

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

BUTTE, MONTANA, MARCH 31, 1896

Butte will boom this summer. The Gould railway troubles are to be arbitrated, at last.

The local politicians are exceedingly quiet. Does no one want office? Doesn't seem so.

How much is the net loss, both to employees and employers, by the Southwestern strike?

The removal of Governor Murray is the one serious mistake of Cleveland's administration.

The way to close the mines is for the people to stay away from them. That is only safe way. Those who do not go into them will be robbed.

Are concessions that the President may make to the polygamists will weaken his administration. Upon this question the country will brook no compromise.

It doesn't pay to violate the provisions of treaties. The little Chinese plesantry at Rock Springs cost the Government the sum of \$147,748. Cheap at that.

The Miner thoroughly believes in the eight-hour law. Eight hours is long enough for any man to work, eight to suit the eight for recreation. That is a rational division of time.

The future prosperity of Montana demands that the reservations be cut down. Indeed, that the Indians be entirely removed and the reservations all thrown open to settlement.

With a keen appreciation of the truth, the New York Journalist says: "It is always safe to say that the man who writes anonymous letters is not only a coward and a blackguard, but also an ass."

The Chaplain of the House is getting in his work in his prayers. They are becoming the most interesting feature of the day's proceedings. Indeed, without them the proceedings would be most commonplace. Since Jim Bellard and Tom Ochiltree have retired from the House no one has shaken it up like this very worthy chaplain. One very tender manner regarding his prayers is inaudible. Poor fellow, he should be protected.

The Cincinnati printer who during the recent type setting contest in Philadelphia set 6,585 ems in the record time of 20 minutes, being a human machine as will be reached during this century. The feat seems almost incredible, and if the craft was not proverbial for the truthfulness of its members we should be inclined to disbelieve the report. Butte did not have any entries in the contest.

Let it not be forgotten—for it is as practically established as that two and two make four—that the man who advertises only in what is known as the busy season is not a thorough improver of business opportunities. The advertiser who advertises columns of the daily and weekly papers cannot fail to have noticed that the firms that advertise all the year round are the ones that generally thrive most. It would be invidious to mention the names of such firms, but it could be done, and without straining necessity very much either.

Is it not possible to arouse sufficient public spirit in Butte to induce the leading men of means to organize a company for the erection of a first-class hotel? Hundreds of men who come to Butte yearly away before they have seen anything of the camp, because of the atrocious hotel accommodations. Aside of the splendid returns that would certainly flow from such an investment, it would be a vast benefit to the camp in a business way. Who will take the initiative in the movement?

Gould and Powderly seem to have considerable trouble with the English language. It doesn't seem to be sufficiently flexible for the wily financier. In the contest Mr. Powderly has decidedly the best of it. Mr. Gould's telegram to Mr. Hoxie left no doubt upon the minds of fair-minded men as to the means of the atrocious hotel accommodations. Aside of the splendid returns that would certainly flow from such an investment, it would be a vast benefit to the camp in a business way. Who will take the initiative in the movement?

The brief report of the proceedings of the National Council of the Union League held in Washington Saturday, are enough to make every honest citizen laugh. If they were not so ridiculous he might blush, but it is as he passes by the ponderous resolves with derision and contempt. The height of the matter is reached when Mr. Chamberlain and men of his class get together and solemnly conclude to appoint a committee of fifteen to secure an honest ballot and a fair count. With the theft of the Presidency from Mr. Tilden still fresh in the minds of the people it requires a superlative degree of impudence on the part of Chamberlain and his fellow robbers to look the voters of the United States in the face, but for them to attempt to preach honesty in politics is something that passes the comprehension of every patriot. The rape of the ballot box was bad enough, but this cool attempt to do the same thing over again, "this time" stands without a parallel in the history of American politics even during the corrupt regime of the Republican party.

Trout he has long resided abroad and is the largest owner of newspapers in England. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire American manufacturer, has been in Montana his life for the United States. In his recent book, "Triumph of Democracy," Mr. Carnegie makes the following assertion: "Whenever an American is met abroad with the assertion that government in the Republic is corrupt, he can answer that the cross-shaped hill of Washington is a full point of advantage in Britain; for every job here, twenty pence. One nobleman gets £4,000 (\$20,000) per annum for walking backward before Her Majesty upon certain occasions, and so on through a chain of jobs" so long and irritating that no American could patiently read through it. One is startled to hear that more yards of carpet are manufactured in and around the city of Philadelphia alone than in the whole of Great Britain. It is not twenty years since the American imported his carpets, and now he makes more than enough to export to the most European manufacturing nations close to all its territory. The home commerce of America as compared to her foreign is as 25 to 1; and even Britain's gigantic foreign commerce is only one-sixth as great as the home commerce of America. American regions are regions of "wheat." Embellished on their banners are the names of cities sacked nor thousands slaughtered, but the names of inventors, civilizing influences, labor-saving machines. "By this sign shall ye know" was also the divine prediction for those; but the symbol was a plow, not the cross-shaped hill of work. During all my experience among workmen I have rarely seen a native American workman under the influence of liquor, and I have never known of any serious inconvenience nor loss of time in any works resulting from the intemperance of the men. America is the only country which spends more upon education than on war or preparation for war. Great Britain does not spend one-third as much, France not one-sixth or Russia one-twenty-ninth as much on education as the army."

THE PARTISAN NEWSPAPER.

As the leading mouthpiece of the dominant party in Montana, THE MINER is causing some surprise by its apparently strict attitude on the subject of partisanship. It has been the policy of the party newspapers in Montana to work up an interest in coming conventions mainly by discussing the relative merits of the candidates. The editor of THE MINER has, however, in his papers as dumb as class. Are the good colors to be abandoned, or have the lion and the lamb laid down together?

THE MINER is so far as THE MINER knows the lion and the lamb, meaning, probably, the two principal parties, have not "laid down together." THE MINER expects to see a Democratic ticket placed in nomination. It will be named in the evening, by a regular convention comprised of delegates chosen by the Democrats of the city for that purpose. THE MINER's sole interest in the matter will be the nomination of good and capable men, who will command the respect and the confidence of the people and whom it may conscientiously support.

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AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, has just rendered a very important decision, involving the responsibility of railroad companies to their employees. The facts in the case were: A fireman in the employ of the Denver & Grand Central Railroad was killed by a collision between his engine and a light engine, running in the opposite direction, irregularly. The engineer of the light engine, as making returns, etc. The parents of the deceased insured the life of the fireman for \$4,000. The Hon. E. O. Wolcott, the attorney for the railroad company, demanded a new trial, because the trial judge, the Hon. Moses Hallett, had instructed the jury in effect that the engineer of the light engine was not "followed" by the fireman, but that the engineer held no powerful a position as to virtually occupy the place of the master and that hence the company was responsible for his act. Mr. Wolcott, with much ability and eloquence, combated this point. Because of its importance, the facts of the case will be repeated by the press, and it is therefore necessary to present a new trial to Judge Brewer. It is a lengthy and learned decision Judge Brewer sustained the position of Colorado's able jurist and granted the railroad company a new trial. He held that fireman and engineer of the light engine were both engaged in like employment—the handling and moving of trains; that they met and mingled freely in such work; that it was a mere accident of assignment that their positions on engines were not reversed; that they clearly and strictly were fellow-workmen and that no other relation could possibly have existed between them and certainly none that would place the engineer in the light of a master and the fireman in that of a servant. The decision is a very important one and a great triumph for one of the most learned, quick-witted and most eloquent members of the bar in the country.

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