Historical Society X

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OFFENSIVE PARTISANS.

Brutal Attack on the President By Senator Ingalls.

UNSEEMLY TALK

On the Floor of the Senate—Vulgarity and Vituperation—Notes From Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Chair laid before the Senate the President's message, transmitting the report of the Civil Service Commission. Referred.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hoar providing for inquests under National authority. Mr. Hoar said the bill was suggested by the reports of recent occurrences at Carrolton, Mississippi. The Senate had had no information in regard to these occurences, but the newspapers of both National parties seemed to agree about them. According to these reports a wanton and unprovoked crime had been committed, resulting in the death of a large number of citizens in which all the victims were of one race and, he presumed, of one polital party, and all the murderers of another. Such occurrences, unfortunately, had been of frequent occurrence, but when investigated they were apt to take a political turn. Persons defending or apologizing for them said they had no political signification, still the fact remained that it was the opponents of the Democratic party that were killed, and the adherents of that party were the victors.

The President *pro tem* laid before the Senate the Edmunds resolutions.

TRADE OF ABUSE.

Mr. Ingalls denied that the Senate had asked for the President's reasons for suspending any one, or that any private papers had been asked for. The Senate had since January 25, 1886, confirmed 4193 nominations. It had again been charged that the Senate was trying to keep Republicans in office. The Republicans of Kansas, Mr. Ingalls said, were neither afraid nor ashamed to be classed as Republicans. They were proud of the achievements of their party. They believed that in all great measures of the last quarter of a century they were right and their opponents wrong, and they were able to give a reason for the faith that was in them. The Republicans of Kansas also believed and Mr. Ingalls believed that no Republican would hold public office under a Democratic administration without either sacrificing his convictions or forfeiting his self-respect. Accordingly, when the new administration was inaugurated, those who held office in that State began to make excuses for retiring to private life. He was not one of those who believed in non-partisanship in parties. After the election the Democrats expected to get in and the Republicans to get out, but

A NEW GENESIS HAD

come about of late years, a class of political philosophers had sprung up. Men who believed that non-partisanship was a panacea for all the evils that afflicted the Republic, men who decried the operation of the American system, as they called it. This new party had been recruited from the Republican party. If there was any genuine civil service reformer who had deserted the ranks of the Democracy, history did not record his name. [Laughter.] The next gender, Mr. Ingalls said, was not popular either in nature or in science. "Male and female created He them," but there was a third sex, if that could be called "sex," which had non results. Sometimes from cruel caprice of nature, and at others from accident or malevolent design, possessing the vices of both and virtues of neither. [Laughter.] Unable either to beget or to bear, possessing neither fecundity nor virility, endowed with the contempt of men and the derision of women, doomed to sterility, isolation and extinction. [Laughter.] But, said Mr. Ingalls, they have two functions,

THEY SING FALSETTO

(great laughter) and they are usually selected as guardians of the seraglios of Oriental despots [renewed laughter]. I come from the figure to fact," he continued. "This third party had distinguished itself by singing in falsetto, phrases of civil service reform, and had been selected as the guardian of the National Government. He was not here to impugn the good faith patriotism or many extraordinary qualities of the President of the United States. The President was the sphinx of American politics. It was said that he was a fatalist, and that he regarded himself as the shield of destiny, that he placed devout and implicit reliance upon the guiding influence of his star. Certainly, whether Grover Cleveland was a very great or a very small man he was a very extraordinary man. His career forabade any other conclusion. The Democratic party was not wanting, when the convention was held in Chicago in many great and illustrious names, men who had led the forlorn hope in its darkest days, men for whose character and history not only that organization, but the country, held the profoundest admiration and respect. There was Thurman and Bayard and Hendricks and Tilden and others perhaps not less worthy but less illustrious, upon whom the mantle of

THAT GREAT DISTINCTION

might properly have fallen, but Grover Cleveland, a man who at the mature age of 35 abandoned a liberal and honored profession that he might become the Sheriff of an interior county was selected for that position, and when a little more than a year ago he entered the Senate chamber, and subsequently took the oath of office on this platform he encountered an audience not one-twentieth part of which had ever seen him, and the greater part of whom, two years before did not know him even by name, and who was at that moment practically unacquainted with the leaders of his own party in the Senate. The rise of Napoleon was sudden, dazzling and startling, many other soldiers of fortune had sprung from obscurity to fame, but no illustration of an elevation from an obscurity so profound to a height

SO BRILLIANT AND DAZZLING

was recorded in history as the selection of Grover Cleveland to be the Chief Magistrate of 65,000,000 people. If, when he was inaugurated, he had determined that the functions of Government should be exercised by men of his own party, the Nation would have been content. Hereon was founded the justification that the majority of the Senate could use for demanding that no action should be taken in connection with these proposed removals from office until there had been satisfactory assurance that injustices had not been done. If it were understood that these removals were made for political reasons the country would be content, and the Republican majority in the Senate would be content. The President had declared that there should be no changes in offices where the incumbents were competent, for political reasons, but they should be permitted to serve their term. Like those that were winding at the mill, one had been taken and another left; some Republicans had been suspended and others retained, what was

THE IRRESISTIBLE INFERENCE,

of the logic of the situation, in view of the President's attorneys except that every suspended man was suspended for cause and

NOT FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

Mr. Ingalls alluded to the celebrated circular issued by the Postmaster General which he challenged as the "most thoroughly degraded, defiled, execrable and detestable public utterance" ever made by any official. It was an invitation, he said, to every libeller, every anonymous slanderer and scurrilous defamer to pour a sewerage into the Postoffice Department. The Postmaster-General's reply to the resolution of the Senate i troduced by himself (Ingalls) shows that 8,645 fourth-class postmasters had been removed in particular by an administration pledged to remove men only for cause. This was twenty-eight removals for every day in the year and counting se[illegible] work it was four re[illegible] one for every fifteen [illegible] day for twelve m[illegible] That was non-partis[illegible] Mr. Cockrell inquir[illegible] class postmasters th[illegible] Mr. Ingalls did not [illegible] Mr. Cockrell said t[illegible] of those only abou[illegible] moved.

"Well," said Mr. I[illegible] tration did the best i[illegible] do no more. [Laug[illegible] that Mr. Cockrell curb[illegible] impetuosity. the [illegible] would get there in time [illegible] teen minutes was no[illegible] many do you expect?" Ingalls continued, did [illegible] many who had resigned [illegible] expired and this w s i[illegible] ment. How many in t[illegible] ments, including the "Il[illegible] ment of Justice" [laughte[illegible] therefore the friends of [illegible] should be consoled.

MR. LOGAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Logan said that the Sena[illegible] had travelled far in the debat[illegible] many topics disconnected with [illegible] tion before the Senate. The [illegible] was whether the Attorney [illegible] furnish the papers relating [illegible] of a District Attorney. T[illegible] said Mr. Logan, is based on [illegible] people and the people shou[illegible] informaiion that they [illegible] representatives in Congress [illegible] The President calls these papers [illegible] but the moment he places [illegible] files of the department they b[illegible] own act public papers. Cou[illegible] dent mean that to-morrow he [illegible] those papers up and send them to [illegible] or, that he could at any time h[illegible] take them away? Could they [illegible] there for ten or fifteen year[illegible] make a demand on the Govern[illegible] them as private papers? If that w[illegible] argument it was based on it was impo[illegible] to support' it by any sort of logic [illegible] dealing.

MR. HARRISON FOLLOWE[illegible]

in support of the majority. The [illegible] the present Administration, he s[illegible] been without precedent and wit[illegible] imitation. Secret charges which [illegible] cumulated against the reputation [illegible] and, what was more, against the re[illegible] of women, had been acted on in th[illegible] The proclamation of the Preside[illegible] been that mere differences of opini[illegible] not to operate against men, but th[illegible] was like the feasts of old, to which [illegible] were invited for the purpose of assa[illegible] tion

Mr. Edmunds, in closing the debate, [illegible] viewed the whole question carefully [illegible] contended the two Houses of Congress [illegible] the right to see all papers affecting [illegible] business of the Government. If, said [illegible] Edmunds, you took out of this [illegible] presence at this moment the influen[illegible] the Executive patronage given to [illegible] Senators and their friends there woul[illegible] be five votes in this chamber against [illegible] one or all of the resolutions propose[illegible] the Judiciary Committee.

The question was then on Mr. [illegible] Wyck's amendment, providing in all s[illegible] cases of removals, the matter of confirm[illegible] tions shall be considered in an open s[illegible] sion of the Senate.

Mr. Van Wyck made a strong speech [illegible] advocacy of the amendment.

Mr. Logan said he would vote for t[illegible] amendment, but for the fact that it w[illegible] thought it would encumber the resolution[illegible]

Mr. Hoar raised the point that [illegible] amendment was not in order, in [illegible] as it changed the rules of [illegible] no notice had been given o[illegible]

The President *pro tem.* [illegible] point of order, and an a[illegible] Mr. Butler was laid upon [illegible] 31; Nays, 28.

This was a strict party vo[illegible] Messrs. Van Wyck and Ridd[illegible] with the Democrats.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Harris, having demanded a separate vote upon the Edmunds resolutions, the first resolution, adopting the report of the Committee on Judiciary was adopted—Yeas, 32; Nays, 26.

The second resolution, condemning the refusal of the Attorney-General to send copies of the papers called for by the Senate, was adopted—yeas 32, nays 25.

The question being on the third resolution, declaring it to be the duty of the Senate to refuse its advice and consent to the proposed removals of officers, the documents in reference to the supposed misconduct of whom are withheld, Mr. Gray raised the point that it changed the rule of the Senate and was not in order. The President *pro tempore* overruled the point of order, and Mr. Gray appealed from the decision.

THE THIRD RESOLUTION.

A vote being taken on the third resolution, it was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 29, Messrs. Mitchell, of Oregon, Riddleberger and Van Wyck voting with the Democrats.

The fourth resolution concerning the discharge of ex-Union soldiers and putting in their placees of men who had rendered no military service to the Government was then voted on and agreed to—yeas, 56; nays, 1 [Mr. Morgan]. Before that resolution came to a vote, Mr. Butler said: "If he had time he could demonstrate that the Republican party had violated the law relating to soldiers ten times where the present administration had not departed from it once. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution declaring that nothing in the resolution already adopted was to be construed as declaring the conduct of the Attorney-General rendered him liable to impeachment and that the Senate disclaimed the right or power to punish him by imprisonment otherwise than impeachment for the offense charged against him in the resolution. On Mr. Edmunds' motion this resolution was laid on the table—Yeas, 33; Nays, 26.

Mr. Platt then attempted to make the bill for the admission of Washington Territory the unfinished business for Monday, but some filibustering motions interfered and at 9:30 p. m., the Senate adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Platt will attempt to get up the bill named.

House.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild transmitting the draft of the bill to amend the laws regulating immigration. Referred. The bill exempts from the per capita tax of fifty cents transient alien tourists and provides a penalty of $500 for the permanent landing of alien paupers, idiots, insane and convicts. The Secretary of the Treasury is given the power to appoint Commissioners of Immigration not to exceed three in number at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Key West, New Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco who shall take exclusive charge of and provide for the support and relief of such alien immigrants as may fall into distress. In commenting upon this change the Assistant Secretary says: The agents through whom the existing law is accomplished, viz: Boards of immigration are appointed by State Governments, and the Department has no control over those agents except by contracts which it has no means of enforcing. The bill transmitted puts the entire charge of destitute alien immigrants in the care of the Immigration Commissioners, appointive officers of the United States and leaves them in no State to the charge of State officers to be treated indiscriminately with other poor over whom the State exercises supervision. If the Government takes care of alien immigrants in distress it should not divide that supervision with the State authorities.

STORAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

There was also laid before the House a letter from Assistant Secretary Fairchild asking for an appropriation for the storage and transportation of silver dollars. Referred. The letter says that in view of the fact that the amount of standard silver dollars required to be coined under the existing law is about $27,000,000 each year and that the remaining space available in the vaults of the sub-Treasury offices other than at New Orleans, is not sufficient for the storage of the coinage for the ensuing twelve months, it is deemed advisable and prudent to ask that a suitable appropriation be made to enable the Department to erect vaults in some other sub-Treasury offices, leaving the vault at New Orleans free for the storage of accumulation coinage executed at the mint at that city. The House took a recess until 7:30 this evening, the session to be for the consideration of pension bills. The House at its evening session passed forty pension bills and then adjourned until to-morrow.

General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A son of Secretary Manning said to an Associated Press reporter at 11 o'clock that the condition of his father remained practically unchanged. The physicians had informed him that his father was passing through the critical stage of his disease and that every hour which passed without the indication of unfavorable symptoms was so much progress toward recovery.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

Dr. Hamilton said to-day it could hardly be said that Secretary Manning's condition this morning was the same as it was yesterday. There was a temporary improvement last evening, but it was certain that his condition showed no improvement since yesterday. It was from other sources that the Secretary passed a restless night with more or less fever, and that as a consequence he was somewhat weaker this morning. Rumors regarding a prospective change in the head of the Treasury Department arise probably from an almost general impression that Mr. Manning will never resume the duties of that office even in the event of his complete restoration to health.

IMPROVING.

The Secretary's condition to-night remains practically unchanged. To an Associated Press reporter the Secretary's son said that to-day was the best his father had had since the attack. Dr. Lincoln after his return from the Secretary's bedside at 11:30 to-night said his patient was [illegible] thing, a shade better than last night, and [illegible] very comfortable day, he did not [illegible] for any material change for the better [illegible] days, a change for the worse [illegible] that was to be expected in such a case [illegible] felt encouraged. The Secretary's breathing was less labored than it had been and he joined in conversation and [illegible] with those about him. His freer breathing, the doctor attributes to his reduced flesh owing to the light nourishment given him. The Secretary's son was at his father's bedside this afternoon and spent several hours with him in company with his sister, Mrs. Delhanty. The Secretary recognized them at once and in course of a conversation remarked, "I little expected to be pulled down like this." Mr. Manning said the Secretary was comparatively cheerful and looked better than he expected to find him.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

Gladstone's Policy Definitely Agreed Upon.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. Gladstone and members attended the Cabinet meeting today. It ended at 3:15 o'clock [illegible] after a session which had lasted over an hour and a quarter. After the meeting Mr. Gladstone took a drive in the Park. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley left the meeting together and went to the conference. It was observed that the Ministers looked serious both before and after the meeting.

[illegible] ENGINEERS.

[illegible], March 26.—At a meeting of Trunk engineers and firemen a delegation was appointed to wait on Mr. Hicks and request that the order to the old rate in accordance with the promise at the time of the [illegible] It is rumored that a refusal [illegible] will result in a general strike and [illegible] absolute suspension of business over the whole Grand Trunk system.

THE PREMIER ON DECK.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. Gladstone appeared in the House of Commons this afternoon, and referring to the announcement made on his behalf yesterday by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone said the statement he would make April 8th would take the form of the introduction of a bill for the future government of Ireland. The announcement produced a sensation.

PROGRAMME MAPPED OUT.

LONDON, March 26.—The Government supporters have been privately assured that the Government's Irish programme has been settled by the Cabinet. A Home Rule measure will be introduced first and will be followed immediately by the land bill. Both measures, if passed by the House of Commons, will be presented to the House of Lords together. Chamberlain and Trevelyan will remain in the Cabinet until the Home Rule bill has been tabled. Mr. Gladstone dispatched a messenger to the Queen this evening with an important communication, which, it is believed, has reference to the Home Rule question.

THE DAY FIXED.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. Gladstone will on Monday or Tuesday next lay on the table in the House of Commons his motion in relation to the government of Ireland.

The Brussels Anarchists.

BRUSSELS, March 26.—The city was placarded last night with inflammatory appeals to the poor to rise up and fire and pillage the town. The police this morning tore down the posters.

REIGN OF TERROR.

LIEGE, March 26.—The reign of terror continues here. The mob broke into the manufactory of firearms last night and carried away its available contents. Troops have been sent everywhere and this part of the Kingdom is rapidly assuming the appearance of being under military occupation. Even beggars throughout the country are often found armed. Arrests of strikers for disorderly conduct are constantly being made.

California to Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Mayor Harrison has received the following telegram from Los Angeles:

"Southern California sends greeting, and rejoices with Chicago in the assured success of the citrous fair. Accept thanks for yourself and all your people for the generous encouragement of the enterprise intended to more closely unite our lovely and productive country with your great city."

The dispatch was signed by George Stoneman, Governor; E. F. Spencer, Mayor of Los Angeles; George H. Bonebrake, President of the Board of Trade, and some fifty or sixty other leading citizens. The fair continues to draw large crowds, and is highly praised by the local press.

Big Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 26.—The North Buffalo Flour Mills were burned at noon to-day; loss $40,000; insurance, $25,000. The fire spread to Gilbert's starch works and they were also destroyed. The building was a new one, having been erected but a few months ago and cost $100,000. The fire spread to some buildings on Thompson street and several others on Dearborn street, which at last accounts were burning fiercely. At 12:30 the fire was under control. The total loss is roughly estimated at $500,000.

Geronimo Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A Tombstone, Arizona, special says: "Colonel White, an insurance agent of this city, arrived from Fort Huachuca to-day and reports that just before he left there this morning a courier arrived from Lieutenant Mans' camp with the news that all the Indians had surrendered except Mangus and two warriors, who have been off the reserve since 1882.

Mysterious Troops.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—A company of United States infantry passed through this city from New York this morning en route for St. Louis. It was reported that the company was the advance guard to be concentrated in the quarters threatened with a riot about St Louis and west of that city. The officer in command refused to talk on the subject.

Murderer Hanged.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Frank Mulkewski, the Pole who brutally murdered Mrs. Agnes Kledzick last August for the purpose of robbery, was hanged in the jail yard here at 12:16 p. m. to-day.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Latest Phases of the Great Labor Struggle.

MASTER POWDERLY

Comes Boldly to the Front---A Manifesto to the Knights and a Proposition for Compromise.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Grand Master Workman Powderly arrived here to-night and held a consultation with the other members of the General Executive Board. He said: "We are in favor of ending the matter now, and will submit this proposition to Mr. Gould to-morrow, viz.: Let him appoint a committee of three and we will appoint a similar committee; then let these gentlemen select a seventh, they to investigate the whole affair and make recommendations, and we will agree to abide by their decision. We will not ask for the retention of any man who has been guilty of an act of violence to either person or property, for we are not organized to promote or shield wrong doing."

MR. POWDERLY'S CIRCULAR.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Grand Master Workman Powderly has issued a secret circular to the noble order of Knights of Labor of America, which has just been made public. Powderly instructs the secretary of each assmebly to call a full meeting and read before it the sentiments which follow. The address opens with an order to assemblies to cease initiating new members until the relations between labor and capital shall become less strained than at the present time, and continues: To attempt to win concession or gains with our present raw, undisciplined membership would be like hurling

AN UNORGANIZED MOB

against a well drilled regular army. It is not fair to order assemblies to bring in new members to pick up their quarrels as soon as organized, and have them expect pecuniary aid from those who helped build the order up for noble purposes. After dwelling at some length upon the inadvisability of taking in new members at present, the address continues: "We must not fritter away our strength and miss the opportunity of the present success against capital by rushing into a useless strike." Powderly then cautions the assemblies against receiving in their ranks employers, and warns the Knights that politicians are planning night and day to catch the Knights for the advantage of himself and party, and adds that to use the name of the order in a political contest is criminal and must not occur again. Referring to the eight-hour movement the circular says: "Assemblies of Knights must not strike for

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM,

on May 1st, under the impression that they are obeying orders from headquarters, for such order was not and will not be given.

Out of sixty million of people in the United States and Canada our order has possibly 3,000,000. Can we mould the sentiments of millions in favor of a short-hour plan before May 1st? It is nonsense to think of it." In conclusion the Master Workman says: "I write this circular to lay before the Order the exact condition of things. I am neither physically nor mentally capable of performing the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but not to be asked to maintain

A FALSE POSITION

before the world any longer. One of two things must take place. Either local and district assemblies of the Order must obey its laws or I must be permitted to resign from a vocation which obliges me to play one part before the public and another to our members. I say to the world that the Knights of Labor do not approve of nor encourage strikes, and in one day dispatches that they did come to me from Troy, Manchester, Chicago, Cincinnati, Lynchburg, Springfield and Montreal. It is impossible for human nature to stand the strain any longer. I must have the assistance of the Order or my most earnest

EFFORTS WILL FAIL.

Will I have it? If so strikes and boycotts must be avoided, those who boast must be checked by their assemblies, no move must be made until the Court of last report can be appealed to, threats of violence must not be made, politicians must be hushed up or driven out, obedience to the laws of Knighthood must have preference over those of any other order. If these things are done the next five years will witness the complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. In our members we require secrecy, obedience, assistance, patience and courage. If with these aids you strengthen my hands I will continue in the work, if you do not desire to assist me in this way, then select a man better qualified to obey your will and I will retire in his favor.

THE WABASH MEN STRIKE.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—When the usual hour arrived this morning for the day force of switchmen to relieve the night men at the Wabash yards in this city, no men appeared and a few minutes later the announcement was made that the entire force had struck. These men, it it is understood, were ordered out by the executive committee in support of the position taken by the striking Missouri Pacific employes.

TROULLE IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

The situation at East St. Louis is becoming serious. The yard masters of the different roads have been attempting all morning to make up and start up out freight trains, but have in every instance been prevented from carrying out their designs by the striking switchmen who are using all means at their disposal to make the freight blockade in this city complete. Coupling pins are removed from their positions and trains become separated, and switches are reversed and trains run upon the wrong track. In some instances yardmasters have been forcibly restrained in their efforts to resume the freight traffic. No serious trouble has as yet occurred, but it is understood that the officers of the law will be called upon to-day to preserve order and property, and a conflict between them and the strikers is expected to occur.

POWDERLY ENDORSED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—General Secretary Turner of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor this afternoon, in an interview endorsed the sentiments contained in the secret circular telegraphed from St. Louis to day in which the assemblies are advised to cease admitting new members, and counselling moderation by present strikers. This circular he said was not intended for publication, but now that it had reached the public he feels satisfied the orders therein contained will be sanctioned by the friends of the order.

ONE FREIGHT TRAIN.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The officials of the Missouri Pacific Railway this morning with the aid of a large force of police, succeeded in starting from this city a freight train consisting of eighteen cars.

A TRAIN DITCHED.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—News has been received from Pacific, Missouri, about fifty miles from this city that the accommodation train running between here and that place, was ditched by the strikers this morning. No particulars of the affair have been received. An engine and tender carrying twenty-five detectives, armed with Winchester rifles, have been dispatched thither in anticipation of a conflict between the authorities and the strikers, when the freight train sent out from here this morning shall reach that place. The Vandalia and Burlington routes succeeded in sending out two freight trains from East Louis this afternoon without serious interference by striking switchmen. There were only two successful attempts, however, to move freight, and traffic is almost entirely suspended.

RECOMMENDED TO GO BACK.

A committee of three of the striking Wabash Knights of Labor called upon the Chairman of their Executive Committee this afternoon and informed him they had struck, and requested him to inform them as to the proper course to pursue. The Chairman informed them it was his opinion that the Wabash men had no cause for striking and advised them to return to work immediately. A meeting of the Wabash men is now in session discussing the advisability of following the advice of the Chairman.

CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The employes of the Brooklyn Broadway Street car line struck this afternoon.

A Defaulter.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 26.—During an argument in court it was developed that the late A. C. Nutt, who was cashier of the State Treasury, at the time he was killed by Lyman Duke was $42,500 short in his accounts.

Plain Talk.

To the Butte Daily Miner:

In reply to the communication from Frank Hayes, published in to-day's MINER, I will state that I did not want to engage in a "fake" with Bates. But Hayes wanted me to let Bates win the money, and that I would not agree to do. I suppose these fellows regard me as a "crank" because I would not let them beat me out of my money. Bates would not fight me for the entire gate receipts. Now, I will spar this cur, Hayes, who is not only a cur, but a bilk. I dare Hayes to spar me and I dare Bates to either spar or fight me to a finish for fun or money.

3-27-1t PILLY LYNN.

A PLEASANT PARTY

Mayor Frank Welcomed Home by a Few Near Friends.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor H. L. Frank returned from his extended trip East, and in honor of the event, Joseph Fischer, the well-known restaurauter, concluded to give him a welcome. With this end in view a neat card of invitation was prepared and quietly circulated.

The cards were received by a few near friends of the Mayor, and at 9 o'clock a small party sat down with him in Fischer's Restaurant, on West Broadway, to the most elegant supper that has ever been spread in Butte. Following was the

MENU.

Fresh Little-Neck Clams from Coney Island.

SOUP.

Consomme Royal.

FISH.

Fresh Red Snapper, New Orleans Style.

ENTREES.

Sweetbreads, with Fresh French Peas.
Fricassee of Young Chicken, with Fresh Asparagus.

ROAST.

Fillet of Beef, with Fresh Mushrooms.

VEGETABLES.

Fresh Parsley, Fresh Beets, Fresh Lettuce.

DESSERT.

Fresh Strawberry Shortcake, French Custard.

FRUITS.

Oranges, Apples, Mission Grapes, Malaga Raisins, Mixed Nuts.

WINES,

Pommery Sec, Veuve Clicquot, Chateau Bouillac.

It is needless to say that the viands were done ample justice to, or that Mine Host Fischer was unanimously voted a prince of caterers. Bumpers of rich vintage were quaffed, not only to the health of the Mayor, but to the longevity of the man who places before his patrons in Butte the freshest delicacies afforded by the markets of the cities on both coasts of the continent. It was a delightfully-informal party, and one which will be ever remembered by those who figured in it. Among the gentlemen who enjoyed the occasion were Mayor H. L. Frank, Tommy Denoon, Major Fred. Ritchie and Gen. John Tooey.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Ex-Senator Barnum is in his seventy-fourth year. He is Connecticut born.

Charles Lyman, the new member of the Civil Service Commission, is a native of Connecticut. He is a product of the clerical service.

Mr. Jesse Grant is reported to have secured a large contract from the Nicaraguan Government in furtherance of canal construction.

George W. Carter, the Washington speech writer, was formerly a Methodist minister of Virginia. He is a man of unique mentality.

Mr. Erastus Corning has a remarkable collection of orchids at Tawassagunshee, his country residence, where the greenhouses alone cover nearly two acres.

Governor Alger, of Michigan, has been in the south quite recently. He is a tall and distinguished looking man, who dresses in fine taste and is fond of long walks.

Mr. Mahlon Chance, ex-consul, and always present Republican stump speaker, has been in the Northwest recently. He declares that the Blaine sentiment is stronger than ever.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, the British Democrat, is in his 55th year. He is allied to some af the most aristocratic families of England, is rich, able, witty, a fine writer, a bold thinker, and withal he is sincere.

Col. John Hay has the handsomest residence in Washington, just completed. Its architect is Mr. Richardson, of Boston, who has done some of the best of recent work. He is a powerfully built man, with a strong, deeply-marked face.

Jesse S. Lyford, of Lewiston, Maine, Collector of Internal Revenue under Andrew Johnson, is likely to be appointed to his old position, vice Captain Chase, rejected by the Senate. Ex-Mayor Walker, of Portland, and Loring Farr, of Augusta are also candidates.

Representative Randall is quoted in the Boston *Journal* as saying to a colleague: "If we do not adjourn by June 15 we shall lose the next House." The correspondent says: "Congress will not adjourn by June 15. It may be gravely doubted whether there will be an adjournment by June 15. Many experienced Congressmen fix August as the date of adjournment.

There are about 4,000 Presidential appointments requiring confirmation by the Senate. Of these 1,900 were new incumbents, 1,200 to fill vacancies, and about 700 nominated in cases of suspension. There have been 173 removals in the South, 227 in the West, 101 in North Atlantic States, and 73 in South Atlantic States. Of these the great proportion has been postmasters.

After the Spanish riots of 1851 in New Orleans and Key West, when many Spanish residents were killed, Congress, having had its attention directed thereto by a message from Mr. Fillmore, passed a joint resolution ordering an investigation and directing the payment for damages found to be done. Under this $86,363 were paid out of the Treasury. This is cited as a precedent for paying the losses of the Chinese who have been driven out.

American Chinese Junks.

San Francisco Post.

The sight of the awkward Chinese junk has become so common in the bay as to hardly attract the attention of those who are in the habit of using the ferryboats constantly. Occasionally some jocular, contemptuous remark is made on the build or rig of one of the crafts, coupled with a pitying allusion to the poverty-stricken looking crew. The owners of the crafts can afford to let the laugh go round, and none of them are at all desirous of correcting the mistaken impression as to their poverty and the small amount realized by their trade. It will astonish many of those who have ridiculed the clumsy, high-sterned boxes, with reight carried by those boats amounts in value to about $3,000,000 a year. All of them are engaged in the fishing trade on the bay and the lagoons of tidal creeks which run up into the low, marshy lands lying along the shores.

A. O. H.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF the A. O. H., Division No. 2, are held in the hall over Goldsmith & Co's store, Main Street Butte, M. T., every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. D. J. HENNESSEY, President.
J. A. CANTY, Secretary. 8-11-1y

MINING APPLICATION NO. 1651.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, MONTANA, March 19, 1886.

Notice is hereby given, that Abraham Buol, George C. Randolph, William H. De Witt, Michael Carroll and the heirs of John Hanswirth (deceased,) by Kunigonda Hanswirth, administrator, whose postoffice address is Butte City, Montana, have this day filed their application for a patent for from 980 to 10,121.5 linear feet of the Schwizer Lode mining claim, situated in Summit Valley mining district, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, the position, course and extent of the said mining claim, designated by an official survey thereof, as lot No. 171, township No. 3 N., range No. 7 W., being more particularly set forth and described in the official field notes and plat thereof on file in this office, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a granite stone 20x12x6 in., set 15 in. deep, marked 1—1233 for cor. No. 1, (witnessed by bearing rocks) from which the west corner to sections 7 and 18 T 3 N R 7 W, bears S 83 deg 09 min W 481 5 feet distant; and running thence N 13 deg 15 min W 553.5 feet; thence S 88 deg E 1021.5 feet: thence S 13 deg 15 min E 403 feet; thence S 88 deg 45 min W 980 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 10 52 acres in this survey, excluding an area of 6.79 acres included in surveys No. 803, 1104 and 1392 not claimed, leaving an area of 3.73 acres claimed by the above named applicants.

The location of this mine is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Deer Lodge County, on page 229 in book K of Lode Records. The conflicting claims are survey No 1392, the L. E. R. lode on the N E, survey No. 1104, the Foster lode on the N W and survey No 803, the Nipper lode on the S W.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
JOS. H. HARPER, U. S. Claim Agent. 3-21-60d

MINING APPLICATION NO. 1652.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, MONTANA, March 19th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Rosenthal, David Cohen and Ezra M. Alderman, whose postoffice address is Butte City, Montana, have this day filed their application for a patent for 1383 linear feet of the Ida Lode Mining Claim, situated in Summit Valley Mining District, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, the position, course and extent of the said mining claim, designated by an official survey thereof, as Lot No. 247, Township No. 3 N., Range No. 8 W., being more particularly set forth and described in the official field notes and plat thereof on file in this office, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. E. corner a porphyry stone 22x10x5 inches, set 16 inches deep, marked 1-1242 for cor. No 1, with mound of earth 2½ ft high, 4½ ft base, along side the stone from which the ¼ Sec cor between Sections 23 and 24 T 3, N R 8 W, bears S 39 deg 06 min W, 1296 ft and running thence N 83 deg 57 min W, 1077 ft; thence N 88 deg 13 min W 306 ft; thence N 5 deg 30 min W, 208 ft; thence S 84 deg 12 min E, 275 ft; thence S 1 deg E, 134 ft; thence S 83 deg 57 min E, 1123 ft; thence S 5 deg 30 min E, 50 ft to the place of beginning, containing an area of 2.47 acres in this survey claimed by the above named applicants.

The location of this mine is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Deer Lodge County, on page 149, in book L of records. The adjoining claims are on the east, the Texana Lode, (unsurveyed) on the south the Exemption Lode (unsurveyed) and on the west survey No. 1,741, the Bullwhacker Lode.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
JOS. H. HARPER, U. S. Claim Agent. 3-8-1d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Jefferson in the Territory of Montana, made on the 20th day of August, 1885, in the matter of the estate of Leander M. Black, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1886, at 12 o'clock, m., at the premises hereinafter described in the County of Silver Bow, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Leander M Black, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired, other than or addition to that of the said Leander M. Black at the time of his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Silver Bow and Territory of Montana, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in block forty-one (41) in the City of Butte. Also, lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, in block fifty-four (54) and lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in block fifty-seven (57) in said City of Butte. Also, mineral claim No. 110, containing 4 67-100 acres with house thereon, situate near said City of Butte, and also the undivided one-fourth interest in the Marietta quartz lode.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court, deed at expense of purchaser. MADISON M. BLACK, Administrator of estate of Leander M. Black, deceased.

November 18, 1885.

The above sale is postponed until April 1,1886.
T. J. LYNDS, Administrator.

De bonis non of estate of L. M. Black, deceased. 2-8-swtd.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 1,682.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, MONTANA, February 20, 1886.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles H. Carver and Annie Carver, whose postoffice address is Silver Bow Junction, Montana, have this day filed their application for a patent for 110 acres of surface ground of the Placer Mining Claim, situated in no organized Mining District, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, the position, course and extent of the said mining claim, designated by an official survey thereof as Lot No. 38, Township No. 4 N, Range No. 8 W, being more particularly set forth and described in the official field notes and plat thereof on file in this office, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the N E corner, a porphyry stone 24x12x10 inches, set 18 inches deep, marked 1-1501 for corner No. 1 from which the corner to sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, T 4 N, R 8 W, bears south 1320 feet and running thence south 2640 feet; thence west 660 feet; thence south 1320 feet; thence west 1320 feet; thence north 1980 feet; thence east 660 feet; thence north 660 feet; thence east 660 feet; thence north 1320 feet; thence east 660 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 110 acres claimed by the above named applicants. The location of thi mine is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Silver Bow County, on pages 156 and 157, in book B of Miscellaneous Records. There are no known adjoining claims.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
JOS. H. HARPER, U. S. Claim Agent.

NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS.

To Bartlett B. Belcher and Ella E. Belcher, their heirs and assigns:

You are hereby notified that we, your co-owner, have, in accordance with Section 232 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, performed labor and improvements to the amount of $300 upon the Belcher Lode mining claim, located in Summit Valley mining