

THE MONTANA POST.

er, Devoted to the Mineral, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of Montana Territory.

2,

HELENA, MONTANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868,

WHOLE NO. 208

Post.

and Weekly

BY THE
Publishing Company,
AIN ST., HELENA,
PINNEY, MANAGER.

Advertisements,
"MONTANA POST PUB. CO."
All Correspondence for Publication,
"EDITOR MONTANA POST."

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OUR PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National
Republican Convention—at Chicago
Nov 21st, 1868.

First. We congratulate the country on the
successful reconstruction projects
of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a
majority of the States lately in rebellion, of
constitutions securing equal civil and political
rights to all, and regard it as the duty of
the Government to sustain these institutions
and to prevent the people of such States from
being returned to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal
rights to all loyal men at the South was de-
manded by equity, and of justice, and must
be maintained, while the question of suffrage
in all the loyal States properly belongs to the
people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation
as a national crime, and national honor
requires the paying of the public indebtedness,
at home and abroad, not only according to
the letter but the spirit of the laws under
which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the honor of the nation
that taxation should be equalized, and reduced
as rapidly as the national faith will per-
mit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it
has been for the preservation of the Union
until time to come, should be extended over
a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty
of Congress to reduce the rates of interest
thereon whenever it can possibly be done.

Sixth. The best policy for improving our
credit is to issue bonds for the purpose of
that capitalists will seek to loan us money at
lower rates of interest than we now pay, and
not continue to pay so long as repudiation,
partial or total, open or covert, is threatened
or expected.

Seventh. The government of the United
States should be administered with the strictest
economy, and the corruptions which have
been so shamefully nursed and fostered by
Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical re-
form.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely
and unwise death of Albin S. Paine, and
regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to
the Presidency, who has acted treacherously
to the people who elected him and the cause
he was pledged to support; has usurped leg-
islative and judicial functions; has refused to
execute the laws; has used his high office to
excuse other officers to ignore and violate the
laws; has employed his executive power to
render insecure the property, peace, liberty
and life of the citizens; has abused the pardon-
ing power, has denounced the National
Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently
and corruptly resisted, by every means
at his command, every proper attempt at the
reconstruction of the States lately in rebel-
lion; has perverted the public patronage into
an engine of wholesale corruption, and has
been justly impeached for high crimes and
misdemeanors, and properly pronounced
guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and
other European powers, that because a man
once a subject he is always so, must be re-
jected as every hazard by the United States as
a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by
the law of nations and at war with our
national honor and independence. Naturalized
citizens are entitled to be protected in all
their rights as citizens, although they were
native born, and no citizen of the United
States, native or naturalized, must be liable
to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign
power for acts done or words spoken in this
country. And if so arrested and imprisoned,
it is the duty of the government to interfere
in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials
of the late war there were none entitled to
more special honor than the brave soldiers
and seamen who endured the hardships of
campaign and cruise, and imperiled their
lives in the service of the country. The
honors and pensions provided by law for
these brave defenders of the nation are obli-
gations never to be forgotten. The widows
and orphans of the gallant dead are the words
of a nation, a sacred legacy bequeathed to
the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in
the past has added so much to the wealth
and development of the resources and the increase
of power of this nation, "the asylum of the
oppressed of all nations," should be fostered
and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sym-
pathy with all the oppressed people who are
struggling for their rights.

On motion of Gen. Carl Schurz, the follow-
ing additional resolutions were unanimously
adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly commend the
spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with
which the men who have served in the rebel-
lion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate
with us in restoring the peace of the country
and reconstructing the Southern State govern-
ments upon the basis of impartial justice
and equal rights, are received back into the
bosom of the loyal people; and we favor
the removal of the disqualifications and re-
strictions imposed upon the late rebels in the
same measure as their spirit of loyalty will
direct, and as may be consistent with the
safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great
principles laid down in the immortal Declara-
tion of Independence as the true foundation
of Democratic government, and we hail with
business every effort toward making these
principles a living reality on every inch of
American soil.

"SENSATIONAL REPORTS."

Another of those accounts of rebel
outrages which the *Gazette* is pleased to
call "sensational reports" reaches us to-
day; the report of the subversion of
civil law to that of the mob, and of a
battle between loyal men and traitors in
Arkansas. The *Gazette* will simply dis-
pose of it by calling it a "Radical lie,"
invented for the purpose of influencing
the Presidential campaign. But al-
though this is a very simple way of dis-
posing of it, it is not altogether a satis-
factory or plausible one. Of what bene-
fit is it to the Telegraph Company to
burden its wires with Radical lies? The
reports which we receive are those of
the Associated Press, in which Demo-
cratic are equally interested with Re-
publican papers. Every effort is made
to have these reports fair and impartial
to the greatest possible extent, and any
deviation from this line of duty would
immediately cause trouble among the
members of the Press Association, and a
change in the administration of affairs
would be the consequence. If a false
statement should come over the wires
which did injustice to either party, a
correction would be sure to follow within
a day or two; and yet we see none of
these "sensational reports" corrected.
On the contrary, the mail confirms the
statements of the telegraph, and our
States exchanges come to us filled with
the details, not only of those rebel out-
rages of which the wires have brought
us first intelligence, but of others of a
little less atrocious character, which are
marking with blood every day in the
calendar at the South. We learn more-
over that every preparation seems to be
making for a second rebellion. John
Forsyth, of the *Mobile Register*, says
that "the people of the South do not in-
tend to submit to the permanent rule of
Congress result, as the Presidential elec-
tion may, and that they have only sub-
mitted to its indignities and insults so
far, because they have been waiting for
the good sense and justice of the Amer-
ican people to relieve them from it, and
restore them to their civil rights in the
November elections." As a proof that
the people of the South do not confine
their hate of the Union to words, we
have evidence in our exchanges that a
general arming of the rebels at the
South is now taking place. In proof of
this statement we have the assertion of
the notorious pirate, Semmes, who, not
long since, while at Washington, exulted
in the defiant temper of the Southern
people, saying that they were armed to
a man, and anxious that Congress should
send arms down there to the Union men
"so that there might be an outbreak."

"PARSON'S PAPERS."

The Issue.

What is the issue? The Democrats
complain of every measure adopted by
the Republican party to reconstruct the
Government. It is wrong, say they, not
to admit the Southern States to repre-
sentation in Congress at once. It is an
outrage to require any security from
them in future, or any indemnity for the
past, simply because they are conquered,
have yielded, and professedly returned
to their allegiance. It is terribly tyran-
nical and oppressive, to keep standing
armies in their States, and thereby humi-
liate a proud and chivalrous people
and force them to accept the only terms
upon which the Government can be re-
stored to the powers with which it com-
menced at the time of its organization.
And, in this connection, the Freedman's
Bureau is a great outrage; recognizing
negroes as freemen, is greater; and per-
mitting negroes to vote and have a voice
in public affairs is greater than all. Mr.
Seymour, in his letter of acceptance, vir-
tually complains of these things, being
very careful not to do so in terms. Now
let us see how much reason there is for
these complaints. The anti-reconstruction-
ists forced upon the Government the
work in which it is now engaged. They
commenced the war; they compelled the
nation to expend the billions of money;
they slaughtered a million of people;
they raised the rebel flag and declared
themselves free and independent of the
United States Government; they set up
an independent Government of their
own; the fortunes of war decided against
them, and they became thereby suppli-
cant for mercy at the footstool of the au-
thority of the United States. What
was to be done? The entire North had
resolved slavery had been abolished by
the United States. The slaves had
fought for their own liberties in fighting
for our Government, and the question to
be solved, when Richmond was taken,
was, how shall these seceding States be
brought back safely into the Union,
which they have repudiated? The con-
quering power, instead of punishing
them, as rebels; instead of hanging Jeff
Davis and his co-conspirators, as by the
law of nations and the laws of God, they
had a perfect right to do, adopted from
time to time, such means of reconstruc-
tion, as, while not oppressive in their
main features, still contained such ele-
ments of security and harmony as
should prevent another outbreak. They
afforded protection to the freedmen, and
sent armies into the conquered Territory,
to enforce, if necessary, an observance
of the laws. They required an
acceptance of Republican prin-
ciples of Government by the people
they had conquered, and unqualified re-
cognition of an submission to the laws
of the United States by them. And this
is all! Is it wrong? As custodians of
the honor and the power of the nation
could Congress have done less? Sup-
pose, for a moment, they had adopted the
course now recommended by the Demo-
crats, and immediately after the capture
of Richmond said to the South: "We
forgive you all your offenses, come back,
enter again into the Union, and resume
the status you held before the war,"
would such an act of comprehensible
magnanimity have been appreciated?
Would the Congress guilty of it, have
performed its duty to the nation which
had been bankrupted, and to the thou-
sands of mothers, wives and children,
who had been bereft of their dearest re-
latives, upon the battle field? What kind
of an answer is it to this to say that
the Southern people are proud, chivalrous,
high toned and magnanimous. Will
those facts, (if they are facts) pay the
national debt, heal the wounds of our
hundred thousand disabled soldiers, or
wipe away a single tear from the eyes of
a half million of mourners? Will they,
when viewed in a less selfish sense, make
American liberty, and the cause of free
Government any more secure than it
was before the war? There was but one
course for the North to pursue, unless it
pursued the extreme course which re-
bellion justified, and that was the course
it has pursued through the medium of
reconstruction. The only fault now to
be found with the policy is, that it has
been too lenient. The seven reconstructed
States should have been held to a
more perfect indemnity before our troops
were withdrawn, or the Freedmen's Bu-
reau abolished. Men who are regardful
of the Constitution and the prosperity of
the Government, need exercise but a
moment's reflection to be convinced of
the utter impossibility of preserving
them upon such terms as are announced
by the Democracy. Can Southern mag-
nanimity which betrayed us into the war,
which through its agents stole our arms,
sent our armed vessels abroad, and se-
cretly kept a people in arms to destroy
our nation, be now depended upon to

THE NORTH-PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD.

Aware of the great interest which
the people of Montana take in this too
long delayed enterprise, we have al-
ways made it a point to give them all
the information relating to it that it is
possible to obtain. We have to-day the
pleasure of presenting our readers with
a very interesting letter from
Philip Ritz, Esq., in which he gives a
description of the route which will
probably be pursued by the North-Pa-
cific Railroad, in passing through the
northwestern portion of the United
States, and enumerates a few of the fa-
cilities for construction which are to be
met with. In reading this letter, our
readers will bear in mind that Pen d-
Oreille Lake, referred to, is just over the
Montana boundary, in the northern
point of Idaho, and that the line of
route described as running east from
there lies entirely in Montana.

A HERALD LIE NAILED.

The Herald of last evening accuses us
of stealing from the Walla Walla States-
man the letter of Philip Ritz, Esq.,
which we publish. That the charge of
stealing should come from such a source
as the *Herald*, notorious for its
wholesale filchings from other journals,
and in which no original article ever ap-
pears unless it be of the bombastic, self-
glorification order, is the height of im-
pudent inconsistency; but without stop-
ping to comment to the extent of two or
three columns upon this point, in the
Heraldic manner, we will just state
that the manuscript from which our
letter was set up was received from Mr.
Ritz, in that gentleman's own hand-
writing, on Saturday night. Owing to
its extreme length we divided it and
published one-half of it yesterday morn-
ing and the other half this morning;
that portion which we printed yester-
day having been in type at least six
hours before the first *Walla Walla*
Statesman of the 14th ult. had reached
this city. The manuscript of the letter,
with Philip Ritz's own name signed to it,
can be seen at our office by any who
have doubts with regard to the truth of
our statements. But we have still
stronger proof that the *Herald* lies in-
famously for the purpose of injuring us,
the private letter which accompanied
the manuscript of Mr. Ritz, a portion of
which we give below.

WALLA WALLA, W. T.,
August 13, 1868.

JAMES H. MILLS, Editor Post, Helena, M. T.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 11th ult.
"as far as when I reached home, I commu-
nicated the enclosed for you. Newell (of the
Walla Walla Statesman) wanted to know if
I could not give him some items for his paper.
I told him I was writing a letter and could let
him publish it. I thought as the papers were
so far apart and I could send it to you before
the paper could reach your town, you would
not care. It was intended entirely for you,
in the first place.

PHILIP RITZ.

The above letter is also still in our
possession, and must prove a clincher
to the lie of that Broadway pirate on the
sea of journalism which has, in this case,
been too eager to judge others by itself.
Try "Coeur d'Alene" again, Fisky, "per-
haps you will manage to place yourself
in as ridiculous a position before the
public as you did in your former effort.

TERRITORIAL SURVEY.—Mr. W. W.

Johnson has just returned from the ex-
tension of the United States survey
lines over the country to the south and
west of this place. The base line, which
starts from the initial point in the Gal-
latin valley, is extended west from the
foot of Red Mountain, near Highland
Gulch, a distance of forty-eight miles,
reaching the northern side of the valley
of the Big Hole River. It passes about
a mile south of Highland, through the
valley at the head of Moose Creek,
across Divide Creek three miles above
its mouth, thence through the high
ranges of mountains whose serrated
peaks are seen from the vicinity of Ar-
genta. This line adds a great deal to
our former geographical knowledge of
that portion of our territory, hitherto
laid down from the report of Lewis and
Clark.

The first standard parallel is extended
from the Boulder valley, twenty-four
miles north of the base line, west to the
canyon of Warm Spring Creek in the
Deer Lodge valley, sixty miles west of
the principal meridian. This parallel
defines the width of the Rocky Moun-
tain range on the line, with its spurs
and tributary divides, to be thirty-six
miles. The Deer Lodge meridian is
also run through the valley of Deer
Lodge, preparatory to the survey of that
portion of the Territory, which will be
made this fall. Those of our readers
who are familiar with the report of Gov.
Isaac L. Stevens, will recollect the men-
tion of the Hot Spring Butte in Deer
Lodge valley, which is an object of curi-
osity to all who travel through that sec-
tion of the country. Lieut. Mullan
states (1853) that a ledge forty-two
feet long was thrust down into it and no
bottom found, but now, the water, which
is still bubbling up, has formed a false
bottom, so to speak, about eighteen
inches below the surface through which
there can be found no opening for the
passage of the spring. The spring has
a temperature of about a hundred and
ten degrees.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

In this Territory a feeling of depend-
ence upon other portions of the country
too much exists, and although Montana
has arrived at an age when it should be
strong in a reliance upon its own resources,
it still clings to the apron strings of
its mother—the States. This is not only
unnecessary, but is detrimental to the
best interests of the region in which we
live, and the sooner it is abandoned the
better it will be for our people. Home
industries should receive more attention,
should be promoted and sustained. And
when we make this assertion, we do not
take that narrow minded view of the
subject which is adopted by some who
would advise parties to pay four prices
for an article of home production, sim-
ply because it was made in the Territo-
ry; and even if we were to advocate such
a doctrine, it would take more years
than there are seconds in a century, to
persuade the public that their duty lay
in that direction. It would, without
doubt, be policy in the end, for a man to
pay a trifle more for home productions
than for those coming from abroad,
thereby encouraging those who would
in return give their support to him; but
very few would see any profit in such a
proceeding, and would govern their
trade by the strict rule of business, and
strive always to get the most for their
money, no matter whence the article
purchased came. We do not, therefore,
intend to occupy our space with the use-
less advocacy of impracticable theories.
What we wish to impress upon our
readers is not that home industries al-
ready established lack support, for such
is not the case, but we wish to urge the
importance of the establishment of fur-
ther industries and the extension of
those already existing. What has been
done in this respect by our neighbors of
Utah, should be done by us. Twenty-
one years ago the Mormons found their
country a sage brush desert, totally des-
titute of mineral wealth, with scarcely a
blade of grass visible on the hillsides,
and with nothing to invite settlement.
but they went to work, established home
industries and encouraged them, and, as
a result, we find to-day in Utah, a popu-
lation of one hundred and twenty-five
thousand persons, living in nearly a
hundred flourishing towns, and provided
with orchards and gardens, rivaling in
thrift and luxuriance those of any por-
tion of America, and furnished with
mills and manufactories of various de-
scriptions, which would do credit to the
older settled portions of the country.
But by a comparison of our own re-
sources and those of Utah, we must conclude
that where the latter has done much,
we should do still more. With inex-
haustible mines of the precious metals,
and with immense mineral deposits of
other descriptions, which have been
barely touched, with fertile valleys and
grass covered hills, and forests of fine

timber in every portion of the Territory,

with navigable rivers opening their
channels to commerce in almost the cen-
ter of the country, and with those facili-
ties for communication which Utah had
not, we should be able in five years, to
establish such home industries as it has
taken the Mormons twenty years in
building up. But over five years have
passed since the settlement of the Ter-
ritory, and we have done comparatively
nothing in the line referred to. The
reason is, that we have adopted a "from-
hand-to-mouth" rule of action, which
compelled our citizens to provide only
for the hour, and to obtain everything
possible outside the Territory. And this
is still the case to a considerable extent:
even wagon loads of eggs are being al-
most daily received here from Salt Lake.
Is this because the Montana poultry
does not produce as good "hen-fruit" as
the Mormon breed, or because it is not
profitable to engage in the raising of
fowls, with eggs at one dollar and a half
per dozen? Not at all. Neither is it be-
cause a person engaging in this business
would not receive support, but simply
because our people still cling to their
dependence upon others, and remain asleep
to the benefits which a community may
derive by making itself self sustaining.
The rule which has been adopted in
Utah, has been to produce enough of
everything for home consumption and
have a little left to sell. While it is
impossible to live entirely up to this
rule, the nearer we can come to it the
better we shall be off, and hence it is
that our citizens should bestow more
attention upon home industries than
they have thus far done, thus promoting
their own riches and those of the Terri-
tory. Of our mineral wealth, silver and
gold, seem alone to attract attention; and
our agricultural lands, only those which
lie in narrow strips along the margins of
the streams are cultivated, while man-
ufactures are almost entirely neg-
lected. And concerning this latter
branch of industry, we must not omit to
say a word with reference more particu-
larly to Helena. This town is now the
acknowledged metropolis of the Terri-
tory. Born of rich mines, it has been
strengthened in its youth by the advan-
tage of a commercial situation, and to-
day occupies the proud position of the
chief city of the richest mineral country
in the world. We have no doubt that
it will retain its place, in fact we know
it may do so if it will. One of the great-
est aids it can obtain in its efforts to do
this, will be found in manufactures. By
the erection here, of manufacturing es-
tablishments, Helena will become the
magnet, which shall attract all other
portions of the Territory to it. Those
wishing to purchase any manufactured
article, or more especially, to have any
article manufactured, would be com-
pelled to come here for that purpose, a
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would be permanently secured.

We hear the question as to whether

the Capital shall be located here, much
discussed. It is not of half the impor-
tance that this question of the promo-
tion of home industries is. With the
latter satisfactorily answered, Helena
may realize her brightest dreams; may
become the great manufacturing center
as she already is the great commercial
emporium of Montana, and, with greater
natural advantages than any town be-
tween the Missouri and California,
eventually find herself the metropolis
of all that section of the country includ-
ed in those boundaries.

That any of our above remarks will
cause our citizens to immediately follow
our advice through any philanthropic or
disinterested motives, and for the sole
purpose of benefitting the community,
we do not believe; but our object will
have been accomplished if any word
that we have said may serve to direct
their attention more particularly to the
subject of which we have spoken, and
set them to thinking concerning it. We
believe, gentlemen, that a few careful
thoughts and a little figuring upon this
matter, will show you that you cannot
better serve yourselves, to say nothing
about the Territory, than by the estab-
lishment and promotion of home indus-
tries.

Oh!—Rogers of the Independent

is vexed in spirit, and occupies half a col-
umn of his ludicrously figured wrapping
paper with a reply to half a dozen lines
of the Post. He insists upon the right,
as a member of the Democratic party,
and a scion of chivalry, to ignore all
rules in the construction of similes and
look through as many "dim vistas of
the past" in order to see "futurity," as
he chooses. All right, Rogers. Yours
is the only comic paper in the Territory
and we would not rob it of those ludic-
rous inconsistencies which constitute
its only claim to the attention of the
public.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE