

The Montana Post.

JAMES H. MILLS, - - EDITOR

WHO OPPOSE ADMISSION.

It is stated by those assuming to be conversant with the deliberations of the Cabinet that a majority of the members have recommended that the President do not veto the Southern States re-admission bill, but permit it to become a law by default. This course would be the very trickery of cowardice. If there are good objections to its becoming a law the President is morally and legally bound to return the bill with his objections; if not it is his duty to approve it. Inasmuch, however, as he has quite frequently practiced this evasion, probably because he dare not assume the responsibility of putting his objections on record, and was controlled by his prejudices against approving the enactments of Congress, it is highly probable, that unless Democratic pressure is brought to bear sufficiently to induce a veto, he will dodge the point as indicated. The Democracy have clamored, shrieked despotism, and frantically rung the alarm bells of the party against the tyranny of Congress, in not immediately handing over the control of the government to rebel Senators and Representatives. With an inconsistency worthy of the party, they have at the same time thrown every impediment in their power in the way of restoration, and if Democracy had the way, as it has the will, not a Southern State would be admitted that did not bring a Democratic majority as a tribute to the party gods. Their champion, Johnson, disfranchised 300,000 Southern whites by his dictatorial proclamation. The Radical Congress lifted the restrictions from 250,000 of them; but Democracy never refers to that. Johnson declared that "traitors should take back seats in the work of reconstruction;" the Chicago Convention resolved unanimously in favor of "the removal of disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct;" but Democracy never refers to that. Southern Democrats succeeded from the Union; Northern Republicans are inviting them back and Northern Democrats are hanging like dead weights upon the skirts of the South with that same disregard of its welfare and true interests with which they urged the continuance of the rebel struggle when all hope of success had fled, when Ruffin was plowing its furrows many and deep in the fertile fields of the South, and Sorrow in the hearts of its people. Democracy would now retard reconstruction because it promises to add seventy-eight votes in the electoral college, of which number only some twelve or fourteen would be Democratic, and that representation, without which taxation is tyranny, might be continued indefinitely for all coming time if it would but add a ray of hope to the prospects of democratic control of the flesh pots and Post offices. The more discreet of the party have discovered that reconstruction upon the Congressional plan, is an established fact and are trimming their sails accordingly. Even Andrew Johnson does not evince a disposition to throw himself under the wheels that would crush him. Disgusted with the hollow, dishonesty and weakness of their own leaders the more sensible untrifled would fain take up a life long abolitionist, "negro worshipping," ultra-radical, Salmon P. Chase, and place his name on their banners for President if he could be made available in the Convention. If Republicanism cannot defeat the disorganized, demoralized, and discordant mob now opposed to it, it deserves defeat, for never had it opposition so destitute of moral force, so divided in sentiment or devoid of all those characteristics that render probable or merit victory.

MARKING HIS "DEAD."

The intent and meaning of the resolutions passed at the last session of the Legislature denunciatory of Judges Hosmer and Munson, has developed itself. A private telegram announces that the name of R. B. Parrott has been sent to the Senate as successor to Chief Justice Hosmer. Mr. Cavanaugh had marked the Judges for his "dead" before his departure, and armed with the resolution of the Legislature he has fired the first shot at the Chief Justice. It will fall short of the mark. Although the result will have been determined long ere the press of Montana can wield any influence upon Congress, we desire to place ourselves on record against the action. Judge Hosmer is a man of integrity and well qualified by abilities, thorough knowledge of the statutes, and long experience on the bench, to discharge faithfully and well the duties of his station. If there must be a change, let it not be for the worse. Mr. Parrott is inexperienced, possessed of only ordinary ability, unfitted for the position, and is not acceptable to the members of the profession to which he belongs. Over and above the fact of his having been a law partner of Mr. Cavanaugh, he has no claims to the office, and, al-

though a political appointment, it will fail to meet the approval even of Democrats. It has been shrieked in our ears that after the succession of a Democratic administration, our Republican officials would be cast out root and branch. We know that would be the result and abide the day. Until then, except for misdemeanor in office or incompetency, shown, Republicans of Montana should and will stand shoulder to shoulder to resist the efforts of Jas. M. Cavanaugh in venting his personal or party hatreds on men whose only crime is in being his political enemies, or in awarding offices to men whose only merit is in having labored for him. Andrew Johnson appointed George B. McClellan Minister to England at the request of Baron Belmont, but he did not go; Andrew Johnson appointed R. B. Parrot Chief Justice of Montana, but—

TIMES IN THE EAST.

Notwithstanding the general depression of business in the east, mechanics wages still remain at good figures, ranging higher than before the war, even when the premium on gold is considered. Those who have employment do well, but the cessation of manufactures partly to coerce Congress into a repeal of the heavy tax, throws many operatives and artisans out of employment. Every day's labor lost is so much lost from the actual product of the country, but in no country does the ill wind, blow so much good as in this. Hard times in the east invariably induces a heavy emigration to the west, and the eras of prostration to business, are as certainly the eras of development on the frontier. When the grazing is exhausted by the fountain the cattle take a wider range and find better pastures. We feel but lightly here the effects of a financial crisis in the east, and if anything it is to our advantage. The present condition of affairs does not indicate a tendency to a crash, but simply a temporary suspension of active operations in manufactures, for the reason stated and to permit an exhaustion of articles that will give manufacture a new vigor. As an evidence of this we submit the following comparative statement of wages in the principal city of the union, showing that while mechanics whose labor is confined to manufactures are working for a slight increase over old rates, those whose labor is on buildings and improvements, and who are most generally, in employ have their wages trebled. This indicates an anticipation of, and preparation for lively times. After the excitement of the political campaign, if we have a good grain harvest, with the manufacturing towns and cities drained of a large amount of the surplus labor, there will undoubtedly be a cheering revival in trade and manufactures.—The table is from the New York Sun.

Table with 2 columns: Trade/Profession and Wages. Includes Baker, Blacksmith, Carpenter, Cabinet Maker, etc.

The Philadelphia Press in an article upon the spread of intemperance, asserts that intemperance is a great and rapidly growing evil among women of the higher classes. In support of the statement it quotes the following startling statistics from the Applications to the Inebriate Asylum at New York showing the proportion of several classes.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Number. Includes Clergymen, Judges, Merchants, Physicians, etc.

The California Labor Exchange appears to be doing good work. In May it had 2,022 applications of laborers, of whom 1783 were provided. Of these 796 were laborers, 174 farm hands, 86 teamsters and 23 boys. Their nationality was, American, 281; Irish, 912; English, 158; Germans, 135. 1452 were single men, and 331 married. Orders are received for workmen from all directions and it is proposed to establish a branch for females. The expenditures are trifling, the finances of the Association in a healthy condition and its labor and purposes commended highly by the Pacific Press.

SWEETWATER.

Eighteen months ago the Salmon River Mines were proclaimed the Ophir of the world; six months after they were pronounced a "blnk." They are neither one or the other. Each newly discovered camp is over estimated by the credulous, and frequently, in turn, as wantonly traduced by the disappointed when revulsion has succeeded to tense anticipations. Ten months since Sweetwater flashed into notoriety; the fever ran high; it was the scene of a stampede; fancy's pictures of it were mounted in solid gold and lit up by the glare of a visionary Alladin's Lamp. It is now decried with vehemence by the many and estimated at its proper worth by the few. The facts in regard to it never warranted a stampede of penniless labor; the same facts indicate that it has some valuable quartz ledges, that with a judicious expenditure of capital and labor, legitimate development and persistent effort, it will become a prosperous camp. The excited, over sanguine, rose colored stories, causing stampedes to, and the sore head's lugubrious whines that accompany a hegrira from, mining camps, are each symptoms of diseased judgment, and generally the two extremes are found in the same person, as he goes and comes. He expected wealth without toil and was disappointed. The royal, certain road to wealth is up the rugged path of labor and perseverance, gathering strength from economy and temperance, and guided by discretion. "Rolling stones gather no moss," is a saying trite and true; and it is just as true that there are few places where industry will fail or idleness prosper. "By the sweat of thy brow" is the Sesame that opens the vaults of affluence. We apprehend that the Sweetwater and Wind River countries will yet see palmy days. The former has had its mushroom existence; the sturdy tree will grow where the fungus has faded in the morn. The day has not yet passed when extravagant, glowing accounts are published by those interested, and as dolefully blue murmurings by those disgusted. The following statements, made to the editor of the Salt Lake Reporter, by General Chetlain, who has been in the mines for some weeks, are evidently drawn strong in some points, such as the yield of quartz and placers, but are nevertheless, probably as nearly correct as any statements yet made of the Sweetwater mines.

The mines cover an area of country about twenty miles in length, and five in breadth. Some seventy-five ledges have been discovered and located, and on many the work of developing is progressing rapidly. The quartz will pay from twenty to fifty dollars per ton, and that of a few ledges as high as one hundred dollars. The Col. Tozer company have sunk two shafts on the "Carissa" ledge, each forty feet in depth, and from which there has been taken from 150 to 100 tons of quartz, valued at \$100 per ton. The "Miners' Delight" ledge, on which considerable work has been done, is equally rich.

Four or five armsties are being constructed and a quartz mill will be in operation by the middle of July. Several parties have gone East to purchase mills for the reduction of the quartz, which probably will be working by next fall.

The placer diggings are being worked at considerable profits, paying from five to thirty dollars per day to the hand. Rich placer diggings recently have been discovered twelve miles south of Salt Pass City, which are attracting considerable attention, and bid fair to yield a large quantity of gold.

It is conceded by the following persons, who are old and experienced miners, that the country is rich beyond conception: Col. Tozer, Maj. Gallagher, and Messrs. Colbath and Marshall of California; Messrs. Matheny and Marshall, of Montana; Messrs. Gillman, Collins, and Rose, of Nevada, and many others that might be named. That the country has great mineral wealth, there is not a particle of doubt, but it will take time to develop it. Men of families, with little or no capital, who are doing well at home, had better remain. Young men who are enterprising, industrious, and economical, can do well by going there, and will stand excellent chances of becoming wealthy in a few years. A great many men have gone into the mines with the idea of getting rich by doing nothing. These men sat on the sunny sides of their cabins until they wore out the seats of their breeches, then turned their backs on the country, proclaiming it a "blnk." Had the men who left the country been truthfully inclined, the word "blnk" would never have been used in connection with the Sweetwater mines.

THE PLAN OF THE COMMISSION.

General Sherman has sent in a preliminary report regarding the Indian situation, and the Peace Commission. He says the Commission, in his opinion should await the action of Congress on Henderson's bill before doing anything more in regard to the removal of the Indians to reservations, but that the frequent depredations of the So-called friendly Indians along the line of the Rail Road, renders it advisable to remove them at military expense, rather than await, the tardy action of Congress. The stations along the road are twenty miles apart, and the few soldiers that can be spared to each, divides the strength of the troops without giving security. We presume it is the Indians that Sherman proposes to remove although the ambiguous wording of the report not less than the established policy of the Commission, leaves it a matter of doubt whether it is the Indians or settlers. The Henderson bill mentioned is a Peace Commission, bumper blanket, powder and ball league with the impious imps, who are now un-

der virtual authorization of the Peace Commission robbing the settlers on the eastern border of settled Montana of the stock necessary to the cultivation of the valleys. In case it is the settlers who are referred to, they will doubtless be glad to know that, after they have been reduced to penury by the red depredators the Peace Commission generously intends, "to remove them at Military expense."

SALT LAKE WANTS THE RAIL ROAD.

The mass meeting in the new Tabernacle, Salt Lake, on Wednesday evening, June 10, to consider the question of the railroad passing through Salt Lake city was attended by about 3,000 persons including the most prominent men in the Territory. President Young was chairman, F. H. Head, Vice President and C. E. Pomeroy Secretary. The meeting was enthusiastic; speeches were made by a number of distinguished gentlemen, and the whole tone of the meeting was in favor of the railroad and that it pass through the city. The following from the address of Brigham Young is indicative of the Mormon policy regarding the railroad:

"If I were the whole community and were to give my voice, and if I had the capital to employ the men to build it and had it all my own way, I would say we have the railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. If I could direct the route they should take I should have it down through Echo and Weber canyons and from there through the lower part of Salt Lake city, and then pass the south side of the lake to the Humboldt. If the Company which should first arrive should deem it to their advantage to leave us out in the cold, we will not be so far off but we can have a branch line for the advantage of this city."

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That Utah welcomes to her borders the coming railroad, and hails with pleasure closer contact and more intimate relations with her friends east and west.

Resolved, That every advancement in civilization and enterprise will always and at all times receive a helping and friendly hand from the people of Utah.

Resolved, That it is the wish of this meeting that the railroad shall come to this city and pass by the south side of the lake, and for that purpose proper and suitable grounds for depot, machine shops and improvements can be obtained within the city.

Resolved, That one hundred thousand citizens of this Nation demand that this great national work shall be performed for national good and for the people's benefit and not for private profit or personal speculation.

Utah, for Salt Lake is Utah, has asked that the railroad pass through Salt Lake city. If the liberality of the Saints is commensurate to their desires, and the Company is furnished lands along the line and at Salt Lake, the road will probably go there; if not, it will choose a different route. The object of railroad companies is to make money. They want lands and town sites. Brigham understands business. He has felt the popular pulse: we shall see how he will prescribe, and how soon the "10,000 men" will be called for.

WOOLEY'S OFFENSE.

All the information given by the telegraph concerning a certain "Wooley," was that he had been summoned before the House Investigation Committee, committed for contempt in refusing to answer questions, and since, repenting, was discharged. The following from the Denver News is a concise statement of the affair, and as such we present it:

Thurlow Weed knows what means were tried to warp the judgment, excite the passions, and even impel the members of the court. And so do his clansmen, Webster, Wooley, Shock and Hastings. Read what the Herald calls Weed's "State's evidence," in which he admits that these worthless held a meeting at the Astor House to obtain votes for the President's acquittal; that there was a proposition made for votes and for money; namely \$20,000 for three votes. Wooley went on to Washington, and so finally did some of the rest of them. The testimony shows that he did draw and use \$20,000 prior to the taking of the vote on impeachment, and that he telegraphed Shock in New York, four hours before the vote was taken.

"We have beat the Methodist Episcopal Church North, Hell, George Wilkes, and impeachment."

How did he know it before the vote was taken unless he had "bought with a price," the needed vote or two? He accounted for the \$20,000 he received by four falsehoods, namely: 1, that he had expended it in his private business; 2, that he had paid it out on his client's business; 3, that he had sent it in check to Cincinnati; 4, that he had given it to Shook to keep, which Shook denies. Well may an exchange exclaim: "The country has reason to believe, that Andrew Johnson, whom a single shot from one traitor, placed in the Presidential chair remains there by the single vote of another. Elected by assassination and confirmed by bribery. What a constituency to make a President."

Sayles J. Bowen, declared by the Supreme Court, de facto Mayor of Washington, was the Radical Candidate. The Democrats had an immense justification procession, and otherwise went an *en-on* it, in riotous proceedings in which 30 men were wounded and one killed, over the result of the election on Monday evening, June 1st. But as it happened their mayor eggs did not incubate well and the bone and sinew of Washington insinuated Bowen in the Municipal Chair.

F. L. Cardozo, the Secretary of State elect, for South Carolina, is a colored man. He is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, a gentleman in manners, and a man of undoubted talent. How will the "high-minded gentlemen" of the Palmetto State endure this "disgrace?"

EPISCOPAL.

We are authorized to state that "Bishop Tuttle expects to visit various places in Montana, as follows: Bozeman, Sunday, July 5th; Gallatin City, Wednesday, 8th; Helena, Sunday, 12th; Blackfoot, Wednesday, 15th, or Thursday, 16th; Deer Lodge, Sunday, 19th; Banack, Sunday, 26th. He has not yet accepted the call to the Bishopric of Missouri, nor will he for some days yet definitely decide upon the question of acceptance or declination."

This will be gratifying intelligence, not only to those of the Episcopal Church in Montana, but to all who know, and knowing, can but admire, the character and good works accomplished by Bishop Tuttle since he has made his home in Montana. The call from a remote and arduous missionary field to the charge of the Church in a great State like Missouri was a high compliment to the youngest Bishop in the Episcopal Church of America, and a temptation that few men or ministers would hesitate to accept. It would be a transition at once from a chaos to system; from the perplexities and toils of organization to the advantages of a thoroughly organized Church and comparative ease; from the very fore front of the battle to the reserve. It is to be hoped that he will be retained in Montana. It is but a fitting acknowledgement of worth and services to say that he is eminently suited to this field; industrious, energetic, practical and an exemplar as well as preacher, he has brought to these mountains a determination to succeed, and to the cause has given his fullest energies and won success. The Church is established in Idaho, Utah and Montana. In Salt Lake and Virginia-Cities, churches have been purchased. In the latter place, where his personal labors have been bestowed, the Episcopal Church is very largely and regularly attended, more so than any other Church, we believe, in the mountains. In Salt Lake a Church and flourishing Mission School is established, and one of the most desirable sites in the city secured for the erection of buildings. In Idaho the work has had its inception and would be fairly prosecuted this season. Even those who are outside all Churches cannot fail to recognize their beneficent influence upon society. It is the instrument that, in the hands of good men, gives community its purest, brightest polish—the "Peace, be still," that stays the storms of man's rudest passions. "Satisfied that few, if any, successors can be found in the Episcopal Church who would bring to this field so many of the essential characteristics that have commended Bishop Tuttle to our people, and given him success, we hope he may be induced to remain and reap the harvest he has sown on rough, but fruitful soil."

PLAIN TALK.

The Independent of the 19th ult., answers the inquiry "By what Right?" made in the Post some time since. It is voluminous and to elaborate on each point would require more space than we propose to devote. We raised the question, that the editor of the Independent being an avowed, unrepentant, malicious rebel, having endeavored to destroy the Union and given his allegiance to the Rebel Confederacy and Constitution antagonistic to that of the United States, and still adhering to the cause of secession, is an outlaw, and his independence in assuming to dictate to Union men their duty under the Constitution and laws of the United States, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, should only meet with contempt and scorn. So long as Mr. Rogers adheres to the "lost cause," such will be our opinion. It is a proposition made upon a premise that every man will understand, and we submit it without further discussion. The following extracts from the same issue show the present temperature of Mr. Rogers:

"We are next asked by the editor of the Post, 'If it were not rebels who raised their hands to destroy the government?' We answer, NO. They raised their hands to ward off the vilest, the most unkind blow that was ever struck at a people's rights, and the result of your war shows it, and proves the assertion."

We had almost neglected to notice our Rebel friend, R—, at the bank. We like him first rate. He must temper his rebellious sentiments a little, or the Post will give him a "blowing up" about "dead issues." Stick to the cardinal principles, though, Mr. R., for Radical devotion to "the lost cause" is far preferable to radical Radicalism. The next plea, that the United States army changed its objects after the war had begun, would not save Mr. Rogers, even if it were true. He claims in the above extract that the South was right in beginning the war, and it was then, if ever, he served in the rebel army, and quit fighting in the field before the North is claimed to have changed its tactics. No sophistry should ever be permitted to weave its illusions around the body of Truth and conceal it from view. Those who have adopted the cry of "universal amnesty" are infamously false to themselves; to the sacred cause of Liberty; to the nation and the nation's heroic dead if it is not preceded by the inexorable qualification "universal repentance." It is well, perhaps, to talk of magnanimity, of Mercy; that droppeth as the gentle dew of heaven," of the "rights," etc., of certain people, but af-

ter all this has been painted in its attractive colors, we place by its the declaration of the Chicago Convention, a plain, practical, sensible, avowal, beside which all such chimeras vanish into thin air, "the restoration of rebel rights and property in such measure as their spirit of alty shall direct." That is our end and upon it and the asserted position Mr. Rogers, we hold him a traitor, heart, unrepentant, and unworthy have voice or vote under the Constitution of the United States. How much better is he now, Democrats, than against whom, seven years ago, marched with loaded muskets? The partisanship has swayed and biased judgment, you can but answer, "No." This is why we hold that the Independent and its editor have not the right to instruct the Union men of Montana either party, in their duties as American citizens.

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.

But a few weeks intervene between this and the general election in Montana. There are members of the Legislature, and other officers to elect; is an adversary in the field to elect who will bring every man to the polls to carry their candidates into office, give the prestige of territorial assent to the Democratic party in the state. Not less than the former, is the object with them. It is our duty to meet them on these issues. Most is, in proportion to its population, strongest Democratic commonwealth the union. We have the post of honor for the campaign of 1898; the first salute to make, and at the strong point. Our comrades are watching they expect us to do our duty. We disappoint them? Will we be to the principles we avow, and like cowards in the very fore front of battle? Let the hard fought campaign of the past four years be the answer. No! The Republicans of Montana meet the Democracy wherever whenever they want to fight. We not claim a majority; we have to tend with the odds against us, and know this should inspire us to do our duty. We can elect quite a number of our candidates, and reduce the majority of last fall, full five hundred. This there must be organization, hardy, earnest labor, and the best men of the party selected as candidates. There be no feuds or dissensions, jealousies and petty wire-pullings, nominations to gratify vanity or to friends who have no strength in a political canvass. It is the duty of man to lay aside personal ambitions, prejudices and preferences, and the very best and strongest men in every County and District for the lines, and it is their duty to accept the Democratic candidates for primaries and lobby conventions each other; it is an element of weakness. Let our men go into the campaign unpugged; ascertain the qualifications and strength of their serious candidates or those who can make candidates, and then get on to work for them as one man. We are twitted by the Gazette with intent "to palm off NO PARTY NOMINATIONS under the pretext that Democracy should not run in a Territory." true Republican every gave Democracy such intimation. It would Democrats fall too well to be entered by us for a moment. We have a sentiment: "We will fight it out here on the old Union and they will feel our steel when they strike their lines on the 3d of August. In Deer Lodge, Lewis and Meagher, and Madison the Democracy have called meetings in the second week of July. The County Committees should at once call for primaries, to select Delegates to County Conventions to be held soon after the Democratic Convention as practicable, and in their nomination keep the object steadily in view to inate better men than their opponents. The campaign is opened. Let us now the Republican camp astir, with the Chicago Resolutions for our articles of War, we will strike our vaunting Demi-Johnsonites where they live, and roll a different chorus across the Continent from that which its cadences on the pleased ear of untrifled a year ago. The Republicans will, perhaps, run a sack gentry for the Legislature, who, if they can go to Virginia and legislate, being defeated, may start, carpet-bag in the next day after the election, for the Gazette, Sunday. These who are conversant with the campaign in Madison county last year will remember that J. L. McCulloch, Municipal Judge and Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Committee for Sheriff, "gentlemen," spouted, "gentlemen," "gentlemen," Madison county would give 500 Democratic votes, "gentlemen," and when they were counted on the night of election the ex-chairman and ex-judge had lions of oafe, and was aboard the "carpet-bag" in hand," bound for States, and went out in the night seen no more. We hope the renegade will commend itself to that party and it will certainly assist our friends to appreciate the jokes of the Gazette. Mc. is probably one of the "carpet-baggers" at present.