Historical Society

BUTTE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

VOLUME IX. NO. 157. BUTTE, MONTANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25 1888. WHOLE NO. 196

ST. LOUIS SELECTED

As the Place of Meeting of the National Democratic Convention.

The Result Reached the Second Day on The Third Ballot.

San Francisco Stood a Good Show But for Its Remoteness.

Time of Meeting Finally Set for Tuesday the 5th of June.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The National Democratic Committee met again this morning. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved that the current business be suspended so that a motion might be made to reconsider the vote fixing the date of the convention. After some debate the motion was lost. Balloting was then resumed on the place for holding the convention.

The first ballot stood: Chicago, 15; San Francisco, 17; St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 2; New York, 1.

The second ballot resulted: Chicago, 16; San Francisco, 17; St. Louis, 13; New York, 1.

A recess was then taken for fifteen minutes, after which Senator Gorman made an appeal to those who, like himself, had voted for San Francisco. He has been of the opinion as others had been that by going to California, which was part of the territory acquired by a Democratic government, and which owed its birth to the Democratic party, political sentiment in favor of the Democracy could be considerably strengthened. The Democrats had carried California at the State election, and the Republican majority in Oregon had been reduced, and he believed that by holding the convention at San Francisco the Democracy could surely gain the electoral vote of the Pacific States. He found, however, that many Democrats whose views deserved consideration were of the opinion that if the convention were held there some of the ablest and most important members of the party would be unable to attend. For this and other reasons he appealed to the delegates from the Pacific States to yield their preference and join with him in voting to hold the convention at a more accessible point. It had been intimated, he said, by our open enemies or our indirect friends, that the vote of yesterday was an evidence of the existence of an anti-administration feeling in the committee. That was not true, so far as he was concerned, and he did not believe it to be true of any one else. "I am an administration man," he said. "If I am not I should like to know who is." Senator Gorman allowed it to be known, however, that he still considered it wisest and safest to hold the convention in July.

Mr. Scott followed and urged that the time for holding the convention was of more importance than the place. He considered it of vital consequence that the convention should be held at an earlier day than had been agreed upon. When Georgia was reached Walsh rose in his place and stated he had thus far voted with his city for San Francisco, but he was satisfied that city would not be selected. He would therefore vote for St. Louis. Gorman, in accordance with his remarks, voted for St. Louis, and was followed by others who had previously voted for Chicago, including Scott and Grubb, of Delaware.

When Illinois was reached in the call, Judge Goudy thanked the committee for the consideration shown Chicago, but said he was quite willing the convention should go to St. Louis, which he said was the commercial capital of southern Illinois.

Changes to St. Louis became very general, and it became very evident St. Louis would be the choice of the committee. During the call Tarpey in a brief speech withdrew San Francisco from the contest. Voting then proceeded almost solidly for St. Louis, when a motion was made and carried, declaring St. Louis to be the unanimous choice of the committee. Before the break was made the vote stood as follows:

The third ballot: St. Louis, 22; San Francisco, 6; Chicago, 16; New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

Scott made a motion to reconsider the vote by which July 3 had been fixed as the time for holding the convention.

Tarpey took the floor in opposition to the motion. He said June was the time when his people were busiest with their harvest and when it would be most inconvenient for them to attend the convention. As the convention had been denied to the Pacific coast, he hoped the committee would be able to consult the wishes of his people in the matter of time.

Thomas, of Colorado, and Senator Barbour, of Virginia, also spoke in opposition to the motion.

On being put to a vote the motion prevailed by a vote of 26 to 19.

A motion by ex-Senator McDonald to change the date to Tuesday, June 5, was adopted. The chairman was directed to appoint a committee of seven to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the convention, and to have charge of the preparations and organization of the canvass until the meeting of the convention. The committee was not announced. The following is the

CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee having met in the city of Washington on the 22d day of February, 1888, has appointed Tuesday, the fifth day of June next, at noon, as the time, and has chosen the City of St. Louis as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States and each Territory and the District of Columbia have two delegates. All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in the sending delegates to the convention.

WM. H. BARNUM, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary National Democratic Committee.

The committee adjourned to meet on Monday, June 4, 1888.

Applications Can be Forwarded.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Newspapers intending to make telegraphic reports of the Republican National Convention are requested to file applications for accommodations with the Chairman of the Press Committee, R. W. Patterson, care Chicago. Applications will be considered in order of date. Applications from weekly papers that do not intend making a special telegraphic report can not be entertained.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Wells-Fargo Car Robbed by Two Men in the Most Approved Style.

TUCSON, Ariz., February 23.—The west bound train on the Southern Pacific Railroad was boarded by two masked men at Benson's Pass station about 8:30 o'clock last evening. After the train had started the men crawled over the water tank and covered the engineer and fireman with guns, and ordered them to move slowly. When a mile and a half from the station the engineer was compelled to stop the train, and one of the robbers uncoupled the mail and express car with the engine from the other part of the train. The engineer was compelled to move one mile and a half further, when the robbers again ordered him to stop and then forced the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messenger to open the car, which they rifled of valuables, but without disturbing the mails. The engineer was next ordered to go back and take up the other part of the train and the robbers left the railroad and started in a southern direction. The train arrived here on time. The express robbery is reported to be heavy. A special train was placed at the disposal of Marshal Wade and several officers, who, with two Indian trappers and horses, left for the scene of the robbery.

WHO CAUGHT MARTIN.

A Claim From the Railroad Men that They Were Captors of the Anaconda Murderer.

In the interest of fair play the following communication is published. The gentlemen who sign it are well known in the section and their character in unquestioned:

ELLISTON, February 21, 1888.—Editor BUTTE MINER:—I notice some statements in the BUTTE MINER concerning the capture of Martin, the Anaconda murderer, which I want to contradict. I was working on the 20th of February about five miles west of Elliston, when, about 3 o'clock, p. m., three men came along on horseback inquiring of me if I saw a man pass by on foot. I told them I had. They described him as a man about 28 years of age and wearing a moustache, and that he had overshoes on. I told them the man took a drink from the creek about five feet from where I was standing, that he had no moustache and wore no overshoes. In the evening when I started for home, and got about three miles from Elliston, I noticed a man traveling along the right-of-way. I told the boys to "pump hard" as I thought that was the man they were after and that we would pick him up. At the same time these three horsemen were coming along the road, about three-fourths of a mile from the track, on the north side of the Blackfoot. We caught up to Martin about one mile west of Elliston, and out of sight of those horsemen altogether. Where the track runs within about three hundred feet of the foot hills. I stopped the hand-car and asked Martin to get on. I took a good look at him as he came toward the hand-car, and saw that his moustache had been recently cut off. I told the boys on the handcar that he was the man. When he came up to get on the hand-car he was so weak he could not step up on the car, and had get on his knees to get up; he was that badly wore out. We let the car run slow for about four hundred feet, until I came in sight of Sheriff Hatton, who was about three-fourths of a mile north of the track. I swung my hand toward him, beckoning him to come toward me. In the meantime I came a hundred feet further, opposite eight or ten men who were building a sawmill about two hundred feet from the track, and stopped the hand-car and beckoned again to Hatton to come on. Martin stepped off the car, but I told him to get on, as I was going in a few minutes. In the meantime the mill men were between Martin and the foothills, and Hatton was coming from the north. Hatton rode up within one hundred feet of the car and asked me if I had picked up a man along the track, I said "yes I have your man here," he asked me which was the man, I pointed Martin out to him, he called to him to get off the car, and come this way. Martin got off the car, in the meantime Hatton drew his gun, and told Martin to throw up his hands, which Martin did. We stood in line, Martin between us and Hatton, when one of our men said move the hand-car out of line of that gun. I answered there is no danger as long as that end of the gun is pointed this way; the gentleman appeared to be so excited he did not know what he was doing either excited or scared. This statement is not made expecting any honor to ourselves, but to vindicate ourselves from the accusation that we were trying to rescue Martin from the officers of the law.

THOMAS O'ROURKE,
S. FOREMAN,
JOHN CURTIS,
JAMES FLANIGAN,
A. S. BURNS.

They Fear the Worst.

BERLIN, February 20.—It is semi-officially stated that owing to further unsatisfactory news from San Remo, Bismarck is about to hold a confesence with the Emperor and Prince William.

A SPECIAL from Billings to the Independent last Tuesday stated that about $3,000 was deposited at the First National Bank of Billings to relieve the distress of the laborers on the Rocky Fork road, which, it is added, "relieves the city from danger at the hands of desperate men."

ONE of the latest and weakest candidates for the Republican nomination is Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania. He has little to recommend him outside of the fact that he is the son of his father who was in his day one of the most corrupt politicians the Keystone State ever produced.

THE real secret of the split in the ranks of the Anti-Poverty Society is asserted to be that both Dr. McGlynn and Gaybert Barnes, the Secretary of the society, who is mainly charged with bringing the dissension about, have set out to hand the United Labor party bodily over to the Republicans in the coming fall elections.

THE Receiver appointed to take charge of the Mormon Church property is gradually getting control of the assets of the corporation in spite of all manner of subterfuges put in his way. On Tuesday he started out to hunt up $44,000 worth of gas stock he got on the track of and finally ran it down in Zion's Savings Bank where it had been deposited by one James Jack in person. It is worth par and the Tribune says it is only a stepping stone towards unearthing much other property. No wonder the Saints are solicitous to obtain Statehood where so much church assets are at stake.

DIAMOND dealers in New York who are in a position to know state that the firm of the Rothschilds has secured control of the South African diamond mines, thus monopolizing the production of the gems. This will give the great financiers the monopoly of the diamond market, as they are said to be at the bottom of the syndicate controlling the copper output, but the monopoly of the silver production of the world that has been rumored in the same connection will be an enterprise of greater magnitude than that firm with their almost fabulous wealth can accomplish.

SOME of the press of the Territory are, as is their wont, endeavoring to make a mountain out of a molehill. They have in this instance, fallen foul of Chief Justice McConnell for appointing his son to the Clerkship of the First District Court of Montana, vice Mr. Keerl, removed. They charge him with violating a United States statute which forbids the Judge of any United States Court to appoint a relative to any office in his gift as such Judge. When they mention the fact that the position to which Judge McConnell appointed his son is that of Clerk of the First District Court of Montana, further discussion is dispensed with. Judge McConnell was appointed to a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of Montana. He and his brethren on the bench are authorized to preside at the sessions of the United States Courts in the Territory, but that is incidental. They are principally Judges of the Territorial Supreme bench and are not amenable to the laws governing Judges who are appointed to and preside over United States District or Circuit Courts.

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Springer's Omnibus Bill for Admission of the Territories.

Terms of the Conditions Under Which They Are Made States.

Excellent Showing Made by Public Printer Benedict in His Office.

Bill Reported Ratifying the Agreement With Montana Indians.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—By a strict party vote the House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report favorably Chairman Springer's omnibus bill to enable the people of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted to the Union on equal footings with the original States. The Republicans will present a minority report in opposition. The bill authorizes the residents of these Territories to elect delegates to a convention, proportionate in number with the population of their counties. The apportionment of delegates is to be made by the Governor, Chief Justice and United States Attorneys of each Territory, and the election is to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of next August. The number of delegates to each convention is fixed at 75, except in the case of Dakota, where the number is 150.

THEY ARE TO MEET

at the seat of government of each Territory on the second Tuesday in September next, to adopt the Constitution of the United States, and to form a constitution and State governments, expressly disclaiming in favor of the United States all title to unappropriated public lands and Indian lands lying within the Territories. They are also requested to assume Territorial debts and provide and maintain the public school system. The constitutions are to be submitted to the vote of the people on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and if a majority are in favor of it the results shall be certified to the President of the United States. Until the next general census the new States, with the exception of Dakota, are to be allowed one Representative each in the House of Representatives, Dakota to be allowed two Representatives. These Representatives

ARE TO BE ELECTED

on the same day with a Governor and other State officers. Sections 16 and 36 of land in each township, or an equivalent, are granted to each new State for school purposes. Fifty entire sections are granted for the erection of public buildings. Ninety sections are apportioned for agricultural colleges, and five per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands in the new States is to be paid into a fund for the support of their common schools. Other large grants of public lands are also proposed to be made specifically for the benefit of schools of mines, charitable and educational institutions, and waterworks for irrigation. An appropriation of $20,000 is provided for Montana, Washington and New Mexico, and $35,000 for Dakota to defray the expenses of the conventions. After the

ACCEPTANCE OF CONSTITUTIONS

the Legislatures are to meet and elect two Senators from each State, and when each State is admitted into the Union by a special act of Congress, the Senators and Representatives are to be admitted to seats in Congress, and the State Governments become operative. The New Mexican Convention is also to consider the question of changes in the name of New Mexico to Montezuma, and the Washington Convention is to submit to the people a proposition to name the new State Tacoma.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The Senate passed a bill extending the laws of the United States over the Public Land Strip; to amend the alien land act so as to permit foreign Governments to acquire property in the District of Columbia; to provide protection for submarine cables, and to enable the State of California to take lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections found to be mineral lands.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia river between Oregon and Washington Territory was reported adversely from the committee.

The bill to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Gros Ventres and other Crow Indians in Montana, was reported.

The Senate bill providing for an international marine conference for securing greater safety for life and property at sea passed; also the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1885, for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the Umatilla reservation in Oregon.

The bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children (not including the five civilized tribes, nor Osages) was taken from the calendar and debated. It went over without action and the Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Electric Railway. An amendment was adopted requiring the company to pay a tax of 4 per cent. the first four years, 6 per cent. the next four years and after that 8 per cent. The bill passed and the Senate then adjourned.

The House.

Mr. McAdoo offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs requesting the President to send to the House, if not incompatible with public interest, all correspondence between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela relating to the question of disputed boundaries between the British colonies and Venezuela.

The floor was then accorded to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Among the bills reported and placed on the Calendar was one for the erection of a public building at Helena, Montana, and Cheyenne, Wyoming; also, to increase the appropriation for a public building at San Francisco to $650,000.

The House went into committee of the whole, and several bills were agreed to, all being vigorously opposed by Mr. Bland, who spoke of them as a shameful waste of money. The committee rose, the House passed the bills and adjourned.

THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Excellent Showing Made by Mr. Benedict Over His Republican Predecessors in Office.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Public printer Benedict, was before the House Printing Committee to-day. His labor roll, he said, had been reduced $150,000 or $200,000 during 1887. Other large savings has been made and men were now getting more pay and the Government more service. In purchasing type, the witness received a discount allowed on all purchases of type, and the bills showed it. Bills purchased eleven weeks before he assumed office failed to show any such discount had been saved. He disclaimed any knowledge beyond the fact of the practices of his predecessors in that respect. Touching the statement made regarding the saving in the item of ink, the witness said his 11 cent ink was better than the 40 cent ink left by his predecessor in office, for the latter was an inferior ink, full of varnish and not fit for good work. When the witness assumed office the foreman asked him to have shipped for sale twelve barrels of dross. Witness had them opened and found beneath a layer of dross in each barrel were layers of brass rules and shavings of copper and electrotype clippings, etc. The contents of each barrel was worth $50 or $60. Witness presented two lists, the first showing that 514 persons had been discharged between September 13, 1886, and November 1, 1887, of whom 205 had been reappointed, and second showing between November 1. 1887, and February 15, 1888, the discharges numbered 642 persons, of which number 173 have been restored. The witness added there were now in his office about 700 persons, who were not in it when he came, out of a force of 2,250.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

He Has Not Changed His Views of a Second Term, But Leaves His Work to Speak for Itself—No One Authorized to Speak for Him.

Washington special: Cleveland is a candidate. He was recently visited by an old and intimate Buffalo friend. In response to a direct inquiry he said: "I have never yet had cause to change my views as expressed three years ago. It has become one of the unwritten laws that a president may use his position to further his candidacy for a second term. It is a bad custom and pernicious in its effect upon our institutions. While it may be commendable in any man to seek the presidency, it is inexcusable in mp opinion for him, after obtaining the position, to use it for his own desires and designs. I have never yet asked a friend, official or unofficial, to do anything or promise anything in my behalf. I am here doing my duty to the best of my ability. If my

WORK SHOWS FOR ITSELF

in such a manner as to please my countrymen my party may express its recognition by a nomination, but I am not anticipating or even hoping for that result. I do not believe that any man can be censured for desiring approbation from his fellow-citizens, but I do most emphatically declare that unless my work speaks I shall not speak for myself, and no man is authorized or shall be authorized to speak for me." The gentleman to whom the above declaration was made says that Mr. Cleveland leaves his official duties at the present time to make his Florida trip solely because of his desire to be away from the city during the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, and to be free from the suspicion of influencing that body in any manner.

Another Protest.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Representative McKenna, of California, presented to the House to-day resolutions of the wool growers of California against a reduction of the duty on imported wool, which, they assert, would practically abolish wool growing in California, as the competition could not be carried on against the cheap labor, and cheaper ranges of other countries.

FROM ANACONDA.

Singular Complicated Legal Status of Affairs in the Martin Case—Visiting Odd Fellows—Waived Examination.

ANACONDA, February 22.—[Correspondence of The Miner.]—An extraordinary series of legal and illegal proceedings combined to make Anaconda to-day a scene of excitement rarely equalled in its history. The case which has given rise to this state of affairs is that of Martin in custody at Deer Lodge on the charge of murdering Patrick Reardon. The warrant for Martin's arrest was issued from the court of Judge Fitzpatrick of this place, who claims that the prisoner should have been brought before him for preliminary hearing. Several witnesses whose appearance when required was considered doubtful were placed under arrest on warrants from the same court. Judge Fitzpatrick cited the case for hearing this afternoon and ordered that Martin be brought before him. At the appointed hour court was convened, some of the witnesses were present, but the prisoner was not forthcoming. At last Under Sheriff Frank Hatton appeared, and immediately on entering, told the witnesses they were his prisoners, and demanded that they go with him. Judge Fitzpatrick asked whether he had a warrant for them. He replied that he had. Was asked to produce it, and in response, it is alleged, produced the warrant and a revolver simultaneously. The latter he branidshed in a manner which speedily cleared the court of those not immediately interested, and with the assistance of his deputies, Thomas Harnan and Will Furey, marched off three witnesses as prisoners to the caloboose. A few minutes afterward Dr. Leiser, coroner, the only officer who can legally do so, armed with warrants from the justice's court, arrested Hatton, Harnan and Furey, and brought them before the court, where the two former were fined $50 and costs for contempt, the latter being less culpable, the case against him was dismissed. The questions of whether Judge Fitzpatrick was right in holding that the case of Martin should first be passed on by him, and secondly, if not, was Hatton's action in the premises justifiable, form the subject of much discussion, the general opinion being strongly against the latter, whose high-handed manner of proceeding is deprecated as being totally uncalled for. It has since been stated that the three witnesses present in court when Hatton arrived there, and who were taken in custody by him, were not those for whom he held warrants. The matter is very complicated, but it is hoped that when Sheriff Coleman reaches here an amicable settlement will be come to. In the meantime the witnesses are in jail, the officers not having paid their fines are under surveillance, and no one professes to know what the finale will be.

THE FIRE LADDIES.

A large number of our brave fire laddies, dressed in the handsome uniforms which they received last Saturday, left here at seven o'clock this evening, to be present at the ball given by the Butte Fire Brigade. They chartered a special train, and were accompanied by a band composed of members of their own corps. Anaconda turned out en masse to see them off, and they certainly made a brilliant show. We have no doubt they will bear comparison with even the gallant boys of Butte.

VISITING ODD FELLOWS.

A contingent of Butte and Deer Lodge Odd Fellows came in on this afternoon's train to attend the dance under the auspices of Laurel Encampment, No. 13. The Opera House is graciously decorated for the occasion, and we predict a most enjoyable time for the persons fortunate enough to be present.

EXPECTING MARTIN.

The platform at the railway station has been thronged on the arrival of every passenger train yesterday and to-day by people anxiously awaiting the arrival of Martin. As he waived preliminary examination, however, he will not be brought here now, though no apprehensions are entertained of him becoming the victim of mob law in case he should come.

HAFED.

Quite the Reverse.

Yonkers Statesman: Mr. Yeast—Do you think Crimsonbeak is a hard drinker?

Mrs. Yeast—I always thought he was. Yes.

"Well, he's not."

"How do you know."

"Why, I've seen him at the bar, and he's one of the easiest drinkers I ever saw."

THE time for setting about reincorporation is narrowing down, and if not undertaken soon will have to go over for another year.

LITTLER ON THE STAND.

He Testifies Before the House Committee About the Union Pacific.

His Opinion of the Best Method For Settlement of the Debt.

Owing to the Supreme Court Decision the Debt is Not Due Till 1897.

The Road in His Opinion Worth a Hundred and Fifty Millions.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Littler, a member of the Pacific Railroad Commission, then took the witness stand. He said that when the commission had filed reports with the President its duties were substantially at an end, but that if its members could aid the committee in any way in reaching a correct determination of the important question before it, they would most willingly contribute their efforts. Congress had had much to do with the question, how to keep the money out of the treasury, but very little to do with getting into the treasury the money which lawfully belonged there. The bill proposed by the majority of the Commission would, he thought, have the effect of

PUTTING SUCH MONEY

into the Treasury. Taking up the case of the Union Pacific Railroad, he called attention to the fact that the bond-aided portion of the road did not embrace terminal facilities and property at Omaha, Kansas City or Denver, which was worth millions of dollars. The promoters of the scheme must have foreseen that there would be a failure to pay the Government lien and had concluded that valuable terminal property should not be covered by the lien. The Government would not have much trouble in dealing with the Union Pacific. The country through which it and its branch lines ran was wonderfully fertile and capable of sustaining a great system of roads. The entire country from Omaha to the base of the Rocky mountains would produce [illegible] and would enable the co[illegible] economical management to [illegible] Cheyenne to Ogden.

A GODFORS[illegible]

which promises nothing in the future, and the Union Pacific would have to depend for its resources upon its line between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains. The majority had reported that the Union Pacific was solvent and with a fair extension would be able to pay its debts. Some of its branch lines were worthless and had been acquired under circumstances which reflected discredit upon the integrity or judgment of persons managing the road at the time. The acquisition of the Denver & South Park and Nevada Central roads has been an unfortunate one and has perhaps been actuated by improper motives. These roads had been acquired prior to 1884. The Utah & Northern and the Oregon Short Line were valuable acquisitions and with the development of the country, added largely to the resources of the Union Pacific company. An estimate of the value of the Union Pacific railroad company made by the engineer of the Committee, he said

CONTRADICTED OVERWHELMINGLY

the minority of the commission, who had reported that the road was bankrupt. The engineer, after personal inspection of every mile of the road, and after making an inventory of every tie and fish plate, and all which entered into the construction and operation of the road, had given it as his opinion that the Union Pacific system was worth $150,000,000, and that it would cost that sum of money to reproduce it. The bond-aided portion of the system was encumbered to the extent of $81,000,000, $33,000,000 prior to the Government lien and the balance subsequent to it. In the light of facts elicited by the engineer the commission had unanimously reached a conclusion that, notwithstanding the great value of the property and the enormous annual income which it received, the company could not pay its debt to the Government in 1895, 1896 and 1897, when it matured, and the majority had

RECOMMENDED AN EXTENSION

of fifty years, the Government taking a contract mortgage instead of the perpetuation of its lien. In order to increase the Government's security and get out of the company everything it had in the way of security, the bill of the majority provided that the company should give a plain, old-fashioned contract mortgage on everything it possessed. There was in the treasury of the Union Pacific securities of nine branch lines amounting to $22,000,000 and it was the intention of the bill to retain to the Government not only the equity remaining in the property, after the payment of prior liens, but also all securities which the Union Pacific held in its branch lines. If that bill passed it would scoop in everything of value belonging to the Union Pacific and when a creditor gave all he had in the way of security, that was all that could be expected. Outhwaite asked how it would do to take all of the earnings of the Central Pacific for the next ten years and at the end of that time, "go for the men who had ravished the company." Littler replied emphatically that the Government

WOULD NOT GET A DOLLAR

under that plan. The Central Pacific was leased to the Southern Pacific Company, and it was in the power of the latter company to so keep the books and so adjust matters that not a dollar would ever get in the Government's possession. They could so arrange it that no dollar of net revenue produced in the next ten years would reach the Government. "You will find that when the hat is passed around on that occasion nothing will be taken in it. We are absolutely without remedy until the maturity of this debt," said Mr. Littler. In answer to Weber's questions as to why it would not be well to cause a receiver to be appointed for the Central Pacific, Littler said that the prospect of insolvency was no ground for the appointment of a receiver, and the Supreme Court, unfortunately for the Government, had held that not one dollar of the debt would be due till 1897, so the default could not be declared. Suppose a receiver was appointed. The Government would receive a worthless piece of property, which it could not operate without loss, a road cut off at both ends,—a road without any connection with the great market of the Pacific Coast. It

WOULD BE ANOMALOUS

in the history of lawsuits to appoint a receiver where no part of the interest was due, Turning his attention to Commissioner Pattison's minority report, the witness said it required more of a lawyer than that he (witness) was to understand how Congress could forfeit a charter to a Railroad company granted by State and Territorial Governments. He could not understand how Pattison would forfeit the charters of the Pacific road's branch lines when Congress had nothing to do with granting these charters. Weber inquired what was the substantial reasons for granting more reasonable terms to the Central Pacific than to the Union Pacific. Littler replied that it was not because these people were entitled to any consideration at the hands of Congress. He was here to represent the Government. He would if a member of Congress ignore for a time the crimes and shortcoming of these men. He would treat the debt as a business matter on business principles. He did not believe the people of the country are crying for the blood of the managers, so much as for the money owed the Government. It was the duty of the committee

TO RECOVER THIS MONEY

and if it acted wisely it would be able to do so. Notwithstanding the sorrowful picture he had drawn of the present condition of the road, he did not know whether the companies would accept a provision requiring them to institute suits against their former managers for malfeasance, but any bill reported by the committee should include such a provision. Unless the committee settled this matter on business principles the Government would in 1897 lose $350,000,000 through the Central Pacific. If it acted wisely, in ten years, $10,000,000 would have been paid to the Government and it could rest in the belief that the entire debt was in the course of extinction. It was a matter of no consequence whether it gave the company fifty or one hundred years. The Government had money enough in the treasury at present and found it impossible to keep the revenues down to expenses. Littler said he had found President Cleveland to be a clear-headed business man, ready to treat the subject as a matter of busines. At this point recess was taken.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, after which the bill was taken up granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated from the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, Mr. Manderson making the main speech in favor of it. No vote was taken and the Senate adjourned.

The House.

The Senate bill to carry into effect the International Convention of the fourteenth of March, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables was passed. The bill to establish a United States land court to adjudicate private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, was favorably reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims. The Senate bill to increase pensions for deafness was reported favorably and placed on the calendar. Mr. Springer reported adversely from the Committee on Territories bills for the admission of North and South Dakota as separate States and Mr. Baker of New York presented minority reports on the same measure.

Adjourned.

HIS DEEDS LIVE AFTER HIM.

Philanthropist Corcoran Passes Away at a Good Old Age.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—W. W. Corcoran died this morning at 6:30. He was born at Georgetown, D. C., December 27, 1798. He laid the basis of his great fortune while in business in the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, bankers, by floating government bonds during the Mexican war. He is best known as a public benefactor and philanthropist. In 1847 he purchased the site of the Oak Hill cemetery at Georgetown, and expended about $20,000 in improving it, and presented the cemetery to his native home. The Corcoran Gallery of Art he established in 1857, spending about $300,000 in fitting it up and in addition established an endowment fund of nearly a half a million dollars for its benefit and transferred to it his entire collection of paintings, statuary and works of art. Another of his gifts is the Louise Home founded in memory of his daughter intended as a home for aged women of refinement and education, who by reverses of fortune, have been reduced from affluence to poverty. The building cost about two hundred thousand dollars, and has an endowment fund of about three hundred thousand dollars. Corcoran also made large gifts to the Washington Orphan Asylum, the Columbia University, and many institutions in the South. He also gave one hundred thousand dollars to the Church of the Ascension of this city. To the University of Virginia he made gifts amounting to two hundred thousand dollars, besides a library of about four thousand volumes.

New York Quotations.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Copper easier; lake 16@16.10c. Lead firm; domestic $5.07½. Tin steady; straits 36.65c.

The Goldberg Case.

Pursuant to adjournment the case of Louis Goldberg, for the embezzlement of goods and money amounting to $4,000, from his brother, the Main street pawnbroker, was called in Judge Lippincott's Court yesterday. J. H. Duffy, appearing for the accused. No testimony was taken, as Mr. Duffy made the point that the accusation was not in accordance with the statutes, which was sustained by the Judge, and Goldberg was dismissed. He was, however, immediately re-arrested on the charge of grand larceny in bailee, and in default of $4,000 bail, again committed to the County Jail.

G. A. R.

The fourth annual encampment of the Department of Montana, G. A. R. will be held at Miles City, March 20. A large attendance is expected and the members of U. S. Grant Post No. 14, are making ample preparations for the entertainment of their visiting comrades. THE MINER acknowledges with thanks an invitation to attend a banquet that will be given on the evening of the 21st, at the Macqueen house by the Grant Post.

Documents Filed.

Yesterday the following documents were filed in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder:

By Erick, Chris. and Matt. Jacobson and Jacob Nyland, location notice of Extension No. 1, to Last Chance lode, Summit Valley district.

By Erick Jacobson and Jacob Nyland, Toledo lode at the head of Basin, Summit Valley district.

Ella E. Belcher to Etta Rang, house and lot on the east end Valunteer lode, Independence district.

Martin Preparing.

It is now stated that Martin, the Anaconda murderer, has secured the services of E. W. Toole to defend him, and that the defense will be accidental shooting. The prisoner in his statements since his arrest claims that the pistol which killed Reardon was the property of deceased and that at the time it was discharged both men had hold of it and were struggling for possession. The trial when it occurs will be an interesting one.

Frank Minty.

The condition of Conductor Frank Minty is now considered serious and his friends have given up all hope for his recovery, although life may be prolonged for a few days. Yesterday a telegram was sent to his mother who is in Minneapolis, requesting her immediate attendance at his bedside of her dying boy. It is hoped and expected that though death may ensue, the lady will reach here in time to see him alive.

Probate Court.

In the probate court yesterday T. B. Hughes was appointed administrator of the estate of T. J. Hughes.

In the estate of Peter McMahon the return and account of sales by the administrator was filed and a hearing of the same and confirmation of the sale set for March 5th, 1888.

A marriage license was issued to W. J. Buckner and Halda E. Fields, both of Dillon.

FROM END TO END.

The Brotherhood Have a Difference With the Burlington, and Will Tie the Road Up.

CHICAGO, February 24.—It is possible that to-morrow the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system will be tied up from one end to the other. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have decided upon a strike as a last resort to the enforcement of their demands upon the company, and confidently expect to tie up the road completely and win the strike. For three weeks past a committee of the Burlington engineers and firemen have been negotiating, together with Chief Arthur and Grand Master Sargeant, with Burlington officials, to bring about arrangements similar to other roads. Mr. Sargeant said to-night to an Associated Press representative: "We have consented to strike, and have instructed our men accordingly, and at a given hour every engineer and fireman employed on the entire system of the C., B. & Q. will quit work and go to their homes. This company will be at liberty to get other men to fill their places. The Brotherhood does not do anything hastily. They look over the ground carefully, act cautiously, and intend to be victorious."

New Colorado Road Chartered.

DENVER, Col., February 24.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day of the Pueblo, Gunnison & Pacific Railroad Company. Capital stock, $5,000,000. The incorporators are Charles Henkel, H. R. Holbrook, M. P. Fitch, O. H. P. Baxter, and John A. Gray, all bankers and heavy capitalists of Pueblo. The main line of the road extends from Pueblo over the Sand Hill Pass, in the Sangre de Cristo range, to San Luis Valley; thence to Gunnison by Cochotepa Pass, and on west to the State line, with branch lines running to Pagosa Springs, Lake City and Ouray. Work on the road, it is said, will be commenced at once. It is intended to make an internal railroad system, not now reached by the Rio Grande.

Turned Homeward.

JACKSONVILLE, February 24.—The Presidential party spent two hours at Sanford in visiting the South Florida Exposition. About 5 o'clock the party went by rail to Winter Park where supper was served and thence their faces were turned north in the homeward trip. They are expected to reach Jacksonville about midnight where they will stop only long enough to change engines.

Passenger Rates Established.

NEW YORK, February 24.—At a meeting of passenger agents of the Trunk lines to-day Canadian Pacific rates were established to take effect after March 1. From that date emigrant fares by this road will be the same as that of American lines. On first class passengers to San Francisco, there will be a differential of $10 and $5 on second class. Some time was also spent in fixing rates for people going to Educational Conventions in San Francisco in July. It will be one fare for the round trip.

Withdrawn from the Pool.

CHICAGO, February 24.—The California fast freight line, of which Samuel De Bow recently deceased, was general manager, is to be discontinued March 1st. In a circular issued to-day notice was given by the Northwestern, Rock Island and St. Paul railroads that they had withdrawn and will hereafter solicit and care for Pacific coast traffic.

Still At Large.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Tascott, the alleged murderer of A. J. Snell, is still at large notwithstanding his supposed capture in Missouri. A dispatch was received from Lebanon in that State to-night saying the prisoner there suspected of being Tascott was not the right man. The telegram was signed by Detective Aldrich of Chicago.

Indicted by the Grand Jury.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The United States Grand Jury reported to-night. It has been admitted by the United States District Attorney that Wm. Means, late president, and De Camp, late cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank, have been indicted.

To Fight the Sugar Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—An authentic statement is made here to-day that a sugar syndicate formed to fight the Eastern Trust has been finally completed, and it is stated will commence operations with a paid-up capital of $10,000,000. Outside of California the parties principally are in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Jersey City and Philadelphia.

To Be Hanged.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., February 24.—Fredk. Anschlag, who murdered Charles B. Hitchcock and wife near Santa Ana, a month ago, was sentenced to be hanged. The date of the execution is not fixed.

The Cottonseed Oil Trust.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Senate committee investigated the cottonseed oil trust to-day. John Scott, one of the trustees, testified the capital stock of the trust was nominally $41,000,000. The dividends were 12 per cent.

Anxious for Her Son-in-Law.

LONDON, February 24.—The Queen held her first drawing room of the season to-day. The Queen was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princess Louise, Victoria and Maude; and Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince and Princess Christian. During the reception to the diplomatic corps the Queen had a long conversation with Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, regarding the Crown Prince.

Another Operation Necessary.

LONDON, February 24.—A dispatch from San Remo says a critical operation will be performed on the Crown Prince to-morrow.

Will Stick to Ferdy.

SOFIA, February 24.—It is stated the Government is firmly resolved to reject any proposal to dethrone Ferdinand even if such proposal be supported by the powers.

Farm Work Still.

Chicago Tribune: "It is greatly to be regretted," was remarked in the hearing of an Illinois farmer, "that farmers' boys do not stick to the farm. It seems as if scarcely any of them do."

"Oh, I dunno," said the farmer. "I've raised eight boys and they're all farmers 'cept one."

"Is that so? Only one of them caught by the glitter of the city, eh?"

"Yes, that's all. Poor Bob would go, spite of all I could do—run away to the city when he was twelve, and we ain't never seen him since, though it's been over twenty years. But I dunno but it's all right; he hadn't no likin' for farm work, nor wouldn't take no interest in it. He jes' seem to hate the farm, and didn't know enough about farm work to drive ducks to water."

"Yes, I think it was better that he should leave the farm, as he evidently had no taste for it. Is he in the mercantile business?"

"Oh, no, nothing of the kind," replied the farmer; "no, for the last ten years Bob has been editor of an agricultural paper. He writes most all of the 'Hints to Farmers,' 'How to Do Farm work,' 'Stick to the Farm Boys,' and such things."

Deer Lodge Notes.

DEER LODGE, M. T