COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Close of a Successful Year at the Helena High School.

The Baptist church, where the commencement exercises of the High School were held, was filled last night by an audience well pleased and interested in the proceedings. Relatives and friends of the young graduates were present, besides numerous others who take an active interest in the well being of one of Helena's best educational institutions. The programme was most happily arranged, and the allotted part of each participant creditably rendered. Great interest was manifested by the audience from the beginning to the end of the exercises, and their pleasure and approbation found frequent utterance in the applause given to each participant. The exercises opened with an overture by the orchestra, after which the salutatory was delivered and the following excellent essay read by Miss Rebecca Guthrie, the talented daughter of Mr. Henry Guthrie, of this city:

REVOLUTION NOT EVOLUTION.

"In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God." Thus say the Scriptures; but man, whose finite mind is incapable of comprehending the infinite, has sought out many curious devices whereby he might disprove this grand truth of creation.

The infidel, attempting to solve the problem of existence, grasps at evolution as the key which shall unlock all mysteries, and supposes that matter had its origin in chance, and that animal life in its lowest forms sprung spontaneously into being at some time in the past.

Even the most unbalanced mind must see how impossible this is, and no less absurd is the thought that these things have existed just as they now are from all eternity.

The atheist says there is no God. But to the theist there is a God distinctly recognized as the first cause, the creator of all things and by whom all things exist. A God possessed of power, wisdom and all other attributes in an infinite degree. Indeed, these are so clearly seen from everything around us that we are justified in drawing from these conclusions in regard to His work nothing was ever made in vain.

We exist as intelligent beings, with capabilities to reason, to learn and retain knowledge, and equally to enjoy grandeur and beauty. The earth seems not only a dwelling place, but in its reflex influence is intended to incite the awe and gratitude of the beholder, and these fill him with the highest, sweetest and noblest enjoyment. Thus the wonders of creation serve as object lessons to teach us the meaning of the abstract terms, power, wisdom and love.

Tyndall admits that the connection between mind and matter is unthinkable, and that if we try to comprehend the connection we sail in a vacuum, and yet he rejects the revelations of scripture simply because he cannot comprehend them. Apart from the evidence derived from the ascending grades of animals up from zoophites, as they are significantly called, one needs only to observe the progressive life of a single animal to see that there does not exist any break between the life which shows no mind and the life which does.

The theory of evolution is of modern date, and probably its duration will be brief, though advocated with great confidence by men of eminence in the scientific world. One objection to this theory is that its advocates can give no sufficient reason why this method of creation should have been adopted rather than any other, and yet there must be a good reason if the theory is true, for we find it grooving in every step in creation, and in a matter like this where intelligent beings are most deeply interested it must be open to their comprehension and study.

Theistic but infidel evolutionists hold simply that God created a germ, and that this germ with its God-given energy has developed and controls its own being, except that on emergencies God gave a helping hand especially in introducing rudimentary forms of animal life. Is this consistent with what we know of God? It is not; neither is it consistent in the evolutionist to admit that God created the germ, the foundation of all life, and then that he created every animal form.

The theory of evolution is built upon the order and harmony in nature, it is claimed, that there is a regular graduation in animal organism from the lowest to the highest, and that this shows the track of creation, that the highest forms were developed from the lowest in regular succession by fixed physical laws. But evolutionists themselves shut out the possibilities of such changes taking place, for anyone can see that any variation looking toward a change of structure is of no value to the being until the change has been so far perfected that it can be utilized. Thus the chasms everywhere are too wide to be leaped, and there is no proof that the intermediate steps ever existed. No less unreasonable is the theory of protoplasm or development from cells, for where did the first cell originate if there was no Creator?

The reasoning employed in this theory is as logical as that by which the ancients tried to prove that the earth did not move, for, said they, if the earth moved it would be a planet. Now there are seven metals, seven days in the week, seven planets, and if we add another to this number the whole system falls to the ground; therefore the earth does not move.

Protoplasm, the first formation, was like the first work of the stone cutter without sufficient tools to work with, but it is from these forms of progression that we can add to our store of knowledge.

The microscope tells us all active substance is a mass of cells and that their activity differs in detail rather than in principle, notwithstanding all the fundamental resemblance which exists between the power of the protoplasm of plants and animals. They present a striking difference in the facts that the plants can manufacture fresh protoplasm out of mineral compounds, while animals are obliged to obtain it ready made from plants. Upon what conditions this difference in the powers of the two divisions of the world of life depends nothing is at present known.

Protoplasm, simple or uncreated, is the formal basis of all life, and seeking for the origin of it we must eventually turn back to the vegetable world. In opposition to this we have the nebular hypothesis. Is this not God's work for man to investigate? Newton furnishes us with the key to the law of gravitation.

The progressive changes under the mental forces of man have a much wider range than under chemical and vital forces.

The march of mental energy extends into every field in which the forces of nature have ever operated. There is not a feature in the whole universe, or in its physical condition not a mineral, a plant, or animal to which mental energy has not extended its search, not only to know the things themselves but the cause and manner of their production.

No wonder we are anxious to see the sun and moon explored and their phenomena investigated. When we had no conveniences the attempt was more difficult. But the most ingenious theory has revolutionized all our former ideas. Now, the showers of falling stars have been discovered to be caused by the passage of the earth through great clusters of meteoric stones, the path of whose clusters about the sun were discovered to be the same as the orbits of two known periodical comets.

So this extraordinary coincidence appears too remarkable to be a work of chance. Everything around us shows that world on world were once a fiery mass sent forth from the hand of the Creator revolving around a common centre. Adopting this view, we see that at the first stage of existence the earth was not an independent planet, that the whole mass must have been an intensely heated, gaseous globe, glowing with inherent light and undergoing a process of condensation at the surface, until by cooling it must have reached the point where the gaseous centre was exchanged for one of liquified matter, and from this liquified matter of the whole mass came the separation into systems of planets, among which we find our own. Thus the progressive coolings continued until a thin crust formed, so thin in places that it burst and gave rise to these lofty mountains that lift their heads and tell us of the mighty revolutions that brought them forth.

So the nebular hypothesis is happily summed up by the poet laureate as follows:

"The world was once a fluid haze of light, till toward the centre set the starry tide and eddied into suns that whirling cast the planets."

And as we trace the great political convulsions that have brought freedom to Nations, and notice how in the world of letters thought has revolutionized thought, we see that the mighty changes in the past have been wrought by *Revolution not, Evolution.*

Hearty applause greeted Miss Guthrie on her conclusion, and surprise and wonderment were expressed at the intelligible manner in which she handled her very difficult subject.

Mr. Harry Wheeler, a son of Col. W. F. Wheeler, of Helena, then followed in a carefully prepared and well delivered oration of his own composition. The subject was "Our Country," which the young patriot handled in a manner both creditable to himself and interesting to the audience.

"The Silent Side," an essay written by Miss Clara Lange, was nextd elivered by herself. It was a most creditable production, showing unusual study and thorough work. Miss Lange has done very thorough and effective work in pursuing her studies, having taken a course of four years of Latin, besides the prescribed work before graduation

At the conclusion of Miss Lange's essay Miss Shiland favored the audience with a vocal selection, rendered in as sweet voice and artistic manner as usual.

Mr. Solomon Hepner then delivered a fine oration on "Science and Legislation." This address showed more thorough work and careful study than perhaps any of the others. Considering the difficulties in his way his progress is wonderful. Three years ago Master Hepner came to this country from Russia, since which time he has made rapid strides in the acquirement of our language, and has advanced equally in his studies. He deserves much credit for his pains-taking industry.

A selection from Trovatore was then given by the orchestra, after which followed an essay by the valedictorian, Miss Minnie Israel, who acquitted herself most creditably. We regret that want of space will not allow us to give all the essays and orations in full, as they are all worthy of publication. We congratulate all of the participants upon the creditable manner in which they all acquitted themselves, and tender our hearty wishes for future success and happiness to the graduating class of 1885.

After the presentation of the diplomas by Richard Lockey, the chairman of the School Board, Marshal Botkin delivered the commencement address, an instructive and interesting discourse upon education. Through lack of space we are only able to give the following synopsis of his eloquent dissertation:

He reminded them that it was at the hands of the community that they had received the excellent instruction which they had so admirably illustrated in the previous exercises, and that they could not accept so precious a gift without incurring some obligation. First of all, they owed upright lives that should vindicate the fundamental American principle that the widest liberty can safely exist where free schools are maintained to give us educated men and women. But his immediate purpose was to ask them to perform their part as scholars toward securing better treatment for the English language. It is a noble tongue, equal to all the demands of thought and enshrining in its literature some of the most precious products of the human intellect. But with all its claims upon our pride and gratitude, we abuse it without shame or remorse. It was urged upon the graduates as a consideration that should address itself forcibly to their minds that to write and speak correctly is the most conspicuous badge of scholarship; it is this test that they must daily meet. Their more pretentious acquirements might "blush unseen" but what they knew and what they did not know of English orthography and syntax they could not fail to testify before men.

Referring to a personal experience, the speaker lamented the lack of accuracy among persons of the educated class when they submit manuscripts for publication by the press. He urged that there is no detail in the use of the English language—which is the instrument of all our thoughts and all our speech, of all our affairs and all our sentiments, of our amusement and our worship, of the infant's lullaby and the mourner's requiem—that does not deserve our most painstaking attention.

Mr. Botkin referred to the quality of our language—to the colloquial forms of speech and the vocabulary that we reserve for dress parade, and protested against it. Speaking of the language of the frontier, he said that after years of careful observation he had never been able to determine what the word "outfit" in the mountaineer's language does *not* mean. He appealed to the graduates, as scholars, to elevate our standard of English speech, and to restore to our lips "the pure well of English undefiled."

In conclusion, the speaker asked the graduates to reflect that their education had not been concluded; that for better or worse it must go on. If it should ever seem that a motive were wanting they could find it in the language of Infinite Wisdom, "You can do all things."

Kansas Wheat Crop.

TOPEKA, Ks., June 3.—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture has not yet given out his report as to the status of the wheat crop. From private sources it is learned that the Hessian fly and chinch bugs are making sad havoc of the wheat fields, and it is not believed now that the State of Kansas will harvest over fifteen or twenty million bushels of that crop.

IN THE SPOKANE COUNTRY.

John McCafferty's Pleasant Discourses of an Inviting Region.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

FORT SPOKANE, W. T., June 4, 1885.—Arriving at Spokane Falls on the 28th ult., I arranged for a deflecting trip to this military post. Accordingly, at 7 a. m. on the 29th, Mr. Young, one of the enterprising proprietors of the Spokane Falls and Fort Spokane Stage Company, assisted me to a seat in one of the commodious coaches of the line. The mail and express being next in place, we skipped westward at the spanking rate of ten miles an hour. It was a delightful morning and we were enthusiastically in harmony with the surroundings. Ordnance Sergeant Oxley, *en route* from Fort Townsend to Fort Spokane, enjoyed the seat with me, and he proved a very interesting companion. He has seen twenty-three years active service, several of which have been devoted to this department; he will prove, no doubt, an efficient staff officer.

As we trotted out the surroundings were seen to great advantage. The town is situated between the railroad and falls, though the city limits extend beyond both. It is a natural business centre, and prospectively will expand to metropolitan rank. It has immense water capacity for milling operations. The falls of the Spokane river are, beyond any doubt, the most pleasingly artistic freak of nature along the entire line of the Northern Pacific (the National Park is off the line), and therefore all tourists over the route should make a stop at that point; otherwise they would miss a wild, wanton picture, replete with delightful situations and charming captivity.

One mile out the road slopes windingly down to and across Hangman creek, so named, I understand, in commemoration of the hanging of a number of Indian chiefs by Gen. Wright during the Spokane outbreak of 1858. At the same place on that occasion the General had at least 1,000 horses shot. Such vigorous action completely demoralized the Indians, and they begged for peace, when a most satisfactory treaty was made with them, which, I am pleased to add, they have never violated.

Crossing the bridge we soon reached the Swiss dairy farm, which supplies the city of Spokane with milk and butter; thence to the village of Deep Creek Falls, fifteen miles from Spokane. It is situated above the creek on the great plateau stretching westward to the British line. The population of this village may number 150, and the buildings, though small, are very neat. While the horses were being watered the mail bags were changed, after which we bolted on to Courtright's station, where we had dinner. He has a fine farm, and the improvements are first class. It is thirteen miles northwest of Deep creek falls. After partaking of a good meal Mrs. Courtright entertained us with some select music on her piano, all of which we enjoyed, especially the popular eastern air, "I Never Drink Behind the Bar."

"All aboard," sung out the driver. "All set," replied the passengers; then, waving a kind farewell to the charming landlady, we trotted on to Mondovi Postoffice. It is the headquarters of an extensive agricultural and stockgrowing range. After mail pouches were overhauled we struck out for Davenport. It is a fine little village, and should properly be the county seat. With a final relay we cantered on to Egypt, thence to the elegant home of Mr. Keeler, where we had supper. He is one of the pioneers of California, and, I am pleased to add, a worthy representative of that enterprising army of '49ers. From thence to the Fort, distant three miles, in just 40 minutes. As we reached the western edge of the plateau overlooking the military post, a graded road wound northward down, 500 feet to Fort Spokane.

The driver halting at the summit to see that everything was in place, Sergeant Oxley took advantage of the movement to call my attention to the strategical features of the location of the post. "It would seem," said he, "that nature had created it for a military post." "When was it established?" He answered, "Col. Merriman, with several others, including Mr. James Monaghan, the Post Trader, left Colville in search of a desirable location, and, after many days of weary travel, finally selected this site. This was in 1880, and it was then named Fort Spokane." Since then, with a very small apropriation, less than $50,000, Col. Merriman has carried to completion the building up of perhaps the most elegantly appointed six-company post in the Northwest. Having digressed a little we now return to the bluff, from whence we fairly flew down the winding grade to the post and express office, located in Mr. Monaghan's post trading establishment, just three-quarters of a mile from the summit, and which was made in five minutes. Some of those curves seem before me now.

As I jumped from the coach, Mr. Monaghan received me with the frankness of a frontier gentleman, and soon after I was ushered into the sunshine of his beautiful home, where I was duly presented to Mrs. Monaghan and their lively little daughter. Also, to Miss Gallagher, their cousin. I was then elected their special guest during my stay at the post, and bade me to consider their home mine, which generous invitation I most gladly accepted. It proved, indeed, all that I could wish for, a delightful home. May the sunshine of its charming hospitality never wane.

I must here say that the entire stretch of country between Spokane Falls and Fort Spokane is distinctively a farming region, and will become densely populated within the next ten years. Here, then, is a vast field for thousands of honest, industrious immigrants. The climate is all that they could most wish for; but those coming out here should have sufficient means to carry over the first year.

About 3 p. m. on the 30th, Dr. W. H. Faulkner, the special agent detailed for the transfer of the Nez Perce Indians from the Indian Territory to the Colville reservation, arrived at Fort Spokane with Chief Joseph, fifty bucks and about 100 squaws and children. That evening the Doctor turned them over to Mr. Sidney D. Waters, the United States Indian agent for the Colville Indian reservation. From Col. Merriman and Agent Waters I learned that it is the intention of the government to provide well for Chief Joseph and his people, as they have been sinned against far more than sinning. Chief Joseph is a very fine looking Indian, about six feet high, well built, straight and clean-cut limbs, with a general expression beaming from his face similar to that of the Father of the Republic—our grandly sublime Washington.

The moral atmosphere of the post, I am glad so say, is far purer than I have found it elsewhere; which, I am sure, is the natural result of Col. Merriman's supervision. In fact, the officers seem to vie with the Colonel in all acts promotive of perfect discipline. I was exceedingly pleased during Chaplain Blaine's sermon, of last Sunday evening, against infidelity, by the earnest, deep and emotional bearing of Lieut. Webster. In the words of the ladies, "He's a good 'un!"

With thanks to all those who made my passage and sojourn here pleasant, I beg to remain, as ever,

JOHN MCCAFFERTY.

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

Arrival of Dumont and Dumais at Benton.

Gabriel Dumont and Michael Dumaise, the former the reported Lieutenant of Riel and in reality the Adjutant General of the provisional government, are now in Benton, and were recently interviewed by a *River Press* reporter and gave their version of the rebellion, which is published in that paper's issue of the 5th inst. After the defeat at Batouche they crossed the border and were picked up by some United States soldiers, who took them to Fort Assinaboine. The provisional government which was organized by the half-breeds contained the following officers: Pierre Pareuteau, President; Gabriel Dumont, Adjutant General; Philip Gamoat, Secretary of Council, and Chas. Nolin, Commissioner. Riel was not President and held no position in the government.

In the first engagement with Middleton at Fish creek forty-seven half-breeds repelled his force of 600 men with their artillery and Gattling guns. The troops lost between forty and fifty men in this conflict, while the loss of the rebels was only four. They conclude their account of the defeat at Batouche as follows:

On the morning of the fourth day of the fight word was sent from the other side of the river that the ammunition for their Winchesters was giving out, and this news caused dismay in the half-breed camp. It also became reported that Riel would surrender; but Dumont and his fighters stood at their posts as long as possible, and when Middleton made his successful charge the result could not be other than what it was. Ammunition and confidence were gone and the rebel retreat commenced. The half breeds left ten dead upon the field that day, and what losses the troops sustained they can only guess at. "If our ammunition had not given out," said Dumais, "we would have won this battle as easily as we did the others, where the odds against us were even greater."

Riel was not in any of the fights; his headquarters were at Batouche, whence he issued his orders and directions. It has been reported that he acted with cowardice, sold out, and all of that, but Dumont stoutly denies the charges, and gives him credit for good conduct. These men did not see Riel after the battle: they hastened to where their horses were, mounted and fled. They are thankful for the protection afforded them on this side of the line, and only hope that their action may secure to the half breeds of the northwest the rights they are entitled to.

THE people of Montana have a rich market at home if they would set about supplying it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars that are now sent out of the Territory to pay for butter, lard, pork, eggs, poultry, and other provisions could and should be saved to our own producers and the money kept in the Territory. These things could be profitably produced at home and supplied to meet every home demand. If money is scarce it is because it is sent away to buy things that might be produced at home. Our land is as cheap and productive as in any other part of the country, and though labor may be dearer there is not a farmer or ranchman who could not by a little increase of care and energy increase his supplies for the market and in the aggregate it would amount to a large sum. The difficulty suggests the remedy. If it will not pay to work larger acres on hired help, it points to the propriety of having many smaller farms worked without hired help. Let these men who want to hire out and can't find places take up lands and work for themselves. There is a good market for all they can produce. If farmers cannot compete with producers in Oregon, Dakota and Utah, at the present high rates of transportation, what are they going to do when these rates are reduced, as they are sure to be? If our present race of farmers cannot successfully solve this question, it is certain others will come in and take the opportunity and make fortunes on the same field where our farmers now say there is no chance for profit. Our home market is a rich one. No Territory has a better one. Till it is fully supplied diversified farming ought to pay well, while our mines, flocks and herds can always reach outside markets at constantly increasing rates. As prices of provision and cost of living are reduced our mines will be more generally worked and at greater profit.

HOW is it that with an accumulation of over four millions in the National treasury last month and five millions the month before, there has not been a call to redeem a single outstanding interest-bearing bond. Three months of the Administration gone and the interest-bearing debt of the United States has not been reduced one penny. Instead of using the accumulations in the treasury to pay off the bonded debt, the Administration is only increasing the accumulations. Premise and performance seem to be diverging widely.

GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

The news of Gladstone's defeat on the second reading of the budget, by a majority of twelve on a very full vote of the House, is probably decisive and will lead to his immediate or early resignation. We confess that we lament his defeat almost as much as we did the defeat of a Republican President. If there is a single Englishmen above all others in whose statesmanship we have full confidence, it is Gladstone. England has many great and good men, but not one who can compare with Gladstone. It is not that he has no rivals in eloquence and learning among the public men of England. These are subordinate though important elements in statesmanship. There is no Englishman who so well understands English history and the character of the English people. His aim has been to give substantial strength to the British Empire but cultivating the arts of peace, by extending the franchise as the people became fitted for it by education and development. Disraeli was a trickster in comparison with Gladstone, ready always to play the bully, seeking to dazzle and divert the attention of the people, without consistency or looking for any far-reaching results. While in some things Gladstone has been too conservative to suit our American ideas, we have always felt confident that he knew the English people better than we did. But there was always a steady advance in his policy. He has been a good financier, maintained the credit of the Nation and advanced its material interests. All of the costly and discreditable wars in which England has of late been engaged were heir-looms from his predecessor, from which he has done his best to extricate his government. If he has not done for Ireland all that the friends of Ireland desired, he has at least been in advance of the general sentiment of Englishmen, and has induced them to concede more than any other leader could have done. The Czar's concessions to preserve peace were more a concession to the honorable, pacific statesmanship of Gladstone than to the English nation, and this defeat will be a signal to renew war preparations, not only in Russia, but in every country in Europe. The radicals who have deserted the Liberal ministry have made a great blunder. They cannot organize any party of themselves with any hope of gaining the ascendancy for years. The Tories that have won a temporary triumph by alliance with the Home Rulers cannot hold power and continue the alliance without concessions that will drive away the country squires and the landlords that have constituted the backbone and body of that body.

As one of the immediate effects of this defeate, England will probably soon be engaged in one of the greatest wars of the world, certainly one of the most expensive. As one of the more remote results, there will be a new Conservative party formed out of the Tory and Whig landlord element and a new Liberal party. As for the Irish party, they have their purpose to work for separation and will never join either English party but for temporary purposes. Those who have declared against the Gladstone ministry because of an increase of the excise tax, have helped to plunge the country into a general war which will double and trebble every tax and soon double the national debt. In the interests of peace, progress and humanity, we deplore the defeat and retirement of Gladstone.

THOSE Democrats of Montana who are after office—and this Territory furnishes its full quota of them—will now take heart. Mr. Bob Kelly, of Deer Lodge, has got to be U. S. Marshal, *vice* Hon. Alex. C. Botkin, removed. The close of the long fight for this appointment is announced to-day. This is the first one off the anxious seat, and a great sigh of relief goes up from the West Side of the Territory. Between the Toole and Maginnis factions, this is a triumph for Joe's side. The new Marshal, we are satisfied, can't qualify any too soon to suit the present incumbent. It is important, in one respect, that he should take office as soon as possible. The withheld $25,000 appropriation for the penitentiary should be got hold of and made available for the waiting work on that over-crowded institution. Kelly is one of the fiercest rebels who ever fought with his mouth, but other things considered he is perhaps the fittest selection for Marshal.

GOV. HILL, of New York, has made himself ridiculous by the reasons assigned for his second veto of the census bill. He says there was unjust discrimination against the cities in requiring that the census in them should be taken within two weeks, while double that time was allowed in country districts. The New York *Herald* calls Gov. Hill's attention to the fact that this distinction was adopted from the national census and is founded on wise considerations universally recognized. In London the census is taken in a single day. Instead of making himself popular with his party in the hope of securing the nomination for Governor, Hill has overreached himself and merited the opposition of his own party. If the census had been taken under the law first passed the Democrats would probably have gained two senators and six representatives in New York city and Brooklyn, where there has been the largest increase of population.

IT was the beer tax that nominally contributed the last straw to break down the Gladstone Ministry, and yet Sir Michael Bass, the prince of English brewers, voted loyally with the minority to sustain the budget. Those who complained at a small tax will now have to pay a much larger one.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. KELLY.

It is not surprising that a Democratic President should choose local officers in the South from unrepentant rebels, and the fact might be forgiven that some Cabinet officers, heads of bureaus, and foreign ministers are taken from the same class, though the appointment of such men as Lawton and Blackburn was rather an unnecessary affront to the loyal sentiment of America. But when there is an office to be filled in the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, and when the president selects from dozens of applicants the man who is most notorious as an enemy of the Union, the fact is highly significant.

We have no unkind feeling toward Mr. Kelly, who is said to be a gentleman possessing many good qualities, a kind neighbor and friend. A weakness of his character is his intense prejudices, which fall little short of mania. One of these is most unreasonably aimed against Helena, and this has been at times almost absurdly manifested. As an instance, he was wild with delight when the forgery of the Meagher county returns defeated the removal of the capital to this place, though he must have known that it was a fraud.

But it is of Mr. Kelley as an unreconstructed rebel that we are speaking. He is simply that and nothing more. Nearly thirty years ago, being then a citizen of Missouri, he was actively engaged in the conspiracy to force slavery into Kansas—a crime against civilization for which years offer no condonement. He established and edited a paper called the *Border Ruffian*, which name candidly expressed its character, and which championed the effort to force the Lecompton constitution on the people of Kansas. When that enterprise failed and the war followed, he was credited a Missouri bushwhacker, warring against his loyal neighbors and taking an occasional shot at a Yankee soldier. When the Union party gained ascendency in Missouri he removed to Montana, but we have never learned that he had repented of his disloyalty. The fact seems to be that he is rather proud of it.

We speak of Mr. Kelley as a type, and we submit that his appointment here in Montana, where there are many patriotic citizens of the Democratic party to choose from, is a conclusive proof of the supremacy of rebel influence over the administration that we brought on ourselves by the selection of a Democratic President.

THE U. S. MARSHALSHIP.

Removal of Mr. Botkin---An Interview with the Late Lamented.

A HERALD reporter called on Marshal Botkin this morning to see how a Federal office-holder looked with his head off. He was found in his office on Breckinridge street, engaged in settling the accounts of the penitentiary. Before the visitor had a chance to apply his pumping apparatus, the Marshal informed him that when he took charge of the penitentiary the cost of that institution to the United States was $1.53 per day for each convict. For the month just closed it was 73 cents per day—which reduction he laughingly presumed to be one of the grounds for his removal.

In reply to a question about his successor, he said that no selection could have pleased him better. Mr. Kelly is an honorable and competent gentleman and an intimate friend. When the effort was made to remove Mr. Botkin last winter, Mr. Kelly, whose residence at Deer Lodge enabled him to judge of the merits of the charges, was one of the first to sign a remonstrance. Mr. Kelly is an old citizen of Montana, and there is no reason to fear that he will make the office of Marshal an instrument of oppression or blackmail.

When asked as to the cause of his removal he said he supposed it must be "offensive partisanship," which he understood to be a patent contrivance for reconciling Jacksonian Democracy and the mugwumpism of the period. He noticed that three Territorial Marshals were decapitated at the same time, and surmised that they were all removed on political grounds.

Referring to the charges that were made against him last winter, he said they seemed to have been disposed of when the Senate refused to confirm Mr. Kreidler. In this connection he remarked upon the contrast between the investigation of Mr. Harrison, which is now in progress, and that which was conducted in his case. Mr. Harrison is allowed to confront the witnesses against him, to cross-examine them, to be represented by counsel, and to summon and examine as many witnesses in his own behalf as he saw fit. Moreover, a law officer sits with the examiner and excludes everything but legal evidence. When he (Marshal Botkin) was investigated, the examiner was given a list of witnesses by his accusers, which consisted of the Marshal's most bitter official and political enemies. Then he went to each of these privately, and assuring him that his name and testimony would not be communicated to Mr. Botkin, without administering an oath asked the witness to tell everything he knew or *had heard* that reflected upon the Marshal's official conduct. The statements, so secretly taken, constituted the case against Marshal Botkin. The Marshal pertinently inquired what officer's character could not be made to suffer by such a method of procedure. And this was done under the directions of the Department of Justice—*lucus a non lucendo.*

Mr. Botkin said nothing respecting his future plans further than that he would on no account leave the Territory.

RT. REV. BISHOP DUDLEY, of Kentucky, has an instructive article on the question, What shall the South do with the negro? in the last *Century*. He believes in affiliation, though not of course amalgamation. His ideas are sound and we hope they will spread at the South.

SMELTING WORKS.

In the matter of smelting works, all are agreed that if erected and successfully worked they would prove a great benefit to Helena. And it is also very true that times and circumstances are more favorable in every respect than when the experiment was made before. But our idea is that the movement will be much more apt to be a success, if those who make the experiment do it with their own money, rather than with that of other people. If we could find some man with capital and practical experience who is willing to invest both in the enterprise, our citizens could afford to offer a substantial bonus. We confess that on any other basis we should not feel as confident of success. Our past experience shows us that there are two sides to this question. While success would help us, a failure would hurt us. When the attempt is repeated, we want it to be under circumstances that will render failure impossible. We are confident that there are enough good mines near to Helena to furnish smelting works steady and profitable work, but these mines, it must be confessed, are not yet very well developed to prove the quantity or quality of their supply. If these mines were better developed it would greatly aid the solution of this question. Some say that mines will not be developed until there is a home market for ores, but we believe that any mine well developed, with plenty of paying ore in sight and on the dump will pay those who put their money or labor in use in this direction. Paying ore on the dump will find a market and will build mills and smelters.

Of course there is a natural order of development that must be followed to assure success, and it would seem to be the proper course to know first the nature of the ores to be treated before works are erected to treat them.

There is a prospect that the elections for members of the next House of Commons in Great Britain will be the most exciting ever known. The question of war with Russia will be one of the issues, but it is not by any means certain that it will be the leading one. The Liberals have outlined a few demands that will almost amount to a revolution in the British Constitution. They propose to attack the House of Lords, cutting down the number of the hereditary Peers and substituting life titles therefor. They propose further to change the law of entail, doing away with the right of primogeniture, so that the large estates shall be divided, and in connection with this to simplify the law of conveyances. If these changes are made the British government will become more popular and very much stronger. The idea of hereditary legislation seems to us preposterous. A man's fitness for that position depends upon his personal qualities, not upon his name, or ancestors, or the amount of land he holds. It is the universal testimony of history that there is a tendency to degeneracy in every family. The sons of really great men are seldom equal to their fathers in any respect, notwithstanding the utmost care in their education. In fact, the general rule is that they are inferiors to the average. The social restriction of intermarriage tend also to degeneracy. There are not one-third of the members of the House of Lords that are personally fit for their positions, and if their places could be filled by more suitable men from other ranks of life it would vastly increase the ability and influence of that branch of the legislature. What seems to us so natural and desirable a change is not going to be accomplished without a long and desperate struggle. There are certain very powerful Whig families who will oppose this change as stoutly as the Tories, and in the end there will be a breaking up of political parties and a reorganization on different principles, British conservatism, the influence of family names, and the innate respect for titles and noble blood will stay the progress of this popular revolution probably a generation or more, but it is evident to us on this side of the Atlantic that it is coming and nothing in the world can stay its march. We are not sure but in the very next election the alliance of the Whigs and Liberals will go to pieces. To all appearances Gladstone is the only common tie that its existence depends upon, and he cannot in the natural course of things live much longer. Hartington or Churchill are neither of them competent to lead a national party. Any government they could form would not stand two years, and it is very hard to pick out the men that will be the leaders ten years hence. That is going to be a stormy, critical period. England for the first time in history has not a single ally on the continent of Europe, and so long as this condition continues she will hardly dare to engage in a war that will bring down upon her the united military strength of the continent. The most natural ally of England is the United States, and there are a thousand things to indicate that there will some time be an alliance of all the English speaking nations on the earth. The hopes of liberty, enlightenment and commerce rest on the accomplishment of this result.

A SUIT of twenty-three years standing has has just been decided by the New York Court of Appeals in favor of the heirs of Cyrus H. McCormick against the Pennsylvania Central railroad for the loss of baggage, the trunks containing valuable jewelry as well as dresses. Every conceivable device for delay and evasion were resorted to by the company, but they were defeated on every point, and found an antagonist with as much money and tenacity as itself. The judgment was for $16,431, but it has cost either party ten times that sum in litigation.

WITH cholera and earthquakes in northern India, sensible Englishmen will congratulate themselves that vast armies are not to be concentrated there at present.