THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, MONTANA, MARCH 10, 1886.

BUTTE is the favorite haunt of the prize-fighters.

THE whole of Europe is becoming interested in silver.

THE MINER is the only real newspaper west of the range.

LEAD is still advancing and the lead regions are in a bouyant mood.

BEFORE church or after, THE MINER of to-day will be found readable, interesting and instructive.

THE Republicans of Silver Bow County are already so hopelessly divided that two conventions are inevitable next fall.

MONTANA has a strong and able force at Washington working in the interest of her admission and of silver.

THE weather this winter has been the most delightful that could be imagined. It has charmed the new-comers and astonished the old-timers.

THE Drum Lummon mine is booming and the stock is climbing clear out of sight. Helena is happy thereat. So should the entire Territory be.

NEW JERSEY yesterday lynched a negro for ravishing a young white woman. His guilt was clearly established, and as the penalty is death, there was no use in waiting for the slow processes of the law. His fate was richly deserved.

THE Interior Department is still mapping suits to be insituted by the Department of Justice against the Pacific and other roads and infringers on the public domain. If one half of them bear fruit the public will be entirely satisfied.

C. B. BISHOP, who opens at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night, is one of the true comedians on the American stage. He is a perfectly natural actor, and one not excelled in his line. He will undoubtedly do a large business during his sojourn in Butte, as he should.

THE Studebaker Bros., of South Bend, Indiana, make a good point when they announce that the factory has been in operation for thirty-four years, and during that time it has never been shut down nor worked on half time, nor has there been a general discharge. They employ one thousand men.

BY the forced sale of the Morgan collection of pictures in New York the estate is alleged to have lost $250,000. This is a large sum, but as the paintings did not cost the heirs anything, and they realize nearly $900,000, they should be satisfied with results. The money is better for them than the pictures.

A SUIT is now pending in the District Court against the City of Butte for $15,600, for damages incurred by a person named Clinton, better known by the *alias* "Mlle Aimee," a fortune-teller. The plaintiff in this case is a non-resident, and under the statutes should be compelled to file a bond for costs, which she has not done. The City Attorney will undoubtedly give this important matter his attention. The people will watch this case closely, and any neglect on the part of the city officials will be resented.

THE mother of Joaquin Miller does not intend that her grandaughter shall enjoy a monopoly of keeping the family name before the public by a multiplicity of marriages. Yesterday the old lady, who lives in Portland, Oregon, was wedded for the second time, the groom being a youth of that city. The old lady, however took the precaution to obtain a divorce from her first boy husband, a formality that grandaughter Maude saw fit to dispense with.

THE chess tournament still continues at New Orleans, and the reports indicate that the contestants are either improving in their play or are becoming a little more careful. While the detail of the game of yesterday is not given, the fact that there were eighty-six moves, covering a period of five or six hours, shows that it was hotly contested. According to accounts, it was by all odds the best of the series. This fact will surely add to the interest in the subsequent games of the contest.

WHILE the leading officials of the transcontinental lines in the East are making, or pretending to make overtures looking to a settlement of the war, their agents on the Coast are doing the cut-throat act in fine style. News from Los Angeles is to the effect that first-class tickets are being sold to Chicago for $8 and to New York for $20. Naturally this will not last long, but while it does the rate will be taken advantage of by very many persons for a trip East. Those who desire to go to Chicago or New York and can do so at present, should take advantage of the opportunity thus offered, for it is reasonable to believe that when a truce is patched up the figures will be as high and exorbitant as they were before the war. Figured down to a fine point these fights have never been of any benefit to the public in either the passenger or freight branches.

AS TO copper, Mathews & Webb say in their circular under date of March 3: "Copper has taken an upward turn in England at last, and from £39 Chili bars have advanced to £41 5s, with best selected £45, and strong at that on both sorts, while at New York no Lake can be obtained under $11.40 and $11.50, although binding was slack and not above $11.25 to $11.37½. It has long been contended that 12c. to 14c. was the cost of Lake to most of the companies. The Quincy, 1885, report shows their cost price to have been 7[illegible] per pound, a reduction of 1 15-100c. [illegible] the cost of 1884. The Montana Company is still coiled up in its lethargic sleep, but shows signs of waking, while the Anaconda is as lively as ever, and shipping 900 tons of ore per diem to its smelters. Shipments from Chili fell from 41,800 tons in 1884 to 37,000 tons in 1885, and the Portugese Mason & Barry mines, according to English circulars, made 7,000 tons and reduced their dividends one-half, while the Tharsis passed theirs altogether. This looks like rock bottom prices very soon."

ONE of the very few legitimate comedians before the public at the present day is C. B. Bishop. He is not the "genus" funny-man who rings into a legitimate performance the played out gags of minstrelsy or the variety stage. He is of the class of which John E. Owens, Joseph Jefferson, Robson & Crane, James Lewis and a few others belong. His comedy is effervescent and produced with an unctuousness and spontaneity that keeps his audience in roars of laughter without any apparent effort on the part of the actor. In this respect Mr. Bishop has the happy faculty of possessing "the art to conceal art." His opening play will be the "Widow Bedott," a dramatization of the well-know Bedott papers by [illegible] Beecher.

He is supported by a well selected company of comedians, Mr. Simms, Mr. Lansing, Miss Ella [illegible] and C. B. Bishop, Jr., being people of well-known ability and prominent in the cast of his plays.

The company appear at Anaconda to-night, and on Monday evening make their initial Bow at the Grand Opera House. To say that the house will be crowded goes without saying as Mr. Bishop's reputation has preceded him to Butte. Sale of reserved seats is now open at Griz's.

THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE

President Cleveland's message to the Senate on Monday last, which was provoked by an insolent assault made upon his administration by a partizan committee of that body, is one of the most manly and dignified state papers that ever issued from the Executive Department of the Government. Ever since Grover Cleveland, the people's choice for the Presidency, was inaugurated into his exalted office, threats innumerable have been uttered by radical Republicans, and the organs of their party, that they would rob him and the Democracy of the fruits of their splendid victory, by preventing, through the medium of a Republican Senate, the removal of their partizan friends from Federal offices. The recent action of the Senate in adopting a series of resolutions demanding from the heads of departments private papers, consisting of letters alleging incompetency in Republican office holders, and recommendations of proper Democrats as their successors in case of removal, is an assurance of a determination to carry their threats into execution at all hazards. This action of the Senate, and the President's reply raises an issue out of which the latter will come victorious.

The President's protracted silence, not withstanding the ill-tempered and undignified assaults made upon him in the Senate Chamber, is an evidence of his coolness, and manifests that he enjoys, to an eminent degree, that calmness and self-possession so necessary to administer the affairs of a great Nation. In these particulars Grover Cleveland stands pre-eminently the peer of the most distinguished among his predecessors, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson were men of remarkable executive abilities, but they were passionate and impetuous, hence were liable to excite conflicts between themselves and the legislative department of the Government. The reader of American history cannot have failed to observe the bitter contest between Jackson and the Senate, growing out of the United States Bank controversy. The bank's cohorts crowded the Senate Chamber and infested Senator's private apartments urging them to persevere in their efforts to force "Old Hickory" from his position of opposition to that corrupt scheme. But he stood as immovable as a rock of adamant.

The bank was killed and Jackson was triumphant. His impetuosity and temper, however, displayed through that critical period, and upon other occasions, drove from him and antagonized quite a number of his own political friends in the Senate, and these with the Whigs, whose animosity knew no bounds, formed a working majority in that body. If the House had not been largely Democratic an attempt would have been made to impeach and remove Jackson from office. As it was the Senate had to content itself with the passage of a resolution of censure, which required unremitting efforts for years on the parts of the Democrats to expunge from the journal.

Andrew Johnson's ungovernable temper well nigh cost him his high office. He occupied a different position towards the dominant party from that held by "Old Hickory." Elected Vice President by the Republicans, he became President by reason of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The latter had, in his life time, given expression to a certain line of policy to be pursued in regard to the reconstruction of the States then in rebellion, preparatory to the readmission of their Senators and Representatives into Congress; but before his plans were formulated he fell at the hands of a murderer. There are very great doubts existing as to whether his party followers would have endorsed his scheme had he matured it, and there appears to be good reasons for believing that it would not have been accepted. The Republicans were jealous of their prestige, and they knew full well that if Representatives from Southern States were admitted into Congress at that time, that their presence would not only imperil but actually destroy their party organization. Andrew Johnson was a Southerner, hence, notwithstanding his loyalty was unquestioned, the restoration of the seceded States to the Union was as dear to him as the apple of his eye. Therefore upon assuming the office of President he publicly avowed his determination to effect a speedy restoration of the Union. He formulated a plan, which was said to have been the same proposed his predecessor. This plan he at once set about to force upon Congress, but that body being composed largely of politicians, to whom the preservation of their party was of such paramount importance as to eclipse the necessity for restoring the Union, his proposition was indignantly rejected. This excited his ire to such an extent as to cause him to open hostilities against the party that elected him to office. This ill considered action on his part led to his impeachment, which would have been consumated had not a few of his political adversaries in the Senate, fearing results disastrous to the Union, have risen up above their party and voted with Democrats, thereby saving him from eternal disgrace, and the country, perhaps, a second internecine war.

Grover Cleveland is neither rash or ill-tempered; hence, in this controversy into which the Republicans have forced him, he will conduct himself as a statesman and pure patriot. Backed by the laws of the land, upon which he solely relies, he enters into the contest with the knowledge that "thrice is he armed whose cause is just." He very properly denies his Republican adversaries the privilege of prying into his reasons for exercising his constitutional right of appointing or removing Federal officers. The executive power being vested by the Constitution in the President alone, and the same instrument requiring that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully administered, are a sufficient guarantee that Mr. Cleveland will pursue the same course he has already taken, and that, as he is responsible to the people for a proper administration of the laws, he will select such subordinates as are in accord with him politically to successfully carry them into effect. This position has been manfully taken by the President, and he will courteously, yet resolutely, maintain it with the full assurance that the Nation will not only sanction his acts, but support and maintain him.

FROM time to time the officers of the army and the citizens of the West have suggested that the horses intended for the cavalry branch of the service should be purchased in this section. In a recent issue the Dodge City *Journal* discusses the subject and truthfully says: "The annual time to purchase horses for the army is drawing nigh, and some of the Western horsemen want a chance to show their stock and make sales for the good figures Uncle Sam pays. It has been the custom to purchase horses for the army in the East for the sake of getting fat animals, which in some respects is altogether wrong, for the reason that most of the army horses are shipped west for cavalry service. The change of climate, the change from regular feed to grass alone, and from perhaps a working horse to a riding one, wholly, or so near it, unfits them so for Government service that they are of but little account. If the Government wants horses that can be ridden fifty miles a day, and live on just what the Indian horses do, it will mount its soldiers on western horses. They may not look so well on dress parade, but when after the Indians word won't be coming back all the time, "Our horses are unfit to keep up with the procession."

A NEW Chicago play is frankly named "Two Bad Eggs."

WHAT has caused the *Inter Mountain's* sudden interest in the public schools of Butte?

RENTS are coming down in Butte. This is a hopeful sign.

BUTTE is the bright particular gem in the diadem of Montana.

WHERE will the moral wing of the Republican party get its candidates from?

PLENTY of fun at the Grand Opera House during the week. Mr. Bishop is a true comedian.

A CLOUD seems to have o'ershadowed the political horizon of the "tattooed man" from Maine.

THERE is no end of fun at the Opera House this week. No one should miss seeing Mr. Bishop.

THE sparrows are picking out building sites for spring nests. So are the Republican politicians.

NO EPIDEMIC diseases in Butte to frighten anxious mothers. No city on the continent is so free from disease.

SOME whisky sold in Butte produces more pneumonia than all colds and other climatic influences combined.

AMONG the other calamities of the year comes the announcement that Milton Nobles has written a new play.

SENATOR TELLER, of Colorado, will miss the strong mind and firm and unyielding will of his kinsmen, ex-Senator Chaffee.

THE Republicans of Butte are badly worried about the coming election. The outlook does not seem to please them. What can the matter be?

EASTERN MONTANA is most hopeful of a prosperous season. That section of the Territory is said never to have looked more promising.

COLORADO will feel disgraced by the commendatory resolutions which the polygamous women of Utah yesterday forwarded to its junior Senator.

NEARLY $1,000,000 are monthly expended in Butte for wages, supplies, et cetera. There is no other place of 25,000 people in America so prosperous.

THE Inter Mountain's young man should not permit his interest in the public schools to lag. No matter what his motive, he is engaged in good work.

IT IS said that Alderman Pinkham will be a candidate for any office on the Republican ticket from City Marshal to Mayor. He is more ambitious than choice.

BLOOD doesn't always tell. A mere country dog trotted into Americus, Georgia, and just ate up two blooded dogs. The strain of that country dog is now in demand.

THE MINER is informed that Editor Read, of the Inter Mountain, will return home from New Orleans in a short time. He will receive a cordial welcome home from the press of the Territory.

SENATOR TELLER may feel honored by the attention which the polygamous women of Utah have paid him, but Colorado hardly will. Colorado is most unfortunate in her choice of Senators—Tabor, the bigamist; Bowen, the gambler; Teller, the apologist of polygamy.

THERE is a famine in the paper supply of Butte, all the newspapers running on short allowance. This accounts for the varied assortment of paper upon which THE MINER is now printed. A car load of paper is looked for daily, and in the meantime the papers of Deer Lodge and Helena are generously helping us out.

ILLINOIS has a larger mileage of railroads than any other State in the Union—with 11,369 miles of track. What a wonderful growth this indicates. Only the span of a life between the wilderness and the present high state of civilization. With such progress in view in so short a time, what will the next century bring about?

A WOMAN named Clinton, better known as "Mlle Amie," has brought a suit against the City of Butte, to recover the sum of $15,600 for damages alleged to have been sustained by falling upon a defective sidewalk. This woman is a perfectly irresponsible adventuress, who has nothing to lose and everything to gain. She is a non-resident and should be compelled to put up bonds for the costs. The city authorities seem to show decided apathy in defense of this case. Its progress in the courts will be closely watched.

CHARLES L. WEBSTER & Co., the publishers of Grant's memoirs, have paid Mrs. Julia D. Grant $200,000. In a private note to Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Webster states that he deems it appropriate on the first anniversary of signing the contract for Gen. Grant's book to hand her over the amount stated. He adds: "More is due her, and will be paid as soon as collected. We expect to collect as much again when the second volume appears, so that Mrs. Grant's profit within a year from the publication will not fall below $400,000, and will probably reach $500,000." This will be good news to the whole country.

OUR poetical contmporary, the Iowa State Register, sings in prose a lovely eulogium on the month of February in that State. "The oldest inhabitants do not remember such a February. It has been a beautiful month. Three weeks of almost unexampled fair weather in midwinter in Iowa. It has done wonders to shorten and soften the winter to the poor and sick. It has done more wonders to the business world, unlocking the railroads, starting up the wheels of commerce, sending produce to market and bringing money to Iowa from the East, taking away the snow gradually and preparing the way for early spring." Our ecstatic Iowa contemporary continues: "It has been a rare patch of calm and sunshiny weather in an Iowa midwinter. It has been merciful to all animals, grateful to all people a Godsend to the poor and the sick. It has given the babies, generally close prisoners in the house in Iowa winters, the pleasure of out doors and strength gaining almost every day for weeks. It has enabled the weak and decrepit to get out into the sunshine. It has been almost constantly sunny by day and as beautiful by moonlight at night. It has started up the grass in the warm nooks, which fugitive and winter-worn cattle have cropped with delight. It has enabled many thousands of men unexpectedly to gain outdoor work, and thus earn bread for their families. It has enabled all women, with whom this harsh Northern climate is particularly wearing, to get out of doors." A good month of February in Iowa is enough to put **even the most practical and prosy editor into a poetic mood.**

THE Mormon question is receiving more attention from the Eastern press now than it did a year or two ago. Among the journals which discuss it pointedly and intelligently the New York Mail and Express leads. In a recent editorial upon Mormon lawlessness, it says: Reports from Salt Lake City indicate that the state of Mormon opinion with regard to certain laws of the United States is that it is a virtue to disobey them. The attitude of a good citizen toward the law—that will obey it because it is the law, and not because he likes it—finds no favor; and it is manifestly impossible for the same man to be a good citizen and a good Mormon. Evidently the majority choose to be good Mormons and reject the laws of the United States as a thing not binding upon them where it conflicts with the authority of their church. This preference of the ecclesiastical authority is what might be looked for in a community very largely made up of persons totally subordinate to church domination, and where that independence of opinion in virtue of which a man has the moral courage to do unpopular things because they are just scarcely exists. But we have already had some experience of resistance of the law in the name of local right and even in the name of spiritual authority. Nullification doctrines are the same to the American people, whether they relate to the tariff or to polygamy; and the pretended "higher law" of spiritual truth, when put forth in the name of such bestiality as Mormonism, is more hideous than it can be in any other shape. Mormon leaders are too wise to venture their small resources in actual revolt against the Government authority, but between revolt and loyal acceptance of the law as binding upon them there is a wide sphere of doubtful adhesion, and they evidently intend to fill that sphere with all the forms of practical and moral lawlessness that can be put in operation without involving civil war. They ought to understand they are sewing the seeds of the whirlwind. Polygamy, long ago denounced as with slavery "the twin brother of barbarism," must necessarily follow the other twin. Hitherto the nation has been patient and easy with it, but there is no difference of opinion about it in the minds of any party or of any portion of our people. Slavery perished first because it was more violent and assailed the stability of the nation. Polygamy has never presented itself to the minds of the people in any actively dangerous form, and hence has never become a very vital issue in either morals or politics. But when a stage is reached where the younger generation is trained in a spirit of enmity toward the law, the time is near when the people will have to determine whether the law or Mormonism shall prevail. Mormon lawlessness as now observed tends to precipitate that issue.

WHAT the House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided upon in the matter of increasing the naval establishment is the result of much careful work, after hearing the views of the best of our naval authorities. There is much that is practical in the work of the committee, and their plans, though not comprehensive, furnish a very good foundation for a competent navy.

The committee would have two seagoing armored vessels of 6,000 tons displacement and a speed of sixteen knots, to cost $2,500,000 each; three protected double-bottomed cruisers of between 3,500 and 5,000 tons, to cost $750,000 each; five first-class torpedo boats, to cost $400,000 on the aggregate, and one torpedo cruiser of 800 tons, to cost $300,000. All of these vessels are to be built on the most approved plans and thoroughly equipped for the service for which they were intended. There are also be be completed the double-turreted monitors 'Puritan,' 'Amphitrite,' 'Mondanock' and 'Terror' at a cost of between $2,900,000 and $3,000,000. Admiral Porter spoke before the committee most highly of those monitors and what could be done with them. The fact is, they ought to have been completed long ago and would have been had it not been for the peculiar manner in which the Navy Department had long been conducted.

The spirit of protection pervades the committee's report. The vessels are to be constructed of steel of domestic manufacture, and the boilers, engines, and machinery are also of domestic manufacture, unless the Secretary shall be unable to obtain them at fair prices in this country. The committee's bill also provides that $1,000,000 shall be appropriated toward the armament of the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885—$125,000 for the manufacture and purchase of torpedoes of domestic make, and $250,000 to improve the plant of such navy-yard or yards as the Secretary of the Navy may select for the manufacture of steel guns, armor plates, and other necessary materials.

It begins to look at last as though the work of naval reconstruction was about to be entered upon in earnest.

A BILL has been introduced in the Senate doubling the postage on fourth-class matter. This a direct blow at the "parcel post" system, which is now doing such good service in almost all civilized nations, and, in fact, has become by usage to be little less than a public necessity. As the postal service was not instituted for money-making purposes, but with a view chiefly to utility, and as it is pretty sure to become self-supporting again at present rates before very long, there is no good reason for lessening its value in the way proposed. Transactions between city merchants and their out-of-town customers involving the sending of samples, merchandise, etc., in small packages by mail, have become very extensive and are to the mutual advantage of the parties concerned. Doubling the rates would put an end to much of this and would save the Government nothing to speak of. It might do the express companies some good, but the strength of such an argument as that will not meet the popular indorsement.

THE delegate appointed by the French Government to visit Panama and inspect the canal is on its way home. It is reported that his views will put an end to any authorization by the State of methods for the further raising of funds to carry on the scheme. His mind appears to be so firmly made up on the matter that he did not wait for the arrival of the representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce for the purpose of consulting with them. It must be confessed that indications of late as to the prospects of the Canal Company have been growing increasingly dark, but it will cost us nothing to suspend judgment a little while longer so as to give the last batch of examiners a chance to be heard, especially as it is rumored that our representative, Mr. Bigelow, is favorably impressed with the condition of things.

THERE will be a building boom in Butte this season. Contractors, architects, brick-makers and others connected with building operations all agree upon this point.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

BUTTE, MONTANA.

The following letters remained uncalled for in the postoffice at Butte, for the week ending March 6, 1886, and unless called for within thirty days they will be sent to the Dead Letter office. Please say "advertised."

Aiste, Miss
Akee, Elias
Archart, Dick
Abbey, Ammy
Archambault, Mrs D
Baker, A W
Behan, Mrs C
Browne, Ella E
Beatty, F L
Bergeron, Fred
Byr es, Frank
Blake, Julia—3
Brunede, J
Bishop, Master J
Byron, J G
Brownlee, Isaac
Barnes, John
Baullmer, Louis
Bauden, Lizzie
Broderick, Martin
Brown, Minnie
Brokes, Rob
Black, stephen—2
Brown, Wm
Body, Wm
Carroll, Mis Ben
Crotty, F W
Cosgrove, F E
Cross, G A
Camile, G
Chulnard, Germain
Cunningham, John & Bro
Carl, John
Corcoran, P W
Cohill, Pat
Corbett, Thos
Collier, T M
Childers, Wm—2
Cohen, W E
Dietrich, B F
Driscoll, Dennis
Davies, Geo J—2
Dawson, Henry
Dayton, J
Donnoway, Jerry
Davis, John
Duthrie, Sandy
Ellis, Alfred
Edghill, Carrie
Edwards, P H
Egbert, Francis
Erickson, Geo
Evans, Mrs Mary
Erskine, Wm
Findayson, C C
Forrest, Chas
Francis, Clara F.
Fountain, Dave—3
Field, Frank
Fleming, E A
Fortman, Mrs F
Flood, Jas H
Frost, Jas W
Fowes, Jas
Faulkner, Matt
Fox, Paul
Freutnull, Thos A
Freed, Wm
Graff, Chas A
Greenwell, C C
Green, Enoch
Green, F F
Guthrie, Ed
Garlets, H B
Goodman, Geo W
Grocer, Johns n
Gray, Jas
Gress, Jacob
Guler, John
Geigersh, n Mrs M S
Grant, Peter—2
Guedell, Mrs Wm
Goodell, Wood
Hizer, Ano
Hamilton, C W
Hoover, David
Hootman, Etta
Hurley, Ed
Herbert, Evan
Harris, H A
Harrington, Joe D
Hannon, John
Harren, Jas
Hancock, John
Henders n, Jeff
Henry, Louis
Halloy, Maggie E
Hosg, Maggie
Harrington Pat—2
Hutson, Pete
Harman, Pat
Hobler, Samuel—2
Harris, Sam
Harris, Mrs S
Hancock, W B—2
Irwin, Miss Cettie
Johnson, Andres
Just, Henry
Jonas, Julius
Jackson, Jas M
Johns, Richard P.
Kernan, Addie—2
Kerr, Byron—3
Kent, Mrs
Knaupp, C
Knoebone, Della
Knowles, Dollie
Kerns, Emma L
Kenney, Effie
Keller, F C
Knight, F W
Kaus, Johan
Kinney, John
Kavanaugh, John—2
Kavanaugh, M J
Kaulfher, Lydia—2
Kneebone, W P
Liscomb, A M
Lindstadt, Amy
Leland, Addie
Ledue, Cyrille
Lambert, J J
Lampine, Frank P
Laveile, Edward
Levell, E W
Lyons, G M
Lentz, Mrs Jacob
Lane, J M
Logefeld, Katie—2
Lockfield, Kittie
Lavery, Luke
Lavelle, Stephen
Lowe, Wes
Leer Gleed, Heer W
Monroe, C I
Mitchell, C H
Monroe, Donald
Musson, E A
Martin, E W
May, J
Miller, Joseph T
Matigly, J F
Morrison, Lew
Moore, Kate
Mapiee, Louis
Mease, Levi W
Manning, Tom
Mylinger, Mrs T H
Milligan, W
Mayer, W J
McClure, W E
McClurg, Thos J
McCarthy, Blanche
McCarthy, Jas
McClure, W E
McDermott, John
McDonnell Pat—2
McGorn, John
McGreevy, Barney
McGuire, P H
McElroy, Jas H
McElwes, Pat K
McIntue, J B
McKee, S M
McKenna, J J
McMillan Hugh D
McMillan, Charley
McNarry, John
Neal, Mr—Fireman
Nyquist, C J
Noll, Stella
Nickerson, Billie
Oberlerfer, Aug
Ouellette, Amable—2
Ouellet Archille—2
Ouellette, Alfred
O'Connell, Dan
O'Neil, Bridget
O'Neal, Mike
Ormsby, Robt
Pittman C H
Platde Frank
Pe ce—2
Pinhull, John
Leo Lizzie
Puyl, Levi
Powe, Mary
Fr is, Maud
Peters, May
Russell, B W
Rey, David
Redding, C C
Robinson, Dave—2
Rosmo, Ed
Rodgers, H L
Randall, G W—2
Richards, John H
Rutter, J R
Robeson, J
Rowell, Nellie
Robinson, Macoy
Rose, Mamie
Riaville, Pierre
Sanders, Bordman
Stevens, Dan—2
Strandell, C O
Schmidt, G E
Sucy, Fred
Stoner, G W
St George, Henry
Simpson, Joseph
Sheehan, Jermia
Shank, Louis
Schooy, Leroy
Sanford, Lou
Stewart, Maggie
Stout, Sarah—2
Snell, Samuel
Sampson, Mrs
Smith, Geo
Sullivan, Den is D
Thomas, Arthur
Turner, A R
Truax, C S
Tanner, Mrs F B
Thorne, Frankie
Thoms, Geo
Tyler, Geo W
Tancy, H D
Taylor, J M
Taylor, John W
Taylor, J F
Trebliecek, Jas
Thompson, J B
Tuttle, Mary L
Tornfu, Wm
Tompkins, Wm
Utz, John
Vansig, Bessie
Von Nordeck, F—2
Vinson, J L
Vogle, Otto
Van Dyke, W S
Walker, Annie
Wilson, C T
Wilson, Dell
Woodcock, Geo
Winn, J E
Weber, J H
Wheeler, J C
Wright, Lizzie
Wilcox, Parvis
Williams, Rosa
Withington, Susie A
Williams, Thos A
Welch, S L
Welch, Mrs S L
Welch, Sarah
Wagner, Wm
Wood, W W
Young, Joseph C
Young, Jas E
Young J D C

PACKAGES.

Wright, Jack
Hall, Wm B
Gilligan, E N
Hunt, Ellen
Taylor, John W

SOUTH BUTTE.

The following letters remained uncalled for in the postoffice at South Butte for the week ending March 6, 1886, and unless called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead-letter office. Please say "advertised."

Aylesworth & McFarlaud
Aylesworth, W N
Brown, J M
Burt, Mike
Burklander, John
Benson, C M
Burs, Frank
Burkett, W S
Boland, Martin
Boyd, J R—2
Beufer, C A
Brown, J W
Ballard, Joseph
Beach, F L
Bedal, Frank
Brett, J J
Carroll, T A
Closser, J F
Cavanaugh, M C
Campbell, Jennie
Cobban, W F
Cutting, Daniel
Correa, Manuel
Crapter, John
Capwell, H B
Douglass, Sam
Dick, W H
Dolan, J K
Emiryl, Martin
Francis, Daniel
Fawn, Chas
Fell, Miss Maud
Green, Jacob
Gassert, H
Green, Mrs F
Gallagher, J F
Graham E B
Hopkins, D N
Jones, Chas
Jenson, Olaf—2
Johnson, Alice G
Jones, Mr
Kenna, H
Knights of Labor
Lamb, John
Laird, T J—2
Lamareha Miss E—2
Lloyd, C F
Lacy, J
Levery, Luke
McDonald, R
Murry, J R
Muhlfelth, Mike
Maroney, J W
McDougal, A
Mulenny, John
Murphy, J J
Meyers, Gus
McPhee, W A
McDonald, Alex
McLaughlin M
Noble, F A
Pardessus, J A
Rowlands, Dan
Surman, Geo
Schmidt, Chas
Schoner, I L
Steele, J B
Shadwell, H
Thibbodeau, G—2
Vannis, L
Winberg, A W—2
Wells, Geo
West, C W

THE Grand Opera House was fairly crowded, last evening, by the people of Butte, to give the great comedian, Charles B. Bishop. No one who was there had any occasion to regret it. The house was in a broad grin throughout the performance, and about half the time in an uproar. Mr. Bishop and his company disappointed no one, but on the contrary pleased every one and sent the audience home delighted. The company made a decided hit and will do a big business throughout their engagement. The balance of the company's repertory is equally interesting as "The Widow Bedott."

WE do not think that the Government stands in any danger of war or revolution by reason of the issue that has been so sharply sprung between the President and the Senate; but in the name of the people we protest that altogether too much time is being squandered on it. The country is just now in much more need of various wholesome legislation than it is of political distractions or questions of constitutional prerogative.

As long as the crisis has been forced, however, through the operation and inspiration of that stupendous humbug, the Civil Service Reform law, there is nothing for the people to do but grin and bear it.

This law, which is thoroughly undemocratic and fit only to be repealed at the earliest possible moment, in the interest of free, popular institutions, is responsible for the whole mischief. Had it not been for the so-called reform system the uncanny spectacle of a Republican Senate taking a Democratic President to task for making suspensions and removals of Republican office-holders had never been presented; neither

THE death of his handsome and estimable and talented wife will be a sad blow to Ex-Attorney General Brewster. She was the joy of his heart and the pride of his home. She was much beloved in Philadelphia, in the society of **which she was a prominent figure.**

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs none so tried with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1867 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
189 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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

THE death of ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, which occurred in West Chester county, New York, the place of his nativity, yesterday, removes from the arena of politics a prominent figure. His life was a checkered and eventful one. In youth he received only such an education as the local schools afforded and removed from New York to Michigan, where he located at Adrian. Later he removed to Colorado and at once became identified with the destinies of that growing Territory. He located at Central City, and by dint of perseverance and energy accumulated considerable means. He early became interested in the now famous Maxwell Land Grant, out of which he made a large sum of money, and by the discovery of the carbonates at Leadville he was further enriched. He was a participant in "The Little Pittsburg" deal and a beneficiary in other large sales and discoveries. He early became a prominent figure in the politics of the Territory, and, being an unyielding and uncompromising Republican, naturally became a leader in that organization. He went as a delegate to Congress, and served as the Chairman of its Committees, and when Colorado was admitted as a State, he was elected her Senior Senator. In the Contest for re-election he was defeated by Colorado's best and ablest politician, Senator N. P Hill, a man who has earned a place, by true merit, alongside of the foremost political economists and statesmen of modern times. This defeat soured Mr. Chaffee for the balance of his life, and virtually ended his political career. He only once again appeared in a public capacity after that, and then as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1882, when his party was overwhelmingly defeated and the Democracy elected its first and only Governor of the Centennial State—Mr. James B. Grant. The defeat of the ticket was then attributed to treachery within the party by Mr. Chaffee, but was really due to his bad management. He snubbed and villified the newspapers and alienated them from the party. He was discourteous to the committees of labor organizations sent to him, and by these and other equally impolitic means drove away from his ticket thousands of votes. Political animosity robbed him of the influence of the three leading Republican newspapers of the State and his austere and autocratic conduct rendered a majority of the others lukewarm. Under such circumstances defeat was inevitable. His conduct of this campaign was so disastrous mainly because he was physically unfit for such a tremendous effort. He was even then a sufferer with the disease which ended his life, and more than half of the time unfit to see people.

Upon the heels of this defeat came the failure of Grant & Ward, which swept away the bulk of his fortune, including the home and $250,000 in cash, which he had settled upon his only child. Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., upon her marriage. This great loss, involving about $1,000,000, fell upon him with crushing effect and unquestionably aggravated his disease.

Mr. Chaffee was a man of strong character, of strong likes and dislikes. He was an uncompromising enemy and a loyal friend. As a legislator he deserves a higher place than he occupies in the annals of the country. He has left the impress of his personality upon our statute books. The mining laws under which the great west has been developed were drafted and urged through Congress by him. The law in reference to assessment work on mines, generally erroneously known as "the Stewart Law," was drafted and introduced in Congress by him. He was a skillful, conscienceless and audacious politician. He worked unceasingly for the nomination of Grant in 1880, and the nomination of Blaine in 1884 was largely due to his wise counsels and tireless work. In Colorado he was a constant source of discord and foment and the present factional spirit in the Republican party of that State is directly traceable to his "rule or ruin" policy. He never learned that the most unprofitable business in which a man could engage was to seek political revenge.

He leaves only one child. To her he leaves probably half a million dollars, which will comfortably provide her for life. Since the death of his wife, the wealth of his love was all centered upon his child. He will be laid to rest at Adrian, Michigan, by the side of the wife of his youth, to whose love and memory he was true to the end.

Jo. Chaffee, as he was familiarly known, was a man of many faults, which were o'ersbadowed by his many virtues. His faults will be forgotten and his virtues only be remembered. The mantle of forgetfulness will be permitted to drop over the partisan bitterness and only the good be remembered.

THE silver men have nothing to fear from the present Congress. They have a clean majority in the present House.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

The United States Government
Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.
(See NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH BULLETIN—*Supplement No. 6, page 33*, Washington, D. C.)

The Canadian Government
Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.
(See report to the COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada, April 3rd, 1883.)

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Persons doubting the truthfulness of this can write any of the Chemists named:
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Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.
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