THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

BUTTE, MONT., FEBRUARY 20, 1886.

THE pool has us in its grip.

THE army conundrum is, who will be Major-Generals.

LEAD is higher in the market and is steadily advancing.

THE license will undoubted be advanced on the variety theaters. The legitimate business men of the community demand it.

WHAT little of scheming is going on for the approaching election is being done very quietly. It is evident would-be candidates want a short campaign.

THE proposition to grant all the railroads a right of way through the Indian Territory should be entitled, "an act to legalize highway robbery."

THERE is a proposition pending to expend $700,000,000 in coin certificates on internal public improvements. If legitimately expended the money could not be put to a better use.

THE Knights of Pythias ball, which will occur on Friday evening, will be a great success. The very best people of the city will attend and the occasion will be a society event.

THE Martin Luther society of New York have indulged in a high-toned dinner. Think of the ghost of Luther appearing at the board of a band of revellers who took that opportunity of doing honor to his memory and his work. The thesis that he would post upon the walls of that banquet hall would discount his famous thesis at the church of Wittenberg.

AS WILL be seen by the press dispatches Attorney General Garland has no further explanations to make of his connection with the telephone fight, nor does he propose to resign on account of it. His talk has the ring of that of a man with a clear conscience and the moral courage to defend his rights. If all the men in public life in this country were as pure, honest and able as Mr. Garland, we would have a model Government.

THE trial of the socialists who incited the recent riots in London began in that city to-day. So far as the people of America are concerned the English Government is on trial rather than the cheap demagogues who are arraigned. The case will be watched with interest, and if the forms of law are observed and an impartial hearing granted, all will be well. That the wretches are guilty of a heinous crime against civilization, there can be no doubt, but in the present excited state of public feeling there is such a thing of making martyrs of them instead of felons.

POPE LEO has finally designated Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, as the new Cardinal. While the Roman Catholics of the United States are to be congratulated upon the fact that the Holy See has seen fit to name another American prelate as a Prince of the Church, the addition of the "Red Hat" cannot add anything to the worth of the distinguished gentleman who will wear it, or to the esteem in which he is deservedly held by the people of the United States. While a devout and consistent Catholic, Archbishop Gibbons has ever been a true American, and his elevation will be hailed with delight.

A TELEGRAM received in Butte last evening from New York, announces that the pooled lines have advanced the rate on copper ore and copper matte $1.50 a ton. This places the freight on copper ore from Butte to New York at $19.50 and on matte at $21.50. This is bad news just at this time, when the copper interest is in so languishing a condition. It is to be hoped that there may be some mistake about the matter, or, if not, that those interested in the copper industry may be able to induce the railroad men to reconsider the advance. This is a time for reductions not advances.

ONE of the remarkable facts in connection with the coming contest in the Telephone suit is that Roscoe Conkling will be the leading attorney for the Bell Company and Allen G. Thurman will head the able array of counsel for the Government. It will surely seem like old times to see these two Nestors pitted against each other in a case in which not only the intricacies of the law are involved, but upon the decision of which heretofore unstained reputations rest. The counsel are certainly worthy of the great trial, but in this case it seems to us that in addition to his splendid ability Mr. Thurman has the right on his side.

JUST how the "ring" wing of the Republican party of Silver Bow County is to manage the turbulent factions in its ranks is a serious question. The professions of morality by that self-constituted and detested portion of the party will not suffice to satisfy the rank and file. The latter element have had quite enough of the boasted superiority and moral worth of the "ring" in the past to satisfy them for a week to come. To a man up a tree it looks as though there would be few, if any, Republicans elected in Silver Bow County at the next election. The "ring" says it will rule or ruin, and from present indications the rank and file prefer ruin to "ring" rule.

BROTHER SAM JONES, the revivalist, who has been holding a series of meetings in Cincinnati, shows that there is a little of the Adam left in him yet. It is true that he uses the name of wife and child to shield him, but there is a fair inference that he does not take much stock in the "Feed my lamb" story, and proposes, if possible to lay up a small store of worldly goods to provide against a rainy day. The following paragraph from a card against a firm that has just issued an edition of his sermons explains itself: "Rhodes & McClure, of Chicago (the latter a preacher, I understand,) have perpetrated the boldest robbery on my wife and children, and burnished their deed with the most audacious impudence on record. They have copyrighted my own sermons against myself. I hope all honest book dealers will refuse to deal in stolen goods."

THE New York Metal Exchange report gives the following quotations of copper on the 10th inst.: "Dull at 11.35c.@11.45c. Lake; 10.55c. asked for Orford; 10⅜c. for P. S. C. Transferable Notices (Lake) issued at 11.45c. Baltimore at 10.25c. Chili Bars at £40 2s. 6d. Matthews & Webb's circular under the same date says: "Copper has ruled very quiet both here and at London. The Englishmen are trying to keep prices low until a new contract for Lake has been consummated, but it seems most probable that the Yankees will be coy and retiring and force higher rates. Gossip runs that the Rothschilds are at heart bulls on metals and are quietly buying copper and salting it away. Be this as it may, the value of Chili bars has appreciated to £40 10s., and the Chili charters for the first half of January were only 1,100 tons, and it seems in no wise likely that any lower rates will rule soon. Best Selected is strong at £44. At New York Lake has ruled steady at 11⅜c., with Orford and Baltimore at 10⅜c. to 10⅝c. The Electrolytic process, according to an English circular, has found small favor abroad and is being abandoned."

THE Senate is just now engaged in the discussion of the bill introduced by Mr. Blair, of Michigan, known as the Educational bill, or the bill to "wipe out illiteracy in the South." The measure has attracted much attention and comment, and is being more thoroughly discussed in the East and North. To sum it up, the proposition is understood to be one for the education of the colored youth of the South, at the expense of the National Government. One of the very best articles on the subject appears in a recent issue of the New York *Mail and Express*. It says: "The bill simply amounts to a scheme for a raid upon the Treasury, and would do more to break down the common school systems of the States than any other scheme, except total abolition. The country's common school system has been built up as most other of its best institutions have been, by local enterprise, and expenditure of local funds under local direction. The States have taken charge of the business; and, especially in the North, they have done nobly. Pride, emulation and that conviction of the public value of education as a factor in citizenship which is peculiarly American, have all had their part in developing the public school.

There are, too, vast demands upon the Federal revenues for National objects, and there is no Federal money which can properly be appropriated for objects not National, such as this scheme to "wipe out illiteracy in the South." The entire South is boasting of its great prosperity, and it is ridiculous to affirm, as the advocates of the Blair bill do, that the Southern States are too poor to pay school taxes. Before the war, it is true, the common school systems in the South did not amount to much. The "poor whites" were practically without means of education whatever. Now every Southern State has a free public school system. They are being constantly improved and, if let alone, will take ample care of Southern education. Before the war the entire colored race was absolutely illiterate. Now there are colored schools throughout the entire South and the proportion of illiteracy in that portion of the colored population under thirty-five grows steadily less every year. The largest portion of Southern illiteracy is to be found in the adult population. It is the heritage of ante-bellum days and the disturbed period of the war and reconstruction. It is too late for legislation to amend it.

Again, it is not a project within the Constitution. It is not within any correct construction of the intendment of the Constitution. Neither is it in conformity with the spirit of our institutions. Help is not good for States. What they need is the development of self-helpfulness. It is true that there are some Democrats who favor this measure, but their democratic leaven, which alone is salutary for this Government, is mixed with the old Whig leaven and results in degeneration. The people of this country, including its legislators, should understand that it is not the purpose of Congress to be a school teacher, or anything of the kind, and it is a reflection upon the provisions already made for the acquisition of knowledge that they have not destroyed this theory of government participation in matters the federal establishment was never meant and cannot be properly organized to attempt."

THE House Committee in charge of the subject has decided to report adversely on all the bills referred to it regarding the United States Postal Telegraph. This is to be regretted, especially by the people of the West. We were in hopes that Congress would see the necessity and utility of the matter and by proper legislation afford us the relief it would bring. Now, however, it will necessarily be postponed for at least one year. That the measure is a just one will not be denied, but it antagonizes so many and such important interests that it cannot be enacted into a law without a great struggle. In the East no one cares for it. If they did, the bill would be passed without question. To-day they are in easy access of each other by special mail trains, postal deliveries five or six times daily and all the advantages that a perfect postal service can give, to say nothing of the cheap rates of telegraph tolls between the centers. Here it is different, we are days from the great centers, and at this season are liable to be weeks, so far as mail is concerned, and if we want to use the telegraph the tariff is so great as to almost amount to a prohibition. There is no need to go into figures. The facts are patent to everyone in all sections who has had occasion to seek the rapid mode of transmission. The talk of centralization of power by the Government, if it should absorb this service, is all rot. The people may fare as well and better be at the mercy of the Government than of the great private corporations who now control the telegraph, railroad and banking systems of the country. To day, little as the telegraph in the far west is used, and it is only used under compulsion, it pays the companies far larger returns on the expenditures than any other portion of the country. So do the railroads. There is no need for this, or would not be, if the Government took hold of the system. The postal service where, for the transmission of matter, the people of all parts are put on an equal footing, paid a revenue to the Government before the reduction of the price of stamps, and will do so again. Why could not the same rule be applied to the telegraph? Make the rate uniform, and the wires will be kept in motion and the returns will be as great as at present and the people will be satisfied. Unless this is done there will be a continuous agitation on the subject and the people will win in the end. In the near future there must either be a material reduction in the rates of service by the existing companies or they must be absorbed by the Government. The present imposition is too apparent and cannot last. The people have rights in this matter and will see that they are awarded them. In the near future the Postal Telegraph will become an election issue.

SILVER still occupies a more than prominent part in the councils of the Nation. The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has for some time been struggling with the various measures introduced in Congress and referred to it for investigation. Yesterday there was a test vote on the committee on the bill to suspend coinage and it was decided to report it adversely by a vote of seven to six. This shows that the committee are friendly to silver, which is, of itself, a good thing, but judging from the indications thus far, the attitude of the committee could have had little effect upon legislation. The silver question has been so thoroughly discussed and debated in the press and elsewhere that every member of Congress has made up his mind how to vote and what to do, and the recommendation of all the committees could not alter his opinion. The vote of the committee on the case in point, however, has one significance, it shows that Speaker Carlisle in its formation did not give the bi-metallists the preponderance that was generally supposed. What the silver people now want is a vote by the House on the suspension of Coinage bill, and then a grand fight on the bill for free coinage.

CANNON, the Mormon Apostle, has been taken back to Salt Lake and has given bonds in the sum of $45,000. Of course he had to be released on bail, but this sum, large as it is will not hold him. The Church is not poor by any means and it will cheerfully surrender that sum from its treasury to pay for the freedom of its leading light. Cannon, if tried, will be caged and he knows it.

THE hoodlums must go.

THE Clover Club, of Philadelphia, doesn't gather any hay.

THE business men are organising against the variety theaters.

THE Grand Jury is doing excellent work in discouraging "shooters."

THE women are now taking to the revolver. The female shooters will also have to go.

SUNDAY'S MINER will be a great double number. Subscribe for it and get this great issue.

THE prophets who predicted so many calamities to THE MINER must feel very badly to-day.

DOC HOLLADAY has come to the conclusion that this is not a good country for shooting men.

JUDGE GALBRAITH'S charge to the Grand Jury is praised on every hand as an able and logical effort.

THE MINER has a larger circulation than any newspaper in Montana. Advertisers should bear this fact in mind.

THE fight on Attorney-General Garland is a purely partisan one. There is no ground in fact for it.

THIS is the 50th day of 1886 and the fact should admonish the *Inter-Mountain* to turn a new leaf—and come over on the side of decency.

THE cause of temperance has sustained a real loss in the death of John B. Gough. He was not only a consistent but an able temperance advocate.

No truer or better man ever figured in public life in America than Horatio Seymour, of New York. His life was without blemish—public or private.

THE community is getting very weary of the Di Murski–O'Mara racket, which obtrudes itself upon the attention of decent people about every other week.

THE Philadelphia *News* speaks of "gums." It should clean its "gums" on the door mat. Will those Pennsylvanians ever learn to speak the English language?

THE contest between Clow and McDonald will undoubtedly pack the Grand Opera House, to-night. This is more than the best dramatic performance could do.

THE Grand Jury is apparently disposing of much business, but those connected therewith are dumb as the grave. Whatever they are doing is a sealed book.

IT does seem hard to see such men as Grant, McClellan and Hancock cut down in the prime of their existence and Jefferson Davis "lag superfluous upon the stage."

THE lads on one of the English training ships have mutinied. This looks bad for the system of discipline. Boys who are well treated do not mutiny even in the English navy.

THERE are two sides to every question and THE MINER is always ready to give both. For that reason we give Mrs. Piatt a hearing in to-day's issue. She is entitled to a hearing.

THE committee having in charge the Firemen's Ball are doing excellent work. They are working hard and will deserve success. Every property owner of the city should patronize the boys.

IT is all right to erect a monument to Gen. Grant at the Federal Capital, but would it not be good policy to complete the one over his remains in New York before any others are undertaken.

A NOTORIOUS prostitute emptying a revolver at a discarded lover is not a matter to receive more than passing notice in a camp like Butte, but it is a subject that should commend itself to the Grand Jury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND is not only an honest and honorable man, but recognized as one of the, if not *the*, foremost Constitutional lawyers in the country. A press subsidized by the money of the telephone oligarchy cannot injure his reputation.

THE Silver Bow Club is a social organization that does not obtrude itself upon the public, but its influence for good cannot be overestimated. It has done much good for Butte and is doing it all the time—in season and out. It is the great organization whence the society of the city receives its impulses.

THE Chinese question is liable to involve us, as a Nation, in very serious complications yet. It can never be settled by violence, or by the methods now employed upon the coast. This is a subject entitled to the consideration of statesmen; demagogues cannot dispose of it.

IF the woman Di Murski, who keeps a bagnio on Wyoming street, is guilty of having attempted the life of a man whose prospects in life she wrecked, she should be brought before the Grand Jury now in session. She is not entitled to, nor does she deserve, consideration that is not accorded any other criminal. Let her understand that she does not own the city.

AT 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Hon. John B. Gough, the great temperance agitator, passed from earth to eternity. Mr. Gough was born at Sandgate, Kent, England, in 1817, and was, therefore, in the 69th year of his age. His father was a pensioner of the Peninsular War, and his mother a village school mistress. At the age of 12 he came to America as an apprentice and worked on a farm in Oneida County, New York. In 1831 he located in New York City, where he found employment in the binding department of the Methodist book establishment. Habits of dissipation lost him this employment and reduced him to that of giving recitations and singing comic songs in low grog-shops. In 1839 he was married, but his drunken habits reduced him to poverty and delerium tremens, and, in all probability, caused the death of his wife and child. A benevolent Quaker induced him to take the temperance pledge, and subsequently he attended temperance meetings and related his experience with such effect as to influence many others. In 1842 he had a short relapse into drunkenness, but an eloquent confession restored him to favor, and he lectured in various parts of America with great success. In 1853 he was engaged by the London Temperance League to lecture two years in Great Britain, where he drew large crowds by his earnest, and, by turns, amusing, and pathetic orations. To few men is the cause of temperance more indebted than to Mr. Gough. His labors have been constant and fruitful in that large field. He was in the harness to the end of his days. He was a human being, full of frailties and weaknesses, but also richly endowed with virtues and honest intentions nobly carried out. His death removes from the public eye the foremost figure in the Temperance phalanx and one of the workers in that great cause in whom the public had more confidence than in any other. The Temperance societies all over the country will, no doubt, pay proper tributes to his memory.

LOGAN'S new book is out, and, as was to be expected, is attracting considerable attention. In one of the most graphic chapters, on "The Great Conspiracy," he says: "A crisis was evidently approaching, and public feeling all over the country was wrought up to the highest degree of tension and stood tiptoe with intense expectancy. The test of the doctrine of secession was about to be made there in the harbor of Charleston, upon which the eyes of patriot and rebel were alike feverishly bent. There in Charleston harbor, grimly erect, stood the octogon-shaped Fort Sumpter, midway of the harbor entrance, the stars and stripes proudly waving from the lofty central flagstaff, its guns bristling on every side through the casements and embrasures, as if with a knowledge of their defensive power. About equidistant from Fort Sumpter on either side of the harbor entrance were the rebel works at Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, on the other—besides a number of other batteries facing seaward along the seacoast line of Morris Island. Further in, on the same side of the harbor and but little further off from Fort Sumpter, stood Fort Johnson, on James Island, while Castle Pinckney and a floating battery were between the beleaguered fort and the city of Charleston.

The rebel leaders at Washington had prevented an attack in January upon the forts in the harbor of Charleston and Pensacola, in consequence of which failure to proceed to the last extremity at once the energies of the rebellion had perceptibly diminished. After the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, however, the rebel authorities at Montgomery lost no time, but strained every nerve to precipitate war. They felt that there was danger to the cause of secession in delay; that there were wavering States outside of the Confederacy, like Virginia, that might be dragged into the Confederacy by prompt and bloody work, and wavering States within, like Alabama, that must be kept in by similar means. Their emissaries were busy everywhere in the South. Mr. Gilchrist had said: "Unless you sprinkle blood in the face of the people of Alabama they will be back in the old Union in less than ten days."

The next day Gen. Beauregard opened his batteries on Sumpter, and Alabama was saved to the Confederacy. On the 10th Confederate Secretary Walker telegraphed to Beauregard: "If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumpter by force you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed, in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it." To this Beauregard at once replied: "The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock." Maj. Anderson's reply was: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my Government prevents my compliance." He added verbally: "I will wait the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces we will be starved out in a few days."

Referring to President Buchanan, General Logan, in the book, says: "But a weak and feeble old man—still suffering from the effects of the National Hotel poisoning—was now in the Executive chair at the White House. Well-meaning, doubtless, and a Union man at heart, his enfeebled intellect was unable to see and hold firm to the only true course. He lacked clearness of perception, decision of character and nerve. He knew Secession was wrong, but allowed himself to be persuaded that he had no constitutional power to prevent it. He had surrounded himself in the Cabinet with such unbending adherents and tools of slave power as Howell Cobb, of Georgia, his Secretary of the Treasury; John B. Floyd, of Virginia, as Secretary of War; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, as Secretary of the Interior, and Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, as Secretary of the Navy, before whose malignant influence the counsels of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, the Secretary of State, and other Union men in and out of the Cabinet, were quite powerless."

THE anti-silver men opened the ball in the House of Representatives yesterday, but their champion made but a poor showing for the cause, if the Associated Press report be a fair summary of his argument. He absolutely begged the question from first to last. We all know that to-day the purchasing power of the three classes of money issued by the Government is equal, that for the purposes of circulation the paper is preferable to either of the coins so long as coin is its basis, but we know also that the law says in terms, that the interest and principal of the National debt shall be payable in coin, and that so far the fiduciary agents of the Government have violated the law in spirit and letter. The friends of gold may argue all they care to, and chop logic for days, but the fact remains that the Government has not done its duty by silver and does not intend to unless the Legislative branch asserts its authority and enacts such compulsory measures as will not admit of a double construction on the part of executive officers. The silly talk of the anti-silver men that to mark a Government warrant "silver" and cause its payment in that coin would harm the metal, is too thin. No one asks that any one individual shall be compelled to accept $100,000,000 in silver coin unless he needs it but we do ask that the coinage shall be continued, and that paper representing it shall shall have the same value and force and effect as gold. Only this and nothing more. The white metal is to-day the peer as currency of its yellow brother and we ask that it shall not only stay there but that by proper legislation its coinage shall be made free and unlimited and its value thereby enhanced. We have no fear that the present Congress will do anything inimical to the silver interest if the speech of yesterday is a fair sample of the ammunition of our enemies.

AGAIN there is an element of discord in the Irish nationalist party, the disturbance being caused by the Galway election, in which Parnell supported Mr. O'Shea, and several other leaders, including names so prominent as Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, and Mr. Healy, were friendly to Mr. Lynch. Although the latter, after consulting with Mr. Parnell, withdrew from the contest, he received quite a respectable minority of the vote of the borough. It would be wise if the Irish leaders would abstain from these internal conflicts, for although the incidents in themselves are probably unimportant, their frequent repetition is likely to have a tendency to split the Irish party into factions and thus neutralize the great aim which they should all have in view.

MR. GLADSTONE is to have a hard road to travel in his present position. With Salisbury and his solid Conservative backing on one side, and with the weak-kneed Liberals and dissatisfied Irish Nationalists on the other, his lot is not to be envied. That he will make a noble effort is not to be doubted, but with such conflicting and antagonistic elements to contend with, he will be more than human if he succeeds.

MR. BLAND does not seem to be satisfied with the conduct of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and according to reports will transfer the silver battle from that body to the Committee on Banking and Currency. He believes in aggressive measures and will force the fight. In this Mr. Bland is right. The people are not only ready but anxious for a proper adjustment of this question of coinage and it cannot be settled too soon.

THE Knights of Pythias ball was a complete and deserved success.

WHO will be the next Police Judge is the question that is agitating the politicians just now.

GEORGE Q. CANNON will now probably demand that the army be abolished. A detail acted as a guard to turn him over to the United States Court at Utah.

IN the fight of the transcontinental pool, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company claims to have come out winner. If it has the bust up has been a public blessing.

THE Reading Railroad Company has notified 2,000 men employed in its shops that there will be an increase of wages, beginning March 1. This is cheering news, and shows that the signs of the times in the East are hopeful.

NUMBER 3, of *School Whispers*, a neat little paper edited by Prof. A. C. Newill and devoted to the interests of the Butte schools and of education, is at hand. It is neatly prepared and in all respects a credit to its editor and the cause it advocates.

FITZ JOHN PORTER will probably soon get justice at the hands of the American Congress. Unfortunately when his complete vindication arrives he will be too old to enjoy it, but it will round up the soldier record of a gallant honest gentleman.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN has at last proven unlucky. The lady whose confidence he betrayed and whose affections he trifled with has secured a verdict of $75,000 against him. Broken hearts come high in California, especially when millionaires are the breakers.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA was right when he said the life of the Queen of England or the Prince of Wales cut no figure in the England of to-day. They are mere figureheads, and their power for good or evil does not amount to as much as that of any average citizen.

SIR CHARLES DILKE announces that he proposes to live down the recent scandal with which he was so prominently connected. Possibly he will because he is a man, and a Peer, but in the meantime what will become of the unfortunate woman in the case. She has lost husband, home and reputation. She has nothing to live down.

CAPTURING a prize is something new for the United States Navy, yet the telegraph brings us the news of such an event. If the troubles in South America are to benefit our seamen in that manner, they will pray that the fight may continue. It seems funny, however, that any vessel in the American Navy can capture a ship fitted out as a privateer.

THE House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads have unanimously agreed to report adversely all propositions relative to the Postal Telegraph. By this action they are deliberately flying in the teeth of the wishes and interest of the entire people of the West. They may kill the proposition for this Congress but it will eventually become a law.

THE National Woman's Suffrage Convention have protested against the section of the Edmunds Utah bill which abolishes female suffrage. They claim that it works a hardship upon the Gentile women of the Territory, and injures the cause generally. The ladies are doubtles honest, but suffrage in that Territory never did either the Mormon or Gentile women any good.

THE CHINESE troubles are not yet over in the North. Whether the plucky Mongolians in Washington Territory, who own property there can be driven out remains to be seen. From the reports it would appear that they are not to be easily frightened, and that they are willing to die in the last ditch. Possibly their determination to protect their property may have some effect upon the irate citizens. At any rate this episode brings up a new phase of the Chinese question and an important one, too.

THE Senate of the United States has formally announced that it will not confirm the appointees of the President unless they are furnished with the reasons that led the appointing power to remove their predecessors. This action opens up a wide field for debate, as to the relative rights of the appointing and confirming power. As a question of law there is a chance for a difference, as a question of fact the people will sustain the President in the stand he has taken. Mr. Cleveland may rest assured that thus far in the contest he has the sympathy and support of the masses.

THE result of the recent street car strike in New York was a reduction of the hours of labor of the men from fourteen to twelve hours a day, and there is, as a consequence, much satisfaction at their victory. The fact that men are willing to work twelve hours a day is an indication that there is much barbarity in the treatment of the labor problem. When the world becomes fully enlightened the exaction of a full half of the existence of a human being, leaving him only four hours, beyond the eight demanded by nature for sleeping, in which to commune with his family and the social circle, to take his meals, improve his mind and relax his body will be regarded as too great a punishment for even the worst criminal.

SPEAKING of Mr. Morrison's new tariff bill the Denver *News* says: Mr. Morrison has introduced a new bill for the revision of the tariff, but we doubt that it will fare any better than his famous horizontal bill did in the last Congress. It is true that both parties are pledged their last Presidential platforms to make an equitable revision of the tariff, but that pledge is hedged about by so many qualifications and restrictions that it means nothing and is binding on nobody. Aside from this each interest which now enjoys so-called protection from the assumed dangers of outside competition has its representatives in both Houses of Congress, and it is the most natural thing in the world for these agents and attorneys to band together in mutual self-defense. Then it cannot be denied that there is a strong belief on the part of the laboring class that every reduction in the tariff increases competition with "the pauper labor of Europe" and that an increase of European competition means a reduction of American wages. A new House and one-third of the Senate must be elected next fall, and as every member is a candidate to succeed himself and the labor vote is something to be feared and courted, it is quite certain that many able statesmen who know how fallacious are most of the arguments in favor of war-tax in times of peace, will not dare vote as they think. The country stand either the enactment or the defeat of Mr. Morrison's bill. In either event business would soon adjust itself to the settled order of things, but business will be crippled more or less so long as the measure hangs fire. Hence it is to be hoped that early action of a decisive nature may be taken. Discussion is a waste of words on a question so much debated in the last Congress, and besides every member of both Houses knows now just how he will vote when the test comes.

Mr. A. T. Playter, a very competent druggist, is now connected with the Park-Street Pharmacy. Dr. Schultz is to be congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Playter, who formerly conducted the largest drug-store in Leadville; Colorado, and is a thorough master of his business.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Beautiful weather.

Do your shopping before 8 p. m.

Clow and McDonald will slug at the Grand to-night.

Skinner and Reynolds will skate at the Ampitheatre to-night.

J. A. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Co., returned from Chicago yesterday.

Mr. W. W. Alderson, business manager of the Bozeman *Avant Courier*, is in the city.

Leopold's Grand Gift show, at Anaconda, has been a great success. Business has been excellent.

Sam K. McDowell, Montana agent for Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, spent yesterday in Butte.

H. E. Riddle, representing the boot and shoe firm of J. B. Tarbox & Co., of St. Paul, is in the city on a business trip.

J. H. Saville returned yesterday, from a trip to Madison County, where he purchased a number of fresh cows for his dairy.

Judge E. B. Waterbury has returned from an extended visit to Virginia for the benefit of his health, and returns greatly recuperated and much improved.

Rodgers, the man who was discharged by the Grand Jury yesterday, was confined in the County Jail, having been bound over on a charge of grand larceny.

Chris Nissler, of the Silver Bow Brewery, has just let a contract for the rebuilding and overhauling of his extensive establishment at Silver Bow, the price being $10,000.

At the Revere—J. E. Van Gundy, Deer Lodge; Geo. E. Miller, Bain Creek; David Cutler, Jas. B. Orr, Peter Nogues, Brown's Gulch; Thomas Hasking, J. E. Ledford, city.

J. A. Edson, Master of Transportation of the Idaho division of the Union Pacific has been asked to send in his resignation. The request is unaccompanied by an explanation.

Charles Palmer leaves for Chicago to-day on a business trip, and while there will buy a large invoice of goods with the intention of returning to Butte and engaging in the auction business.

At the Centennial—C. L. Dixon, Hudson, Wisconsin, S. E. Larabie, Deer Lodge; Miss Anna Peterson, Anaconda; A. Knapp, Helena, F. Bell, Valley; T. C. Jackson, Divide; Frank Watt, Gregson Springs.

H. M. Grant, a representative of the fire insurance companies which had policies upon the Brookbank Dairy and the American House at Centerville, is in the city adjusting those losses, and will remain until Monday.

Mr. Phil O'Rorke, of Murray, Idaho, is spending a few days in Butte. Mr. O'Rorke is one of Murray's most enterprising and prosperous citizens, and he is receiving a hearty handshaking from his numerous friends in this city.

To-night Reynolds and Skinner will skate at the Amphitheater the final heat in their five-mile contest, and the race promises to be even better than either of the others. In order that everybody may witness this event and not miss the Clow-McDonald fight, time will be called in the race promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas W. Collins, of Salt Lake City, was among yesterday's arrival in Butte. Mr. Collins has been for the past two years prominently identified with the management of the Clift House, one of Zion's leading hostelries. Mr. Collins has already met a host of old friends and is making many new ones in our city. He departs in a few days for Helena and other points in Montana.

At the St. Nicholas—D. J. McMillan, J. E. Van Gundy, Ed. H. Irvin, Wm. Williams, Deer Lodge; Chris. Nissler, Silver Bow; M. B. Miles, Garrison; E. N. Trask, Depot; J. H. Lord, Omaha; Miss E. Kerney, Minneapolis; J. W. Kinsley, Sam K. McDowell, H. E Riddle, Helena; John Rains, Phillipsburg; Miss Mary Satach, Dillon; Jos. Erwin, Abraham Denise, John Wallace, H. J. Germon, Walline.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Clearing Away of Business Goes Steadily On.

The District Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The court officers were present. The roll of attorneys was called and the minutes of the previous day were approved.

Abraham Boul et al. vs. George Pascoe et al. By consent motion for new trial set for hearing February 27 at 2 o'clock p. m.

Thomas C. Porter, administrator, vs. J. R. Clark. Judgment submitted.

E. Soucie vs. Joseph Virnoche. Default of defendant ordered entered for want of an answer.

Territory of Montana vs. Ovid Paulon et al. Granted twenty-four hours in which to plead. Cause ordered placed on calendar.

Territory of Montana vs. Emile Coblentz; indicted for forgery. Pleaded guilty. Sentence and judgment set for February 20, 1886.

Territory of Montana vs. Olef Bradley. Grand larceny. Pleaded guilty. Sentence will be passed February 27, 1886.

Territory of Montana vs. John Conroy. Burglary. Pleaded not guilty. Trial set for Monday, March 8, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Silas King vs. Louis Cooper et al.; trial of cause resumed, jury called and all present. J. A. Moss examined on behalf of defendant. The case was argued by the counsel, the court instructed the jury, and they retired in charge of a deputy sheriff.

Samuel E. Larabie vs. Charles C. Thurston. The cause came up regularly for trial, with T. L. Napton and J. C. Robinson as attorneys for plaintiff and F. T. McBride for defendant. The following jurors were sworn to try the cause, after several had been excused: J. B. Wilcox, George Holbrook, Richard Williams, Al. W. Orton, H. T. Thomes, J. D. Shiffman, Julian Smith, W. F. Sinsel, J. W. Price, Jacob Hootman, H. J. Blume and S. H. Courtenay. After the reading of the pleadings and the statement of the case by the attorneys, the depositions of John A. Hay and Alex M. Woolfolk were read to the jury and S. E. Larabie was sworn, all for plaintiff.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at 2 p. m.

William Kane, a native of Ireland, was admitted to citizenship.

Hans Bock, a native of Germany, was admitted to citizenship.

S. E. Larabie vs. C. C. Thurston; trial of cause resumed. S. E. Larabie, D. D. Pattee, E. H. Irvine and William Williams were examined on behalf of plaintiff. C. C. Thurston, T. O. Miles and T. C. Miles were examined on behalf of defendant.

Silas F. King vs. John Johnston; the jury came into court and returned the following verdict:

"In the District Court, of the Second Judicial District, of Montana Territory, in and for Silver Bow County. Silas F. King, plaintiff vs. John Johnston, defendant. We, the jury in the above entitled action find for the plaintiff, and against the defendant for the recovery of the possession of the premises in controversy and described in the defendant's answer herein, and for the sum of $65 damages, assessed as the value of the rents and profits of said premises. ROBERT GRIX, Foreman.

All regular trial jurors were excused until 9 a. m. to-day, and all special jurors were excused for the term.

The Grand Jury came in and reported that they had found not a true bill against John Rogers, and he was ordered discharged from custody.

The Grand Jury again retired and the court adjourned until this morning.

THE HOERCHNER OUTRAGE.

Arrest of One of the Participants in a Cowardly Crime.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Warren (christian name unknown) was arrested and placed in the City Jail on the charge of having participated in the assault upon and attempted robbery of Mr. Hoerchner, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Beer Hall, on Main street, the details of which were published in last Monday's MINER. The arrest was made by Officer Ledford.

The case against Warren is a very strong one. Mr. Hoerchner identifies Warren as one of the three men who were in his cabin when he was attacked, and Warren's defense is so flimsy that the officers have already overthrown it. He attempted to prove an *alibi* by the statement that on the night of the assault he slept in a Broadway lodging house, but the proprietor of the lodging house swears that Warren did not appear on his premises that night.

Previous to the date of the assault Warren was employed by Hr. Hoerchner as a roustabout, and was in a position to know a great many things in regard to his employer's mode of living which outsiders did not know. On the night of the assault he was in the saloon, and his actions were very suspicious. The mere fact of his identification by Mr. Hoerchner is sufficient to convict him.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

How Their Twenty-Third Anniversary Was Celebrated in Butte.

Never in Butte's brief history was a larger or more select social assemblage witnessed than that which congregated last night in the Amphitheater. The occasion was the twenty-third anniversary ball of the Knights of Pythias, an order whose growth has been as phenomenal in this Silver City of the West as it has been throughout the country. Seven years ago there was not a Knights of Pythias lodge in the city—to-day there are fifteen prosperous lodges in the Territory, four of which are in Butte. To Butte belongs the distinction of being the birthplace of Pythianism in Montana. On November 5, 1879, Damon Lodge, No. 1, the first in the Territory, was installed in this city, with twenty-one charter members. The honor of instituting this lodge and of laying the foundation of Pythianism in Montana, is held by P. C., P. A. Miles, now of Myrtle Lodge, No. 3, of Helena, but then a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was commissioned by the Supreme Chancellor, D. B. Woodruff, a Deputy Supreme Chancellor for Montana Territory. On June 28, Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5, was organized, and two years later Oswego Lodge, No. 9, was organized. Last November Calanthe Lodge, No. 14, was organized at Walkerville. All these lodges and visiting members attended last night's ball at the Amphitheater.

A PLEASING SCENE.

At 10 o'clock last night the floor of the Amphitheater presented a scene of gayety. To the music of one of Labitzky's most delicious waltzes, rendered by Volk's great orchestra of fifteen pieces, fifty couples swung around the vast building. The floor was glided over by a large representation of Butte's *elite*, and the mingled effect of rich costumes and sparkling diamonds rendered an *ensemble* unequalled in brilliancy by anything of the kind previously attempted in this or any other city in Montana.

The Amphitheater was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Myriads of gay-colored Chinese lanterns swung from the galleries, and bright banners were depended from the ceiling. The lights seemed to burn with unusual brilliancy, and nothing that could possibly make the scene inviting was omitted by the committee. It is but fitting that the gentlemen composing the committees should receive credit for their successful efforts, and it is but justice to them that the MINER submits the following

LIST OF COMMITTEES:

Committee of arrangements—J. Carter Smith, G. C. Fitschen, Charles S. Shoemaker, W. E. Sheicky, J. M. Knight.

Invitation committee—E. H. Campbell, M. C. Riley, J. E. Rickards, Lee Mantle, Lou Gunderson, J. B. Scott, J. Muir, B. F. Thomas.

Reception committee—J. T. Powell, J. A. McKenzie, Joseph Norris, J. A. Cannon, George Lapp, J. W. Chapman, George Pascoe, D. C. Fisher, B. A. Eardley, G. M. Borquin.

Floor directors—Will Craig, J. M. Knight.

Floor committee—N. C. Anderson, H. J. Pace, M. Gensberger, J. A. Atkins, D. Meiklejohn, O. K. Lewis, J. G. Evans, J. H. Butler, A. Schilling, H. McMurphy, W. Pinkham.

THE DANCING

was thoroughly enjoyed by all who participated in it. The music was superb, and the floor was never in better condition. Following was the programme:

GRAND MARCH—Festival by Schleppeyrell.

1. Lancers, Plain ..... Wyckoff
2. Waltz ..... Labitzky
3. Quadrille, Plain ..... Schleppeyrell
4. Schottische ..... J. H. Ross
5. Quadrille, Waltz ..... Beethoven
6. Polka ..... Alixa
7. Lancers, Plain ..... Schleppeyrell
8. Waltz ..... E. Straus
9. Quadrille, (Knights of Pythias) ..... Wagner
10. Newport Gilde ..... Persly
11. Quadrille ..... Schleppeyrell

INTERMISSION.

12. Waltz, Plain ..... Gungle
13. Lancers, Plain ..... Schleppeyrell
14. Schottische ..... Bottiyer
15. Quadrille, Basket .....
16. Mazourka .....
17. Waltz Lancers .....
18. Polka ..... Ferrazzi
19. Quadrille, Tucker ..... Schleppeyrell
20. Newport, Narragansett .....
21. Waltz, Plain ..... Wagner
22. Lancers, Plain ..... Schleppeyrell
22. Waltz, Plain ..... J