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THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

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WORKING FOR SILVER.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, Still in the Ring.

FREE COINAGE BILL

His Argument on the Subject in the Shape of a Minority Report to the House.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Chairman Bland of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, has presented a minority report in the shape of a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver, which was reported adversely from his committee, and which is now on the House calendar. The report is signed by Messrs. Bland, Lanham and others, and starts off with the declaration that the value of metallic money is not subject to the control of the Legislature, but is regulated by the laws of nature and recognizing the principle that nature should supply the volume of money, the only duty that devolves upon the Legislature is to establish by law the ratio of value for the coinage of the two metals and to provide for unlimited, or free coinage of both at the ratio established.

In 1873 under the pretext of amending the Mint Act, silver was demonetized, and this was in conflict with the Constitution. As under the Constitution, Congress has the power to prohibit or limit the coinage of silver as it has that of gold, and as compared to gold, silver is now depreciated. It is therefore claimed that it will not be in good faith to our public creditors to pay them in silver dollars. Without going into the facts that the bullion contained in the silver dollar will purchase as many of the necessaries of life at this time and more than it would have done when dropped from coinage, and more than in 1855 or 1865, or in 1870. All the interest-bearing obligations of the Government now outstanding were issued by virtue of the act of 1870, except 3 per cent. bonds, which were issued under the act of 1881, or since silver coinage was resumed and are payable either in gold or silver. Therefore, to restore the silver dollar and

COMPEL ITS PAYMENT

in the redemption of these obligations would be no violation of contract or of good faith on the part of the Government towards its creditor. The restoration of silver here will necessarily give a demand for it that has not existed since 1873, and will have a tendency to restore it to a parity with gold and it is believed will so restore it, but whether it be so or not it is insisted that we owe no debt that is not legally and morally payable in silver, and even should we go to a single silver standard no harm would come of it. The report quotes from Mr. Gernuschis "Great Metallic Powers" in which he says, referring to the free coinage of silver: "Very venturesome would be those who should recommend the United States of America to undertake single handed what France will only undertakes triple handed," and comments upon it by remarking that this pamphlet was evidently inspired by

MR. MANTON MARBLE,

who was sent by the Government to investigate the subject in European countries in the interest of gold mono-metalists, as the pamphlet seems to have reached every member of Congress with the compliments of Mr. Marble. The report proceeds to discuss the question as to whether it would be safe for this country to coin silver free in the event of no change being made in the monetary policy of Europe, and expresses the belief that the European countries cannot further demonetize silver without great disaster to themselves, while the tendency is towards a restoration of that metal. Another question which must be considered in connection with the coinage of silver was with what the vacuum created by the National bank notes was to be supplied. Now that the payment of the public debt was rapidly going on and would soon wipe out the foundation of the National bank circulation, the Government must either issue legal tender notes to supply it or else provide for some other system of banking or else give unlimited use to silver, so the question must be fairly met. Shall this supply be a coin circulation, or

SHALL IT BE CREDIT MONEY?

The minority had always supposed the gold mono-metallists were peculiar advovates of hard money, honest money; that the idea of issuing paper legal tenders of any sort was a dangerous theory to them. If they are sincere and honest in their convictions then they should join with those who favor the restoration of silver and demand that such paper circulation shall give way to unlimited use of silver and gold. The report goes on to discuss the possibility of a silver supply being discovered by which $600,000,000 of silver would be dumped upon the United States and our $600,000,000 of gold displaced and dumped down in European countries and concludes that such an occurrence would be a great relief to both hemispheres. The result would be an increase in the monetary supply in European countries of gold that would set the machines of industry in motion, giving the starving laborers of those countries employment and enable them to purchase our commodities. The silver placed in circulation here would place us on a sound metallic basis, revive industries and put a million laboring men now out of employment to work and give them bread. Our revenues would swell, although the taxes would be lighter per capita upon the great

MASSES OF THE PEOPLE

because a greater number of them would be enabled to pay taxes. In this way our national debt would soon be a thing of the past. It may be said that those owning fixed incomes from Government bonds, State and railroad mortgages and others who have incomes from those sources would not receive the same amount of labor or the products of labor for a dollar they are now receiving, but what they lose in that regard they would gain by sharing in a general prosperity of the people. Money will be eagerly absorbed by our industrial classes, gold certificates and silver certificates now circulating side by side at par, will continue to do so. Should the silver certificate replace the bank note, so be it. The National debt ought to go, and with it the unnecessary bank note. Let silver and silver certificates take the place of the National bonds and bank notes. We will thus substitute good money for bad and rid ourselves of an interest-bearing debt—a debt over which all this controversy issues—a debt, the manipulation of which has cost us

HALF A BILLION OF DOLLARS

is at the bottom of all our financial trickery and monetary legerdemain. It is a constant source of corrupt legislation and downright swindling. With this debt and the banks on top of it out of the way the money of the constitution will return to bless us. If the mints of this country were open to silver the same as to gold, silver would not be as it is now, subject to the adverse whims of the Treasury officials who heretofore have tried hard to keep it out of circulation. In conclusion the report says the most important function of money in modern trade and commerce is its legal tender power. If gold only is a legal tender, then the debtors must depend upon this one metal to pay the debts. All the silver and other products of christendom except gold would not pay a dollar of debt unless they could be exchanged for gold. Should the world come to the gold unit as the sole tender metal it might become so valuable as compared with the other commodities, and scarce in proportion to the enormous demands made upon it, that the money barons of this and other countries controlling a few hundred millions of gold might control the destinies of nations and absolutely dominate the welfare of mankind. Believing that the unlimited coinage of silver is the logical solution of the silver question and since gold and silver seem to have been the constitutionol money intended for the use of States in adjusting their legal tender laws, and for other reasons herein stated, and yet others that might be urged for restoring silver to where it was before it was demonetized by the act of 1873, we recommend the passage of House Bill No. 5690 which aims at that result.

Woman Suffragists.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—At yesterday's session of the Woman's Suffragist Convention resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to submit to the States at once the question of the right of women to vote, and protesting against the passage in its present shape of the bill now pending in Congress to suppress polygamy, as discriminating unjustly against Gentile and non-polygamous Mormon women for crimes never committed by them.

At the evening session a vote of the audience was taken relative to the passage by Congress of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, enfranchising women. It received a general and nearty vote in the affirmative. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend our grateful thanks to Senators Blair, Palmer, Bowen and Chase for their favorable report on the resolution to protect women in the exercise of franchise, to Representetive Reed for presentation of the resolution in the House, and the Judiciary Committee for granting us a hearing; also to Senator Hoar and those who supported his amendment to the Utah bill.

The Judiciary Committee of the House gave the officers and delegates of the association a hearing this morning.

ANOTHER BOND-CALL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 of the 3 per cent. bonds, the principal and accrued interest of which will be paid April 1 next. The following is a description of the bonds: Three per cent. bonds issued under act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: $50, Nos. 285 to 287 inclusive, and No. 1368 to No. 1375, both inclusive; $100, No. 2108 to No. 2148 inclusive, and No. 9864 to No. 9879, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 1042 to 1062 inclusive, and Nos. 4201 to 4209, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 9031 to No. 9098 inclusive, and Nos. 23588 to 23653, both inclusive; $10000, Nos. 150,459 to 160448 inclusive; total, $10,000,000. All the bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

But Little Change in the Mixed Situation.

ST. PAUL, February 20.—The Traffic Department of the Northern Pacific has received instructions from New York regarding transcontinental roads. The Northern Pacific will make its Portland rate to correspond with the San Francisco rate. Though nothing has been said regarding the ocean line from Portland to San Francisco, it is believed that the Northern Pacific will work for business that way. A cut of 35 per cent. has been made in the freight rate from the East to Portland and San Francisco. Passenger rates have also been cut and first-class limited tickets can now be obtained for $65 to $80 to San Francisco.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SCHEDULE.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has issued the following table of passenger rates from St. Paul to Portland. First-class, unlimited, $75, limited $65, and emigrant $35. There are no new developments in regard to the Pacific Mail Company.

Stubborn Hungarians.

PITTSBURG, February 20.—A Connellsville dispatch says notices have been posted up at all the works to resume Monday at an advance of 10 per cent. This is what the strike was for. The former wages were 27 cents per wagon for mining, and 55 cents per oven for drawing coke. The wages will now be 30 and 60 cents. The strike lasted three weeks and the total loss to the operators and workmen is over $500,000. The English speaking men will all return to work, but the Hungarians say they will not until all their countrymen are liberated from jail. Trouble is expected from them as the operators will evict them at once if they do not resume on Monday.

A "Forty-Niner" Gone.

ELIZABETH, N. J., February 20.—Col. John Danforth, aged 69 years, died this morning in this city. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, and before the war was a captain of the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut. In 1849 he went to California and was a member of the famous "Forty-niner Society." He was appointed an Inspector of Customs at New York during Gen. Grant's first term, and continued in that position until his death.

Broadway Railroads.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Judge Ingram, of the Superior Court, in the action brought by Moses Vail, has issued an injunction restraining the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company from selling, leasing or disposing in any manner of its interest in the Broadway Surface Railway.

BRIBERY OR PERJURY.

Inspector Byrnes and district Attorney Martine had a conference to-day, about which the latter said it would be withheld from the public for the present. It is understood the subject of their talk was in relation to the Broadway road, and important arrests for bribery or perjury are expected.

Sad Drowning

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 20.—This morning while four men and a boy were attempting to cross the Susquehanna river, the boat capsized and the four men were drowned. The boy succeeded in clinging to the boat and was rescued about two miles below. The names of the unfortunate men were John and Frank Mast, aged 18 and 20, respectively; Lewis Decrich, and Charles Mathies. The lad who was saved was a son of Mathies.

A Lucky Morman.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 20.—In the case of Langton being tried for unlawful cohabitation in the Third District Court this afternoon, the defendant's legal wife was compelled to testify for the prosecution on the witness stand against her husband in spite of the protest to the contrary by the defendant's counsel who contended such action was highly illegal and unwarranted. With even this a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The Texas Brakesmen Strike.

HOUSTON, Tex., February 20.—The report that Vice President Huntington, of the the Southern Pacific Railroad, had ordered immediate arrangements to be made with the striking brakemen is not corroborated. General Freight Agent Gibbs said that no such information had reached him. Up to this evening freight traffic remains suspended, and the blockade is beginning to be felt in this city.

Not Proven.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The jury in the Rev. R. F. White case were out all night and came into court at 9 o'clock this morning and announced that they could not agree and were discharged. The jury stood six for acquittal and six for conviction. The trial lasted eight days. White was charged with assault upon Miss Robinson and with being the father of her child.

A Tidal Wave.

ST JOHN, N. B., February 20.—This city was visited to-day a tidal wave which submerged all the wharves to the depth of from one to four feet. The rising waters covered the floors of many stores and dwelling houses on the lower level of the city and did an immense amount of damagt. The gale is blowing from the southwest and to-night's tide will be still higher.

Snow in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., February 20.—Snow is six inches deep here and the thermometer registers zero. Heavy snowstorms are prevailing in all parts of Vermont.

FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Parnell Determined to Force An Issue at Once.

THE SOCIALISTS

Demand the Arrest and Imprisonment of Journalists who Criticised Them—Other Items.

LONDON, February 20.—The Irish party will hold a meeting at the Cannon street hotel in this city St. Patrick's day. Mr. Parnell will preside. The object of the meeting will be to issue to England the ultimatum of the Irish people, concerning home rule. As the date selected for this event precedes by but five days the twenty-second of March the date set by Mr. Gladstone for the commencement of the Governments work on Irish legislation, it is believed that the Nationalist leader means to force a crisis on the home rule question. Mr. Parnell has also arranged to have his party hold fifty meetings throughout Ireland simultaneous with the one he will preside over. The ultimatum will also be announced at these meetings.

SOCIALISTS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, February 20.—The socialist leaders have applied to the court to have the editor and publishers of *Punch* committed for contempt of court for attempting to excite public opinion against Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams while the latter were still on trial for their utterances during the Trafalgar Square riots. The complainants also intend to ask for a similar commitment against the editor and proprietors of the London *Post*. The basis of the intended action against the latter paper is the publication by it of a letter urging the flogging of the defendants. The course of the complaint against *Punch* is that it printed a cartoon representing Mr. Punch hanging Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams.

SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, February 20.—The powers have called upon Servia and the Porte to submit at the same time their proposals for the restoration of peace between Servia and Bulgaria. It is expected that proposals of Servia will be presented to-morrow.

A COLD DAY.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his State entry into Dublin to-day. There was no display of flags by the citizens as is usual on such occasions and his lordship was but little cheered by the crowds assembled along the route by which he proceeded to the castle. The weather was cold.

A body of students who were following the Vice Regal procession were attacked by a crowd at one portion of the route, and considerable of an encounter ensued, during which many of the students were wounded.

IRISH LOYALISTS.

DUBLIN, February 20.—The Loyalists of the County Tewone to-day had a monster meeting in Stewartown and resolved to oppose home rule and maintain the Union.

Two in One.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The National Dairymen's Protective Association to-day determined to amalgamate with the American Agricultural and Dairy Association.

Telephones Win.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 20.—This afternoon the Supreme Court decided the telephone case, holding that the law fixing the annual rent for instruments at $36, is constitutional.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $2,767,000. The banks now hold $32,497.000 in exces, of all legal requirements.

A French Exposition.

PARIS, February 20.—The French Government has decided to adhere to its determination to have a universal International exhibition in Paris in 1889.

Successful Strikers,

PITTSBURG, February 20.—A telegram from Scottvale, Pa., says the coke strike has ended in favor of the strikers, the operators at a conference to-day having granted the demands. Work will be resumed Monday.

Mr. Watterson's Condition.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Mr. Watterson's condition continues to improve. His pulse, respiration and temperature are natural, and he is without a relapse on the way to recovery.

Female Knights of Labor.

TROY, N. Y., Febuary 20.—Three hundred girls employed in the ironing department of Miller, Hall & Hartwell's collar shop in this city, struck, to-day, because the proprietors refused to discontinue the use of certain machinery. The girls had recently joined the Knights of Labor.

Coal Mine Explosion.

SALT LAKE, Utah, February 20.—A fire-damp explosion occurred at No. 3 coal mine at Almy, Wyoming, to-day noon. Fifteen persons were burned, but nobody killed. Forty men were in the mine, and some of them were blown thirty feet. The fire lasted only half a minute.

Italy Wants to Fight.

ROME, February 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Count Robilant, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the Government would do all that lay in its power to protect its citizens residing in South America, and that if peaceable measures failed, the Government would have recourse to forcible measures.

Warring Widows.

ATLANTA, February 20.—In the Superior Court to-day Judge Clark granted an injunction as prayed for by Mrs. J. W. Pierce, of Texas, to prevent Mrs. J. P. Weaver, of Indiana, from removing the body of J. W. Pierce or J. P. Weaver, who was killed in an accident on the Georgia Pacific Railroad on the fourteenth of December. Weaver or Pierce is said to have been worth $200.000.

Beast Punished.

HENRIETTA, Texas, February 20.—A. A. Steagall, charged with incest with his own daughter and with murdering her babe was taken from the jail to-day by a mob and strung up by the neck. After he had hanged about five minutes the Sheriff cut him down. He laid as if dead for some time and then began to rave like a maniac and is now in a critical condition. The crowd hooted and shouted while he was hanging and after he was cut down.

No More Yellow Fever.

CONCORD, N. H., February 20.—Dr. Domengues Friere, of Rio de Janeiro, the head of the bilogolecal laboratory, of Brazil, who for five years has been experimenting on yellow fever, writes to Dr. Irving Watson, Secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Health, that he has performed 6,000 vaccinations and that not a single subject has contracted yellow fever although many of them were in the middle of the infected districts and some of them acted as nurses.

Death of an Old Timer.

SALEM, Mass., February 20.—William S. Messervey, ex-Mayor, died to-day, aged 70. He was a member of the first party of whites to cross the plains, and was at one time in the Mexican army and confined in a Mexican prison. In 1853 he was Secretary of New Mexico, and in 1854 was Governor and Secretary, as well as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He was elected a delegate to Congress, but was counted out. He amassed a fortune in New Mexico and retired from business thirty years ago.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN MONTANA.

The Northern Pacific Coming Into Butte—Other Enterprises.

Special dispatch to THE MINER.

NEW YORK, February 20.—It is positive that the Northern Pacific will go into Butte, and that there is a syndicate formed representing over one hundred million dollars comprised of New Yorkers and Montanians to build roads in Montana, and if Hill and Broadwater will build their roads, Helena will have five roads and be the railroad center of Montana.

E. L. BONNER.

This is good news for the people of Butte, of Helena and of the whole of Montana. It means an era of development and of prosperity, probably unequaled in the history of the Northwest. It means that sections in which the mining, agriculture, timber and other interests invite railway facilities will receive them and properties now lying dormant for want of cheaper transportation will be brought into life and activity.

Butte will gladly welcome the advent of the Northern Pacific railroad, it will not be jealous of the renewed life of Helena and sends congratulations to every section of the Territory.

THE BUSTED POOL.

General Manager Calloway's Statement of the Affair.

CHICAGO, February 20.—In response to a telegram sent from the general office of the Associated Press in Chicago to S. R. Calloway, general manager of the Union Pacific Railway, asking for a statement from him respecting the disruption of the Transcontinental Association, Mr Calloway telegraphs from Boston this evening, citing that the pooling arrangement between California roads expired by limitation several months ago, but there was a tacit agreement among the roads to maintain rates pending the time when they could agree upon a basis of reorganization. Nevertheless, all the lines appear to have cut rates more or less, and the Southern Pacific, with its water line to New Orleans, cut the lowest. The Southern Pacific was allowed 25 per cent. in the pool, the Atchison, 23 per cent.; the Union Pacific, 42 per cent. and the Burlington and remaining lines the remaining 10 per cent. At the New York meeting, Mr. Calloway says the Atchison demanded 50 per cent. of the Southern California business, and 28 per cent. of the remaining Pacific Coast business, or as Mr. Calloway asserts 30 per cent. of the whole. He also declares there are three railroad systems touching Southern California, the Southern Pacific, the Athison and the Union Central Pacific lines, and that an objection was made to the Atchison obtaining one-half of this business. This would have increased its percentage 7 per cent, representing about $280,000. Mr. Calloway states the other company's were willing to leave the subject to arbitration and even concede something additional to the Atchison road, but the latter held to its demand and the meeting adjourned. This was followed by the present open rate cutting. The telegram cites that the Pacific Mail Steamship company owing to its loss of $85,000 monthly subsidy granted it by the Transcontinental lines and which ended with the disruption of the Association has decided to put on a weekly line of steamers to California by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and to buy one new steamer and construct another with a view to obtaining its full share of overland traffic.

New Major Generals

NEW YORK, February 20.—A Washington special to the *Commercial-Advertiser* says: It is said to be practically settled that Generals Howard and Terry will get the vacant major-generalships.

Another Cut in Rates.

KANSAS CITY, February 20.—Vice President Smith, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, passed through this city this evening *en route* to Topeka. The *Journal* will state to-morrow that orders have been received here from the Union Pacific headquarters to reduce, by 30 per cent., passenger rates to all Wyoming point,

High Toned Feast.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation took place at the Hotel Brunswick to-night. Letters of regret were read from Secretaries Bayard, Manning, Endicott, and Postmaster General Vilas, Hon. A. S. Sweat, Speaker Carlisle, Gov. Hill and others. Toasts were responded to by Lieut. Gov. Jones, Hon. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, President of the National Board of Trade and others.

Schooner Burned.

BOSTON, February 20.—A schooner which arrived here to-day reports that on Thursday night she saw a vessel on fire supposed to have been the Carrie and Annie, of Boston.

THE CREW RESCUED.

GLOUCESTER. Mass., Febrary 20.—The schooner "Clytie" arrived to-day, bearing Capt. Silva and his crew of fourteen men of the schooner "Annie," which was burned on George's banks on Thursday last. The crew fought the fire for three hours and then took to dories.

The Emmet Anniversary.

With commendable zeal and patriotism the Robert Emmet Literary Club of Butte have decided to celebrate in a fitting manner the anniversary of the birth of the martyr hero whose name the society bears. This occurs on March 4, and the gentlemen intend that the event shall be honored with more than usual eclat. While the time for the writing of Emmet's epitaph has not yet arrived, the more sanguine of his race think they can see that the time is fast approaching when it may be inscribed upon his tomb. The celebration in Butte will consist of a parade by day and a lecture in the evening, Hon. Martin Maginnis having accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on Emmet. The distinguished gentleman has been often heard through this Territory upon political and kindred subjects, and it will be a new departure to hear him talk upon a theme which is so inspiring as the life and death of the hero Emmet. The Association cannot fail to have a large audience and the orator cannot fail to please and interest them. The gentleman and his cause alike commend themselves to the good people of Butte.

Church Notes.

Services at the Baptist Church to-day as usual, morning and evening. Children's meeting at 4 p. m., to which all children under 100 years of age are invited.

Services at the Mountain View Methodist Episcopal Church to-day as follows: Young mens' prayer meeting, 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m.; Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m.; young people's prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Sabbath services in the Congregational Church to-day as usual. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath School at 12:30; young people's meeting at 6:30. Services at the Prison at 1:30. "All who will mav come." SAMUEL WOOD, Pastor.

Leiter's Case.

Yesterday the Grand Jury returned two indictments against Edwin G. Leiter, the ex-City Treasurer of Butte, for embezzlement. The defendant was at once arraigned in Court, ans his bail was placed at $1,000 in each instance. This he gave and was released.

Among yesterday's arrivals in Butte were Deputy Sheriff George Gibbs, Chief Charles Curtis and Mr. Charles Crandall, all of Helena, who came to participate in the Firemen's parade and ball to-morrow. City Marshal Halford and several other distinguished citizens of Helena will arrive this evening in Butte for the same purpose.

A VERY GOOD SHOWING.

Colorado and Montana's Champions in the Circle.

CLOW VS. MCDONALD

Talk of a Genuine Bare Knuckle Fight—The Other Incidents of the Exhibition.

At 9 o'clock last night standing room could not be obtained in the Grand Opera House. Parquette, dress circle and gallery were packed as they were never packed before, and all the boxes were filled. Men stood in the aisles, and in the vicinity of the entrance to the body of the house the jam of humanity was oppressive to participants and spectators alike. The theater contained not less than 1,000 persons, of whom not more than a score were deadheads. It might be added that the crowd was as remarkable for its heterogeneity as for its numerical strength. It contained representatives from all classes of local society, and in it all social distinctions were leveled. The respectable capitalist hobnobbed with the disreputable "rounder," and the honest artisan exchanged comment with the dishonest "tinhorn." It was a good-natured throng, withal.

THE OCCASION

that thus brought forth such a glowing illustration of American democracy was the much-mooted glove fight between John P. Clow, champion pugilist of Colorado and the Middlewest, and Duncan A. McDonald, ditto of the Northwest. Their meeting was a fistic encounter of unusual importance. The mettle of both men had been tried by some of the most distinguished "scrappers" of the age. Clow had fought a draw with Dominick McCaffrey and two draws with Jack Burke, famous in fistiana as "The Irish Lad," and McDonald had fought thirty seven hard-fought Queensbury rounds with Pete McCoy, who still flaunts the title of middleweight champion of America. No wonder, then, that the meeting of two such illustrious exponents of the art manly should draw to Butte's Grand Opera House such a throng as the house never before contained.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

was opened by a set-to between a couple of lightweights, whose pitiful lack of science amused the crowd for some time. Then Evan Morgan swung clubs and hatchets, and gained applause. Jim Bates, lightwight champion of Montana, and Frank Hayes, who holds the lightweight trophy of Colorado and Wyoming, next engaged in a very pretty exhibition of sparring, which warmed up the crowd and made it impatient for the appearance of the pugilists who were to furnish

THE BIG EVENT.

When Clow and McDonald entered the ring they were greeted by a whirlwind of applause. The work of arranging the preliminaries was completed in an unusually short time. Tommy Rogan was appointed referee, and two competent gentlemen consented to hold the chronometer. Clow was seconded by Billy Lynn and Frank Hayes, and McDonald's toilet was attended to by Jim Bates and Jack Highland.

When Clow and McDonald advanced to the scratch they looked like a couple of Dromios. In physique they were remarkable counterparts, and several veterans in pugilism who were present remarked that they had never seen two men face each other who were more evenly matched. Both looked formidable in form and determined in feature as they stepped lightly to the center and began the bout.

Round First—Both men sparred cautiously for an opening, but neither seemed to offer anything like an invitation to enter. Clow opened the ball by a vicious lunge with his left at Dunc's head, but it was met by a good counter. Then McDonald scored a clean hit with his left in Clow's bread-basket, but was repaid an instant later by a smashing left-hander on the head. Honors were even when time was called.

Round Secnod—Clow scored a clean hit with his left on Dunc's jaw, but was pursued and a clinch ensued. In breaking away MrDonald made a point with his right, and then Clow's left again scored one. The men again clinched, and again McDonald made a clean hit in the breakaway. A pretty counter followed, and the men were indulging in some lively sparring when the timekeeper's voice was heard.

Round Third—McDonald opened with a rush, and Clow ducked and got away, but the Butte man followed him until a clinch was made. Dunc. again launches his left, but it fell short, and some lively short-arm work resulted in a mutual embrace. Clow had Dunc.'s head in chancery with his left arm, and he was swinging his right when the referee shouted "Break away!" John gazed for a second at the non-appealable gentleman, murmured "What for?" smiled grimly, unlocked his arm and retreated to his corner as the men with the watch yelled "Time!"

Round Fourth—The fourth round was opened in a very lively manner. A simultaneous rush, a vicious counter, and two successive clean hits with Clow's left, followed by a pretty one from Dunc's right, made the house howl. Clow's left again landed on Dunc's neck, and an instant later a vicious punch from the latter's right on the Colorado man's stomach ended a round of which neither could justly claim the best or worst.

Round Fifth—Duncan forced his antagonist, and the latter made some clever stops. Dunc. seemed to grow vicious, and made a rush, in which he scored a hard righthander on Clow's face. Before he could get away, however, he received an upper-cut from Clow's right which enthused the spectators. The men were sparring for wind when the round closed.

Round Sixth—The windup was lively. The men were in good condition, and when Duncan began to force the fighting Clow received him cordially. Twice did the Colorado champion score a clean hit, and twice did the Montana man strike hard and get away. The men were tripping around the stage and the spectators were yelling lustily when time was called.

DECIDED A DRAW.

Referee Rogan advanced to the footlights and said, "Gentlemen, I declare this contest a draw." Immediately arose a howl of dissatisfaction that shook the building. Rogan shouted and gesticulated, but his voice was inaudible. Frank Hayes then ventured to the front and held up his hand, and when the din had subsided Mr. Rogan repeated his decision, and supplemented it with a general invitation which nobody seemed eager to accept. Then Frank Hayes said that Clow had come to Montana to fight, and would undertak the contract of stopping any man in th, Territory in six rounds, with small gloves for any amount of money that may be agreed upon. The spectators sadly filed out.

AFTER THE FIGHT

there was much comment as to the respective pugilistic abilities of Clow and McDonald. Both men have many staunch adherents in Butte, and opinion, therefore, was somewhat diversified.

The principals themselves were very cool when visited in their dressing rooms by a MINER representative.

"I'm sorry the people of Butte are not satisfied with the result of the set-to," said Clow; "but they were foolish to expect a slugging match between McDonald and myself. Perhaps we could have made the exhibition more lively, but to do so we would have been compelled to sacrifice science."

McDonald's remarks were almost similar. "Clow is a clever man," he said, "and presents very few openings or opportunities for slugging. When confronted by a man like Clow, the best fighter on earth would find it a difficult job to indulge in slugology."

And such was the opinion of all the knowing ones who witnessed the match. Both Clow and McDonald are trained pugilists, and only a fight to a finish could decide which is the best man. And it is not at all improbable that a battle between the men with their "bare uns," on the turf, will be arranged by their backers. Clow can secure substantial backing right here in Butte, and McDonald's admirers have not lost faith in the ability of their favorite to whip any man of his inches and weight in the West.

THE SKATING CONTEST.

Skinner and Reynolds Make a Draw of the Fifth Heat.

Last night Reynolds and Skinner ran the fifth of their series of five mile races, and they had a very fair audience. Colonel Daniel E. Searles was chosen as referee, and had to decide an exceedingly close race. Reynolds had about ten or twelve feet the worst of the start, but made up the lost ground on the second lap, and skated a trailing race for forty-three rounds, but then he quickened his pace somewhat, and passed Skinner, who recovered his lost ground by again taking the lead in the sixty-ninth lap. On the eighty-second round Reynolds again went to the front, but only maintained the position for a few yards, when Skinner showed to the fore and Butte's champion was unable to pass him to the end of the five miles. There was some very fast skating in the last half-mile, and at least half a dozen fouls were made. The referee did not notice them and in the end neither man had any advantage in this respect. When the last lap was completed the flyers were so close together that the referee called the heat a draw. This ends the series in a draw also, as each had won two heats and in the final one honors were easy, Following is the result by half miles:

DISTANCE.	LEADER.	TIME.
Half mile	Skinner	1:40
One mile	Skinner	3:20
One and a half miles	Skinner	5:01½
Two miles	Skinner	6:43
Two and a half miles	Reynolds	8:22½
Three miles	Reynolds	10:03
Three and a half miles	Reynolds	11:46
Four miles	Skinner	13:29
Four and a half miles	Skinner	15:09½
Five miles		16:46½

Skinner leaves for the West to-day, so the result will have to remain undecided.

Harry Reynolds will go to Helena in a few days to skate a race with Rogers, and will also probably meet Abe Cohen, James Orton and any others who may desire his company.

James M. Reynolds has had considerable difficulty during the present matches with his rollers, his order for large wheels having gone astray.

ARTEMUS WARD.

Hitherto Unpublished Anecdotes of the Famous Humorist.

The encyclopedia has been led into a slight error in its statement that Artemus Ward—honest Indian, Charles F. Browne—first won his way to fame as a reporter upon a Cincinnati journal. The honor belongs to a Cleveland paper—the *Plain-Dealer*—which at that period referred to was under the guidance of the late Joseph W. Gray, himself one of the most piquant editorial writers of his time. At that period the innovation by which the work of reporters is made to pass the eagle eye of the responsibie editor had not come in vogue, as the subject of this sketch early made the intimate acquaintance of all the bloods and wits of the town, the holding of high carnival in the *Plain-Dealer* columns seemed mere child's play, yet he worked faithfully, dashing off as if without effort, gems of wit and sentiment

Fresher than berries of mountain tree.

The first letter of the showman was well calculated to deceive any one not to the mannor born. He refers with an air of pride to his cuss of a kangaroo, and his harmless "snaix," and bespeaks a "notis," scientific-like, flattering, but not piled on too thick, and says he will make it all right, not only remembering the editors and their wives in the way of free passes, but also patronizing the office in the way of printing hand-bills. He stated to the writer that when he dashed off this screed he had not the remotest idea of writing a second under the same pseudonym, but it seems he had struck too rich a mine to abandon.

Very naturally, in his professional rounds, he made himself a home with his ci-devant brethern of the press. Upon one occasion he extended a pressing invitation to the staff of the old *Advertiser* to seek the graceful solace of lemonade, which was to be obtained in Birminham's Saloon, on the ground floor of the same building (on Jefferson Avenue.) All acquiesced save one, who was none other than James H. Stone, whose lot had been but recently cast among the types and shadows. Some one whispered:

"It is no use to urge him; he has promised he would never go into a saloon."

Charley, as he prepared to descend the first step of the stairway, looked back over his shoulder and remarked in a solemn tone:

"Well, it is really sad to see a young man start out in life in that way."

His style of mock gravity, so well remembered as a feature of his lectures, was carried out to perfection in his numberless jokes, the exquisiteness of the simultation being almost calculated to deceive the very elect. As the writer was once sauntering with him along one of our principal avenues, a man propelling a swill-cart was encountered at one of the cross streets. Going up to him and extending his gloved hand to within half an inch of the contents of the cart, Charley inquired:

"What are the pecular properties of this very attractive conglomeration, and what may be the uses to which it is devoted?"

The man replied that it was his own "property," and was intended for use in feeding swine.

"Oh, that is perfectly legitimate," returned the questioner. "Inasmuch as it seems necessary to save your bacon; but have you always due regard to the nature of the various constituent elements, and do you attend with sedulous care to providing just proportions of albumen and other manifestly desirable properties?"

The proprietor of the vehicle seemed dazed and did not volunteer a response.

"Above all things," continued the showman, "in portioning out food for your swine, avoid pastry as you would a deadly poison. This advice is proffered upon the most eminent authority."

The man seemed to see some point to this, vouchsafing a kind of semi-appreciative smile.

"May I ask, dear sir, what is your nationality? What country can boast of sending you to this asylum for the downtrodden and oppressed?"

He was a Polander.

To this information there was a most enthusiastic response.

"Let me grasp your hand! Proud I am to greet a Pilgrim from the land of Poniatowski, the Pulaskis, the Kosciuskos. May that noble land yet rise in her majesty and place her feet upon the neck of the minions of tyranny by whom she has been so long oppressed, and may your swine thrive and flourish beneath the shadow of the tree of liberty. Adieu!"

This episode could not have been enacted for the benefit of the two by whom alone it was heard. The chief actor was simply obeying an irresistible impulse.

Noble and lovable as he was droll and witty—we ne'er shall look upon his like again.

Clow's Rejoinder.

BUTTE CITY, M. T., February 20, 1886.

Sporting Editor of Miner.

While looking through your paper of the 20th inst. I saw a challenge from Thomas Manning where he wants to contest with Clow for $100 aside and door receipts. Clow has a reputation which he can't lose with those who have none, but I will bet $150 and door receipts that Clow can stop Manning in six rounds with small gloves, and as I have heard Murphy wants a chance at Clow, I will give him or Manning, who has the best reputation, the first chance, and will bet the same amount he can stop or best them in six rounds, Queensbury rules. FRANK HAYES, Clow's Manager.

Mr. Watterson's Condition.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—There has been no change in the condition of Mr. Watterson to cause any alarm. There are more frequent indications of a cessation of the wandering of his mind, and his friends and physicians are encouraged and hope the worst has been passed, and tha rest and quiet will restore him to health.

MINING MATTERS.

A Bright Outlook All Over the Camp.

THE LOWER LEVELS

Looking Better Every Day—Notes From the Anaconda and Other Principal Mines.

A visit to a few of the mines in this camp is enough to convince anyone having any knowledge whatever of mining, that as a mining center, Butte City has never been surpassed in the history of the world. The result of the work in our mines during the last five years has been gratifying in the extreme. The present is everything that can be desired, while the future is full of encouragement and promise. It was predicted ten years ago by the "bears" that the ledges in the Alice, Moulton, Anaconda and other large mines would get so small when the mines attained a depth of 600 or 700 feet, as to render them worthless to work. This prophecy, however, has not been verified, but the contrary has been the result. The Alice mine has been sunk to the 800-foot level, and at that point the ledge is found not only considerably richer, but far richer than at any point above, and to-day Supt. Hall is opening up on that level one of the grandest veins ever met with in this camp. The Moulton people have the same experience in their property. On the 700-foot level of that mine, which is the same as the 800 of the Alice, Supt. Clark has a vein that is very rich, and that is opening out in a highly satisfactory manner. It is folly to suppose that the ledges in our silver-producing mines should show any signs of exhaustion before at least a depth of 1,500 feet is attained. How is it with our copper mines? The Anaconda people are working on their ledge at the 800-foot level, and it is a well-known fact that at that point the vein is several feet wider than at any place above, while the ore carries a larger percentage of silver than it did in the upper levels of the mine. The Parrott mine, with its grand history and its very brilliant future, can only be called a prospect. It is now sunk to the 400-foot level, but under the very efficient management of Supt. Ben. Tibbey has attained a foremost place in the list of paying mines. On the bottom level of this mine far greater things will be seen, in the way of ore production than have ever yet been proven, and there is no doubt but that the ledges of the Parrot, like those of its near neighbor, the Anaconda, will increase in richness as depth is attained. So much for the larger mines of the camp. How about the small ones? Go where you will in Silver Bow County, east, west, north, or south, clear, conclusive evidence of the permanency of the mines of this camp can be seen. There are hundreds of small mines scattered all over the country, that will doubtless, at no far distant day take their places, as dividend paying mines, by the side of the Alice, Moulton, Parrott and other paying mines of the camp. There are hundreds of miners in this camp, who have such faith in the small mining properties located here, that it is common occurrence for them to secure leases of them, and in order to properly work the mines, go down into their pockets and bring forth the hard-earned wages of years, with which they purchase suitable machinery, erect surface buildings, and with a miner's faith go down into the bowels of the earth and work patiently and hard for months, for almost nothing, but he knows what he is about. The indications are there, and a competent miner is hardly ever deceived. The result is that after long, patient toil, his hopes are realized in the discovery of "pay dirt," and in a short time, they have been more than re-imbursed for their expenditure of money and have a "good thing" while their lease last. In many instances, when a mine is opened up in this manner, the owners are reasonable enough to renew the leases of the men who opened up those channels of wealth for them, and the mine owner who refuses to do this ought never to expect a miner to go down into his mine. Those lesees have great faith in this camp, and are showing it by opening up in all directions, some of the most valuable mines ever worked. In our travels, we are thrown into constant intercourse with these men and the general verdict amonst them is that this camp is only just beginning to be prospected.

A reporter of THE MINER yesterday paid a visit to several of the mines of this camp, and was more than pleased at the unusually bright outlook of the properties visited.

THE ALICE.

Supt. W. E. Hall reports everything in and around this mine in a very flourishing condition. During the past few days the new double-deck cages have been put in place and are working in a highly satisfactory manner. Those cages will enable the management to double the quantity of ore at present raised from the mine. There are several new Ingersoll drilling machines lately purchased for the use of this mine, three of them having been put in the 700 and 800 foot levels. Those machines are used in the drifts and are carrying in the levels at a rapid rate. Recent developments in the 800-foot level of this mine are of a very satisfactory character, the ledge not only having increased in size, but also in value. The output of this mine is as great as it ever was, while the bullion shipments are larger than ever. The Alice is worked in an economical manner, and the company are to be congratulated on having so efficient a miner as Mr. Hall at the head of their affairs.

THE ANACONDA.

The main shaft of the Anaconda mine is down 1,000 feet, and cross-cutting to the ledge is carried on at the 900 and 1,000 foot levels. At the 800-foot levels of this mine can be seen an immense body of ore that is richer than any found on the upper levels of the mine. The St. Lawrence is also a grand mine, and although it is part of the Anaconda Company's property, was depended upon to give sufficient ore to keep the large furnaces of the company running during the time the Anaconda shaft was being sunk to the 1,000-foot level, yet the St. Lawrence is yet a veritable bonanza in itself, and will continue so for years to come. When the ledge is encountered on the 1,000-foot level of the Anaconda it is doubtful if there will ever be such another mine seen in America.

THE MOULTON

mine never looked better than it does at present. The output of ore is sufficient to keep the mills running, while the management have no reason to complain at the quality of tbe mineral raised. The 700-foot level of the Moulton looks very well. Everything in and around the mine and mill is working in a very satisfactory manner.

THE PARROTT.

The Parrott mine runs along in the same quiet, smooth manner that has always characterized the workings of this property. The shaft has been sunk to the 400-foot level. The crosscuts have tapped the north and south veins at that point and the appearance of the ledges are highly gratifying to the management. The stopes on the 200 and 300 foot levels are producing enough ore to keep the furnaces in full blast, with a sufficient supply in sight to meet all the demands of the company for an indefinite period. When the 400 foot level is opened up for stoping purposes, Supt. Tibbey will be able to show one of the richest and most compact little mines on the Continent. Work was suspended on the mine a few days ago for the purpose of making some needed improvement to the machinery, but now everything is again in full blast.

CLEAR GRIT.

This mine is worked by the Kessler Bros., who have employed on the property a large force of men. Present operations are principally conducted on the 320-foot level, and about twenty tons of good ore are daily extracted. The east drift on the 320-foot level is looking well. The mine looks well throughout.

ROCK ISLAND.

This mine is worked on the west by Messrs. Strubridge & Co., who took hold of the mine two years ago. When these men leased this mine it did not amount to much, but by dint of hard work and perseverance, they have succeeded in placing it in the front rank of ore producing mines. The main shaft is down 200 feet. Two drifts, east and west, are carried in on this level, both of them showing a ledge of very good ore. Stoping is also carried on in this level, and about 90 tons of ore per month are being extracted from the mine.

MESSRS. MARTIN & CO.

are working the eastern portion of the Rock Island and have sunk the shaft to the 120 foot level. Drifting and stoping are carried along in a very workmanlike manner and considerable ore is being extracted.

THE GENEVA.

This mine is located west of the Star of the West mine, and is owned by A. W. Bernard. The mine is at present worked by James Hicks & Co. on lease, who have a force of seven men employed. The main shaft of the mine is to be sunk at once to the 100 foot level. The mine is 55 feet deep at present. At this point a ledge has been found that will assay nearly $200 per ton. The general appearance of the mine is good.

THE PACIFIC.

This mine is located at Centerville and is owned by Col. Thurston. It is at present worked under lease by Messrs. Grimes & Co., who have recently erected a large hoisting works and other buildings. New machinery have also been put in and the furnace arrangements are very complete. The Pacific is said to be a very valuable property. A large force of men are at work in the mine and considerable ore is being daily shipped.

MINER NOTES.

The Magna Charta mine never worked better than it does at present.

About twenty tons of ore per day are being hoisted from the Rising Star mine.

New boilers have just been received at the Amy Silversmith mine. These will be put in at once to meet the requirements of the mine.

The Coombs Brothers, Jim Lawry and Stephen Williams are working the Pozer on lease and are taking out some good ore.

Joe James & Co. are working the Moose mine on lease and are taking out about 150 tons of low grade ore per month. The principal work being done is carried on at the 200 and 150 foot levels.

Tom Pengelly & Co are working the Cora mine with flattering results. Arrangements are being made to sink the shaft an additional 50 feet.

Everything at the Narrow Guage mine is progressing in a very nice manner, and Fred Thomas & Co., the worthy leasers, are correspondingly happy.

James Bryant & Co., of the Badger State mine, feel good over the very flattering condition of their mine.

Messrs. Wallace & Co., of the Golden Rule, are well pleased at the present fine cordition of their mine.

The following notes are from the Independence Mining District, and were gathered by a reporter of the Centerville *Mining Journal:*

MINING.

The mining outlook of the Independence District was never better than it is at present. From all sides come the reports of valuable strikes, while the number of men working in our mines has been greatly increased during the past few weeks.

The Burlington mine is in a very prosperous condition. Messrs. Job, Edwards, Reynolds, Maddern & Co. are working a large force of men. About twenty tons of ore are being extracted daily, that is reduced at the Moulton mine. The Burlington is doubtless a valuable mine, and it is the general opinion that when the shaft is sunk 200 feet deeper it will develop into one of the grandest properties in Montana.

The Nettie mine is worked by Messrs. Martin, Bastian, Harvey & Co. This mine is looking well, and about ten tons of good grade ore are daily extracted and milled. The work of sinking the shaft is going bravely on. The enterprise of this worthy company of leasers in sinking the shaft of this mine is being rewarded in a very encouraging manner. In about two weeks the work of sinking the shaft will have ceased, and the mine will then be opened up in a miner-like way and a much larger force of men will be employed.

Richard Davey is working a force of four men on the eastern end of the Nettie, and s reaping a fair reward for his labor.

The Blue Bird is looking well and the usual large force of men are at work. This is one of the most valuable mining properties in Silver Cow County.

The Moody & Saakey mine has been leased to C. J. McSherry, who has just put a force of men to work. The main shaft of this mine is down 200 feet. The mine has always been looked upon as one of the most valuable in Independence District. In the past some very rich ore has been taken from the mine, and operations were suspended by those who worked there on account of their inability to erect suitable machinery to work the property. We are glad that the right man has at last taken hold of the property. It is the intention of Mr. McSherry to put in suitable machinery and to work the mine for "all there is in it."

Billy Trather and the Hosking Bros. have a lease on the Narrow Gauge mine. The main shaft of this mine is down 125 feet and is still going down. Some very fine ore is being extracted from this mine. This excellent company of leasers deserve the best kind of luck. They are a hard-working, plucky and persevering crowd of boys.

The Toe Plate mine, located on the Burlington vein, has been leased to Capt. Sam Reynolds & Co. This mine is located east and adjoining the Burlington mine. The shaft is now down 130 feet. It is understood Messrs. Reynolds & Co. will sink the shaft an additional 150 feet. This property was formerly worked by the Beswarrick Bros., who did very well with it. It is owned by the Colorado Smelting Company, and is considered a good property. Work will be commenced by Messrs. Reynolds & Co. at once.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

Organizations of a Supreme Body of the Knights of Labor.

Yesterday one of the most important secret lodges ever organized in the Territory was placed upon a solid foundation in Butte, and is one which promises to wield a very strong power in the relations between capital and labor. This body is a District Assembly of the Knights of Labor for the Territory of Montana. In the present instance thirteen Local Assemblies, having a membership of 1,000, were represented, and by the time of the next meeting of the superior body it is expected that all of the assemblies in the Territory will have passed under its control, and that a present total membership of 5,000 will be swelled to at least 7,000 or 8,000, as there are now half a dozen appiications in the hands of the Organizer for charters for new assemblies. Yesterday promptly at 12 o'clock, noon, the delegates from the thirteen lodges, which are apportioned on a basis of one delegate for each fifty members or fraction of fifty, met in Miners' Union Hall, and went about the tedious task of constituting their superior body. Heretofore all the branches of the order in Montana have been directly under the jurisdiction of the supreme body at Philadelphia, and the time and difficulty in communicating therewith was so great that the District Assembly was decided upon. When 11 o'clock was reached last evening all of the necessary work had been completed and the committees required to draw up the constitution, by-laws, etc., had been appointed, and the District Assembly adjourned to meet in Deer Lodge on the first Sunday in June next. The following are the officers selected for the ensuing term:

T. S. Kilgallen, of Butte, D. M. W.
William Trowbridge, of Helena, D. W. F.
J. W. Gilligan, of Butte, D. R. S.
P. J. Maloney, of Anaconda, D. T.
George W. Carleton, of Deer Dodge, D. F. S.
Nathan Smith, of Garrison, D. S.
Fred. Duggar, of Missoula, D. W. I.
William Bowen, of Meaderville, D. V. S.
G. S. Holbrook, of Walkerville, D. I. E.
Rodger Kieley, of Anaconda, D. O. E.

Baker City (Oregon) *Democrat*: None of the stockmen in this vicinity are feeding other than old or crippled animals.