THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

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MATT. W. ALDERSON Manager.

What does the Galena street assignation house keeper propose to do with that $1,500 in Helena?

Is there a vote in the Legislature that can be purchased for $1,500? We believe not, but we will see what we will see.

There was no change in the senatorial balloting in the Indiana legislature yesterday. Turpie holds his 75 votes; Harrison his 70 and Allen his 4.

Allowing 200 acres of land for every Indian in Dakota, there will be 75,000,000 acres unlocked from reservations and thrown open to settlers.

This is a great country. A few days ago the thermometers registered 40 degrees below zero in Dakota, and at the same time prairie fires were raging in Texas.

Mrs. Van Zandt will take her crazy daughter to Paris. It is hoped the girl will regain her senses, if she ever possessed any, and in the whirl of Parisian life, forget her Spies.

The remonstrance against the passage of H. B. No. 13, the variety theater bill, was signed by men who represent the larger portion of the taxable wealth of Silver Bow County.

Dakota has one newspaper to every 1,200 inhabitants. This is too many, and some of them are going to the wall. The Jamestown Capital has suspended its daily issue, and fallen back to a weekly.

The leading business men in Butte are opposed to Mr. White's bill, on the ground that it legislates the sale of intoxicants out of two or three variety theaters into other places, and because they believe the control of variety theaters should be placed at the disposal of the city government.

The German Socialists are determined to make their power felt in the coming election for a new Reichstag. Where they find they cannot elect a man of their own party they will support a Liberal to defeat a Conservative. The election next month promises to be one of the most exciting ones ever held in that country.

It seems that some of the most active "reformers" in the present move to suppress variety theaters are rum sellers. This fact gives rise to the suspicion that there is a huge "nigger in the wood pile." It is just possible they want to sell all the beer and whisky and give the patrons of variety theaters cold water to drink.

THE MINER acknowledges the receipt of printed Council and House bills through the courtesy of Mr. George E. Boos, of Helena. Mr. Boos was given the contract to do the printing for both bodies and is doing it in excellent style. He has a fine job and book binding establishment in that city and is turning out excellent work of all kinds.

The Indian Commissioners are entitled to the thanks of every Montanian for the services they have rendered the Territory in making treaties with Indians by which several million acres of fine agricultural and grazing lands will soon be thrown open to settlement. When the 19,000 Indians in the Territory accept their lands in severalty there will be something like 25,000,000 acres of excellent lands accessible to home seekers in the East.

When the Legislative Assembly thoroughly comprehends the fact that this crusade against variety theaters in Butte is urged on and supplied with the "munitions of war" by gambling saloons and Galena street brothels and dens of vice, it will quietly lay H. B. No. 13 on the shelf. No sensible body of men will attack and destroy the lesser evil to build up the greater; and that is what the Legislature would do if it should pass Mr. White's bill in its present shape.

THE MINER fails to see wherein beer drinking is more sinful behind a curtain in a variety theater than it is behind the closed blinds of a house of prostitution or within the closed doors of an assignation house. THE MINER is not in favor of making a distinction as to places where intoxicants shall be sold. If one be closed it is in favor of closing them all. If it be demoralizing to the people to have liquor sold in one place it is equally so to sell it in some others.

The everlasting fishery question has broken out in a new form on our northern boundary. This time the trouble is between the Canadians and the Vermonters. It seems there exists an agreement between the Canadians and the Green Mountain fishermen as to the use of seines. This is to be terminated, the Canadians intending to use seines in their part of the lake. As the law forbids the Vermont people to resort to this manner of catching fish, they are at a disadvantage.

We do not believe the Legislative Assembly will say to the people of Butte: "You cannot buy a glass of beer or wine at a variety theater. If you want the beverage you must patronize the saloons or gambling hells or Galena street dens and dives. They have it for sale and you can get drunk as 'biled owls' there and robbed in the bargain by 'soiled doves' and bullies and strikers, but you can't take a drink at variety theaters at the hands of female waiters. They are dangerous, while the harlots of Galena street are as harmless as doves."

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The following from THE MINER'S eastern correspondent is a brief synopsis of the business outlook from the thirty-eight states, showing the labor and wages situation, the prospects of manufacturers and of a good year ahead:

Storekeepers and manufacturers in many small towns mildly contradict the reports of booming activity in the great channels of industry and trade. The summaries of the great industrial and business centers count up 25 per cent. ahead of 1885. This is strong proof.

Steel rails have bounded from $34 to $38, and 1,300,000 tons are sold, though most of them are near the former figure. Nearly 1,100 locomotives have been ordered within ninety days including orders to be placed this week. All the car works are loaded with orders. The blast furnace output has increased 4,000 tons in a month and is now 128,000 tons per week. The iron and steel buyers are trembling lest an advance take place.

The bears are depressing wheat in New York under increasing visible supplies in the West and checked exports. Hog products and provisions are weaker. Dry goods and clothing are in better demand at New York and Philadelphia, and cashmere and worsted manufacturers are asking 5 per cent. more.

A good many failures are occurring as usual after January settlements. The railroad and financial interests expect the Inter-State Bill will pass and they have concluded to accept it.

Money is accumulating in New York and less is wanted in the interior. The reserve this year is $28,000,000 against $47,000,000 last year at this time. Stock speculation has been dull at many eastern centers.

Business is active at Boston, especially in wool, boots and shoes. At Philadelphia iron and steel makers and dry goods, carpet and hosiery manufacturers report increasing activity. At Pittsburgh, the volume of business is increasing and the iron trade was never more active. At Cincinnati the southward movement of merchandise is heavy and values are firm all around. At Cleveland business is fair and prices a little higher. At Chicago the cold weather has slightly retarded business but the country trade will absorb an enormous production. General merchandise prices are not high. St. Louis markets are active for mid-January. Kansas City trade promises to be very heavy for the winter. New Orleans merchants are receiving excellent interior advices. Collections are good. St. Paul's business has been temporarily checked by the weather.

The architects and builders see a little farther ahead and in all cities there is a stir of preparation. Big house, mill and factory building will be early entered upon in the East, and in the West a booming railroad building will call out a great deal of enterprise and activity in labor. Wages will certainly not decline. In some directions they will advance. Employers have opened the year in several directions by advancing wages voluntarily.

Combinations of employers are progressing all over the country, and employers feel less concerned this year.

Last year nine manufacturers associations locked out 80,000 workmen and in all 450,000 struck, of these 100,000 were in Chicago, 75,000 in New York, 33,000 in Cincinnati. Here is a list by industries:

Meats and packing	57,300
Textiles	51 200
Patterns and machinery	48,200
Coal miners, etc	37,600
Building trades	31,700
Transportation	26,500
Furniture and cabinet	18,600
Leather and shoes	17,000
Steel and iron	18,500
Cigars and tobacco	12,000
Seamstresses	10,000
Lumber	10,000
Gloves	6,000
Pianos	3,000
Sugar	2,500
Brewers	2,000
Miscellaneous and laborers	30,000
Laundry employes	15,000

The revenue reformers in Congress mean to carry the war for lower duties into the heart of Pennsylvania.

British agriculturists are gaining in their ability to compete with the outside competition of America and Australia.

Prices in some British manufacturing centers have taken an upward turn. Linings, worsted coatings and cheviot cloths are being exported in increasing quantities.

The Fall River print cloth manufacturers have sold 1,000,000 pieces for future delivery, and the productive capacity is from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 pieces per year. Stocks have not been as low for years. Wages have increased ten per cent.

One of the largest engineering undertakings now in progress is the construction of the Illinois steel bridge at Cairo. The approaches will be a mile and a half in length and the bridge proper a mile, making the entire bridge four miles long and fifty-two feet above high-water mark. The structure will be the finest on the Ohio.

The sugar producers of the world are to hold a world's convention sometime soon in Belgium to consider the best means of controlling that rapidly increasing industry.

A Lebanon concern has received a contract for twelve blowing engines for Alabama furnaces. A Rhode Island concern has just booked a large order for engines and boilers for the New Orleans Custom House. A Boston concern has just received an order from Denmark for corrugated brass-tube radiators. A Dubuque concern will ship next week a carload of harrows to St. Petersburg. Their plows have already a good sale in that country. A Wheeling nail factory turned out week before last 8,000 kegs of nails. The electric lighting companies are expanding their capacity, and new works are being erected in the South. A new structural steel plant will likely be erected at Chicago. Krupp, the German manufacturer, has taken an order for 50,000 tons of steel rails from the Victorian Government.

A Philadelphia firm has now under contract seven large steel plants, both Bessemer and open hearth, and has inquiries from a good many companies who contemplate investing large sums of money in iron and steel making enterprises during the year. An Alliance, Ohio, firm is completing shears of 950 tons which will cut steel plate ten feet long and one and one-half inches thick.

A Philadelphia corporation has opened a vein of iron ore in North Carolina 300 feet wide, which gives 40,000,000 tons of ore in sight. It makes a superb steel. A railroad is being built from South Carolina through this ore region to the Ohio river, by which this ore will be delivered to furnaces that may want it.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just built thirty-two sixty-ton engines, with four driving wheels, which can draw forty-five loaded freight cars with as much ease as the largest engine now on the surface can draw thirty-five cars. All the bridges are being strengthened to stand the weight of these monsters.

The new glass factories are to be erected in Florida.

The production of coke in 1886 was 30 per cent greater than in 1885. Some one suggests that hollow iron blocks be made for street paving.

Reports are just to hand concerning the increasing disemployment in many of the industries, both east and west.

The State Workingmen's Assembly of New York meet at Albany on Tuesday next. The workingmen will lay their plans for presenting a programme to the Legislature. All special grievances are called for. The retail salesmen will ask that an amendment to the closing law be sought. All workingmen will demand the repeal of the conspiracy laws. The printers will urge that a State printing office be started. The building trades will show why the Mechanics' Lien law should be amended. A general demand will be made for the enforcement of the eight-hour law.

A ROAD BILL.

Representative Brown, of Beaverhead county, has introduced a bill for an act concerning road superintendents and defining their duties. The bill provides as follows: For the creation of the office of road superintendent; that the Board of Commissioners of the several counties shall at their regular meeting in March appoint a road superintendent for their county to serve until the next general election, when a superintendent shall be elected and biennially thereafter.

The road superintendent is paid a salary of $1,000 a year, and gives a bond of $2,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. He has the public roads of his county under his control and must see to the keeping of them in repair. He must keep a strict account of all labor performed upon the roads, and by whom and make a report each month to the Board of Commissioners of the labor performed by him. He shall pay no more than $2.50 per day for labor and the same price for the use of a span of horses. The bill provides the usual penalties for neglect of duties, etc., and hedges him in with the usual restrictions as to keeping correct accounts and the issuance of road receipts.

The bill seems to cover what is needed, and as the Territory has no practical road law or one that answers the purpose of the people, the bill will doubtless find its way upon the statute books of the Territory.

MONTANA ADMISSION BILL.

A few days ago the House Committee on Territories reported favorably the bill to admit Montana and Washington into the Union with certain amendments of which the following is the text. The Committee ask that the constitutional convention of the above named Territories shall incorporate in their constitutions the following provisions.

SECTION 1. The marriage relation by contract or in fact between one person of either sex and more than one person of the other sex shall be deemed polygamy. No polygamy or any polygamous celebration shall be lawful in any place within the jurisdiction of this State.

SEC. 2. The Legislature of the State shall not make or enforce any law which shall allow polygamy or any polygamous cohabitation or association between the sexes, but shall prohibit the same by law within the jurisdiction of the State and declare by law a punishment therefor.

Another section is added which embraces Mr. Springer's amendment providing that the results of the election shall be submitted to congress for its approval, instead of to the President. This proposed amendment will result in the usual delays incident to fighting the measure through Congress again.

The proposed amendment relating to polygamous marriage is unnecessary as far as Montana is concerned. The matter seems to be fully covered in Section 4 of Article 1 of the Constitution of Montana, which reads as follows:

"That the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever hereafter be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political rights, privilege or capacity on account of his opinions concerning religion, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, by bigamous or polygamous marriages, or otherwise, or justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace or safety of the State, or opposed to the civil authority thereof, or of the United States." etc.

This appears to cover what the committee desires, but really, in view of the impossibility of polygamous marriages being entered into in Montana and sanctioned by law, the committee might, with the same consistency, demand that the Constitution of Montana shall prohibit the burning of witches at the stake, or the use of the ancient rack to force testimony from unwilling witnesses.

Concerning Montana the committee says in its report: "No census has been taken since 1880, but the rapid increase of population can be determined by the votes cast at the elections held for electing delegates to Congress in 1884 and 1886. These tables, by the usual calculation, would give Montana 151,472 population, and when we take into consideration the large non-voting population of the Territory engaged in mining at places remote from voting precincts, and also the large number of persons who have not resided in the Territory long enough to become citizens, it would seem that Montana claims a larger population than the ratio of population in Congress. With 1,000 miles of additional railroad under construction, every town of importance in the Territory will have within a year ample railroad facilities. It is easy to conceive the impetus that such an expenditure of money will give to business, as well as the cheap and easy mode of conveyance given to emigrants seeking new fields of enterprise.

The committee's figures give the total area of Montana in square miles at 143,776, or 92,016,640 acres. The number of acres exclusive of the Indian and military reservations is 61,442,000, of which 16,000,000 were surveyed up to the close of 1883; 20,500,000 of this land was granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the railroad has surveyed up to December, 1882, 5,716,000 acres. The total valuation of the property assessed for taxation is increased from $24,040,306 in 1881, to $55,076,871 in 1886. The rate of taxation is about fifteen mills on the dollar, but these estimates do not embrace the mining districts of the Territory which are exempt from taxation under the law, nor does it include 1,000 miles of railroad in successful operation."

In conclusion the committee says:

"It is fair to conclude that the total valuation of assessable property at this time is not far from $100,000,000. The total exports from Montana in 1885 amounted to $26,400,000, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead, beef and wool, which includes 75,000,000 head of beef cattle and 600,000 pounds of wool. There are 28 banking houses in the territory and 31 newspapers. School houses and churches are to be found wherever the country has been settled. The people are generally wealthy, energetic and intelligent, and the remarkably rapid increase of population and property during the last six years leaves scarcely any room to doubt that the people of Montana are able to establish and maintain a state government without imposing on themselves unnecessary and heavy taxation. They memorialize Congress for admission and are willing to assume the responsibilities of statehood."

And yet in the face of our population; in face of the fact that the Territory is abundantly able to maintain a state organization without the imposition of onerous taxation upon its people; in face of the fact that its increasing railroad facilities will induce a constant and large stream of immigrants within its borders, and in face of the further fact that the people of Montana desire to be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with neighboring States, that they are 'generally wealthy, energetic and intelligent' and can take care of themselves, it is extremely doubtful whether this Congress will admit the Territory. It seems loth to release the people from their present condition of Territorial vassalage and give them the rights of freemen.

VARIETY THEATER WAR.

THE MINER will take second place to no one in the advocacy of legitimate measures for the suppression of vice in whatever form it may present itself. It stands ready to unite with honest, earnest reformers in purifying the moral atmosphere and in all endeavors to make men better and a community happier. It recognizes the great truth that morality is the foundation of good society, and that in the observance of certain unwritten laws, rules and regulations, established by the civilization of the age, depends the well-being, advancement and prosperity of a people. It furthermore recognizes the fact that in those unwritten laws, rules and regulations the principle is laid down that as far as possible, exact justice should be meted out to all; that no one portion of a community should be permitted to trespass upon the rights of another portion or be denied privileges extended to and enjoyed by their neighbors, and that while the right to compete in businesses and trades exists, it does not follow that men engaged in any given occupation are justified in tearing down and destroying opposition, in order that their own pecuniary interests may be advanced.

For this reason THE MINER deprecates and opposes the war now being waged against the vaudeville theaters of this city by the gambling house keepers, saloon men and mistresses of bagnios. It is not contended there are not many good men and women who desire to see the sale of intoxicating liquors prohibited in variety theaters, but it is a well known fact, as far as Butte is concerned, the most active men in this war against variety theaters are found among those who make their living by the sale of intoxicants, and they make it through purely selfish motives—that their own sales may be encouraged by the patronage received by variety theater proprietors. This is a very plain and blunt way of putting a plain fact, but the subject is one that should be handled without gloves.

It will be admitted that while hundreds of men in this community cheaply pass away an hour or two in the evening in witnessing the entertainments nightly given at the several variety theaters in this city there are a few of the members who sometimes become boisterous and commit excesses, but we believe it can be shown that taking the numbers who frequent variety theaters there is far less drunkenness springing from them than from many other places in the city where liquor is sold. In fact the police court records will show that for the first two years in the history of the variety theater in Butte not an arrest was made in them and that during the past three years not over a half dozen have been made and these were of parties who became intoxicated elsewhere. This is mentioned simply to show the orderly character of the places and that they are not hotbeds of drunkenness.

On the other hand there are seventy-eight places in Butte in which intoxicants are sold by the glass, not including the large number of bagnios where a man can get drunk and robbed as often as he enters them. It is at these places and in gambling hells where intemperance is seen in its worst forms, where men's brains are stolen and families impoverished and starved. And this fact is referred to simply to show that if the sale of intoxicants must be, or should be, prohibited, the last named places should be included with the variety theaters.

In view of these facts the proposition is submitted to the Legislative Assembly either to include them all in a body in which intoxicating drinks shall be prohibited, or else to relegate the whole matter to the municipal authorities of the places where they exist. This disposition of the subject would be fair to all parties concerned. In fact, it is very questionable whether any other disposition of the matter can be legally made by the Legislative Assembly, for no body can lawfully assume the right to legislate the sale of liquor of any kind out of one place into another, and this would be the effect of the passage of Mr. White's Bill No. 13.

Somtime ago Mr. Page, of the House, gave notice of a bill providing that the game known as "faro" should not be dealt or played except in the second story of buildings, and prohibiting the dealing of certain other games of chance or of percentage. Mr. Page would do a good service to the people of Montana by introducing and pushing his bill through. The measure is a good one, and meets the hearty approval of all orderly citizens, and of the great majority of the professional gamblers themselves. The bill should be an iron-clad one, and prohibit, under heavy penalties, the admission of boys under 21 years of age into gambling saloons.

The world does move. Time was, and that within the memory of most of our veterans, when there was little or no sympathy and a great deal of prejudice for Irishmen and Ireland among the English people. But now it is said the reports of cruel and relentless evictions in Ireland are exciting great indignation throughout England. Were it not for the Conservative and Tory idea that it would establish a bad precedent to yield too quickly to public opinion, the evictions would be stopped—at least until final legislation is had on the Irish land question.—Bismarck Tribune.

That was a beautiful compliment Michael Davitt paid Dr. McGlynn at the reception given to Davitt and his wife in Madison Square Garden, New York, the evening of the 23d inst. Speaking of his efforts in behalf of Ireland, this great champion of the Irish cause said: "Dr. McGlynn is a kind hearted man that God has called to the ministry; one of the largest hearts; one of the most Catholic minds that ever donned the vestments of Catholic priesthood; one of the most fearless champions that Ireland has ever given to the cause of human liberty."

THE BALL OPENED.

Variety Theater Managers Arrested for Violating the Sunday Law.

Rumors were flitting around the streets Sunday morning that the proprietors of the variety theaters would surely be "pulled" that night by the county authorities. One rumor was to the effect that they were violating the law by giving indecent performances, and were to be arrested on that charge; another was to the effect that they were selling liquor in violation of the Sunday law, and would have to answer for that; and still another that, being a common nuisance, they were to be abated. But while nothing was done Sunday night, warrants were sworn out against the managers and proprietors of all three variety places—the Comique, the Arion and the Newport—yesterday forenoon. The complaint charges them with "then and there wilfully and unlawfully and knowingly keeping open and maintaining, and causing to be kept open and maintained, a certain theater and play-house on the first day of the week, commonly known as the Lord's day, viz., by then and there keeping open and maintaining a variety theater on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1887, at the city of Butte," etc.

All three complaints were sworn to by John B. Knight. The parties were arrested, and gave bond for appearance before Justice Dingevon in the sum of $200 each. Later in the day their attorney, J. H. Duffy, appeared and entered a plea of "not guilty" for each of the defendants—John A. Gordon, Frederic Ritchie, Dick Foster and Harry Osborne. The justice set the examinations for 2 o'clock to-morrow, the defendants' counsel claiming his clients would be unable to procure the attendance of desired witnesses sooner. Attorney C. J. Walsh has been employed to prosecute the cases.

The complaining witness, J. B. Knight, is, or has been, an organizer of Young Men's Christian Associations in Montana, and is at present the president of the local organization of that association in Butte. He claims to be an old-time resident of the Territory, and a pioneer in the Yellowstone valley seventeen years ago, at one time being the sheriff of Custer county, where he was known by the sobriquet of "Yellowstone Jack." He has resided in Butte about a year, and recently entered the employ of a prominent real estate firm of this city.

The following is the law alleged to have been violated:

SEC. 142. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open any play house, theater, dance-house, hurdy-gurdy house, prize ring, race track, or to keep open any banking game at cards, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or the Lord's Day. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one, nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Delayed.

The Utah & Northern train due here yesterday morning arrived at one o'clock this morning. Among the passengers were the members of the Katie Putnam Company, who were to have opened at Helena last night. They will go north on the Montana Union this morning and return to Butte next Monday. The train was held at Camas until the blockade in Beaver Canyon was raised, leaving the former place at one o'clock yesterday. The train was immediately remade up and returned to the south.

N. M. Miller, late of Silver Reef, Utah, came in on the snow-bound train yesterday. He reports the mines around that part of the country about worked out and the inhabitants deserting the town, leaving the old mills and hoisting works alone to mark the spot that was once the liveliest mining camp in that Territory. Mr. Miller states that he encountered many difficulties on the line of the Utah & Northern; they having to change cars at the blockade, not speaking of the delays caused by the heavy fall of snow along the line.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The "scrip fiends" will reap a harvest today.

Bar silver is quoted at $1.02½ an ounce.

Peter Wagensen, of the Montana Central engineer corps, is in the city.

Born—On Sunday, to the wife of Mr. John Prad, of Butte, a son.

Last night the city was as quiet as is a New England village on Sunday.

A number of civil cases were heard by Justice Herbert, at Walkerville, yesterday.

A runaway on East Park street was the only excitement yesterday on that street.

W. F. Shanley has been appointed Clerk of the Second District Court at Deer Lodge.

East Park street, near the corner of Main, is now called "Wood Market Square."

The many friends of Mrs. J. B. Harber will be pained to learn that the lady is quite ill with pneumonia.

The police judge's court-room was used last night as a hat and cloak room by the managers of the I. O. G. T. ball.

George Haldorn and wife are paying a short visit to Butte. Mr. Haldorn is one of Bozeman's leading attorneys.

BORN—On January 1st, to the wife of Samuel Searle, a daughter. Mr. S. lives near the Colorado concentrator.

F. W. Anson, general western passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central, the Northern Pacific's Chicago connection, is in the city.

Denoon's old stand, on the corner of Main and Broadway, has been purchased by Abe Heyman, recently of San Francisco.

A literary entertainment and sociable will be given at the People's Tabernacle Thursday evening, to which the public are invited.

The next Entre Nous Club ball will be a complimentary one to the Highland Club, the latter's ball being postponed on that account.

Matt Slater hits the popular chord, and will keep up the old-time style of selling the finest liquor in the city, and all for a York shilling.

G. P. Brown, representing J. V. Farwell & Co., one of Chicago's big dry goods houses, is interviewing our business men in his line.

The Hope management have made arrangements to start up work on another mine, located near the lower end of Montana street.

The hearing in the Jack McDonald assault case on James McGrath was postponed until Thursday at 2 o'clock by Justice Lippincott.

The petition printed in yesterday's MINER, concerning House Bill No. 13, relating to variety theaters, is being circulated and numerously signed.

Snow drifting on the track of the Montana Union, on Anaconda Hill, yesterday, caused considerable sand to be used to help the locomotives hold the track.

Renshaw Hall to-night will be crowded with the friends of the I. O. G. T., a ball, under the auspices of the ladies of that organization, being the attraction.

Joe Young, representing the passenger department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system, has been in Butte for several days on business for his road. He leaves for his headquarters, Salt Lake, today.

Patrick O'Reilly, the railroad man injured at Anaconda by a freight car running over his left leg, died in about an hour after his leg was amputated. The body will be brought to Butte to-morrow for burial.

Joseph A Nadeau and Delia Nadeau yesterday transferred to John O. L. Ouellette lots 1,2 and 22 in block 41, and parts of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 44, in the original townsite of Butte. Consideration, $1,000.

The money realized from the ball given by the young ladies of the I. O. G. T. organization to-night is to be devoted to the payment of the piano recently purchased by the lodge.

A horse and cutter came tearing down Park street yesterday afternoon, and caused no little excitement. Other than making a total wreck of the cutter, no damage was done.

Five hundred and four cars were hoisted recently at the Anaconda in an eight-hour shift, the greatest number ever hoisted in that mine since the first day the machinery was tested. At that time was performed the greatest hoist ever made in the camp.

Advices are that the Pioche, Nevada, miners, who have worked in the mines for years, are dropping off with what is known as "Miner's Consumption," a complaint not known of in this camp. It is supposed to be caused by the arsenic contained in the rock.

The item which appeared in THE MINER yesterday morning concerning development work in the Anaconda mine should have read 'north crosscut on the 1,000-foot level," instead of "south drift," as the Wake Up Jim ground is north from that of the Anaconda.

E. A. Blackman, who represents one of the largest tobacco houses in New York city, is in the city. Mr. Blackman writes the worst signature of any traveling man who visits Butte, and evidently took his first lessons in penmanship from the late Horace Greeley.

In Justice Dingevon's court yesterday the man named Shadwell pleaded guilty to taking four gold bangles from a bracelet, the property of Nellie Waters, and was fined $5 and costs. He returned the bangles and the gentle Nellie did not have the heart to push the prosecution.

The Hope mine gives employment to forty miners. They will alter the shaft shortly so as to have a cage in the incline shaft, thus dispensing with the bucket they are now using. Their ore is reduced at the smelter at Pueblo, Colorado, and the Moulton mill at Walkerville.

Daniel Stone, a great big stalwart vagrant, was taken without irons to the county jail yesterday by Constable Merkley, of Walkerville. This was Merkley's first commitment, but he performed it as a man who thoroughly understood the responsibilities of his official position.

Married—In Butte, M. T., January 19, 1887, by the Rev. S. C. Blackiston, Mr. Albert Bovett, of this city, and Miss Allie Alston, of Bozeman, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mrs. Alston, of the latter place. THE MINER extends congratulations to the happy young couple.

The ladies who visit Chinatown do not know which is the greatest curiosity, the Chinese "Joss" or the one-year-old Celestial baby boy. While they do not shower osculatory attentions upon the former the latter is almost smothered at times by the attentions of women who would not kiss a child of Caucasian blood.

Not only the proprietors of the variety theatres, but the performers are in a peck of trouble. Billy Mack, of the Comique, is loser a diamond stud; Nellie Waters had four out of nine bangles of a bracelet stolen, and Rita Gardner is the loser of two diamond rings, an opera glass and a poodle dog by the perfidiousness of an esteemed friend.

Under-Sheriff Hard, of Lewis and Clarke county, passed north yesterday with the two young men, Rex and Schultz, wanted in Helena for embezzlement. Rex had appropriated $500, the proceeds of a mining sale, which he had negotiated for Sam Kennett, of Helena. Schultz is a sport, and was helping Rex spend the money. They were arrested at Ogden.

It was stated in Justice Dingevon's court-room yesterday that the trial of the managers of the variety theaters would take place in the district court-room at the Court House to-day, the Justice's room being too small for the expected crowd of witnesses and spectators. On inquiry at the Sheriff's office, that official stated he knew nothing of any such arrangement.

Since the consolidation of the Butte offices of the Pacific and Northern Pacific Express Companies, Joint Manager Burgess has found his quarters too small for the volume of business transacted. The office will soon be removed to the corner of Main and Broadway, in the building formerly occupied by Kelly Bros. The ticket office of the Utah & Northern will be in the same building.

Coke Shipments.

The Livingston Coal and Coke Company are now burning and shipping to the reduction works at Wickes an average of two and one-half cars of coke weekly. They only have in operation four out of the twelve ovens their plant will contain when completed. However, they will soon have three more ovens in readiness for active operation, when the company will be able to produce nearly double its present output. The coke thus far produced has been equal in quality to that shipped from Pennsylvania, and for smelting purposes is giving the best satisfaction. The company, encouraged by the success it has thus far met with in the production of coke, intends to complete the balance of its plant as soon as practicable, and if they are then unable to supply the demand for this article will further increase their coke-burning facilities. The production of coke can already be considered an important industry of Livingston, an industry, too, which is sure to increase as time speeds along for years to come.

Won't Give Information.

The south drift on the 1,000-foot level of the Anaconda is progressing rapidly, and only lacking about five hundred feet of tapping the Wake Up Jim, the particular ledge they are working for. The drift runs through a country thoroughly stratified with ledges. A question as to how many different ledges had been cut in driving the drift was answered by "that when a ledge was encountered it became too dark, as that particular formation has a very extinguishing effect on light."

Last Night's Ball.

The ball last evening given by the lady members of Butte Lodge No. 14 I. O. G. T. was a flattering success, exceeding every anticipation of those having it in charge. Over seventy tickets were taken at the door and payment taken in cash from thirty others, making over one hundred gentlemen present, and a glance at the hall was evidence enough that there was no scarcity of the gentler sex. Financially the ladies will be able to make an excellent report, as they will clear nearly, if not quite, $200 by their social and much enjoyed party.

A Fine Prospect.

Yesterday some fine quartz specimens were received by a Butte gentleman from a mine now being opened in the Old Belt Mining District, some twenty-five miles northeast of Helena. The owners have named it the Little Dandy, and if they have much such ore as the specimen sent in it is a "dandy" sure enough, as it will assay over $1,000 to the ton. The owners write that they have eighteen inches of choice free milling gold ore. The property is owned by Messrs. Heinrich, Doherty, Clark and Stevens, and is one and one-half miles from the old town at the mouth of New York gulch. The same parties have some other locations in that vicinity. This is a good showing for a camp that has lain dormant for nearly twenty years, and its revival may be as healthy as the second raise in Butte mines.

Dunc. McDonald Knocked Out.

Authentic advices from Duluth, Minnesota, are that Butte's favorite pugilist, over—matched himself in the fight with Killien. The exhibition was witnessed by 700 or 800 people. The match was for ten rounds, Queensbury rules. In the first round McDonald forced the fighting and got in one on Killien's face which staggered him; but on the second it was evident to the audience that Killien was the better man. Up to the sixth round there was some little in-an-in fighting, but neither party had much the advantage. In the sixth round they clinched and were separated, when Dunc. got in a heavy body blow, but Killien returned it with a blow on the jugular, which knocked out Butte's pride and ended the match.

THE RAILROAD BLOCKADE.

Raised in Time, as the Anaconda Smelter is Short of Coal.

The Utah & Northern have had considerable trouble during the past two weeks in keeping their road open, on account of the heavy fall of snow in and below Beaver Canyon. A freight train got stuck and had to be shoveled out. This, of course, delayed traffic, both freight and passenger. The worst place on the road was on the hill between Monida and Williams. No sooner was the snow-engulfed freight released and started than the storm broke out anew, and the cut soon drifted full again. The company had every man employed that could be obtained, as the blockade was seriously interfering with their supplying coal to the Anaconda smelter. That vast concern is at the present time running to its full capacity, and if the blockade had lasted two or three days longer it would have had to have closed down a number of its furnaces. But, if the storm does not recommence, that danger is probably averted, as coal was being rapidly sent to the front yesterday. The passenger train due at 8 arrived at 12 o'clock yesterday, four hours behind time. At latest advices last night all trains were moving.

It is the opinion of experienced railroad men that the trouble would have been in great part, if not entirely, averted if the road was of standard gauge. The narrow gauge engines not being powerful enough to force their way through snow when badly drifted and packed.

The Montana Union is daily hauling from sixty to eighty cars (1,200 to 1,600 tons) of ore from the mines to the smelter at Anaconda, and so far this winter have had no trouble in keeping their line open for traffic.

A CALL FOR A HALT.

A Petition to the Legislative Assembly Concerning H. B. No. 13.

This petition is signed by 100 of the leading business men of Butte, including the most substantial and influential citizens of the city. The petition explains itself in unmistakable language:

BUTTE CITY, M. T., January 24, 1887.

To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Montana—Gentlemen:

In the matter of H. B. No. 13, introduced by Representative White, of Deer Lodge county, relating to "Variety Theatres," your petitioners desire respectfully to represent:

First. That while they recognize the bill to be in the interest of morality and would, under ordinary circumstances, be favorable to its passage; yet there are indications that the evils complained of, if abated, would only tend to foster and encourage the growth of other evils of still greater magnitude.

Second. While variety theaters are recognized to be objectionable places of resort, it is believed that the men who now patronize them would, if they were closed up, spend their time and money in places where the associations are far more immoral, and where the victims are nightly plundered by "sure-thing men" and corrupted by open prostitution.

Third. That if the proprietors of the variety theaters are to be denied the privilege of conducting the sale of liquors, in all fairness and justice, the gambling houses and other saloon interests should be subjected to similar restrictions by your honorable body.

And we believe that the expression of such a purpose by your honorable body would immediately array against the present bill the influence and money of the men who have been chiefly instrumental in seeking to foment this agitation to deprive the vaudeville proprietors of privileges which the said instigators propose themselves to monopolize.

Fourth. That while some of the names signed to the petition presented to you are of reputable and honest men, whose intentions are above reproach, the instigators of the movement do not belong to that class of citizens who have ever been or who ever intend to be identified with the cause of public morality in this city.

Fifth. That it is possible to run a variety theatre on a plan absolutely unobjectionable, and that a sweeping law, such as proposed, would work a hardship upon deserving men and women. While one theatre may be totally vicious in its influence and deserves to be summarily and permanently closed up, another conducted on a different plan might not be open to criticism on the score of immorality; yet under the law proposed its proprietors would be equally liable to arrest and conviction.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully recommend that the grievances complained of be left to the care of the municipal governments of this Territory.

We believe that the city charter of Butte fully empowers the city council to supervise and regulate public performances within the city limits, and unless it is the intention of your honorable body to pass a general law regulating the sale of liquors in all parts of Montana, without prejudice or partiality, we respectfully ask you to leave the control of the variety theatres to the properly constituted municipal authorities who can suit their repressive laws to the varying exigencies of the situation; and such a course, we believe, will be followed by the city authorities of Butte; and your petitioners will ever pray.

SHOT IN THE NECK.

A Piano Player Seriously Wounded by a Liquor Dealer.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a shooting affray occurred in Gilroy's saloon, in Masonic Temple block, on West Park street, between B. J. Schlesinger and Harry Elwes. The former is a wholesale liquor dealer and has an office in the rear end of the saloon. Elwes is employed in the Arion variety theater in the capacity of piano player, and is in the habit of dropping in at Gilroy's daily. Yesterday, as usual, he paid that place a visit, arriving there an hour or so before the difficulty. He and Schlesinger had always been on friendly terms, and shook dice and drank together. Yesterday morning's meeting was of the same friendly nature until a discussion arose as to the advisability of closing the variety theaters, Schlesinger maintaining that they should be closed, as they were the cause of the ruin of many young men, and cited as an example that of his own son, who, it is stated, he claimed was led astray at the Arion. Elwes, it is stated, replied that the proprietors of the Arion had done more toward reforming young Schlesinger—having put him out of that resort a great many times—than had he (his father), who had never gone to the place and taken his son away, when he was aware of his presence there. This retort seemed to anger Schlesinger, and hot words followed. One report is that Elwes pulled a pistol and threw it on the floor, saying he wanted no gun fight, and that Schlesinger then went back to his office, got a pistol and returned; when, renewing the quarrel, he fired the shot that wounded Elwes. Another report is that Elwes pulled a pistol, but Schlesinger grabbing the pistol hand of Elwes, pulled his own weapon and fired the shot. Still another report is that Schlesinger pulled his pistol and shoved its muzzle in Elwes' face, and as he fired the latter threw his head to one side, thus avoiding a fatal shot. Elwes then pulling his pistol, and throwing it on the floor, saying, "You may as well finish the business." They were standing between the end of the bar and a door that leads to a closet under the hall stairway. The ball entered Elwes' neck in front, to the right of the jugular vein, passing round and coming out near the spine and shoulder blade, and was found imbedded in the wall near the closet door. Elwes walked out of the saloon, and meeting Marshal Jolly on the street, told him he had been shot by Schlesinger, then proceeded to a Main street saloon and took a drink, then to his room in the second story of the Houser building, on East Park street. On arriving there he was so weak from loss of blood that he was unable to open his room door. Assistance arriving, he was placed in bed, and Dr. Bacon called in. The wound was dressed, and the patient was resting easy at two o'clock. Later in the evening he had several fainting fits, but at midnight was sleeping quietly.

Elwes came to Butte three years ago from the Puget Sound country, and has been employed in the Arion since the first opening of that resort. He is well spoken of among his associates, as being liberal with his money and quietly disposed.

Schlesinger was arrested and placed under bonds of $5,000, and will have his preliminary examination on Saturday