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PROTECT THE SCHOOL LANDS.

Every body who now lives in Montana or will hereafter dwell within our wide borders, is interested in the preservation of the school lands. It is or ought to be regarded as a sacred trust by every one, old or young, male or female. These lands, with no one especially charged or empowered to look after them, are being used and in many cases permanently diverted from their purpose. We should not at all object to any proper use of these lands, or to their being permanently occupied and improved. When Montana becomes a State, no doubt some law will be passed which will recognize the claim of occupants and allow their improvements to be appraised separately, while the land will be appraised by itself and the occupant allowed the first right of purchase at the appraisal. Farm lands will not be any worse for cropping two or three years, and this contributes something to the general good. There are other pieces of school land that have been utterly ruined, whose timber, if it had been carefully preserved till it could have been sold for the school fund, would have produced thousands of dollars. It is robbing the children, somebody's children,—those of a future generation, if not ours. It is not robbing them of bread, but of something more precious than bread. When you waste the school lands you are tearing down school houses from our children's heads; you are burying up their school books; you are robbing teachers of their wages; in short you are perpetrating crimes, nothing less, than the most dastardly of all crimes that have a name.

The Government is behind hand with its surveys everywhere. It works to the disadvantage of the school lands. Settlers are locating everywhere in advance of the surveys, and of course in many cases on school sections before they are known. In these cases it is right that the settlers should be allowed to secure his title as if the lands were open to settlement. None the less it works harm to the school fund. The best lands are lost and only poorer ones will be left to choose from. Probably much of our school fund will be lost in this way. It will aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars and prove a source of self-regret and reproach at some future time.

Again the reservation of mineral lands opens wide another door through which bands of robbers are entering to despoil the educational legacy of our children. It is reported that this is done right in our very midst by some of our best citizens, who should be the first to cry out against pillage. Has it come to this that our own people will engage in the suicidal course of pillaging the designated dowry of their children? It is hoped that we are misinformed in this matter, and that every citizen will be found ready to defend at every hazard what will sometime be the chief ornament and support and defence of our commonwealth.

We cannot blame the government of the United States for not sending out agents to watch our school lands and keep them from waste. It might answer appropriately to such a request that if you people for whom this benefaction is intended have not enough pride, honor and self-interest to see these lands protected against plunderers, you are unworthy beneficiaries and the bounty is lost anyway. Public opinion must be aroused, educated and placed on guard over the sacred treasures of present and future generations. In this matter we cannot afford to wait. The answer must be immediate and unanimous, active and not passive. Let us all rise up and swear it, that not one inch of school land shall be stolen or wasted; that it shall be made to avail to the utmost penny the purpose for which it was consecrated—a free education for every child in Montana so long as time endures.

ADVERSE MINING CLAIM BILL.

The bill recently introduced by Senator Chilcott of Colorado provides that when an adverse claim is filed, the parties so contesting a mining patent shall, in case they fail to sustain their claim by proof, be liable to the applicant for patent or his grantees for a bill of expense of the damages which may be incurred by or result from the filing of such protest or objection. The object of the bill is to prevent annoyances and actual blackmail against applicants for patents. In many cases parties having no shadow of a title to a mining claim will file an adverse claim in order to be bought off and paid for not bothering the owners any longer. This is done so often in mining regions, and is such a source of annoyance to owners of property, that the bill is a true public benefit and ought to pass. It has the approval of Secretary Teller, as well as Senator Hill, Chairman of the committee on Mines and Mining, to which committee it was referred. An amendment will be added requiring parties filing adverse claims to give security for costs.

The number of horses at present in the country is about 12,000,000, of which 1,100,000 are owned in Illinois, which has the most of any State, and 1,032,000 in Texas. Within the past few years quite an export trade in American horses has sprung up. The animals are going chiefly to England and France.

SECTARIANISM IN EDUCATION.

We should be very glad if there were more religion and less sectarianism in the world. We are especially thankful for good, square, honest, morality, though introduced to our favorable consideration by no profession or pretension of either sect or religion. Not all who belong to churches are sure of reaching heaven, and again we have every reason to believe that many will enter who never belonged to any church. It is a good deal easier to be a zealous sectarian than a consistent, sincere, humble Christian. We have always been charitable to believe there were many good Christians in all the churches as well as beyond the pale of any of them. We never knew of a Christian yet who did not mourn at times over the divisions of the church into sects, yet it seems impossible to bring together the best of them upon any common basis and hold them there long enough to organize a single church. It seems to be so natural to divide and disagree over doctrines that we have ceased to worry over this fact and think it was probably intended for good. There are many paths to the same end and different taste and talent lead to the choice of different paths. Generally children adopt the form of religion of their parents on account of its associations. There is scarcely any one who is conscious of the fact that he is sectarian, though it is easily discernible to another.

The proposition made by some "Friend of Education" in yesterday morning's Independent that members of all creeds and sects should unite to build and sustain one grand university for Montana here in Helena, instead of each sect trying to have one for itself, looks well on its face, but never worked well in practice. Men work better in small fields than large ones. Of all the great and successful colleges and universities in the country, we do not know of a single one originated and sustained on the plan proposed. If it was the best way surely it would have been found out by some one in 250 years. There are universities we admit that are not sectarian, and that are very successful, but they have been endowed either by the State or the liberality of some individual, as Girard, Cornell, John Hopkins, who took the sensible way of having their names honored by future generations. If it were possible to raise among our own people in Montana enough to endow a good college we should much prefer one of the kind. We see no present prospect of that. The University of Montana for which Congress has made an appropriation, is rather too distant in the future to serve the children now needing education. After the lands are selected and sold, only the interest on the proceeds will be available. There must be help from some other source or we shall not see a university in Montana for a long time. We have sometimes thought some one of our successful miners would open his heart and purse at the same time and give it the foundation needed. None so far has come forward to take the chance offered.

Considering the outlook of the present and immediate future, we are ready to welcome endeavor by any one or half dozen gentlemen, single or corporate, to procure for us a university. If the money is raised soon, it must come from outside the Territory. The name of the institution does not signify much. It can be changed readily. Any one who will give \$100,000 can bestow his own name and determine whether the trustees shall be of one, or several, or of no sect at all. Let all the denominations represented organize a corporation and do their utmost. The one that succeeds first will please us best, and if all succeed it will please us still better. There will still be room for a State University. The field of education is widening so rapidly that no one can keep up with the demand.

It is characteristic of our people in the West to choose ambitious names. It is a harmless foible. It comes from looking far away into the future, just as our property owners in fixing prices for town lots have their eyes on a city of 30,000 inhabitants and railroads centering here from all parts of the world. Perhaps if the modest word academy instead of university had been used, it would suited the facts better and avoided some of the criticism, but nothing short of a university would suit the expansive ideas of this country. The University of Montana to which Congress has donated seventy-two sections of land is in no possible danger of being gobbled up or of losing its baptismal name, not the slightest.

Admitting that it is desirable to have the united efforts of all men of all denominations to found a university, still we say it is not practicable until they can meet and worship in a single church; in other words till we get down very close to the time when the lion and the lamb lie down together without the latter undergoing digestion. It is best to take human nature as we find it and do the best we can with it. Either school, academy, college or university founded by any sect, church or society, will be welcome.

THE OREGON TRIUMPH.

Portland telegrams of the 10th state that fuller returns show that the Republicans of Oregon elected their State ticket by an average majority of 1,800. Moody, Republican, for Governor, is somewhat behind others on the State ticket, but his majority is placed at 1,000. George, Republican, for Congress, has a majority of 3,300. The Republicans have the Legislature by a majority of ten, with indications that it may be increased to thirteen on joint ballot. A Republican United States Senator will be elected to succeed Grover, the present Bourbon Senator, of odorous Cronin-Tilden notoriety.

JOTTINGS OF A WANDERER.

The Clarke Fork Mines—Their History, Location and Development—Splendid Mining District Now Open to Enterprise.

(FROM OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.)

The rapid construction of the Northern Pacific railroad up the Yellowstone valley is infusing new energy into every branch of business, besides developing a host of new enterprises that tend directly to subvert and make useful the splendid resources of this portion of Montana which have never before been within reach of the busy industry of the present age. None are already feeling the quickening impulses of the new era more forcibly than the mining industries, and of the various mineral sections none are of greater value and importance than the Clarke's Fork mines. These mines are located in the New World district, which is situated in the Yellowstone mountains, upon the divide where the waters of Clarke's Fork, Stillwater, and Soda Butte creek head and take their way in different directions to join the Yellowstone river. The camp is distant from Bozeman 120 miles, and from Benson's Landing, the nearest point on the main line of the Northern Pacific, 110 miles. Should the railroad company extend a branch line from the latter point to the National Park the rails will pass within forty miles of the district. I am informed that a line from the park branch could be easily constructed along Soda Butte creek directly into the camp, an easy grade being found the entire distance. Attention was first attracted to the section in 1870 by a party prospecting for placers. The prospectors were soon after set afoot by Indians, and after experiencing much hardship and danger returned to Bozeman. The following year many returned and a number of quartz locations were made, but the Indians were a constant source of danger and little was accomplished for several years. In 1876 the Eastern Montana Mining and Smelting Company was organized in Bozeman with a capital of \$10,000, and a small smelter erected. The appliances were very crude. The ore was roasted upon platforms built upon the ground, and eighty tons, after being treated in this manner, were put through the slack. Thirty tons of bullion was the result, which was not sufficiently rich to warrant the heavy cost of transportation by freight trains to Corinne, Utah, then the nearest point from which it could be shipped by rail to the East. In this experiment only the lower grade ores were treated, as they are rich in lead and small smelted, while the higher grade are much more refractory. The year following preparations were being made to test the baser ores, when Chief Joseph and his braves put in an appearance and the miners beat a hasty retreat. In 1878, the Bannacks, in their raid, passed through the camp, carried away everything of value, and so far as possible, destroyed all the machinery. In the booty obtained was a quantity of bullion that provided the warriors with silver bullets, which, according to the traditions of the frontier never miss their mark, being not only fatal to man but to ghosts, phantoms, and all other members of the spirit world. The year after the mines and property of the E. M. M. & S. Co., together with the Great Republic and several other leads, were bonded to a company of Philadelphia capitalists. A survey of the boundary line between Montana and Wyoming Territories was made the same year, which showed the district to be inside the Crow Reservation. In consequence the company forfeited their bonds and everything was brought to a sudden halt. The last and greatest obstacle having been removed by the sale of the northern portion of the reservation to the government, nothing now remains to hinder the action of enterprise. The mines are situated in the mountains which rise on either side of Soda Butte creek. To the south the range ascends abruptly to several index peaks, among them Republic mountain. To the north stand Miller and Henderson mountains, and between them rises Crown Butte. The ores of the district are chiefly argentiferous galena and exist in surprising quantities. A strata of blue lime stone crops out just above Soda Butte creek, gradually rising along the face of the range, finally attaining an altitude of about one thousand feet above the stream. This strata can be traced a distance of twenty-five miles, and along its course the Great Republic and several other prominent mines are located. On Miller mountain the ore is low grade, but very free smelting, while that obtained on Henderson mountain is more refractory, but much richer. The Great Republic, Houston, Greeley, Iron Clad, White Foot and Cliff are located upon a vein that traverses the crust, parallel with the course of Republic mountain. The vein upon the surface varies from four to twelve feet in width, dips at an angle of 20°, and has been traced for over 9,000 feet. The foot wall is limestone, the hanging wall porphyry, which at some places is broken by a limestone formation. A discovery shaft has been sunk on the Republic twenty-seven feet, but no cross-cuts run. West of the discovery shaft 300 feet an incline has been run in forty feet through a solid body of galena.

THE HOUSTON

is the east extension of the Republic. An incline has been run in on the vein forty feet at a point 1,000 feet east of the discovery shaft of the Republic, showing an eight-foot vein carrying ore of a similar character, though containing more waste matter.

THE GREELY

is the west extension of the Republic. An eight-foot cut shows a solid body of galena 6 feet wide. The vein is traced by means of shafts and tunnels 1,200 feet to the next location.

THE IRONCLAD

upon which the developments consist of a 30-foot tunnel, that has not yet reached the vein.

THE WHITE FOOT

is the second extension east of the Republic. A 30-foot incline run in on the vein shows 2 feet of solid ore and 3 feet of vein matter. Four hundred feet east of the incline a cut

of 10 feet has reached a vein of quartz and lead matter 8 feet thick.

THE CLIFF

is still another extension a cut of a few feet showing a body of quartz that assays 70 ounces of silver.

The first assay on ores from the Republic mine was made in Helena by the Koenigsberger brothers in 1873 the returns being 345.58 ounces silver, and 65 per cent lead per ton. The second was made by Mr. Chas. Rumley, also of Helena, and assayed 369.54 ounces of silver and 54 per cent lead per ton. A quantity sent to Detroit, Michigan, assayed 518.8 ounces silver 60.5 per cent lead. Eight hundred and forty-two pounds of ore sent to the Newark Smelting and Refining works yielded 40 ounces of silver and 37 pounds of lead, which is equal to 102 ounces of silver, and 56 per cent lead per ton. The Houston mine was carefully sampled some years ago the average of the assays being 82.28 ounces silver.

The Black Warrior is located on the west side of Crown Butte and promises to be one of the most valuable mines in the district. Some years ago a lead was struck near the base of the mountain and about 1,000 feet below the Warrior from which valuable ore carrying gold and silver was extracted. Last fall one of the owners determined to prospect above and followed an iron stain down a short distance when particles of metallic substances were found. At a depth of 18 feet a 2-foot vein was uncovered and at a depth of 40 feet the shaft was entirely enclosed by quartz. The shaft is now down 50 feet and when an additional depth of 10 feet is attained cross cutting will begin. It is the intention of the owners to put the shaft down to a total depth of 100 feet before fall. The general character of the ore is galena carrying a small percentage of lead, copper, brittle silver, and tellurium and showing large quantities of ruby silver and black sulphates.

The average of four assays made in Omaha was 235.5 ounce silver, \$391.80 gold per ton. The average of five assays made in Butte M. T., was 5,294.8 ounces silver, \$1,070 gold per ton.

THE WAR EAGLE

on Henderson mountain is three quarters of a mile southwest of the Warrior, is in similar formation carries a similar grade of ore and is thought to be an extension of the same vein.

THE SHOO FLY

is situated on Miller Mountain. The ore carries carbonates of silver, iron, lead, and a small percentage of copper. Mixed with the vein matter are small masses of galena. The ore is easily extracted with a shovel, a pick being seldom required. A shaft has been sunk thirty feet and a level run twenty feet along the vein, which varies from five to six feet in width. The ore yields from twenty-five to fifty ounces silver and forty to fifty per cent lead per ton. This ore will be of great value for fluxes, as experiments already made demonstrate that with it any ore yet found in the camp is easily reduced.

The Uncle Sam is the southeast extension of the Shoo Fly. A discovery shaft reaches the vein, which varies from five to six feet in width, at a depth of twenty-eight feet. The ore is similar in character and value to that of the Shoo Fly.

Besides other valuable property, the E. M. M. & S. Co. own a deposit of fire clay, which has been frequently tested and proved to be fully equal to that obtained in France. The mountains are heavily timbered with pine, which will furnish an abundant supply of dimension timber for years to come. Soda Butte creek and Clarke's Fork supply all the water that may be required for future use, and which can be obtained with little expense. A number of veins of iron ore have already been found, one of which carries \$9 in gold per ton, which is an ample amount to defray the cost of mining.

The coming summer promises to be a busy one in the district. Several hundred miners and prospectors are already at work, and the number is being daily augmented by fresh arrivals. The roads from the upper Yellowstone valley into the camp are now being repaired, and with the arrival of the Northern Pacific at Benson's Landing, a convenient shipping point will be obtained for the bullion product. The future of the district now seems assured, and that it will soon be numbered among the most valuable in the Territory is the universal belief. F. M. W.

Trouble in the Democratic Camp.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—There seems to be a great deal of Democratic dissatisfaction with their Congressional campaign committee, and the opinion is openly expressed by prominent Democrats in the House that as a campaign committee it is not only useless but positively harmful to the interests of the party. The committee itself is a sadly complicated affair, and its methods appear to be as badly mixed as its organization. It was first arranged with Gen. Rosecrans as chairman, but it was very soon found that Rosecrans was years behind in the management of a political campaign. One of his plans is said to have been to offset the contributions made to the Republican treasury from Government employes by a popular ten per cent Democratic subscription, a sort of "Betty and the baby" fund. His management of the campaign was effectively killed from the date of this proposition. It was, however, a delicate matter to supersede him without giving offense to his friends, and thus making a breach in the party ranks, as there is a large class among the Democrats whose ideal of a party leader is embodied in Rosecrans. This difficulty was gotten over by the creation of a board of control, which should practically manage the campaign, and at the head of this board was placed Roswell P. Flower, of New York, the man who defeated young Astor for Congress, and who on coming here worked himself into prominence by a series of dinners to his fellow Congressmen. Then a new branch of the committee was formed to include certain wealthy outsiders, and contrary to usual custom, a member of the House was made secretary of the committee. Dissatisfaction with the organization and methods of the committee has been growing ever since, and the Democratic failure in Oregon, which is unreasonably enough laid at the door of the committee, has helped to stimulate the growth of this dissatisfaction.

As an instance of the ill-advised methods of the committee, a prominent Democratic member to-day cited the fact that the first was the speech of an Independent (Spicer, of Georgia), a man, who though elected by the field of Democratic votes, will not enter the

THE BEST STOCK COUNTRY.

Advantages of Montana for the Successful Raising of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep.

Facts Presented by a Conservative Observer.

(Peter Koch in Pioneer Press.)

The traveler across the plains of Northern and Eastern Montana a few years ago would have met almost daily vast herds of buffalo and antelope. The prairie was literally black with them summer and winter. They were the wild cattle and sheep of the Indian. As long as they were abundant, he thought it easier to jump on a horse and run down a buffalo or to stalk a fat antelope than to rear domestic animals. While the red man held possession of the land this state of affairs continued. But his white brothers pressed in from all sides, the buffalo herds diminished, the antelope became scattered and shy, only the limitless prairies remained. The thought naturally occurred to the new occupant, that a country which had been the home of such numbers of live stock would surely prove favorably to domestic herds. Immigrants, coming in wagons from Missouri or Minnesota, had driven a few milch cows along for the supply of milk on the road; but these did not go far towards a basis for the establishment of extensive herds. People having this business in view went therefore to Texas, California and Oregon for their stock cattle, and the business grew gradually by the natural increase of the herds. Beef sold at good prices, and the value of stock cattle went up to \$10 and \$50 per head. As yet there was only a home demand for the beef, and the time came when the supply exceeded the demand, hastened by the temporary decrease of population after 1872. Prices dropped until good cows might be bought at \$12 per head. It then first seemed to draw upon our stockmen that as it had been possible to drive stock into the Territory, so it might now prove profitable to drive them out. In 1874 there were about 100,000 cattle in Montana, and that year a few thousand steers were driven to the Union Pacific railroad and shipped to Chicago. From that day the cattle interest took a new start and has grown into a very important and valuable industry.

Before entering into details about the different kinds of stock, let us first examine into the capabilities of Montana in a general way as a stock raising country. Prof. Cyrus Thomas says in his reports in this publication of the United States Geological survey: "Without injustice to any part of the west, it may be truly said of Montana, that it is the best grazing section of the Rocky Mountain region." A few years ago the N. Y. Tribune sent one of its best correspondents, Mr. Z. L. White, to examine the resources of the western Territories. He sums up his report as follows:

Montana is the best grazing country in the world. I know that this is a bold assertion to make, but after seeing something during the past summer of the best cattle ranges of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming and Utah, which states and territories furnish us a large proportion of the beef consumed in this country, and talking with stock men, army officers, and others whose acquaintance with the west is far more extensive than my own, and whose experience gives to their opinion great weight, I am certain that it is not exaggeration. There may be portions of South America where cattle, sheep and horses may be raised at less expense than in Montana, but there is certainly no place in the United States where the same grade of animals, ready for market, cost the ranchmen less money, while the price which they command is greater than in any of the Spanish American republics, and but very little below that obtained in the less remote states and territories this side of the Mississippi.

HUNDREDS OF SIMILAR STATEMENTS might be quoted, and while they contain exaggerations, behind them all is basis of solid facts. One of the best evidences of this is that nearly every capitalist in Montana has made investments in stock, and that in a country where money loans readily at one to two per cent a month. Most of our successful merchants, bankers and miners own herds of cattle, sheep or horses, or own shares in some of the large cattle companies, and very few of them seem inclined to sell out.

The first requisite of a stock company is good grass and plenty of it. The grasses of the Rocky Mountains are the well known grama (or buffalo) and bunch grasses. The buffalo grass is a short, fine, curly grass, rarely exceeding four or five inches in length, but extremely nutritious. This grows on very dry soils, and is especially adapted to sheep, but has not in Montana the same importance as in the southern Territories. It is the bunch grass upon which our cattle feed and fatten on a thousand hills. Under this name are embraced several species of grasses; but they have all the same characteristics. It grows in more or less scattered tufts and to a height of from one to three feet, according to the richness and moisture of the soil. On the driest, gravelly plains there are large bare spaces between each bunch, while in the high mountain parks I have found it growing close and tall as timothy in an eastern meadow. It often cuts for hay on table lands near the mountains, yielding as much as one and half tons per acre. It does not grow in the low alluvial bottoms, but the benches, the table lands, the foothills, the very mountains themselves, where with most-clad or naked rock, are covered with this admirable grass. It is a beautiful sight in spring to see all these vast plains and hills assume an emerald hue as the new grass springs up and gradually climbs the mountain slopes, following closely in the wake of the melting snow, until it clothes them to the summit. In June it reaches its full growth, and as the heat and dryness of the air increases, the grass assumes gradually a yellowish hue, and by the middle or end of July has the appearance of a ripe grain field. But now the peculiarities of this grass begin to show themselves. An eastern grass which was all dried up for want of moisture would have its little remaining strength beaten down and bleached out by the rain, the wind and the sunshine. The mountain bunch grass, dried standing on the prairie, retains all its nourishing properties and is fully as good feed as in its green state. As Professor R. W. Raymond says of it, "to pasture a horse on bunch grass is like giving him plenty of good hay with regular and liberal feeds of grain." Towards spring it loses some of its strength, but when stock can get plenty of this dry and apparently worthless grass to eat they will keep in good condition all winter without other food and without shelter. This is the

IMMENSE ADVANTAGE MONTANA HAS IN RAISING STOCK.

making it possible to follow this pursuit without expensive winter feeding, wherever the climate conditions are such that the snow does not fall very deep or lie long at the time. The snow fall is very variable in different winters and different localities. In

some of the mountain valleys, the best grain sections, it falls usually deep and covers the ground all winter; in others, snow sufficiently deep for sleighing is almost unknown. On the plains and in the more open country the fall is ordinarily light, and even when a heavy fall occurs it remains on the ground but a few days. A warm wind from the Pacific, the so-called chinook, carries it off, or a high wind, even if cold, blows it into the hollows and gulches, leaving the ridges and points bare. Once in a while a general snow occurs, covering the whole face of the country to a depth of from six to eighteen inches, and staying on the ground several weeks, undisturbed by the wind. Then is the time for the stockmen to "rustle." If his cattle are in good condition they will stand short commons a long time; but if they are already weakened by snow weather, and the range has been closely grazed, his losses are apt to be heavy. If he has a fresh range near by to which he can drive his herd, he will usually escape severe loss, as the cattle can go through a considerable depth of snow as long as this remains loose. But if a thaw comes, followed by a hard freeze, while the snow still lies deep and a hard crust forms on the top, then the cattle can neither travel nor feed, and fare hard if it continues long. Such cases are, however, extremely rare. In April and May the falls of rain and wet snow are general and heavy, and these the stockman hails with delight, as they insure a good growth of grass.

It is only within the last few years that the plains have been open to the stockgrower. He has followed, as the Indian has been pushed back. Now all of Montana, except the Indian reservations, is practically open for settlement. A few herds have pushed as far east as the Muschelshell, but nearly one-half of Montana is yet virtually unoccupied. To this vast section many Eastern capitalists are going, as well as the stockgrowers from the crowded ranges of Wyoming.

PAUL, THE READJUSTER.

The Congressional Record just at hand gives the speech made by Paul, one of the Readjusters and representatives of Virginia, on the South Carolina contested election case, and it proves what is rarely the case, better than represented. Aside from the scathing rebuke of the Southern method of carrying elections, it gives the Northern Democracy a plain reminder of its readiness to get the South into trouble and deserting it in the hour of peril. But its chief feature was his defence of the Readjusters of Virginia. He took up his slanders one by one and gave them such a castigation as their own worse records exposed them to justly receive. He denied for his own party that it ever had or ever intended to repudiate a dollar that it justly owed. It had said to its creditors the State debt was all created before the division. West Virginia owes its proportion as much as Old Virginia. We will assume and pay as soon as possible two-thirds of that debt. Look to West Virginia for the balance. He called over the Southern States whose representatives had taunted him as a repudiator, and showed that even Kentucky had sanctioned worse repudiations than Virginia, and appeared in the census returns as a repudiator to the amount of nearly four millions. Virginia, he said, simply refused to pay compound interest, as the General Government had refused to pay on every claim, no matter how meritorious. Virginia had been the battle field for the whole South, she had lost more than any other even of the Southern States, and was not in condition to do more than bare justice to her creditors. It was the best defence by far that we have ever seen of the principles of the Readjusters. Besides its plan of settling the debt, it had championed the free ballot and free schools, which under their care had more than doubled in number and attendance. We have never any where seen a nobler eulogy paid to the honesty and fidelity of the black man. Such a party has not finished its career, but will yet cover the entire South.

RIOTING IN EGYPT.

Since the suspension of communication with the States by both mail and telegraph, matters in Egypt seem to have taken a more serious turn than anticipated. On Sunday last there were many riotous outbreaks and 67 persons killed. Three of these were Englishmen, one an officer of the Superb and the English Consul was severely wounded. The Greek Consul was also dragged from his carriage and severely beaten. In front of the French Consul's residence the riot began and many were killed. Foreign residents are leaving with their families as fast as possible. The United States vessel Galena has received fugitives to its utmost capacity. The English correspondents attribute all the trouble to Aribi Bey, who has been summoned to give up his authority, but his soldiers stand by him and say that he shall not. Neither the Sultan, Khedive or any body else seems to have any authority or respect.

It is idle to say or think that France and England could not suppress these riots in short order with the force at hand. The trouble is there is so much jealousy of them by the other powers that they want trouble to grow to such an extent that there shall be an universal outcry and demand for their intervention. The Egyptian soldiers are pretty good fighters behind breast works, are well armed and might by setting fire to the city, perhaps, destroy a great deal and prolong the fight. Under Secretary Dilke said in the Commons Tuesday that the anarchy should not continue, and we may be sure that the worse riots predicted for to-morrow will not be allowed to run their career without obstruction. These recent events will serve to revive the old reputation of Alexandria for being the most riotous city in the world.

High water in many places seem to be interrupting railroad building and running, but it is a good thing to show in time what difficulties are liable to be encountered every year and build accordingly.