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NO MORE GRANTS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The platform of the National Republican Convention, recently adopted, pledges the party to oppose any further grants of the public domain to any railway or other corporation. The Illinois Democratic Convention contained a similar pledge, and we presume the same thing will appear in the National Democratic platform. It is merely the echo from the conventions of the general opinion of men of all parties on a policy that looked fair at the time of its adoption and promised great things for the development and settlement of our vast public domain. It seemed almost like getting a great boon for nothing. By giving away part of lands considered of no earthly value at the time and then doubling the price of the part retained it seemed acting the part of the prudent town lot speculator, who gives away part of his lots on condition that the donees build fine residences thereon, and thus enhance the value of the residue. In practice the advantages have not ensued as anticipated, and the disadvantages unthought of have become so numerous and oppressive that there are few left to speak a word in favor of a policy once so popular. As our frontier has gradually pushed back from the Atlantic coast it has been customary to regard all beyond as of little account. When this frontier had reached what was marked on the old maps as "the great American desert," everybody seemed inspired with a reckless spirit of giving it away to any one who would take it on any terms. The infatuation has passed away. The mountains considered worthless are full of mineral wealth. The deserts that once contained herds of buffalo by the million might easily have been surmised to be capable of sustaining as many head of tame cattle. The delusions of ignorance have passed away. Our people see now that none of our wilderness is worthless and that we shall soon be short of land with which to endow the immigrants whom we are inviting to our shores. All monopolies are odious, none more so than land monopolies, and these in the hands of corporations are worse than in the hands of individuals. We hope this general conviction may be fully represented in renewing the charter of companies whose vast grants are now a legal forfeit.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

Our readers have noticed that the Democrats of Illinois have nominated Lyman Trumbull for Governor. He was one of the earliest and most radical of Republicans, a lawyer of first rate abilities, heir of an honored name, yet for all this a sad illustration of how foolishly a great and good man may act when he takes counsel of passion. It is not through ambition for office that Trumbull has turned Democrat. It is not from any change of convictions on political principles, but for some personal grievance that he has received or fancied that he has received from his earlier associates. Such men rarely succeed in their new relations. They forfeit the confidence of old friends and never acquire the confidence of new ones. The cases of Horace Greeley, ex-Gov. Curtin, Geo. W. Julian, and some others of recent date, are instructive examples of the fate of such men. Lyman Trumbull will not be elected Governor of Illinois. He will not receive the full vote of the Democracy, which, if it learns little, also forgets little. It is painful to see a public man of so good a character and fine abilities, soured in his ambitions, laboring to efface all that rendered his early life honorable and gave him his first success.

A LIVERPOOL correspondent of the New York Times, speaking of the character of the emigration coming to the United States, mentions cases of his knowledge where parties coming are worth ten thousand pounds sterling. And in still other cases men high in the civil and military service are outfitting their younger sons to seek their fortunes in the trans-Mississippi portion of the United States. Even those classes who would be thought sure to prefer a British colony, like Australia, New Zealand or Canada, are preferring the United States. These British colonies have involved themselves so deeply in debt in their efforts to stimulate development and attract immigration that bankruptcy is considered imminent.

ANDREW AYMERS, the oldest compositor in Scotland, lately died in Edinburgh. He had helped to set up the Waverley novels. He recalled the beacons which blazed through the country to announce Napoleon's invasion on a false alarm, and his grandfather pointing out to him the place where he saw "Prince Charlie" entering Edinburgh after Prestonpans.

ROCHESTER Express: The greatness of men and women can be measured by their ability to look past present suffering to ultimate good. Suffering of other people included. This is the frame which sets off the shingle and the ruler in such a glorious way.

JERRE BLACK is said to be the man who wrote for Hancock the papers published over the latter's signature while he was commanding in Louisiana, and on the strength of which his Presidential boom was started.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following is a list of the members of the National Republican Committee as agreed upon by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 5th, 1880.

- Alabama..... Paul Stroback.
Arkansas..... S. W. Dorsey.
California..... Horace Davis.
Colorado..... John L. Routt.
Connecticut..... Marshall Jewell.
Delaware..... Christian Febigier.
Florida..... William W. Hicks.
Georgia..... James H. Deveau.
Illinois..... John A. Logan.
Indiana..... John C. New.
Iowa..... John S. Runnells.
Kansas..... John A. Martin.
Kentucky..... W. O. Bradley.
Louisiana..... H. C. Warmoth.
Maine..... William T. Frye.
Maryland..... James A. Cary.
Massachusetts..... John M. Forbes.
Michigan..... James D. Stone.
Minnesota..... D. M. Sabin.
Mississippi..... George C. McKee.
Missouri..... C. J. Filley.
Nebraska..... James W. Jones.
Nevada..... John W. Mackey.
New Hampshire..... W. E. Chandler.
New Jersey..... George A. Platt.
New York..... Thomas C. Hays.
North Carolina..... W. R. Newby.
Ohio..... W. C. Cooper.
Oregon..... D. C. Ireland.
Pennsylvania (unanimously)..... J. D. Cameron.
Rhode Island..... W. A. Pierce.
South Carolina..... Samuel Lee.
Tennessee..... William Rule.
Texas.....
Vermont..... George W. Hooker.
Virginia..... Samuel M. Jones.
West Virginia..... John N. Mason.
Wisconsin..... Elihu Enos.
Arizona..... R. C. McCormick.
Dakota.....
District of Columbia.....
Idaho..... George L. Shoup.
Montana..... A. H. Beattie.
New Mexico..... S. T. Kilkin.
Utah..... W. Bennett.
Washington Territory..... T. T. Minor.
Wyoming..... Joseph L. Cary.

It was agreed that all vacancies be filled by the National Committee. Also, that in case of the death or resignation of any member of the National Central Committee the vacancy may be filled by the Central Committee of the State, Territory or District.

THE GREENBACK NOMINEE.

The presidential buds are gradually blossoming out. The Greenbackers and Socialists, a combination and variety troop of fancy politicians, have finally made a nomination for President of General James B. Weaver, at present representing an Iowa district in Congress. Chambers, of Texas, has the second place on the ticket. Neither Butler nor Kearney secured this wonderful prize, though this will not at all diminish their chances of election.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY claims the possession of two small lakes, of about a mile in diameter and a mile apart, called Granite and Medical lakes, whose waters are a sure cure for rheumatism and kindred diseases. Analysis shows large amounts of carbonate and chloride of sodium and potassium in solution. These lakes are near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, only sixteen miles southwest of Spokane Falls. A town has already begun to rise on the shores of Medical Lake, having about twenty houses and a hotel with thirty rooms. The healing and medicinal qualities of the waters of these lakes are believed to be superior to those of the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and some day it is expected throngs of invalids will flock thither from all parts of the world.

THAT clause of the constitution which forbids the enactment of laws impairing the obligations of contracts, and which since Webster's great argument in the Dartmouth College case has been credited as throwing an armour of inviolability around every chartered right or institution, is receiving such a modified interpretation at the hands of the present Supreme Court as will produce consequences of the utmost importance. It has just been held that a State can annul a charter given to a lottery company at pleasure. Railroad companies can no longer intrench themselves behind the inviolability of their charter rights and defy the power of congress and legislature to modify their charters and impose proper restrictions required by the public welfare.

SINCE the break of the wires, disasters seem to have been as plenty as ever. Southern Ohio and Indiana have been visited with destructive tornadoes. The Chippewa river has been at forced stage, deluging and damaging the city of Eau Claire, and raising mischief with the lumbering interests. The seventeen year locusts have appeared in the Middle States dealing destruction and causing alarm. Leadville has been alternately between the rule of strikers, vigilantes and martial law. The citizens of Arizona are suffering from Indian depredations and the incompetency of Gen. Hatch. For their own relief they have petitioned en masse to have him relieved of his command.

THE United States Court for the district of California, has recently decided unconstitutional, another clause of the new constitution of that State, under which Chinamen were prohibited from fishing in their waters. Thus far the only laws made affecting the Chinese that has stood under judicial investigation, is that imposing a tax for disinterring the dead. It was sustained on the ground that as a health regulator it was within the competency of the legislature, and the provisions are general, though practically it affects only the Chinese.

THE States' papers just beginning to arrive with notices of the nomination of Garfield and Arthur are full to overflowing with the universal satisfaction. Everybody who has ever voted the Republican ticket is ready to do it again. When the final charge comes in November next, every man will be in line, and there is no foe that could stand the onset on that day which will see the Solid South disappear forever as a political power.

TENNESSEE men have been at the head of the Post Office Department for fifty years.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN MONTANIAN.

Harry J. Norton Under the Evergreens.

[Leadville Democrat, 5th inst.]

The mortality has taken upon itself the immortality, and the genial Harry Norton, one of Leadville's brightest journalists, now realizes the unalloyed happiness of eternal bliss, while the Great Creator reviews a record of one man who has lived for others, a life that leaves its imprint on the pages of time and the hearts of his old associates. On Sunday morning about four o'clock, as the dawn began to descend from the mountain tops, dismissing its sentinels, the stars, he died after an illness of about ten days, the nature of which precluded much hope of his recovery even at the first. It was the drooping of the curtain upon a life that, while it may not have been exemplary, it was one of uniform kindness, and at all times a good will toward mankind. His life was conscientiously devoted to the profession that he adopted at an early age, and he was always attended by an inspiration, the index to one who was in every way adapted to it. Even in the hour of his delirium, when the soul was deadened, and he oblivious to everything, he had his pencil and there evolved the thoughts that longed to see the imprints on the page. His career has abounded in incidents that render it peculiar, and at times startling. He has explored the National park in the Yellowstone valley, and the most picturesque conceptions of its sublime grandeur was submitted in a book entitled "Wonderland," and which was read and re-read by all who obtained it, with interest. He was the parent, almost, of journalism in the Black Hills, and carried it into numerous mining camps in California, Nevada and Montana, where his career was a successful one. He was born in Buffalo, New York, in the year 1840, and commenced his profession at the case. A few years devoted to this department, and he sat down before its companion, the editor's desk, that he has constantly patronized since with credit to it and to himself. His identity with the editorial room dates back to 1863, when he was the editor of the Silver Wave, a paper published in Silver City, Idaho. Instinctively a Bohemian, he left that place, and visited the various camps in the Pacific coast States, working on this sheet and on that for different periods and engagements. After some years he at last reached Gold Hill, where he remained for about two years, and united his destiny with that of Miss Ash. The offspring of their marital relations was a girl, to whom he referred at all times with feelings of pathos. Attracted by the excitement that burst forth and shed itself on every part of the globe, Harry Norton came to this city, which was then in its infancy, and inaugurated his career. What it has been, and the nature of it, is familiar to all.

A few days before Harry's death he said to an associate in the profession, that, upon his demise, he would find a letter that he had written some time before, and he expressed a desire that its publication be made only with his obituary. The following is a copy:

To my relatives and friends who may feel interested in learning of the death of one who has loved them dearly through life, and who, when death comes, will pass away with a blessing on his lips for all.

I hardly know what motive at this time impels me to write these lines, save it is that most natural one—the uncertainty of life at all times, and the further fact that I am now about entering upon a life in Colorado, where I am comparatively among strangers. The possibility of my dying among a strange people and under circumstances that my friends would be ignorant of my death, and those strangers ignorant of my identity, has always brought a feeling of terror in my heart, second only to the cold touch of the icy fingers of death itself. It is therefore, to relieve these feelings in a measure that I have determined to write this letter.

My name is Harry J. Norton. At this date I am thirty-nine years of age. My mother and father are still alive, and a letter would reach them if directed "Mrs. Laura C. Norton, care of J. F. Norton, Eden Valley, Erie county, New York." My oldest sister, who always watched over my life with that tender care and solicitude which is second only (if second at all) to the love of a dotting, faithful and christian mother, is Mrs. H. S. Bonesteel, postoffice box 122, Rochester, New York. My wife and daughter—the two strongest and tenderest ties that bind me to earth—are now living in Bridgeport, Mono county, California. A letter to them should be addressed "Mrs. H. J. Norton, care of Mr. William Leonard." I have three brothers, two living in Erie county, New York, and one in Rochester, New York. My second sister, Mrs. M. J. Green, lives in New York city.

Should my death ever occur during unconsciousness, or before I should be able to give any directions, my request is that I be buried in the cemetery nearest where I die, and that some kind friend will mark my last resting place so that my relatives may recognize it. If I have my particular choice, although I have no right to ask it, I would prefer to be buried under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, though, of course, not with Masonic honors. I have never either applied or belonged to the order, but the male members of my family, from an aged grandfather to brothers, have been and are members of that fraternity, and I truly and sincerely reverence the Masonic Order as one noble in its precepts, generous in its charities, and faithful and lasting in its friendships.

Everything of no value found among my effects—such as letters, photographs, etc.—I desire to have burned without examination. Other things may be disposed of as my friends may see fit.

Were I called upon to write my own obituary, I scarcely know what I could say in commendation of such a life as it has been my destiny to lead. Soberly and reflectively reviewing it, I can see very little of good that I have accomplished. About all the fortune I leave is the love and respect of my relatives, and my many old acquaintances in Montana, California, Nevada and the Black Hills—among whose mountains and valleys I have formed many, very many warm friendships. God bless and prosper them all. If in my death they have cause for one sorrowful tear—one regretful sigh—

RICHARD B. CONNOLLEY, one of the infamous Tweed ring of New York city thieves, recently died in France, ending in exile and disgrace a sad career of splendid misery. The whole world was a prison to him, and his own conscience was the tormentor that he dreaded worst, but could not escape.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The following is the report of the committee on platform and resolutions adopted by the National Republican Convention:

The Republican party in national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the federal government was first committed to its charge, submit to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. It reconstructed the Union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its corner-stone. It transferred 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where 6 per cent. bonds were sold at 86 to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 80,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$200,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans it has since the war closed defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid \$888,000,000 of the public debt, and by funding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$151,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statements of principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1. We affirm that the work of the last 21 years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the dissevered Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt, so much reduced, should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

2. The constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract out of confederated States. It made a sovereign nation—some powers are denied to the nation while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved to be determined by the national and not the State Tribunal.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the national government to aid the work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in several States, and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

4. The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any laws respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition on the legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should be so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; that we esteem it the duty of congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory; their perpetual honor is, and shall forever be the grateful privilege, and sacred duty of the American people.

7. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rest with the congress of the United States and its treaty making powers, the Republican party regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

7. That the purity and patriotism which characterizes the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes, in peace and war, and which guided the thought of our immediate predecessors to him, have continued to inspire him in his career as chief executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courageous fulfillment of the public business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws.

8. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice, to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the National and State governments, and the control of place, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve

the freedom of suffrage; have devised fraudulent certifications and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of Congress; to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine and rescued by the courage in action by Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practices, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movements of the government depends; have crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principles and sought the savor of rebellion against the nation; have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individuality equally; and we affirm the equal, steady and complete enforcement of the laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the constitution, is the first duty of the nation; the danger of a solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen; the execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South; whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform, and the nation with safety relegates this duty to the States; the solid South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression, and to this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence and fraud; and we affirm it to be the duty and purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the States of the Union to the most perfect harmony which may be possible, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the national government to a party which seeks to overthrow the entire policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.

The Republican party, adhering to the principle affirmed by its last National Convention, out of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete. To this end it demands the co-operation of the legislature with the executive department of the government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

Blaine and his Friends.

[Salt Lake Tribune]

There is much in the character of James G. Blaine to remind Americans of Henry Clay. He has a dash, a magnetism and a power which brings ever to mind the "Mill Boy of the Slashes." In the House of Representatives, where he made his fame, he never met an equal. His alertness, his vehement eloquence, his boldness and quickness marked him out as a leader, and for years he was the controlling spirit of the popular branch of the government. In the campaign which closed yesterday he was the enthusiastic choice of the young Republicans of the United States. Of the Republican voters who have become voters since the close of the war it is safe to say that quite nine-tenths of them favored the nomination of Blaine for President, and their disappointment will be very sore. Thousands of other Republicans who were worried over the third-term spectre favored him. His friends made a gallant fight for him before and during the Convention. His contest with Grant was like a charge of cavalry upon artillery. He dismounted the great guns, but his spears were utterly shivered in the onset. But he is still young and he has borne himself through this ordeal, on which all his hopes hung, in a way that has drawn to him hosts of new friends. There has been no word of impatience, complaint or unkindness towards any rival, and if there have been any ambushes or bushwhacking, no unfairness has been charged against him. For any man to hold General Grant level through more than 30 ballots is a triumph greater than to be nominated under ordinary circumstances. There ought yet to be 20 years of splendid work in James G. Blaine, and there is no political honor too great for him to appropriately stretch out his hand to gather.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SMELTERS.

Condensers to be Erected to Accommodate Four More Furnaces.

An Apparatus that will Save \$75,000 a Year.

Mr. John Burnett has the contract for the brick work of a new condenser, which will save the flue dust from four more furnaces. This looks as if the Hecla Company meant business. Five furnaces instead of one will make a very material difference in the business of Glendale. As the new one now on the road, and the three others in the prospective, will be of improved pattern and increased capacity, the era to be inaugurated by such acquisitions would imply that the company is looking forward to the reduction of some seventy times as much ore as has ever been handled up to this time, and this would necessitate the employment of, say, five times the force so far on the pay roll. In fact, with the completion of the tramway from Lion Mountain to the smelter, more reducing facilities will be necessary.

The condenser to be at once erected starts from the dust chamber of the second furnace and runs south horizontally 150 feet to a brick chimney rising from the base of the bluff. The horizontal flue will be of iron and the diameter 66 inches. The brick chimney will be one hundred feet high and ten feet in diameter at the base, gradually tapering from the outside. The inside will be the same size all the way up; the wall will be 28 inches thick at the base, with an air cavity of 6 inches all around.

From the record kept of the amount saved in the way of fine dust at the present stack, we have the following figures: One and a half tons per day, worth from thirty to fifty ounces, say an average of \$40 per day; 265 days, \$14,600 per year from one stack, or from five stacks \$73,000 per annum.

A large force of hands will soon be employed by the Hecla Company, probably numbering at all sorts of work about 800 men.—Atlanta.