



R. N. SUTHERLIN, Editor

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This issue is a fair sample of what the HUSBANDMAN will be for the next twelve months. Will our readers please examine it carefully, and if they think it a fair representative of the farming and live stock interests of the Territory, and worthy of the support of those interested in agricultural pursuits, we would ask them to lend us a helping hand in extending its circulation. The farmers and stock growers of Montana need such a journal. If they will lend us their support, we will not only be able to continue its present excellency, but will guarantee to make it within a very few years equal to any agricultural journal published in America. Let every subscriber show it to his neighbor and endeavor to induce him to try it for one year at least, for once introduced into a farmer's home, it will ever afterwards be a welcome visitor.

Now THAT the railroad has reached our country—an event long looked forward to—there is a general boom in real estate of all kinds in all parts of the Territory. Farms, stock and dairy ranches in every nook and valley have a market value far beyond the most sanguine expectations possessed by any of their owners five years ago, and the temptation to many to sell is very great. And this is now the great question with our farmers and stock growers—shall they sell or not. It is the same question that has presented itself to the farmers of the States for many years, and the advice to one is applicable to the other. We have often been addressed upon this subject by the people of the States, and our reply has invariably been that we could not advise any farmer who had built up a nice home and gathered about him all the comforts of life, and who is surrounded by the advantages of schools and churches and out of debt, to sell out and come west and undertake to build anew in the decline of life. And the same admonition would apply to Montana. It has required many years of hard labor to gather about them the comforts of life, in doing which they have endured many hardships and privations, and now when the pathway seems straight before them and strewn with flowers, it is a mistake to sell out and commence anew, unless encumbered with debts and mortgages, in which case it would be wisdom to sell, since it is easier to start anew any time than to live with a millstone of debt hanging about one's neck. There is yet opportunity on our unsettled valleys, where new homes may be made to good advantage, and the farmer who has by misfortune fallen behind can sell with a good prospect of bettering his condition. But he who is well fixed would do better to enjoy the comforts of his home than to sell them simply because he is offered a good price and commence the long tedious journey over again. The object in life should not be so much gain as comfort and enjoyment, and most of our farmers have arrived at an age when, if ease is ever to be had, it is time they were about it.

One of Gallatin valley's most prominent stock-growers, Charles Anceny, takes us to task for an article which appeared in our issue of December 25th, simply because it relates the facts in regard to our live stock industries as they exist, and would have the public believe that the HUSBANDMAN is not a fair and impartial representative of our agricultural and live stock interests, but is devoted to one particular branch of husbandry, and asserts that "its editor is a shepherd, heart and soul." But he will have a hard time convincing the reading public that such is the case, and an impartial interpretation of its articles will fall to find anything upon which to base such a conclusion. We are giving attention alike to the three great branches of stock-growing—horses, cattle and sheep—and know no preference. If, indeed, we had any preference, it would be indicated by our possessions, and this would be in favor of horses and cattle, as we have a horse and a cow, but nary a sheep. As to any favoritism in the columns of the HUSBANDMAN, let the reader be the judge. Its columns of editorial on these several industries, the rapid progress they have made since its establishment, and the fact that it is read and appreciated by hundreds of the wealthiest growers of horses and cattle, as well as growers of sheep, attests the truth of its being an able, liberal and unbiased representative of these interests. Its advertising columns also bear evidence of its good

faith and standing, as the horse, cattle and sheep interests are alike represented, which would not be the case if it was devoted to one of these interests alone. It is devoted alike to every branch of agricultural pursuits, and the fact that it is being read and regarded as authority by the leading operators of every class of husbandry is sufficient evidence of its good faith to all. We cannot change the inevitable course of events any more than we can rule the powers that be. The pasture lands of Montana belong principally to the government domain, and as our valleys become occupied by homestead and pre-emption settlers and are fenced, the system of pasturing cattle the year round without preparing feed will play out, and the large herds must be moved to new ranges and the old valleys left to the raising of cattle on a small scale, such as will admit of winter feeding, and flocks of sheep and herds of horses which may be handled in the same way. Seeing this, the large owners have moved their herds out of the small valleys to the region east of the Rocky Mountains, where they are not likely to be fenced and crowded out soon, while the horse-grower and shepherd who can prepare feed for a few months during the severest of winter can take the chances on a shorter range. These are the results of the inevitable evolutions of time, but they do not prove that the HUSBANDMAN is biased in the interest of wool-growers, or that its editor is a shepherd.

#### JOTTINGS BY OUR TRAVELING MAN.

Helena and Something About What the Legislature is Doing.

Helena appears quiet, in fact dull, but there is no complaint by merchants. They have done a good share of business during the year, and are quite well contented to rest. They are looking forward to a splendid business season with the opening of spring. The building boom is expected to strike the metropolis with full force and to last until its proportions shall have doubled. The hotels are crowded, and visitors may feel in luck if they succeed in securing a room.

The Legislature appears to be proceeding favorably with its work. Up to this writing about 80 bills have been introduced in the House and half as many in the Council. Less than a dozen have passed both houses and reached the Governor. Many of the bills are short, being amendments to existing laws, and from hearing them read by the clerk, they have the appearance of possessing some merit. Among the most interesting bills is one introduced in the House affecting the stock-raising interests, which provides that the Territory shall pay a bounty for the killing of lions, bear and wolves. It is in the hands of the Committee on Grazing and Stock Growing, and will be amended so as to simplify the manner of procedure for the hunters in obtaining their pay. The bill appears to meet with the favor of most all the members of both houses, and will probably become a law. Another measure pertaining to stock raising is that providing for the employment of detectives, to be paid by the Territory, whose duty it shall be to patrol the frontier sections of the country. This will probably be put in the shape of a bill and presented at an early date.

The wool growing interest is quite well represented in both houses, and it is very probable, that members interested will adopt the HUSBANDMAN's suggestions in getting up a law compelling owners to cure scab sheep, and regulating the driving of diseased sheep into the Territory.

House bill No. 12, which provides for the collection of poor tax from non-property holders, has passed the House and reached the third reading in the Council. It provides that the assessor may demand and collect the tax from the superintendent or person employing laborers.

The bill repealing the gag law passed the House, but met with a death blow in the Council. The debates on this bill are said to have been the most interesting yet attempted.

The House bill providing for the formation of building associations passed both houses and was vetoed by the Governor. On the question, "shall the bill pass notwithstanding the Governor's objections," which came before the House last Friday, there was an interesting debate between Blake, of Madison, Forbis, of Silver Bow, and Settle, of Choteau, the introducer and champion of the measure. Blake and Forbis favored sustaining the Governor, and the speech of the last named gentleman showed him to be one of the most able debaters in the House. Having failed to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, Mr. Settle is preparing a new bill, embodying in it the wanting points referred to by the Governor.

To-day there was another short but interesting bill before the House. It provides for the payment by the Territory of the necessary transportation, money, clothing all blind, deaf and mute children in the Territory to schools in the States where they

may receive education. On the question of whether or not all children, either rich or poor, should be included, Mr. Forbis showed himself to be not only a talented speaker, but a gentleman of broad, liberal views. He favored serving all alike, taking the ground that the children of wealthy persons should have the same advantages as others. If the man of wealth paid the taxes and his children could not be educated in Montana schools, the law should not discriminate against him.

McAdow, of Custer, said he could see no cause why the Territory should lavish its money on the education of children whose parents were able to pay their passage and educate them.

Batten, of Missoula, and Allen of Jefferson, opposed Mr. Forbis, but notwithstanding their remarks the vote of the House showed that a decided majority favored Forbis' views.

A bill for a general law giving authority to County Commissioners to issue 7 per cent. bonds and sell the same for the redemption of any county warrants, is binding, and from appearances will become a law. There is also a bill for a general school law, giving the trustees of any district authority to submit the question of the issue of bonds to the credit of school districts for the erection of school buildings. The intent of the bill is to avoid in the future the necessity of getting special legislation when it is deemed necessary to build school houses. As the bill now reads it is objectionable, since it might open the door to too much bond issuing, and also operate to interfere with the division or consolidation of school districts.

The bill to give assessors two terms was discussed in the House Saturday. McAdow and Hickman made telling speeches in opposition to it. They recited several instances wherein assessors had failed in their duty by courting favors in the way of light assessments. They considered the assessors the most important of all officers, and believed one term enough.

Blake, Settle and Edwards favored two terms. Mr. Edwards thought the assessor had the same right to hold the office a second term that the Delegate to Congress had to more than one term. WILL.  
February 10, 1883.

#### THE SUNDAY LAW.

In his report on the Sunday law last week J. E. Kanouse said:

While in theory we allow every citizen to regulate the matter of his own observance of Sunday as a day of rest, yet capital has and does, in the absence of some regulation of law such as this bill provides, dictate to labor when and for how long it shall rest. As well can the employe in the civil service refuse to comply with the request for a contribution for political purposes made by the party in power, as labor, in the unrecognized condition in which it is usually found in a new or sparsely settled country, refuse to make Sunday the connecting link that shall shut out all rest from the unceasing battle with time that he wages well when he bears the brunt for six days in the week.

A minority of your committee, without entering into any discussion of observance of Sunday, simply submit that such origin has somewhat of foundation in the necessities of our nature; that the Sunday that secures rest is pre-eminently the poor man's day; that in the influence it exerts and in the spirit in which it is observed, it is a distinctly American institution, and as such should be carefully guarded; that provisions such as this bill contemplates do not, as one of the reports in said bill would have us believe, require any religious observance of the day—a statement fully sustained by United States courts in decisions upholding laws of this character that prevail in most if not all the other States. With this brief reference to what we conceive to be the meritorious features in this bill, a minority of your committee recommend that it do pass.

#### SUN RIVER ITEMS.

SUN RIVER, M. T., February 8, 1883.

Editor Husbandman:

Mr. Max. Waterman, of Fort Benton, paid Sun River a visit last week, and while here organized a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with 21 members. A great deal of interest is being taken by the people here in this order, and we confidently expect to have one of the largest and best lodges in the Territory. Mr. Waterman complimented us highly upon our selection of officers, who, he said, were the quickest to understand and perform their several duties of any new lodge officers in his jurisdiction. After the close of the lodge, its members invited Mr. Waterman to partake of a supper at the Largent House which had been prepared in his honor. Many toasts were given and responded to, but as the best one was given by Mr. Waterman and in words that go quite beyond my spelling powers, I will not mention any of them except Mr. Walker's, "To the ladies of Sun River," which was responded to by D. B. Murray, with great elegance and length. Mr. Nixon favored us with a for two, one of which, entitled "Down at the Club," or

something to that effect, was one of the best and most appropriate things of the evening. The fact that Mr. N. was at the time so far from well, having been ill all the evening, increased if possible our appreciation of his efforts.

The stock growers' ball will come off this month.

It is reported that Mr. Paris Gibson and others are going to build a woolen factory at the falls near the mouth of Sun River. They have bought two ranches at that point already.

Mr. George Steele is going to put up a large two-story stone building near his store.

Steele & Co. have shut up their store and gone on a visit—where?

Stock men in this part of the Territory hope the scalp law will pass. The coyotes and wolves were never so bad about here as now, and they are killing a great deal of stock.

Some twenty settlers are going to prove up on their claims at this place on the 13th of March. D. B. H.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Another earthquake has occurred at Archena.

The wrestling match between Duncan C. Kess and John McMahon has been postponed.

The ice harvest on the Hudson is completed. The crop is the largest ever known. The principal chief of the Osage Indians, Joseph Pawnee Nopawshee, is dead.

E. H. Sanford's Avalanche won the 20-mile boat race in 57 minutes.

The Dublin Gazette, official organ, says: Agrarian outrages in Ireland during January numbered 90.

A Bombay dispatch says: An armed band of Rheels plundered Nanpar. The Rheels are also rising in revolt at Chaktala, Balra, and Ali Ragpoor is threatened.

The elections for members of the Territorial Parliament of Australia foreshadow the defeat of the government.

It is reported that the steamer Kennmuir Castle, of 2,000 tons, from London to Shanghai, via the Suez Canal, is lost. The passengers were saved, but many of the crew drowned.

The customs agent at Gretna and Niche, Manitoba, has been ordered by the government not to allow grain to pass on to Duluth by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The widow and children of H. A. Schlinghyde, an agent of an Eastern firm, who was killed in the Tehachaga disaster, have brought suit for \$50,000 damages against the Southern Pacific railroad company.

The London Times says the assembling of a conference here on the Danubian question is delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of some of thelegates of the Powers.

On the 4th the London and Southwestern railway company's steamer, Hilda, running between the Island of Jersey and Southampton, ran into and sank a French ship, name unknown.

Julius Ferry has recommended that President Grevy expel the Orleans Princes from Paris by a decree. Grevy hesitates to take such a course, but will probably be compelled to do so.

The Czár's manifesto on his coronation says: We determined in our heart not to perform this sacred rite unless the feelings excited by crime against a benefactor which the people felt against the victim had had time to calm.

The heavy rains, which caused such disastrous floods in Western Pennsylvania, Northern and Central Ohio and a portion of Indiana, did not reach Cincinnati.

A Fort Worth telegram of February 7th says: The snow storm has abated and the weather has greatly moderated, although it is still unusually cold. Reports from ranches tell that the cattle have drifted in every direction, and that the mortality among the sheep is the largest ever known from weather in this section. The Stock Journal of this city has accounts from all stock and sheep regions, and reports as high as a 20 per cent. loss to flocks, and in some few cases as high as 50 per cent. The thermometer ranged from three to eight below zero.

A Portland dispatch says: Advances from Southeastern Alaska by the latest steamer, say that the universal verdict among the white residents is that Commander Merriam's action in shelling the Indian village was the only proper thing to be done, and its effects are of the most wholesome character. The Indians acknowledge the justice of the punishment and do not show the least resentment. The report that the Indians are suffering from want of shelter and food is utterly untrue. Most of the huts destroyed have been rebuilt. No personal property was destroyed, as the Indians had 24 hours notice and removed their effects.

An Akron, Ohio, dispatch of February 5th says: Fuller information increases the previous estimate of flood losses. The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road has trains running between Kent and Galion, and the Cuyahoga Valley road can't be operated for several days. The Connelton Valley will send a trial train from Canton this afternoon. The Tuscarwan Valley road trains have been abandoned. Draining wa-

ter south from Summit Lake to Cave City has carried away the bridge. In Cleveland, Akron and Columbus the railroads are just as crowded, but the Fort Wayne express got across. The Connelton coal train is ditched at Brayton. In the washout a brakeman was killed.

Gloves are going out of fashion for ladies in Paris. Men left off wearing them years ago.

A bon-fire built on a hillside near Troy, to celebrate Garfield's election, is still burning, having communicated with a bed of coal beneath.

Religious philanthropists at Somers, Conn., have opened a large skating rink in the hope that it will prove attractive enough to keep the young people away from dances.

Women childless in Europe after years of marriage often have families in Australia.

When so-called silk burns well there is cotton in it. Real silk smoulders into an ash.

An association of gentlemen has been formed in Chicago, who refuse to pay in cars if compelled to stand.

The Pennsylvania railroad is about to establish hospital cars at intervals on the line for maimed employes pending removal.

The Russian police have made the very sensible order that "calls" for popular performers shall not be extended beyond three reappearances.

Inventors of patent medicines, like Ayer, Helmbold and others, show tendencies to craziness after a while, though Lydia Pinkham is said to be still on deck.

At the instance of the Berlin Anti-Cruelty Society, all public performances of tamers of lions and other dangerous animals will be henceforth prohibited.

The best known artist of modern times, Paul Gustave Dore, died on the 23d of January, 1883.

Prince Jerome has become very dejected. Lady St. Leonard has been divorced on the ground of adultery.

Princess Louisa reached Bermuda Saturday and was given a hearty greeting.

The steamer Old Colony, from New York, ran on Hart's Island in a fog last Saturday. Langtry is in New Orleans.

Miss Mary Dickens, grand-daughter of the great novelist, has adopted the stage.

Herr Von Eisendecher, the newly appointed German Minister to the United States, is en route for this country.

The Reichstag voted 100,000 marks for exploring Central Africa.

The House Joint resolution passed to admit free of duty the monument to George Washington, to be imported by the Philadelphia Society.

The survivors of the steamer Kennmuir Castle, which foundered in the bay of Bi-cay on the 2d inst., subsisted for three days by chewing flannel vests. The third officer became starving mad and jumped overboard, but was saved.

A Tribune correspondent telegraphs as the result of a trip through central and southern Illinois, that the peach crop of central and western Illinois and a part of Missouri, is practically wiped out, but that in the southern part of the State the buds are all in excellent condition.

The headquarters of the Department of the Missouri has received official notice of the capture of Captain Payne, the Oklahoma boomer, south of Cimarron river, by Lieutenant Stevens' party. They were on their way to Oklahoma, and were outfitted with one hundred wagons. The entire party were taken to Fort Reno.

The original Jubilee Singers were arrested at New Haven for violating the statutes of 1876, prohibiting concerts on Sundays. The penalty is not less than \$25.

Edwin Booth appeared in Berlin on Saturday night as "Iago." The house was crowded. He was recalled after every scene.

Governor Hale has written an open letter to Senator Saunders, chairman of the Committee on Territories, protesting against the proposition to take the Yellowstone National Park from Wyoming and giving it to Montana. Harry Oelrichs, President of the Wyoming Game Protective Association, has also written an open letter to Senator Vest on the same subject. Oelrichs shows the superiority of the game laws in Wyoming over those of Montana. The entire people are aroused against the measure, and public meetings to protest are being held all over Wyoming.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature by Senator Rinehart, to fasten on the State all the city, county, town and local bonds now outstanding, amounting to nearly fifty-two millions of dollars.

Mr. Flodgett, of the Rhode Island Legislature, offered a resolution—and meant no sarcasm by it—that a dictionary be purchased with public money for every member.

Hans Von Bulow, the pianist and composer, has been at death's door, but he is reported to be recovering, and to have resumed work with his orchestra in Meiningen.

The once famous William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., the alma mater of Jefferson, Marshall, Monroe and Randolph, had only one student last year, and is now closed.

A bill to tax the output of mines passed the Colorado Legislature. In the Senate the fight was most bitter.