him a vile name and struck him; he went for officers and Meiklejohn and McDonald responded; saw McDonald push her with his knee; did not see him kick her; saw Hendry but did not see him struck; Alice was "running the whole house;" Alice is still in witness' employ; witness was slightly intoxicated on that evening; saw Hendry drink something, but did not know what it was; found Meiklejohn and McDonald on Park street a few doors from the theater.

JOHN GORDON.

testified: Am one of the proprietors of the Theater Comique; saw the difficulty last Friday night between Steinbrenner and Alice; Officers Meikleljohn and McDonald entered while the dispute was in progress, and the latter removed the woman; did not see him kick her or handle her roughly; Steinbrenner had been drinking on that night.

OFFICER FRANK M'DONALD

testified that he was acquainted with Alice, but not with Hendry; on last Friday night witness and Chief Meiklejohn were coming out of the City Hall and were met by Steinbrenner, who told them a woman was creating trouble in his house; accompanied him, and he pointed to Alice as the woman and told the officers to remove her; witness caught her by the shoulders, and she struck him in the face; then he shoved her with his knee, in order to get her out of the crowd; sat her down on a chair, and then dispersed the crowd, which was circling in upon him; placed his foot against one young fellow's chest and shoved him back; did not see Meiklejohn strike Hendry but heard Meikljohn afterward tell Hendry that he would permit no one to interfere with his officers; had always been on good terms with Alice; had shoved her with his knee two or three times; with the combined strength of his arms and knee he had lifted her from the floor; the crowd was dense as he pushed her along; she was pretty drunk at the time.

CHIEF MEIKLEJOHN

was in Renshaw Opera House last Friday night; accompanied by Officer McDonald who walked in ahead; stopped at the head of the stairs and saw McDonald hold a woman by the shoulders; the woman struck him, and McDonald "boosted" her along with his knee to a chair; witness went over and was talking to her when Hendry interfered, and asked her if McDonald had hurt her; witness told him to attend to his own business, and Hendry grasped him by the right wrist; then witness struck him; witness did not know Hendry; but "it would have made no difference if he had;" regarded Hendry as a person attempting to interfere with the officers in the discharge of their duty; afterward told Hendry that he would strike him again if he attempted to interview a prisoner with the object of blackmailing the officers; the customary method of taking refractory females to prison is by grasping their shoulders and pushing them along with the knee.

SIMON HAUSWIRTH

was in the Theater Comique last Friday night; heard Alice abuse Steinbrenner; saw Meiklejohn and McDonald arrive, and McDonald arrest the woman; saw Meiklejohn strike Hendry; did not see Hendry lay his hand upon Meiklejohn; McDonald did not use unnecessary violence in removing the woman; afterwards heard the woman say that McDonald was a perfect gentleman and she had nothing against him; if McDonald had grasped Hendry and removed him, after the assault had been committed, witness would have seen it.

"SHORTY" CARMICHAEL

was also in the Comique when the difficulty between Alice Richards and Steinbrenner occurred. He corroborated the previous witness' statement as to the handling of the woman by McDonald; saw Hendry seize Meiklejohn by the lappel of the coat and thrust him aside, and the crowd closed in and he saw no more; witness had been employed in various variety theatres and bagnios in Butte; when working in the Comique had visited the *Town Talk* office and told Hendry that he had seen nothing; said so because he did not desire to be mixed up with the police; had been arrested for murder and taken to Missoula, but had been discharged.

JACK MCDONALD

testified he was door-keeper at the Comique on last Friday night; was absent when the trouble between Alice and Steinbrenner began; saw Hendry in the theatre after the difficulty, and noticed that he had been drinking; previous to the assault had seen Hendry standing at the bar.

JAMES CROWLEY

was in the Comique last Friday night; corroborated the previous testimony in regard to the Alice-Steinbrenner row; saw Frank McDonald violently grasp the woman and either kick or push her with his knee to the wall; saw Hendry have some words with Chief Meiklejohn, and saw Hendry grasp Meiklejohn and Meiklejohn strike Hendry; Hendry wanted to talk to the woman, and Meiklejohn ordered him to leave.

MR. LEVY,

bartender at the Elite saloon, testified that Hendry was in his place on last Friday night, and when he left there with the announced intention of going to the Comique he was not under the influence of liquor to any preceptible extent.

This closed the testimony and counsel agreed to submit the case without argument.

THE VERDICT.

It struck Mayor Frank that the prosecution had not established a case against the officers.

Mr. Brannagan believed that unless an officer was in extreme danger of personal violence, he had no right to strike a prisoner with either a club or his fist. In his opinion no attempt had been made by Mr. Hendry to obstruct the officers in the performance of their duties; but the testimony showed that both Mr. Hendry and the woman had been treated with unnecessary violence by Chief Meiklejohn and Officer Frank McDonald. He believed both officers should be suspended. [Applause.]

Mayor Frank failed to perceive how the evidence warranted any such belief on the part of Mr. Brannagan.

Mr. Brannagan—The preponderance of testimony certainly shows that both Hendry and the woman were assaulted. Chief Meiklejohn confessed that he struck Hendry, and Mr. Crowley, a witness called by the defense, testified that McDonald violently seized and kicked with his knee the woman.

Dr. Beal took Mayor Frank's view of the matter.

Mr. Grix did not expect to have angels on the police force, and believed that the city required policemen who were able to suppress the rough element.

Messrs. McMillan, Leland and Rickard also believed the prosecution had failed to make a case. Mr. Rickard stated, however, that the officers on trial had slightly overstepped their duties, and desired to go on record as a man willing to sustain the police force when they did their duty, and to suspend them when they stepped outside their privileges. In sustaining the conduct of Chief Meiklejohn and Officer McDonald, he was actuated by the character of the source from whence the complaint against them emanated.

Mr. Pinkham sustained the officers, and made the rather astounding assertion that the police force of Butte is "one of the finest" to be found anywhere. The complaint against them did not come from taxpayers.

On motion of Mayor Frank, the charges against Officers Meiklejohn and McDonald were ordered not sustained, and the officers were exonerated.

Mr. Brannagan entered a vigorous protest. He did not believe Mr. Hendry to be either a rounder or a blackguard, and he knew of many respectable taxpayers who had complained of the unnecessary brutality of the officers. He belived that the officer who utilized his star as a shield for his innate brutality was nothing more nor less than a coward. The gentleman's remarks were vociferously applauded.

The committee was then discharged, the Council reconvened itself, and, after transacting some routine business of minor importance, adjourned.

THE COUNCIL FARCE.

What a Prominent Attorney Thinks of the Case A Sensible View.

BUTTE, February 11, 1886.

To the Butte Daily Miner.

The account published in THE MINER this morning of the attack upon Mr. Hendry by Chief of Police Meiklejohn, and the investigation of the affair made by the City Council, gives rise to certain reflections which should not be disregarded or overlooked by the public. The fact that the assault was made by an officer whose duty it was to preserve the peace and not to be guilty of its violation by an unprovoked assault upon a citizen, and the fact that the City Council have in a most perfunctory manner justified the conduct of the officer, leads naturally to the inquiry whether the rights of the citizen may not be violated with impunity by officers of the law. In this view of the matter the case in point assumes a magnitude beyond the persons immediately concerned, and the wrong done to Mr. Hendry is merged in the greater wrong done the public if the assault upon him may not be warranted. From the evidence before the Council, and on which by a nearly unanimous vote they declared Mr Meiklejohn free from blame, it is patent to everyone that Mr. Hendry was not resisting or interfering with the officer in the discharge of his duty, or doing any act which would justify an officer or any citizen in striking him, as Officer Meiklejohn did. The case then becomes like this: Butte has a city government, with a Mayor and Council chosen by the people to protect them, as far as it has the power, in the rights of person and property. As part of the machinery organized for this purpose, it has a police force. A policeman assaults a citizen and threatens a repetition of the offense if the person assaulted dares to criticise the conduct or acts of the police through the columns of a newspaper. The City Council investigate(?) the matter and justify the affair. Are the people of Butte prepared to uphold or sustain a government under which such things are done?

CITIZEN.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

The recent police troubles have recalled the beating of David Johnson, the freighter, by Dave Meiklejohn five years ago. Johnson lay unconscious for many years, and his reason and life were both despaired of. Meiklejohn was removed from the force and escaped punishment because his victim was spirited away. The beating was done with a revolver.

"The system of treating, practiced so extensively in this country," remarked Dumley, "is senseless, and has brought untold misery and disgrace to thousands of happy homes. A man meets a party of friends at a bar, is invited to drink, and the result is everybody treats, and everybody has drunk more liquor and spent more money than he ought. It's an absurd custom and should be done away with." "It should indeed. What'll you have, Dumley?" "A little straight whisky."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

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., 11-11-83-dasw. 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

ROBERT S. TODD,

DENTIST,

Cor. Main and Quartz Streets,

(DeWolfe Block)

BUTTE CITY, MONTANA.