THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, MONT., FEBRUARY 27, 1886.

How will March come in?

Advertise in Sunday's double sheet.

Helena is elated over its prospects for no end of railroads.

There is promise of a stir in Helena newspaper circles soon.

Sunday's Miner will be another great double number. Order it early.

Dartmouth College claims to have issued the first college paper.

It is feared that the Presidential bee in Senator Logan's bonnet has been chloroformed.

The Temperance cause is said to be gaining ground rapidly in Butte. This is a hopeful sign.

Butte is benefited by the railroad war. There is a $10 "cut" between Butte and Missouri River points.

Butte is booming, but its present prosperity is no circumstance to what may be looked for during 1886.

Judge Galbraith will make some very important decisions as to the legality of the city ordinances to-night.

It is rumored that in New York the most lavish valentines were painted by some of the leading artists in the city.

It is early to think of spring, yet spring is in the dry goods stores and the bosom of our rivers is all broken up.

John P. Clough, the Colorado champion, has made an excellent reputation in Butte, both as a fighter and as a man.

The more frequently the District Court meets the more apparent becomes the need of legislation for the City of Butte.

The physicians claim that the affliction brought upon General Hancock by the death of his son caused his death.

There is every reason to believe that 10,000 souls will be added to the population of Butte within the next six months.

It is beginning to look as though there wouldn't be much left of the city ordinances after the present session of the District Court.

Candidates for city offices are already fishing for votes. They may be said to be engaged in the new game of "progressive angling."

The Grand Jury is evidently slighting nothing. They are still in session, and no one is able to predict the date of their adjournment.

Judge Galbraith is certainly a just and discriminating judge, fearless and honest. He expedites business and his opinions are clear, concise and logical.

The Kansas City *Journal* calculates that a stream of beer about two inches in diameter and 108 miles long flows through Kansas City throats every year.

An Indianapolis dealer advertises a "reform cigar." The New York *Graphic* suggests that it is probably made out of tobacco. That would be a great reform.

It is claimed that thirteen States have prohibited the sale of cigarettes to minors. Every State in the Union and every Territory should stop the sale of these health-destroyers.

The sensational preachers often have their falls, like other human beings. The preacher who does not find the love of God sufficiently wide and deep to serve him for all text purposes must be hard to please.

The Miner is constrained to decline all communications bearing upon the pending municipal election. The controversy would be endless and could accomplish no good. The conventions will undoubtedly nominate "good men and true."

There was no gold dollar in 1834. It was not till after the discovery of gold in California that the act of March 3, 1849, added to the series of United States coins the double eagle and the gold dollar. Yet the gold bugs seem to forget the fact.

General Agent McCaig, who has just returned from the East, says the Northern Pacific will at once build into Butte. He says that if the Chief Engineer has not already been notified to prepare his profiles, he will be notified to do so at once.

The railroad war now raging is probably the most disastrous the country has ever had. Rates are lower now than ever before and there is no probability that they will ever go back to the old rates. The country will have gained so much, at any rate.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to add the Cœur de A'Lenes country to Washington Territory. This would seem to be contrary to the wishes of the people, who desired to be added to Montana. It may, however, be just as well. Montana is already quite large enough and the region that desired to be added is separated from us by a long section, barren and inaccessible. Montana has quite enough territory.

Justice Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, knows whereof he speaks, and he speaks truly in the following remark: "The banks and moneyed interests of Wall street who persist in discrediting silver are only kicking against the pricks. It was the silver question that caused them to make such an onslaught on me. But the silver question has got away from the East and from Wall street, and they must eventually be obliged to look recognized facts in the face and treat silver on a parity with gold."

A New York correspondent notes that English customs are now ruling New York society as rigidly as they do in London; and New York on this account is becoming rapidly a city of shops and a big hotel so far as its wealthy and fashionable citizens are concerned. The latter seem to think that two or three months in the winter are about all they can stand of Gotham. The remainder of the year is devoted to watering places, the Southern resorts and in many cases to the City of Washington. During that time their luxurious houses are closed and left in charge of an army of servants in the orthodox English style, you know.

A correspondent says: "The Quakers, although displaying a little variety in the shade of the silks of their bonnets, or in the color of their shawls and dresses, have adhered to the same plain style of dress for centuries, and they always look natty and nice. No more becoming garment than that of the Quaker women, whether for old or young, has ever been devised. Why not adopt it, and do away with the interminable running after the latest fashions, and the constant worriment of mind necessarily connected with it. People would be much happier, the cost of living would be much less, and the world would move along just as well, if not better, than at present." The idea is very good; the only difficulty would be in securing its adoption.

DEMOCRACY'S LOSS.

No greater calamity ever befell a political party since the organization of our Government, so far as the loss of its leaders are concerned, than that which the Democratic party has suffered during the past four months. Gen. George B. McClellan, Thomas A. Hendricks, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock and Horatio Seymour have followed each other in rapid succession to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns. McClellan was alike the idol of his country, his party, and the army. As a citizen his character for honesty and integrity was without a blemish; as a Democrat he was consistent in his adherence to, and fearless as an exponent of, his party's principles; and as a soldier he ranked the bravest of the brave. When a candidate for President in 1864, he was received wherever he went with an enthusiasm seldom if ever excelled. The people without distinction of party vied with the Democracy and the old guard of the army of the Potomac in doing him honor. Tears of joy rolled down the bronzed cheeks of the veterans as they forced their way through the dense crowds that lined the sidewalks in the cities to grasp their old commander by the hand. His tour through the principal cities at that time was a march of triumph, and ever since then when journeying through the land, at every stopping place he has been the recipient of public honors. Little Mac's memory will not only be cherished so long as the present generation lives, but his name will occupy one of the most prominent places in American history for all time to come.

Thomas A. Hendricks had been an active and consistent Democrat from his early manhood, and being an honest, upright and intelligent citizen, he always stood prominent in the communities in which he lived, as well as an influential leader of his party. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all the people in the State of Indiana. He having been the candidate for the second position on the ticket voted for at the National election of 1876, was, with Samuel J. Tilden, who was the Presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket, the victim of the most outrageous fraud ever perpetrated in the history of the world. This fraud was only partially avenged in 1884 when Mr. Hendricks was triumphantly elected Vice President along with Grover Cleveland as President. The fraud could only have been wholly avenged by the nomination and triumphant election of the Hon. S. J. Tilden to the office of President, out of which he had been so shamefully cheated. By this means, though the great fraud would have been attoned for, yet the remembrance of it will ever remain green, and its foul stain can never be effaced from the National escutcheon. The names of Tilden and Hendricks will ever shine brightly on the pages of our country's history whilst those of the party and its minions that perpetrated the vile fraud are even now almost forgotten. They have met their reward.

Winfield Scott Hancock as a soldier-citizen and a man possessed a character without a flaw, and leaves behind him a fame that has no blemish. Brave but modest as a soldier, he was retired and unostentatious as a man. He died as he had lived, a true patriot. As a soldier, when in active service he eschewed politics. A Democrat at heart, he never obtruded his political opinions upon others. When a candidate for the highest office in the gift of his countrymen, he never absented himself from his post of duty as a soldier in the service of the Government. No words passed from his lips during the canvass urging the people to vote for him; upon the contrary he kept himself so secluded as to give his friends just cause to attribute his defeat to his reticence. His defeat was received calmly and philosophically by him, not even a murmur of dissatisfaction or disappointment was heard to pass his lips. He died as he had lived, a pure patriot. There was no grand military display at his funeral, he was carried to his last resting place with no more display than would have been made over a private soldier. What a contrast between his and the ostentatious dis-displays made at the funerals of many other army officers.

Horatio Seymour was New York's most cherished son. Foremost in every public movement or enterprise, no man dare assail his public and private character. As Governor of his State during the war of the rebellion he rendered the National Government services as important, if not more so, as any State executive. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of President, and would have been elected had the South been free from military control. As a statesman he was the peer of New York's most distinguished sons, and she boasts of many who have shone brightly in the Nation's counsels. His name and fame will live so long as the Federal Union continues to exist.

The Democracy sadly mourn the loss of these truly great men. They are not alone in their sorrow, however, because every whole Nation bow their heads in sorrow at the graves of these truly great men. The places which knew them so well shall know them no more forever. The ennobling principles exemplified by them, and the brilliant records left behind them will serve as beacon lights for all time to guide the old Democratic bark clear of the shoals that may intercept her course and direct her triumphantly into the harbor of her destination. Our loss is their eternal gain.

Roscoe Conkling is just now looming again into political prominence in New York. For a man who has been out of politics so long and has been declared by his enemies politically dead, Mr. Conkling is particularly lively and troublesome. Men like Mr. Conkling cannot be sat down on as long as they live. There are too few of them to retire them from public life at the dictum of cheap politicians. The contest which culminated in the resignation of the New York Senator was a loss to his party and a gain to himself. He has since quietly pursued the practice of his profession, recuperating his health and his fortune, knowing that the time would come when his ability would be demanded. The party is torn and disrupted, and the services of a great man are required to make an effort to hold it together. Whether it can be done is doubtful, but that he has been called to undertake the task shows to what straits they have been reduced. The Democratic party is in better shape than ever before. Gov. Hill has developed an unlooked for genius as an organizer, and his administration has been so satisfactory that the Republican gang has become thoroughly alarmed, as well they may. Were it not for this, the Cornells and Robertsons and other old-time haters of Mr. Conkling would never consent to his again taking the lead. It is a bitter pill for them to swallow, but they cannot help themselves. Truly the ex-Senator will be amply revenged.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads have an idea that the people of the Western and Pacific States have a just cause of complaint against the present telegraph service. It has, therefore, introduced a resolution for authority to investigate the subject in all its detals. The investigation cannot afford any immediate relief, but all things must have a beginning and this move may eventually bear fruit. It is a matter of regret that so far as the present Congress is concerned the Postal Telegraph Bill has been killed. However its friends are not at all discouraged and are sanguine that before many years the measure will be enacted into a law. In the meantime any relief that can be afforded by competition or legislation will be thankfully accepted.

Gladstone is said to favor an independent Irish Parliament. If this be true it should satisfy the most ultra of the Nationalists.

Two of the leaders in the anti-Chinese riots at Oregon City have been arrested and will be tried before the United States Court. The trial will probably be made a test case and will settle the rights of Chinamen under the law. The result will be watched with interest.

A counterfeit of the silver dollar of 1881, said to be the most dangerous yet discovered, and one that stands all the microscopical tests, has appeared in Wisconsin. The outside alone is silver, and the only means of detection is in the weight, which is forty-seven grains short of the standard.

The silver bill will come up for consideration in the House on the second of March. There will be a lengthy debate on the subject, yet it is safe to say that every man has made up his mind on the matter, and that a vote might as well be taken without talk. What the bill needs is votes, not debates.

John B. Gough, the recently deceased temperance orator, was in many respects a remarkable man. During his long career he has probably addressed more persons than any other lecturer, yet he never lost his hold upon the public. It is stated that up to July of last year he estimated that he had traveled 489,000 miles, of which 57,000 were in Great Britain.

It is not a particularly edifying spectacle to see the Senate of the United States leaving important matters of legislation to spend days in executive session quarreling over a few appointments. It is granted that the men to fill important offices under the Government should be above reproach, but if the Senate has aught against them let the charges be made public. This much the people have a right to demand.

A petition has been presented in the Senate asking that the Presidency be abolished. It is not probable that Mr. Edmunds and his associates of the Republican majority are the authors of the petition, but judging from their present conduct it is safe to assume that they would not be very sorry if the office was vacated for two years. They are just now busily engaged in trying to rob the incumbent of all of his prerogatives.

The educational bill drags its slow length in the Senate, the constitutional lawyers debating whether it is the province of the Government to appropriate money for educational purposes in the States. That there must be some technical ground for the opposition is certain, but it would seem that the spirit of our institutions demands that the Government should have power to educate the people where the States fail in that important duty. The representatives from the South seem a little super-sensitive on the subject. No one accuses that section of a lack of public spirit on the subject, but in many cases the strain is greater than can be borne. For this reason they should stifle the little qualms about illegality and gladly accept the proffered aid.

The Cabinet yesterday, gravely discussed the proposition of promotions in the army and navy, and reached the sage conclusion that the senior officers were now so old as to be near the age for retirement, and were as a rule, incapacitated for active service. This appears to be bad logic and worse law. That the veterans are growing old is true, but if they can be entrusted with the duties of Brigadier-General or Commodore, they are surely capable of rendering service in a grade one step higher. That they have not much longer to serve is an additional reason for their promotion, for when they are retired they get the pay in accordance with rank at that date, an allowance to which they are in all justice entitled. If any of the ranking officers are considered unfit for service they can be retired at any age, and at any rank, but it is rather a cheap evasion of the right to use the argument set forth to deprive them of the honors and emoluments they have earned. Howard and Terry are neither of them too old to be promoted to the vacant Major-Generalships and they should have them.

The bill introduced into the Iowa Senate prohibiting teachers, college professors, medical examiners, and State and County superintendents from using alcoholic and narcotic stimulents, is one of those kinds which, while defensible at certain points, are obviously in advance of anything previously attempted. Even the engineer upon whose clearness of head the lives of hundreds or thousands on the railroad or steamer may depend, is not bound by any legislative enactment to abstain from drink. If, however, he happens to escape the consequences of a collision or an explosion caused by his intoxication, he can be held criminally responsible. Obviously, however, the design of such a bill is [illegible] the example which the use of liquor and tobacco would naturally have upon the young. Even the State and County Superintendent, if an intemperate man, might exert a certain unfavorable influence over the cause of temperance in schools, while no doubt the example of a practical teacher or a professor would be especially powerful. A teacher, for instance, who drinks and smokes cannot consistently tell his scholars that such practices are wrong. He can, indeed, say that it is wrong to drink or smoke to excess. The bill will appear to many as bearing *prima facia* evidence of fanaticism. At the same time there is no doubt that public opinion demands of the teacher at least an amount of self restraint in such matters which very few individuals outside the profession would like to impose upon themselves. Many a father would think it advisable for a teacher not to drink or smoke, although practicing both habits systematically himself. This is a queer world.

Mr. Morrison has submitted to the House of Representatives a lengthy substitute for the resolutions of inquiry in the Bell and Pan Electric Telephone scandal. The new measure is sweeping in its character and gives the committee charged with the duty, all the latitude they need to unearth any and all wrong-doing by any one connected with either of the contending companies. It is about time that something was done in this matter. The Attorney General is being hounded to death by the opposition press in a very general sort of a way, but as yet no responsible person has made a direct accusation of wrong-doing against him. That he holds a block of the Pan Electric stock is true, but as it has no market value, and may never have, he is no richer than if he did not have it. Like lots of the mining stocks in Colorado, it cannot even be given away. It would be a pity to burn it up for it must be pretty, and by way of helping Mr. Garland out of his dilemma we would suggest to him the example of a Virginia lady whom we met just after the surrender. During the war her husband had run a woolen mill making cloth for the Confederacy and had of course taken his pay Confederate bonds. He was a loyal Southerner, and with faith in the future had held on to his bonds until the collapse came; then he was a pauper. Satisfied that they were worthless for other purposes the wife coolly took the bonds and papered one of the rooms of her residence with them, and subsequently took a delight in showing the apartment to her visitors as an evidence that she had once been wealthy. Let Mr. Garland do likewise with the Pan Electric stock. Judging from appearance it will never be fit for anything else.

A NEW STATE SCHEME.

In the telegraphic news from Washington, published yesterday morning, there appeared a paragraph which doubtless escaped the notice of many of our readers, or if seen by them attracted very little attention. It says: "In the morning hour the House passed the bill to annex the northern part of the Territory of Idaho to Washington Territory." This probably means that the bill passed first reading. If that was the case it is highly probable that there will be no further action had in the matter; because it is a snake in the grass and will assuredly be scotched before it proceeds any further. The object of this bill is to annex all that part of the territory north of 44°, North latitude, to Washington Territory. A glance at the map would not be apt to excite in the mind of the observer any suspicions as to the object of the proposed scheme, not only because the line agreed upon seems to be geographically the proper place for a division, but for the fact that the interests of the north and south are so diverse. North of 44° the industry is that of mining, while to the south of that line it is principally confined to agriculture and grazing. For some time past there has been a desire manifested on the part of those residing in the northern part to separate themselves from those in the south, and meetings have been held favoring annexation to Montana as well as to Washington. It would seem that if a division is to take place, and the northern portion added to either of the adjoining Territories, that it should be given to Montana; because the interests of the western part of our Territory are identical with those of the northern portion of Idaho. Washington Territory is devoted to agriculture and lumber; hence she has no interests in common with the northern part of Idaho.

This annexation scheme is strictly of a political nature, and has no other purpose in view. Washington Territory, although it elected a Democrat as delegate two years ago, is Republican by a very decided majority, and so is that portion of Idaho proposed to be annexed. Upon the other hand Montana is Democratic. The Republican majority in Washington Territory in 1882 was 3,008, but in 1884 Vorhees (Democrat) was elected by a majority of 148. It is a matter of curiosity to examine the vote of Idaho for 1884, for it fully explains the purpose of the present annexation scheme. The five counties north of the proposed dividing line gave Republican majorities aggregating 621, and those south of that line cast a majority of 1,547 for the Democratic ticket. The northern counties, by reason of the rapid development in mining operations, must increase in population more rapidly than those in the south, and if the political complexion increases *pro rata* the Republican majority will, in a few years, be considerably augmented. There is no certainty of that, however, because politics are very fickle; but politicians rarely see beyond the length of their noses. If they did they would display more wisdom in their manipulations.

Let us see what would be the effect of this annexation if successful, and how far it would go toward accomplishing the purposes of the schemers advocating it. The population of Washington Territory, according to the best information that can be had on the subject, is about 140,000, and that of Idaho 50,000. This would make the population of the former amount to say 190,000. With so large a population she could march boldly up to the Capitol steps and demand admission as a soverign State. It locks as though the Republicans in Congress were trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the Democrats, by proposing to admit Washington and Dakota side by side. An impression erroneously prevails that Washington Territory is Democratic, because at the last general election she returned a Democractic Delegate to Congress. This impression seems to have gotten away with Mr. Vorhees, the young delegate from that Territory, otherwise, as a Democrat he would have made an effort to prevent the passage of the bill even on its first reading. Republicans at the Capital are resorting to every imaginable scheme to secure the admission of Dakota, because they thereby hope to increase their majority by two in the Senate, and gain one or two members in the House, and the building up of the population of Washington Territory by the annexation of a portion of Idaho, in order that she too may demand admission as a State, is one of their plans.

If Washington Territory is admitted as a State she will be backed by her own two Republican Senators, and one Representative belonging to the same party, and not otherwise. By this scheme the Republicans would gain four Senators and at least three members of the House. It is therefore hardly probable that the bill to admit Washington will become a law. If the bill has passed the House finally the people will be surprised to see how prompt the Senate will be in acting upon it. The sage Senators see the "nigger" in the wood pile; hence they will lose no time in passing the bill through their chamber. It is difficult to conceive how the Democrats in the House could have been deceived into supporting the bill. If it were proposed to add the southern counties in Idaho to Washington Territory there would be some reason for supporting the measure, for that would transfer nearly 2,000 Democrats to the latter and make it pretty reliably Democratic. The bill, however, has not yet reached the President, and there is every reason to believe that before it does that the scheme will be so fully exposed as to cause its veto. Once vetoed it will never again receive the sanction of the House in its present shape. If the Senate desires to act fairly in the matter of the admission of Dakota, why don't they propose to add the whole Territory of Idaho to that portion of Montana west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains? This would make a new State as reliably Democratic as Dakota is Republican. Fair play is a jewel; hence if the Republicans desire to do what is right and just, it would be advisable for them to apply that principle in their efforts to secure the admission of Dakota. Montana has at this time a sufficient population to entitle her to admission to the Union. The ratio of representation fixed at the last census is 154,-325. Our population now exceeds that number; therefore there is no reason why the petitions of our people should be treated with contempt by a Republican Senate. Montana has just as much reason to complain as Dakota. As it is conceded that neither a Democratic or Republican State can possibly be admitted alone, it would be more manly and honorable for the Senate to stop its political trickery and like statesmen frankly agree to form a new Territory out of the Western portion of Montana and Idaho, and then admit the States of Montana and Dakota side by side into the Federal Union. This is the only way for Congress to escape from the dilemma into which they have plunged, and the sooner they act upon such a plan, the sooner they will show to the world that there is patriotism enough left to enable them, in case of an emergency, to raise above partisanship.

The following is a passage from a letter by Disraeli to his sister, printed for the first time in a volume just issued from the press:

> As for "love" all my friends who married for love and beauty either beat their wives or live apart from them. This is literally the case. I may commit many follies in life, but I never intend to marry for "love," which I am sure is a guaratee of infelicity.

And this from the author of such gushing, sentimental novels as Disraeli the younger wrote.

Lord Randolph Churchill is now accused of having tried to make terms with the Home Rulers before he branched out into his Tory radicalism, and the worst of it is they are proving it on him.

A recent suicide in Idaho left a confession stating that remorse for killing a man several years ago; was the cause of his self-destruction. His heroic cure proves that during that time this earth must have been a hell for him. A murderer with a conscience is surely the most wretched of mortals.

Senator Smith wishes to fix the marriageable age by law at 16 for girls and 18 for boys. It is a good idea, and the figures are reasonable enough, but why not go urther and fix a prohibitory limit? The senile mistakes of old men and women are often quite as demoralizing as youthful indiscretions.

New York advices are to the effect that John Kelly, the great Tammany leader, is surely dying. This news will be read with regret by Democrats all over the land. Kelley does not rank with the statesmen of the party, but he is a man of peculiar ability as an organizer and has ever been a power in the State in which he lives.

England has finally consented to send a strong expedition against the Shah, and in the meantime the English representatives in Burmah have been instructed to secure the submission of the native chiefs, either by bribing or fighting. In this case it is probable that British gold will prove a more formidable weapon than British guns.

Senator Hale, of Maine, appears especially anxious to force the issue with the President on the subject of appointments. That the test case will be made of the Portland collector there can be no doubt, but if he should be rejected the President has it in his power to renominate him. That the Republicans insist on considering the case in executive session is taking an unfair advantage of Mr. Pillsbury, the nominee. He can be stabbed in the dark, and will be unless some of his friends find a way to have the matter discussed in open session.

In New York the Agricultural Convention is making a determined effort to stop the manufactnre of oleomargarine. During a discussion of the subject it was stated that in 1885 the loss to the dairy interest in Orange county alone by the manufacture of oleomargarine had been $671,600, and the loss to the entire milk producing districts of the State during the same time had been $1,637,025. These figures rather startled the Convention, and it decided that "absolute prohibition through Congress is the only remedy."

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, made a speech in the Senate in support of a bill introduced by himself to at once abrogate all existing treaties between the United States and the Empire of China. The brief report of the argument contained in the press dispatches states that Mr. Mitchell quoted extensively to prove that the Government has the authority to do away with any of the treaties with foreign Nations, but the text of his arguments is not given. The one good point that the Senator makes is that if his bill become a law, its terms are so comprehensive and mandatory that there will be no way of evading or misconstruing them. This will surely be an inovation. Think of a law of Congress that is not susceptible of being twisted and turned until its author did not know it. Whether people agree with Mr. Mitchell or not many would like to see the bill passed, just for the purpose of having one straight law on the statute books.

The rebuke administered by Congressman Gibson, of West Virginia, to Congressman Pulitzer, of New York, on the telephone squabble, in which the latter was denounced as shielding himself behind the columns of his paper, and being too cowardly to accuse Mr. Garland on the floor of the House may have been all right. Yet there are two sides to the question. It is hard in this country to divide a man's individuality and yet editor Pulitzer and Congressman Pulitzer are to all intents and purposes different people, and his acts in his respective positions cannot be confounded. Morally Mr. Pulitzer had no right to make the *quasi* charges in his paper and then instead of backing them up on the floor of the House, take advantage of the position to introduce his "drag net" resolution in the hope of discovering something discreditable to Mr. Garland. Legally he had a right to do both, but the tone of the House is clearly against such practices.

One of the most written about men in the country to-day is Senator Jones, of Florida, who has not been in his seat in the Senate thus far this session. The story is, that Mr. Jones is in Detroit, Michigan, wooing a very rich but apparently obdurate young lady, and he is so smitten with her charms or her money that he cannot tear himself away. There is no reason in the world why a Senator should not fall in love, but there is every reason why he should not neglect his public duties for even his lady love. There are those who affect to believe that Mr. Jones has lost his mind as well as his heart, and his conduct would surely indicate that such is the case. On no other hypothesis can his friends excuse his actions. A man of good judgment and fine ability it seems remarkable that if sane, he could be guilty of such indiscretions. A man of sense may love like a madman but never like a fool.

The difficulty between the employees of the McCormick Reaper Company and the management have been arranged and a majority of the men will return to work. The cause of the strike was that four men out of the 1,400 were non-union men, whose discharge was demanded. This Mr. McCormick declined, the men walked out and he closed down his factory and it has since remained closed. Yesterday the men voluntarily proposed to return to work, and the shops were opened to them. It is a pity that the workmen found it necessary to quit, but they are to be congratulated upon the new stand taken. Work is not so plentiful that so large a body of skilled and intelligent mechanics can afford to lose good wages and precious time unless there be an exceedingly good reason for it.

In reference to the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons last night and its reception by all quarters of the new House finally disposed of the futile expectations in certain interested quarters that the Grand Old Man's voice would have lost its magic and its cunning. A week or two ago a certain 'society' organ, whose political bellows are believed to be blown by a certain well-known politician, predicted that the moment Mr. Gladstone rose in the new House he would find his influence to be like a ghost departed. Never was prediction more wretchedly falsified. There is a temptation to describe each of Mr. Gladstone's succetsive great speeches as the greatest he has ever delivered. Such comparisons are futile; what is enough here to note is the abundant proof supplied last night that Mr. Gladstone's personal hold over the new House will be certainly not less than it was over the old. Perhaps he is even now smiling at certain rumored defections; like another actor on a different stage—
'He knowed when he pleased he could whistle them back.'"

It seems to be a settled fact that the Northern Pacific will enter Butte this year. The question now agitating speculative circles, "is where the depot will be?"

THE COPPER MARKET.

Fluctuations of the Red Metal in New York and Boston.

The New York mining journals of last Saturday report the copper market quiet and prices short. Lake 11:40@11⅛c; Orford and Baltimore, 10¼@10⅝c. Chili bars are quoted at £39 17s 6d.@£40, and best selected at £44 10s., as by cable advices to the Metal Exchange. The *Financial and Mining Record* says: The market for ingot has undergone no change since last week. The demand has been moderate and the few sales reported are to cover current wants of small consumers who are not supplied from contract deliveries. The tendency is in buyers' favor, Lake being offered at 11.40 to 11.50 cents, Baltimore at 10.15 to 10.20 and the best Arizona brands at 10½, but buyers do not bid more than 11.35 for Lake, 10 cents for Baltimore and P. S. C., and 10¼ for Arizona. The London market for Chili bars is easier, the latest quotation being £39 17s 6d."

COPPER IN BOSTON.

The Boston correspondent of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* says: "The firm tone of ignot copper has stimulated the market for the copper stocks this week, and quite a lively business has been transacted, especially during the past few days. In the early dealings the market was tame, with no special indications of an advance; but a large order for Franklin started the whole market, and it looks as though there might be a chance for the long-predicted boom in this class of stocks. Calumet & Hecla opened at $218, declined to $217, and then rapidly advanced to $221, with sales of 175 shares, closing strong and in fair demand at the highest price. Quincy advanced from $48½@$50, declined $½, which was, however, quickly recovered, and sold at $50¼; sales, 336 shares. Franklin, which sold on the 9th at $10½, opened with small sales at $11, but advanced on large orders to $13¾, receding later to $13; sales, 3,488 shares. Osceola was also in demand, and felt the influence of the advance, with sales of 365 shares at $15@$16¼, closing at $15½. Atlantic firm, with sales at $10¼, regular, and $10½, buyer 60; 225 shares. Huron advanced from $1¾ (19th ult.) to $2¼, and is in demand at $2¼ bid sales, 450 shares Pewabic sold at $2 on the 13th, and advanced with the flood to $3, closing at $2⅞; sales, 800 shares. Allouez sold at 87½c., and Ridge at 50c. Total sales for the week, about 6,000 shares."

A BUSINESS-LIKE TALK.

Johnny Clow Addresses a Few Remarks to the Montana Pugilists.

John P. Clow, Dunc. McDonald, Frank Hayes and Jimmy Bates returned yesterday from Anaconda, where they gave an exhibition on the previous evening. The only member of the fistic quartette who found a victim at Anaconda was Bates, and he knocked his man through the ropes in the third round. The only other incident worthy of mention was the squelching of a local bully by Clow just before the party left Anaconda. The fellow invited his punishment, and Clow's action received the approval of all who witnessed it.

A CHALLENGE TO CLOW.

Miles City, M. T., February 23, 1886.
To the Butte Daily Miner:

In your issue of the 21st instant I notice where Clow has stated that he can stop any man in the Territory in six rounds. I here beg to state that there is a man here, John Leonard, whom we will match. You will be good enough to publish this at as early a date as possible, with the hope that it may bring about a contest in the near future. We mean business. Yours very truly, Charles Armand.

Mr. Clow was shown the above challenge last night, and he immediately deposited $50 with the sporting editor of this paper.

"You can hold this money," he said, "and inform the public that it is a forfeit deposited by me to knock out in six rounds any man in Montana with small gloves for any sum they may nominate. I cannot afford to go to Miles City or several other places from which I have received invitations to make a match, but if business is meant by any of these people who seem so desirous to meet me, they can cover my forfeiture and then we will arrange the remaining preliminaries. I will remain in Butte until my fight with Murphy is settled, and meantime I am ready to negotiate with any other 'scrapper' who desires to test my mettle. This is all I have to say at present."

A Great Wreck.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the train of empty ore cars were being taken up to the Anaconda mine, with engine No. 194 as pusher, at a point just above the Silver Bow Mill, it was noticed that the coupling pin holding the tender to the engine proper was out of place, and the train was stopped for the purpose of putting it in place, but all at once the tender started back down the heavy grade, the speed increasing to a fearful velocity. The flying machine kept the track admirably until it reached the heavy cut north of the West Colusa mine, where it jumped the rails and landed against the east side of the cut with great force, making a total wreck of the water tank and all of the fixtures, including the air brake attachments. Word was at once sent to the depot and engine 192 brought up a load of workmen to repair the damages. Engine 198 was in front of the ore train, and it also came back. With the aid of the depot men and the two locomotives the badly used up tender was finally righted about dark and the track was again open.

The Police Court.

The argument of the McShaney case was resumed last night, and Judge Galbraith confined the discussion, with much difficulty, to the jurisdiction of the Police Court. Mr. Duffy opened the case and was followed by City Attorney Baldwin, Mr. Duffy closing with a very few remarks. At 9:35 o'clock his Honor took the case under advisement until 7:30 o'clock this evening. This case is of great importance, as upon its decision hinges the future action of the Police Court. The defendant was arrested and convicted under article 3 of ordinance 62, commonly known as the "nuisance" clause, and if the Police Court has no jurisdiction in this case, it probably has none in any criminal matter, except when the court sits as a justice of the peace and under Territorial statutes.

Hibernians Coming.

The following invitation was recently sent to Anaconda Lodge:

Butte City, February 14, 1886.
To the Officers and Members of the A. H., of Anaconda:

Brothers:—You are respectfully invited to take part in our parade and ball, on the 17th of March, the birthday of our holy patron Saint. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, we remain yours, fraternally,

James O. McCarty,
J. J. McHatton,
P. O'Neill,
D. J. O'Neill,
John Cadigan,
Committee of Arrangements.

The invitation has been accepted, and a number of the Anaconda Hibernians will come to Butte on St. Patrick's Day.

A Pleasant Party.

Mrs. John Noyes gave a progressive euchre party last evening to a few of her friends. The first prizes were carried off by Miss Nettie Emerson and Mr. Lee Mantle. The second (booby) prizes were won by Miss Hattie Evans and Mr. Deidesheimer. All present had a delightful evening, the entertainment being marked by the hospitality that characterizes the Noyes' home.

Important Mining Transfer.

Messrs. Curtis & Majors and James R. Boyce yesterday purchased a quarter interest in the Copper Chief, the Judge and Cleary lodes, adjoining the Grand Prize lode, in which a big strike was made the other day. These properties are located in an unorganized section east of the Colusa, and are very promising. The purchase was made from McDowell, Cleary & Co.

Radical Temperance.

Toronto, February 25.—The Ontario government to-day introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person not a member of the landlord's family to enter a barroom on Sunday, and increasing the penalties for the illegal selling of liquor as follows: First offense—$50 to $100 fine; second—four months imprisonment without the option of a fine; third—six months imprisonment. For making searches, the provisions of the gambling act will be applied.

A Bad Indian.

When Hon. Carl Schurz was secretary of the interior, in one of his reports he characterises the Apaches as "bad Indians." That was several years ago. They have not improved in behavior since. For a year and a half Chief Geronimo and his band of Apaches have been terrorizing the southwest. The exact number of braves he had with him cannot, of course, be exactly known, but it was between twenty and thirty. Over a tract of country as large as a good-sized state these redskins have been roaming, stealing cattle, horses and food, and murdering and destroying. They knew the country like a fox. They were brave, cunning, remorseless and untiring. After committing a robbery or a murder they fled like the wind, and took refuge in some of the mountain fastnesses they knew so well. If pursued too hotly, a few hours' fast and furious riding took them over the border into old Mexico, where they were safe from the United States soldiery, at least for the time. They were well armed and well mounted. For months, years even, they have been a red vengeance on our border.

It was the task of the lamented Capt. Emmet Crawford to pursue and capture these fiends. Month after month he followed them, through waterless deserts, through sands and cactus spines into rocky canyons and over lava beds, till at last he ran them down in Mexico. Latterly the Mexican and United States governments have been co-operating to rid both countries of these pests. Two forces, one of Mexicans the other United States soldiers, hemmed Geronimo in between them Jan. 10. Geronimo and all his force were captured, but the brave and tireless Capt. Crawford was killed.

CHIEF GERONIMO.

He had with him as guides a company of friendly Apache Indian scouts. The force of these was larger than Geronimo's own. They were the motliest crew that ever started out soldiering. They were taken over the Southern Pacific railway to a point as near the scene of hostilities as possible. They were locked in a car to themselves with a United States lieutenant.

"I suppose you know," said the train conductor to a newspaper correspondent, "that to give them red devils a drink of whisky all around would be to turn them into hostiles in an hour."

The motley warriors had been given high hats, out of which they had, without exception, torn the crown, so that their hair stood raggedly out at the top. Some of them wore six shirts apiece, and one, the envied of all, gloried in drapery made of a red cotton tablecloth.

Geronimo, too, is accustomed to adorn his ugly person in this style. He wears a hat draped with a lady's sash of bright color. Now that he has been caught, it will be a question what to do with him. He and his band belong to what is called the Chiricahua branch of the Apache tribe. The White Mountain Apaches are friendly.

The Apaches used to be the white man's friend and ally. When the truth of history shall be known it will be found that there are two sides to the outbreak of 1885. It was not for nothing that Geronimo and his band of scalping savages took the war path. It was to take vengeange for wrongs, and deep wrongs their tribe had suffered at the hands of the conquering white. Breaches of faith go down no better with a savage mind than with a civilized one.

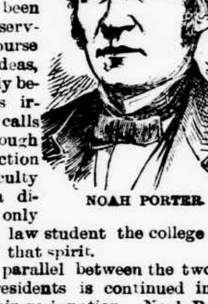
Since Geronimo has been captured let us hope that even the Apaches may be civilized. The Sioux were as bad as they less than twenty-five years ago, and the Sioux are now among the best of good Indians.

President Noah Porter.

In 1871 President Theodore Dwight Woolsey resigned the presidency of Yale college because he was getting to be an old man. He had been at the head of Yale twenty-six years, and was 70 years old. He had graduated there in 1820. He was succeeded in office by a man whose history was very similar to his own.

Noah Porter, too, graduated at Yale college at an early age. The old institution is fortunate in having distinguished men enough among her own alumni to choose a suitable person to fill her presidential chair any day.

Noah Porter was born in Connecticut in 1811; consequently he is now 75 years old. Like President Woolsey, he is a D. D. and an LL. D. Like President Woolsey, also, Noah Porter has made a distinguished figure in the theological world. Both have been eminently conservative in the course and their ideas, without exactly being what this irreverent age calls old fogy, though the recent action of the Yale faculty in refusing a diploma to the only young woman law student the college ever had smacks of that spirit.



NOAH PORTER.

Finally, the parallel between the two distinguished presidents is continued in the reasons for their resignation. Noah Porter, too, resigns because he is getting on in years. He confesses, however, that he is not conscious of any failure in either mental or physical strength. At the banquet tendered him at Delmonico's, New York, by the Yale alumni, on the occasion of his resignation, he said he wished to free the college from the vulnerable point due to the old age of its president. It shows his single-hearted desire for the best interests of his alma mater.

Yale has prospered famously during the fifteen years' administration of President Porter. The first year he held office the number of students was 800; it is now 1,076. When he took charge there were seventy-one instructors; there are now 114. President Porter will leave in the Yale college treasury a fund of $2,155,705, an increase of over 75 per cent. during his term of office. Eight new buildings have been added as well. Yale is rich and prosperous.

Dr. Porter does not go in very strongly for what is called the "new education," that is, the substitution more largely of scientific and practical studies for the old classical and mathematical course and the permitting students to choose one out of a dozen or more lines of study. In this he differs from the tendency of our time. But he is in favor of plentiful religious instruction.

All will see him leave the presidency of Yale with regret. He still retains the professorship of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He occupied this chair when he was chosen president. He simply, therefore, returns to his old place. He has been in his life schoolmaster, preacher, professor and college president. He was principal editor of the revision of Webster's dictionary. He has written much and well on various subjects. In resigning his presidency Dr. Porter has no notion of being shelved. While he is alive upon earth he says he expects to work for Yale.

Made Clear Through Pictures.

THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN.

—Funny Folks.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from [illegible], Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

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

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Wants, For Sale, To Let Etc.

Advertisements will be inserted in these columns, for those desiring help, looking for situations, having houses or rooms for rent, real estate to sell, or announcements to make, at the following rate, per line, of seven words:

One time	15 cents
Two times	22½ cents
Three times	28 cents
Six times	40 cents
Two weeks	65 cents
One month	$1.00

WANTED—TO-DAY FIFTY COMPETENT Rock men to go out of town. Special rates given by railroad company. BUTTE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE Telephone 79. 314½ Main street.

FOR RENT—A BUSINESS HOUSE ON UPPER Main street with rooms in rear and large cellar. Enquire of CURTIS & MAJORS 2-27-12t.

FOR RENT—RED LIGHT SALOON WITH fixtures, East Park street, near Wyoming. Enquire on premises for terms. 2-27-6t

LOST—A WATCH CHARM WITH SHUTTERS on, between South Butte and this city. A liberal reward paid by leaving at this office. 2-27-3t.

WANTED—GOOD SERVANT GIRLS AND women cooks. BUTTE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. Telephone 79. 314½ Main Street. 2-21

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH FIVE OR SIX Rooms on West Granite, Park or Broadway, or cross streets between them. Apply to 2-24-6t. HIGHT & FAIRFIELD.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON CENTRALLY located. Enquire at MINER office. 2-24-2t

MONEY WANTED—PARTY WANTS $5,000 OR $6,000 for six to ten months. Good security. Address P. O. Box 100, Butte. 2-21-6t

MEN WANTED—TO UNLOAD "SCHOONERS" of beer daily and partake of lunch at the Workingmen's Saloon, East Broadway. Imported beer and all delicacies of the market for lunch for 5 cents. Don't forget—a pint of best beer for a half dime. 2-14-18t

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE OR FIFTY MILCH Cows to keep on shares for 5 years. Plenty of good hay and fine shelter. Good references Address GEO. REICHENBERG. 2-20-10t Bannack, Montana.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE GOOD MILCH cows; address stating price and place where to be seen, to Box 441 Postoffice, Butte City. 2-25-3t

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE FRESH COWS with young calves for sale at Remilliard & Parson's, Oregon stables, Lower Main street.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH privilege of buying furniture. Address J. M., MINER office. 2-25-5t

FOR RENT—TWO BUSINESS HOUSES AT South Butte, desirable locality. Apply at 2-26-1m BENNET BROS.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, WHITE FACE, WHITE chin, three white feet, saddle marks on left side. Liberal reward given. Wm. Warfield's stables, Lower Main street. 2-26-1m* JNO. DEFILIPPI

P. O. S. of A.

MEETINGS EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT AT I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

2-21-6t. D. J. Charles, President.
T. J. Booher, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Charles H. Gates, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order issued out of the Probate Court of Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, made on the 18th day of February, 1886, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale upon terms to be approved by said court, on Thursday, the 11th day of March, 1886, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and the setting of the sun of said day, to-wit: at 2 p. m. of said day or within six months thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate of said deceased at the time of his death or that said estate has since his death acquired by operation of law or otherwise, of, in and to the following described property, situated in Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, to-wit:

Lot No. five (5) in block No. ten (10) of Noyes & Upton's Railroad Addition to the City of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof, now on file in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Silver Bow County, Montana Territory.

Bids in writing will be received by said administrator at the office of James W. Forbis at any time prior to 2 p. m., March 11, 1886.

JOHN NOYES,
Administrator Of the estate of Charles H. Gates, deceased.
Dated February 26, 1886. 2-27d10t.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, Township and County of Silver Bow, and Territory of Montana. Before E. A. Nichols, Justice of the Peace.
Carl Kleinschmidt and Albert Kleinschmidt, copartners doing business as Kleinschmidt & Co., Plaintiffs,
vs.
Harry Florence, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Harry Florence. You are hereby required to appear at my office in the Township and County of Silver Bow and Territory of Montana, within ten days after the service on you of this summons, and answer the complaint on file in an action to recover of you the sum of $295, alleged to be due and owing from you to Plaintiffs for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered and on an account assigned to plaintiffs by E. H. Dean.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiffs will take judgment by default against you for the sum of $295, and cost of suit.

Given under my hand this 28th day of January, A. D. 1886. E. A. Nichols,
1-29-4w. Justice of the Peace.

The Queensbury,

The only first-class

SPORTING HOUSE

IN MOMTANA.

Instruction can be had in Sparring, Wrestling, Club Swinging and all sciences of self-defense and muscular development.

Persons desiring to acquire proficiency in any of the above exercises, may confidently rely on gentlemanly treatment.

D. A. McDONALD, Instructor.

McDONALD & MORGAN, Prop's.

PARK STREET, - BUTTE CITY.

12-17-3m.

Select Knights, A. O. U. W.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE SELECT Knights, A. O. U. W., will take place at Fidelity Hall on the 2d and 4th Fridays of each month. Sojourning comrades in good standing are cordially invited to attend. 12-4.

W. A. Ralston, C. N. C. Anderson, Rec.