

# THE MONTANA POST.

A. P. Langford

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

VOL. V, NO. 4.

HELENA, MONTANA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 213

Published Daily and Weekly  
BY THE  
Montana Post Publishing Company,  
NO. 80 MAIN ST., HELENA.  
GEO. M. PINNEY, MANAGER.

Address all Business Communications,  
"MONTANA POST PUB. CO."  
Address all Correspondence for Publication,  
"EDITOR MONTANA POST."

## CONTENTS.

PAGE 1—Acquittal of Mr. Pinney—Labor Congress—Treaty with the Bannacks—The Fair  
PAGE 2—Dissolution of the South—Wonderful Attempt at Assassination—The Other Ox—The Slender C. related—Shooting of Ex-Gov Beall Still Whistling—Death of Col. S. W. Beall—The South American Earthquake—Political Europe.  
PAGE 3—Local News—Coroner's Inquest—Traveling Correspondence—No Force but Reality—Laws of the U. S.—Proclamation.  
PAGE 4—Ku Klux—"Parson's" Papers—Europe—United States against Gen. M. Pinney—Mining Issues—Concerning "men" Entries—A Card—General Grant—The West.  
PAGE 5—Telegrams.  
PAGE 6—Telegrams—Inklings—West—East.  
PAGE 8—Local News.

## OUR PLATFORM.

Unanimously adopted by the National Union Republican Convention at Chicago May 21st, 1868.

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the 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 constitutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal citizens of the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, 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 payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, 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 labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all 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. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must 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 reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, 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 legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce 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 pardoning power, has demoralized the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; 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 resisted at 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 of citizenship, though 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 especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and garrison, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign immigration, 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 sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of Gen. Carl Schurz, the following 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 rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disabilities and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of delay will die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

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

## ACQUITTAL OF MR. PINNEY.

The examination of Mr. Pinney before United States Commissioner Hedges, for the shooting of Ex-Governor S. W. Beall attracted to the Court House yesterday, a very large number of our citizens who were desirous of learning all the particulars connected with the unfortunate occurrence referred to. A number of witnesses were called on behalf of the prosecution, whose testimony appears elsewhere. It soon became evident, not only to the spectators, but to the attorneys for the prosecution, that it was impossible to find Mr. Pinney guilty of any offense, or any act other than that which the most peaceable citizen would be compelled to resort to under the circumstances which surrounded him. Judge Williams, the principal attorney on behalf of the prosecution therefore arose and addressed the Court substantially as follows:

"We have searched for evidence in every direction to which our attention has been called; have prosecuted the case with diligence, and have done every thing in our power to secure evidence, and are satisfied by the developments that it would be contrary to law and a sense of justice to ask this or any other Court to hold the defendant over to appear at any higher tribunal. We are not disposed to make this prosecution a persecution, and we therefore desire to withdraw from the suit, which we refuse to prosecute further, and ask that the case be dismissed."

This statement, coming as it did, from one who was engaged almost exclusively in the prosecution of criminal cases in the State of California for three years, and from one whose duty it was to procure, if possible, the defendant's conviction of a high crime, furnishes not only the most conclusive evidence of Mr. Pinney's entire justification, but testifies in a very creditable manner to the high moral principles, the sense of right, and the appreciation of justice which prompted its utterance. In compliance with the motion of the counsel for the prosecution, Commissioner Hedges dismissed the case and Mr. Pinney was discharged from custody. While this proceeding was eminently just and highly gratifying to the many friends of the defendant, who crowded about him to congratulate him upon the result, it deprived Mr. Pinney for the time, at least, of presenting other testimony, which he much desired to bring to the attention of the court and the public. This evidence will not, however, be so easily suppressed as some may have thought, but will shortly be presented to the public. Mr. Pinney has been acquitted of all blame in the matter by the proper courts and in the most emphatic manner, his prosecutors, even, being unable to find anything against him. Yet the evidence produced in court was only for the prosecution. He will therefore soon present to the public some of the testimony which would have been given for the defense had the opportunity not been deprived him by the dismissal of the case as stated.

## THE LABOR CONGRESS.

It has just met at New York, passed resolutions, and adjourned. If it thinks it has done more than this, we are inclined to the belief that it is mistaken. For many years, more especially during those last passed, there have been constant efforts on the part of certain malcontents, to effect a change in the laws which govern the labor of the country in its relation to capital. One of the most prominent of these attempts attained public prominence in the eight-hour movement—the embodiment of one of the most Quixotic ideas of the century, and which has served for no other purpose than as a hobby upon which cunning political demagogues could ride into office. It has, more recently, excited the ridicule of the whole country, and is now being extensively caricatured by the various comic publications. No long argument is needed to prove the absurdity of the movement. It has been decreed that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and this he must do despite the fact that to live without work would be very pleasant, and despite any law that might be passed to that effect. How would an eight-hour law have operated among the first settlers, who provided themselves with everything by means of their own hands? They would have sown and reaped and spun daily, until the eight hours was up, and then stopped. Before the winter was over, they would have found themselves destitute. Since those early days, times have changed, and the world, to a certain extent, has become a great co-operative society. This society works ten hours per day, and finds that it is no more than able to meet the demands

upon its labor. Suppose, now that this whole cosmopolitan firm adopts the eight-hour law. The effect will be that only four fifths of the demand can be supplied. The mechanic will gain two hours rest per day at the cost of dispensing with one fourth of the luxuries and necessities which he now has, a gain of rest, by the way, which he is at any time able to make on the same terms without the aid of any eight hour movement. But we will not dwell upon this generally exploded eight hour idea.

The labor Congress just in session has seemed to devote its attention more especially to a demand for increased wages. While we do not doubt that such demands are entirely necessary and proper in individual and exceptional cases, we consider that a general demand by a "National Labor Congress" for an augmentation of wages throughout a vast extent of country is not of a less chimerical character than the eight hour movement. Too many laboring men conceive that they are at war with capital instead of being its ally, and imagine that the more money they can obtain from their employer the better they are off, and their idea often is correct so far as individual cases are concerned, but so soon as they attempt to apply their theory to the entire country it becomes absurd. It is all very nice for the butcher to get twenty-five per cent more for his meat, but when he pays the baker, the grocer, the farmer and all other parties twenty-five per cent more for what he buys, it is hardly to be seen where he betters his condition, and so it is with all other occupations. The truth is, that too many forget that the value of money consists not in itself, but in what it will purchase. The history of the world, more especially during the last four centuries, has proven this to be true, for no sooner were the rich mines of South America and Mexico discovered than the prices of the necessities of life increased, and they have become continually higher in proportion as the supply of money has become more abundant. While, therefore, admitting that certain bodies of laborers under certain circumstances may require an advance in their wages, we cannot see that a general change of this character throughout the country is either necessary, desirable, or practicable. There is one phase of this labor movement which is particularly interesting to a mining community and on account of which we have, more especially spoken of the subject. We refer to the practical depreciation of the miners' labor which would result from the enforcement of the Labor Congress theory. In this respect the miner would be an exception to the rule, for he is the one that takes the money from the ground. This money he sells for the necessities of life, but instead of receiving twenty-five per cent more for it, as do those engaged in other employments, he obtains only four-fifths of its former value, or, in other words, he is compelled to give five days' work for what he could formerly secure by four. Thus would be rendered useless a large number of mines which are at present worked with good profit. We have no faith that the schemes of the Labor Congress will be blessed with any flattering success, for their very impracticability would prevent it, but we have touched upon the subject for the purpose of showing to what absurdities and actual evils the ideas of the aforesaid "Congress" might lead. The laws of supply and demand are as fixed as those which govern the Universe and no resolutions can change them.

upon its labor. Suppose, now that this whole cosmopolitan firm adopts the eight-hour law. The effect will be that only four fifths of the demand can be supplied. The mechanic will gain two hours rest per day at the cost of dispensing with one fourth of the luxuries and necessities which he now has, a gain of rest, by the way, which he is at any time able to make on the same terms without the aid of any eight hour movement. But we will not dwell upon this generally exploded eight hour idea.

The labor Congress just in session has seemed to devote its attention more especially to a demand for increased wages. While we do not doubt that such demands are entirely necessary and proper in individual and exceptional cases, we consider that a general demand by a "National Labor Congress" for an augmentation of wages throughout a vast extent of country is not of a less chimerical character than the eight hour movement. Too many laboring men conceive that they are at war with capital instead of being its ally, and imagine that the more money they can obtain from their employer the better they are off, and their idea often is correct so far as individual cases are concerned, but so soon as they attempt to apply their theory to the entire country it becomes absurd. It is all very nice for the butcher to get twenty-five per cent more for his meat, but when he pays the baker, the grocer, the farmer and all other parties twenty-five per cent more for what he buys, it is hardly to be seen where he betters his condition, and so it is with all other occupations. The truth is, that too many forget that the value of money consists not in itself, but in what it will purchase. The history of the world, more especially during the last four centuries, has proven this to be true, for no sooner were the rich mines of South America and Mexico discovered than the prices of the necessities of life increased, and they have become continually higher in proportion as the supply of money has become more abundant. While, therefore, admitting that certain bodies of laborers under certain circumstances may require an advance in their wages, we cannot see that a general change of this character throughout the country is either necessary, desirable, or practicable. There is one phase of this labor movement which is particularly interesting to a mining community and on account of which we have, more especially spoken of the subject. We refer to the practical depreciation of the miners' labor which would result from the enforcement of the Labor Congress theory. In this respect the miner would be an exception to the rule, for he is the one that takes the money from the ground. This money he sells for the necessities of life, but instead of receiving twenty-five per cent more for it, as do those engaged in other employments, he obtains only four-fifths of its former value, or, in other words, he is compelled to give five days' work for what he could formerly secure by four. Thus would be rendered useless a large number of mines which are at present worked with good profit. We have no faith that the schemes of the Labor Congress will be blessed with any flattering success, for their very impracticability would prevent it, but we have touched upon the subject for the purpose of showing to what absurdities and actual evils the ideas of the aforesaid "Congress" might lead. The laws of supply and demand are as fixed as those which govern the Universe and no resolutions can change them.

**RAILROAD BUILDING IN CALIFORNIA.**  
—The San Jose road extension to Gilroy, thirty miles in length, will be completed, it is promised, by December next. This road is prosperous, and the country and towns through which it passes are in a highly flourishing condition.

Subscriptions are being received for the building of a railroad from Avila to Buena Ventura, in Los Angeles County, a distance of nearly fifty miles.

The railroad from Valco to Sacramento is now completed for forty-six miles, to Davisville, which is within fourteen miles of Sacramento. The portion yet to be built, will be on piles, because the country is subject to overflow in winter, to depths of from three to fifteen feet.

Several railroads are under active headway in Napa, Solano and Marian counties. The commencement of work on the junction road from Harrisburg to Sausalito, to connect the Napa Valley with the California Pacific road, is announced; and a contract has been made for the construction of a road from Davisville to Woodland this year.

A contract has been made for grading ten miles of the San Francisco and Humboldt Bay railroad, eastward from Petaluma, before the first of December, but the Superintendent expresses the belief that the entire distance to Santa Rosa, sixteen miles, can be completed before that time. Arrangements are being made to purchase forty miles of iron.

The Stockton Gazette says that a paper is being circulated among the citizens, for subscriptions to a railroad from Stockton to Paradise Valley. It will be the first step towards opening up the Tulare region, and will pay from the start.—Mining Press.

## TREATY WITH THE BANNAKS.

The recent treaty made by Governor Tufts and Major Cullen, with the Bannacks, deserves something more than a passing notice. This tribe has never before received any notice from Government. It is now comparatively insignificant in numbers, and from repeated unsuccessful collisions with the Blackfeet and Crows, broken in spirit and prowess. In the early history of that part of the Territory surrounding Bannack and Virginia City, the settlers were greatly molested by the Bannack and Snake Indians; some were killed, others robbed, and their horse-stealing propensities were freely indulged at the expense of travellers and emigrants. The leading chief in these early forays, was Pocoltello, a man of no mean abilities, and a warrior to be dreaded. In the winter of 1853, Pocoltello's band, including women and children, were camped upon Bear River. General Connor, with about 200 men, attacked them in mid-winter, and sparing neither sex nor age, taught them a lesson they have never forgotten. From the time of this event, Pocoltello has been forgotten, and the Bannacks have been the steady and firm friends of the settlers. Tendency, or as he is commonly called, Tendor, is the chief of the band with which the treaty was made. It numbers between 500 and 600, and has been for many years, inhabiting the country between the southern part of this Territory and Snake River, on the north and south, and Salmon River, in Idaho, and the head waters of the Madison and Missouri on the east and west. These Indians are very poor. Unable from weakness, to visit the buffalo hunting grounds, where they would be cut to pieces by the Crows and Blackfeet, they are obliged to pick up a precarious subsistence by fishing, hunting for small game, and gathering roots and berries for winter supplies. The citizens of Virginia know very many of Tendor's band, and during the past season, as well as in the years preceding it, have bought gooseberries, and other articles from them, and thus contributed to their support. Many of them encamp in the vicinity of town, for winter quarters, and begging from door to door, seldom go away hungry. They are regarded as harmless, and as objects of pity, rather than dislike. Their past history is a proud one. Mr. Irving, in his Astoria, giving an account of their condition as long ago as 1812, writes thus: "The Shoshones, (which is the original tribal name of the Snakes and Bannacks) are a branch of the once powerful and prosperous tribe of the Snakes, who possessed a glorious hunting country about the upper forks of the Missouri, abounding in beaver and buffalo. Their hunting ground was occasionally invaded by the Blackfeet, but the Snakes battled bravely for their domains, and a long and bloody feud existed with variable success. At length the Hudson Bay Company, extending their trade with the interior, had dealings with the Blackfeet, who were nearest to them, and supplied them with fire arms. The Snakes, who occasionally traded with the Spaniards, endeavored, but in vain, to obtain similar weapons; the Spanish traders wisely refused to arm them so formidably. The Blackfeet had now a vast advantage, and soon dispossessed the poor Snakes of their favorite hunting grounds, their land of plenty—and drove them from place to place, until they were fain to take refuge in the wilderness and most desolate recesses of the Rocky Mountains. Even here they are subject to occasional visits from their implacable foes as long as they have horses or other property to tempt the plunderer. Thus by degrees the Snakes have become a scattered, broken-spirited, impoverished people—keeping about lonely rivers and mountain streams, and subsisting chiefly upon fish. Such of them as still possess horses, and occasionally figure as hunters, are called Shoshones; but there is another class, the most abject and forlorn, who are called Shuckers, or more commonly Diggers and Root Eaters." By this extract it will be seen that the condition of this tribe has, in no wise, improved since 1812, that, in fact, it has been gradually dwindling in numbers and prowess, until it has hardly rank or name among the powerful tribes of the Territory. Major Cullen received instructions from the Indian department, to hold a council with them, ascertain their wants, and report to the Government, with a view to making a treaty. The tribe claims all the country from the Yellowstone to the Bitter Root mountains. On consultation with Gov. Tufts, it was deemed advisable, inasmuch as constant conflicts were liable to arise in our courts, by reason of the

occupancy of Indian lands, that a treaty should be made at once, and the title of the tribe to those lands, extinguished. And the fact which dictated the course, was the disposition manifested by some of the tribe to engage in civilized pursuits, such as cultivating the earth, and days labor for compensation, &c. Accordingly Gov. Tufts summoned Tendency's band, which was scattered through the country from Salmon to Snake river, to meet the agent at Loraine's ranch, in the Stinkingwater valley, on the 24th ult., and through him, have a talk with the Great Father at Washington. We are informed by private letter, that the citizens of Virginia, with their usual aptitude for occasions of this kind, were at once on the *qui vive* of excitement, and we must state that the "Parson" regrets his absence, for he can imagine how every horse in town was at once secured, either for some dashing cavalier, or the fair inamorata, who had been previously engaged to accompany him. Stage coaches, train wagons, buggies, and all the pleasure carriages of the city, were told, were pressed into the service, and mules of every size used to move them to the grand council. Early in the morning, the Governor, who knows as well as most men, the mollifying effects of a good meal, even upon a civilized nature, (and if he don't the Major certainly does,) presented the tribe with a fat ox weighing 1200 lbs. and the necessary accompaniment of flour and sugar. It was given out that the council would take place at 2 p. m., thus giving the red brethren and sisters time to finish the gastronomic part of the performance. Meantime the scampering took place at Virginia, some on horseback, some on muleback, in stage coaches, wagons and carriages, in couples, in cavalcs, and in trains the population, young, old, middle aged, married and single, engaged and non-engaged, all commenced the toilsome ride of fifteen miles, which lay between them and the place of destination. The Ruby Mountains, of course, glittering in the sun's rays, rose grandly on their sight, and Alder gulch gurgled its auriferous course through countless gold beds to its union with the Stinking water. But neither the grandeur of the one or the music of the other would have any charms for the great company of seekers of the novelty. All had Indian on the brain, and there was not one of the crowd on this occasion, at least, who had not lost several Indians. The Bannacks, some 300 in number, were jolly with feasting. Never before had the poor, half starved creatures, had so good a time, and their dusky faces were lit up with smiles of good humor. The company, long before its arrival, at least the male portion of it, was jolly with good wine. Heidsieck ran freely, and some, probably, did not stop at that, but aided the exhilaration with spirits of higher proof. Be this as it may, at the hour appointed the beholder might have seen the band of Bannacks seated upon their haunches, listening to the remarks of the Governor, as they were translated into the Bannack vernacular by John W. Powell, Esq., interpreter for the occasion. "How," "how," "how," in shape of gutturals, announced the entire satisfaction of the dusky brethren and sisters with all the arrangements. The Governor sat down amid a round of Indian plaudits, given only as Indians can give them.

Our portly friend, Maj. Cullen, whose good natured visage and twinkling eyes always put a man in good humor with himself and all around him, then arose. The bevy of fair ladies which honored the occasion now drew near, and the Major, looking clear over the objects of his particular care, saw nothing but the bright eyes and lovely faces that were to catch the first words which fell from his lips. The Major has an eye for beauty as well as duty, and on this occasion, for a moment, beauty carried the palm. "This is the first Indian treaty," said he, "that I ever made that was honored with the presence of ladies. It is to me a pleasing novelty. I am delighted with it, and before I proceed with the duties of this occasion, I must be permitted, from the bottom of my heart, to thank these ladies (bowing gracefully to them) for their attendance, and these gentlemen (bowing to them) that they were so thoughtful as to bring them here. I have made twenty or more treaties, (the Major is a veteran Superintendent) but never one before that was honored with the presence of ladies. ("Hurray for Virginia City," shouted an urchin standing near, "and the ladies too," hiccupped a young gentleman, who had evidently taken once too often of corn drink.) The Major then addressed himself, through Powell, to the Indians; told them that the provisions of the treaty would be, that they should surrender to the Government all right, title and interest to the territory

claimed by them, without designating, as was often usual, the separate rights of tribes. As a consideration of this, they should receive two townships of land on Salmon river, about fifteen miles above Fort Lemhi; they should be provided with farming implements, an instructor in farming, a carpenter, a blacksmith, an engineer, a physician, a Mission school, and a saw-mill—all of which would amount to about \$18,000 per year, for a period of twenty years. In addition to this they were to receive their annuities. One universal and protracted "how-howing" on the part of the Indians, greeted the Major's speech.

"Tendency," the chief, then modestly thanked the Major, and sent his respects by him to the Great Grand Father at Washington; but, he continued, "I have never fought my white brethren; the Blackfeet and Sioux have always done so, and have always received pay from our Great Father, while I and my tribe have received nothing." "By George," responded the Major, "that is true." "Yes," said Tendency, "and the same tribes have fought us when weak and small, and taken our horses from us, yet the Great Father has paid them and not paid us." "Yes, by George," replied the Major, "and that's true, too." "But," continued the chief, "I shall sign and abide by the treaty, and never go on the war path if my Grand Father keeps faith with me." "He will, he will," shouted the Major, seizing Tendency by the hand, and shaking it with a right good will, at which affecting scene, we have no doubt tears were shed by the crowd. The treaty was then signed, and the annuities, consisting of blankets, shirts, knives, hatchets, calico, &c., &c., were distributed; each one, from the smallest to the greatest, getting his portion.

The Indians then wound up the entertainment with a general dance, which was accompanied by that delightful howling, which of all others, renders night hideous. The visitors returned to Virginia, entering the city, most of them, with their horses on the full run. The Major took the next coach to Washington, to obtain the ratification of this and other treaties he has made, and the affair, which was one of the merriest, as well as one of the most important of the season, wound up without a single accident. All were happy, all, including our red brethren, satisfied—and

"When we next do ride abroad,  
May I be there to see."

## THE FAIR.

ED. MONTANA POST:  
Numerous inquiries have been made of the Officers of the Fair Association, relative to the premiums on flour. We desire to say, through the columns of your paper, to all persons interested, that the premiums on flour, buckwheat flour, corn meal, crackers, vinegar and confections, were inadvertently omitted in the Premium List. The list—revised and corrected in these particulars was afterward published in the Post of the 18th inst. The price of admission to the Fair Grounds will be one dollar in currency, instead of fifty cents, as published in the Premium List. Children under twelve years of age will be admitted at half price. Tickets for the entire week five dollars.

By order of Executive Committee,  
W. E. CULLEN, Sec'y.  
Helena, M. T., Sept. 28, '68.

The Union Pacific Railroad, at its regular meeting of the Board of Directors in the early part of this month, voted three million of first mortgage bonds, to be laid aside in trust as pledged to be spent on culverts, bridges, etc., on already completed parts of the road. The Directors agreed upon the contract with Mr. Boomer, of Chicago, for the superstructure of an iron bridge over the Missouri river between Council Bluffs and Omaha. This bridge is to cost a million and a half dollars, probably two million dollars, with approaches on the Council Bluffs side. All roads centering at Council Bluffs are to cross over it—the Rock Island, Cedar Rapids and other roads.—S. L. Reporter.

THE "LAMP-POST RAILROAD" in New York, along Greenwich street, from the Battery to Fulton Street, appears to be a success. The track is on posts, and occupies the place that awnings now do. Cars have been run from ten to fifteen miles an hour with safety and comfort, it is said. The wheels are of wood, where they come in contact with the rails. A stationary engine, operating by means of a wheel and endless cord, is the motive power. The new company has given bonds to complete the road to the vicinity of Central Park within a specified time.

The steamer Idaho, recently arrived at San Francisco, had seventy-five thousand dollars worth of sugar seized by the customs officers of the latter place. The sugar had been colored dark, and invoiced at low rates, in order to save six thousand dollars in duties. Being intended for a refinery, the "doctoring" did not injure it.

Says a New York paper, more plainly than politely: "Ladies are going their entire on the Grecian bend in Broadway. They remind one, by the form they give their figures, of a poodle dog essaying to walk on his hind legs." The "bend," by the way, furnishes an inexhaustible subject to the caricaturists of the comic papers.