



R. N. SUTHERLIN, - Editor

W. H. SUTHERLIN, - Associate Editor  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1884.

BEFORE this issue of our paper reaches the uttermost parts of the Territory, the constitutional convention will have assembled at the Territorial Capital. We are personally acquainted with a large number of the members of this body, and confidently believe that it will prove one of the most intelligent assemblies that ever convened in Montana. Many of them are old-timers—farmers, stock growers, and business and professional men—who are thoroughly practical, honest, and we believe possessed of sufficient ability to frame a State constitution that will be a credit to our people. We do not need a high-sounding document, of unquestionable rhetoric but doubtful meaning, but a plain, concise instrument, neither wordy nor obscure, and calculated to meet the wants of the people to-day and for many years to come, so that the first legislature after its adoption may not set to work to amend it. The principles of civil and religious liberty should be laid deep and strong and the rights of the sovereign people thoroughly yocuffed against the encroachments of all monopolies, and we believe the convention is made up of men who are thoroughly qualified and will look to this as well as all other matters in its construction that are calculated to affect the industries of the country. And we trust that the day is not far distant when Montana will be able to throw off the carpet-bag administration, which, we care not where or when inaugurated, smacks too strongly of partisanship to serve the best interests of the people, for one which though it may cost more will be infinitely better.

Ten years ago pretty much the same feeling prevailed throughout the Territory that exists now. The year of 1873 was a very bountiful one. Montana farmers sowed largely, reaped an abundant harvest, and had their granaries full to overflowing. We made a tour of the Territory, it will be remembered, that winter and conversed with the leading farmers on our several valleys in regard to the situation. We found them well satisfied with the capabilities of the soil and well pleased with the climate; in fact, could complain of but one thing—that was an insufficient market. On the Gallatin valley, flour (XXX, the best quality then made) was offered at \$1.50 per sack, oats at 75 cents per hundred, and butter was dull at 30 cents per pound, and we believe eggs were only worth about 25 cents per dozen. On the Bitter Root valley wheat was dull at 25 and 30 cents per bushel, butter from 20 to 30 cents per pound and eggs 15 cents per dozen, and the great problem for the Territory was what to do with the products; where and how could a market be provided. Gallatin farmers said one dollar per hundred for oats would do and about the same for wheat. Bitter Root would have been satisfied with even less. Farming operations for 1874 were not so brisk as the year previous, and prices were a shade better. In 1875 grasshoppers came and for five years so reduced the yield as to prevent a surplus from accumulating. The industries of the country in the meanwhile increased, which, followed by the impetus given by railroad building inaugurated about that time, has furnished consumption not only for all that could be produced at home, but induced large shipments from abroad, and not until 1883 did it again occur to our people that the market could be over-done. But the stubborn fact now confronts us and we find ourselves considering the old problem of providing a market. We often hear it asserted now, as ten years ago, that but for the mineral and live stock industry of the country it would be abandoned. But we did not believe it then and do not now. True, the mining interest and stockgrowing facilities of the Territory constitute a large and profitable industry, and gives us great advantage over Dakota and other farming regions not possessed of those resources, but Montana would not be abandoned by any means if its people had nothing else but farming to rely on. In the fullness of time, when our mines shall be thoroughly developed, our ranges occupied and our manufacturing advantages utilized, there will be a home market for everything that can be produced on every tillable acre of land in the Territory, and for this reason, if no other, our farming lands are valuable. But we believe we will not have to wait for this to see the Montana farmer in his glory again. The first thing to be done is to produce everything possible here that is consumed, and prevent its shipment from the States. Three-fourths of the bacon and lard, one-half the eggs and poultry, and nearly one-half the butter and cheese, and four-fifths of the fruit consumed here is grown abroad. Let our farmers give themselves up to the production of these, and of beaves and good horses, which are always marketable in the great cities, and

they will find a remunerative industry. But even when all these shall fail, we believe there is still hope for the progressive farmer. We can compete with any land on the continent in the production of small grain and the hardier vegetables, and the only disadvantage is the remoteness from the seaboard. Yet Utah, Dakota and Manitoba can market their products there. It may be a little further for Montana, but will not the same railroad that is equalizing our markets with the east and west by giving rock bottom rates, give us the same advantage? We believe it will. We believe that when there shall get to be a large surplus of grain in Montana and the railroad sees that it can build up a good carrying trade, it will take our grain and our potatoes to Eastern cities. It cannot be done on the tariff rate, but if this was charged on the grain and flour, etc., brought to the Territory, it could not be shipped either. We enjoy the advantage of light taxes, good health and a productive soil, and though a crisis is upon us and produce is unsalable, we are not discouraged. The reaction caused by the cessation of the boom in agriculture caused by the pushing of the railroad at such a rapid rate, dispersing its hundreds of thousands in our midst, is inevitable, but all will be well again, and though the country can never enjoy such prices as have been realized for the past five years, except in case of a general failure of crops, and then only for a short time, it will settle down to a figure that will ensure prosperity.

## THE SITUATION.

DEER LODGE, M. T., Dec. 25, 1883.  
Editor Husbandman:  
Noticing an article in your paper entitled "What is the Outlook," by "W. J. S.," I deem it appropriate to make a few remarks in reply.

Taking the ground that we now have railroads, we must hold them to a just responsibility to the community; as much so as an individual. There is a wide misapprehension in the minds of the people about their ability to make these monopolies bear their part of the burden. The trouble lies in the fact that people stand and bewail the loss of their rights and property and the next day go the polls and elect the man who a year ago voted their property to these monopolies. There is no question but what these railroads are a great blessing if properly conducted, but in the hands of unscrupulous monopolies, they are especially a detriment to those who live from the productions of the soil.

But for ever evil under the sun  
There is a remedy or there is none.  
If there is one, try and find it;  
If there is none, never mind it.  
Now, the way to remedy this evil is by proper legislation, and the way to get proper legislation is to elect the proper man. To do this, before you vote for a man make him pledge himself publicly and privately that he is and will continue to be a friend to the people who elect him, and furthermore that he does and will continue to oppose monopolies, which are devouring the substance of the people. The down-trodden people are always asking some one to help them, while if they only would they could help themselves. There is not activity enough among them. The farmers should remember that they are not alone in this struggle for justice; and with the assistance of a few more such papers as the *New Northwest* and *Husbandman*, which cannot be bought up in the interest of these monopolies, this wrong might be righted. We would suggest that if "W. J. S." is convinced that the *Chronicle* is working in the interest of these monopolies, that he and all other men who are working for right and justice discontinue that and all other such papers, and subscribe for some paper that is working for the interests of their patrons; for it is a well known fact that the newspapers in these railroad centers are controlled to a great extent by the railroads. H.

## TERRITORIAL.

Three masked ruffian gagged a Chinaman at Livingston one day last week and carried off her Saratoga trunk, with jewelry, etc., to the value of \$100. They left the woman helplessly bound in the house.

J. B. Berry has been appointed special passenger and tourist agent of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The new smelter at Cook City froze up recently. While running, however, it produced some high-grade bullion. The freeze is attributed to the want of a furnace for roasting ore. The ore worked successfully had been roasted in log heaps.

Matt Morrison, a policeman, was stabbed one night recently by a Scandinavian employed at the Northern Pacific railroad depot. The knife blade went through thick clothing and penetrated his side about half an inch, near the heart. The rascal is in jail.

The Anaconda mining and smelting company, at the new town of Anaconda, have discharged a good many men recently. They now have only 115 laborers employed. The company will erect a large addition to their works in the spring.

Clark, who was hanged at Bozeman, December 27th, wrote a letter to the *Chronicle*, in which he denied ever killing any man, and thanked God that he could die and meet him, and was innocent of the crime of which he was accused.

Charles M. Carson, son of Mr. Carson, founder of the Livingston *Tribune*, died one day last week from the effects of being scalded with hot water. He was about two years old.

J. W. Wilson, living near Race Track, in Deer Lodge county, committed suicide one day last week.

At Livingston, one day last week, F. L. Finney and John Johnston sold \$1,000 worth of gold dust which they washed out of their claim in Emigrant gulch.—*Enterprise*.

According to the *River Press* Mr. T. C. Power is enthusiastic on the subject of the settlement of the country that is proposed to be cut off from the Blackfoot reservation. He thinks it will give Benton a great boom.

Daniel McKay, who is just in from the upper Teton, reports that the choppers are cutting about 130 cords of wood per week for the spring drive to Benton. He expects they will get out about 2,500 cords this winter.—*River Press*.

On Christmas eve, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carlin received, among other handsome presents, a box of beautiful fresh roses from friends in Texas. They came all the way by express, in an almost incredible short space of time, and were almost as handsome and fragrant as they were when just picked off the bushes.—*Courier*.

Superintendent Abadie, at the Yellowstone and Montana divisions of the Northern Pacific, has issued a circular appointing C. W. McLaughlin, foreman of bridges and building and water service, and M. Warner, roadmaster of the Wickes branch.—*Livingston Enterprise*.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 23.—Hogs—receipts, 5,000; dull and lower; shipping, \$4.65@5.50; packing and shipping, \$5.30@5.80; light, \$4.70@5.30.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; good to choice shipping, \$5.50@5.50; common to medium, \$4.25@5.25; stockers, bull, \$3@4; feeders, \$3.75@4.50; Texans, \$4@5.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; strong; inferior to fair, \$3@3.45 per cwt.; good to choice, \$4.50.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Judgment has been given in favor of the laborers who sued the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company delegates for a breach of contract for not employing the plaintiffs at Algoma.

Rose Horan, formerly lady's maid to Lady Mandeville, has brought suit to recover \$20,000 for false arrest and imprisonment at the instance of Mandeville, who charged the maid with larceny.

At three o'clock, December 20th, six United States army officers and a well known army officer and a well known bridge builder, who was conspicuous in building the railway in New York City, left on the Pennsylvania road, their ostensible destination being San Francisco, but it was learned that they were under commission from the Emperor of China, and would leave San Francisco to take part in the prospective war between France and China in Tonquin.

A San Angelo special says: The Albatross stage was halted last night near the Colorado river by two masked men with drawn revolvers. The nine passengers, comprising a variety troupe, were robbed of four hundred dollars. The mails were untouched.

Haulan, the oarsman lately offered a thousand dollars to any man on the Pacific coast who would outrow him. Stevenson accepted the offer, and Haulan now asks the latter to release him from the engagement, but will not state why.

Parson Davies is trying to arrange to have Sullivan meet Sheriff, "the Prussian," at San Francisco, and thus make good the engagement which failed by reason of Paddy Ryan's back down. He has written to Sullivan to that effect. Sheriff declares his willingness to meet Sullivan.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Western Nail Association, all the manufacturers of Pittsburgh closed December 29th for a period of six weeks. The manufacturers hope to improve the trade by restricting the production of nails. The suspension throws over five thousand men out of employment.

It is asserted that the Russian and American governments have advised China to recall her troops from Baculm and leave the Black Flags to their fate.

The Argentine Government is about to issue 4,000,000 national dollars to advance public instruction in the provinces and in the provinces and for building 300 schools.

Jay Gould has resigned his directorship of the New York and New England Railroad.

Share-holders of the Ontario & Quebec railway have ratified the lease of that line to the Canadian Pacific railway for 999 years.

The business failures of the United States for the last seven days are 21, and in Canada and the Provinces they number 24. This is 85 less than for the previous week.

Jay Gould's steam yacht *Alanta*, which has been refitting, goes to Christian next week, where it will be joined by Gould and family for a trip to Mexico and the West Indies.

As inquiries from all parts of the country continue to be received by Jophi Jefferson, the actor, asking about his health, it is deemed reasonable to state that the gentleman has entirely recovered his voice and is in fine health, playing as well as he ever did.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 249 to 111, rejected the government credit bill for 50,000,000 francs to Alpha.

The Vulcan Steel Works of St. Louis will shut down early this month. Over-production and a dull market for rails the cause. The company will continue making pig-iron and run their coal and oil departments as usual.

A Milwaukee dispatch of December 28th says: Lucy Burrel, colored, died to-day, aged 110 years 3 months and 5 days. Her husband died 20 years ago, aged 90.

Upon evidence showing fraud in making entries, the Commissioner of the General Land Office the past week cancelled twenty-one entries of public lands in Colorado, twelve in Dakota and seventeen in New Mexico.

The flour trade members of the produce exchange yesterday adopted a report that a special committee be appointed to amend the rules of a recommending that on and after March 1st, 1884, the New York produce exchange will take control of the exportation of flour, after such date no other inspection will be recognized by the exchange.

Suit has been instituted in behalf of the State of New York, to annul the charter of the Electric Medical College, on the ground that it has violated the provisions of its charter in issuing diplomas in blank, thus enabling persons not qualified to insert their names illegally for the practice of medicine.

The Pope will hold a consistory in April, when several Cardinals will be created and the vacant Sees of America will be filled. It is rumored that another American Cardinal will be appointed at the forthcoming council in the United States. It is probable that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be selected.

A Dublin City circular, issued to the Orange Grand Masters of Ireland, advises the enrollment of an Orange volunteer force or militia. It possible, old soldiers should be added to strengthen the Orange societies as a fighting force. The government will be petitioned to allow these volunteers to be armed with rifles, which will be kept in the nearest Orange halls or barracks.

The Jefferson Iron Works, of Stouvenville, and the Spaulding Iron Works, brilliant nail manufacturers, will not shut down as ordered by the Western Nail Association. The Jefferson belongs to the Association, and its action is the first rebellion in the history of the Association.

Charles E. Davis, of Chicago, telegraphed Muldoon, the champion wrestler, December 28th, that Paddy Ryan won't go to San Francisco, as he refuses to meet Sullivan. Arrangement have been made for Ryan to spar Sheriff—the winner to spar Sullivan.

The Oregon Trans-continental committee or its members composing it, deny having made any statement whatever in relation to their investigations or to the affairs of the company, and desire to state that no report of any nature will be made by any other than the executive committee that appoint them.

Archbishop Taebe, of St. Boniface, and a man from Montreal are making arrangements to carry out the scheme of establishing industrial schools for Indians all over the Northwest. The O'Blat fathers will have charge of the boys and the Grey nuns of the girl schools throughout the territory.

It is reported that the French loss in killed and wounded at the capture of Sontag is 38 officers and nearly 1,000 men. The loss of the Black Flags in the same battle was 6,000.

A Boston dispatch of December 28th says: Wool quiet. Ohio and Pennsylvania extras 37@41; Michigan extra, 34@35; unwashed wools, 16@22; California, 21@27; pulled, 25@42.

The Black Flags, after the defeat at Sontag, retreated to Hong Hoa and Namdirh. The French roand \$2,000,000 in Sontag. It is reported also that China is acting under the advice of European powers in withdrawing troops from Baculm.

The London *Times'* Cairo correspondent says the administration in Egypt during the past year was a failure, the sole remedy being either the abandonment of English interference in the Kneive's government, or the acceptance of some responsibility in its operations. The correspondent adds that he has reason to believe that this conviction has already forced itself upon the English government.

On the morning of the 6th of October, the settlement of fishermen on English Bay, Alaska, heard a heavy report. Looking in the direction of the sound they saw immense volumes of smoke and and flame suddenly burst forth from the summit of Mount Augustine. The sky became obscured. A few hours afterward great quantities of pumice dust began to fall, some fine and smooth and some gritty. At 3:30 the same day the sea came rushing in over the hamlet, sweeping away all the boats and deluging the houses. The tide at that time being low saved the settlement from utter destruction. This waves about eighteen feet high, which succeeded at irregular intervals by others. Pumice ashes fell to the depth of five inches, making the day so dark lamps had to be lit. At night the surrounding country was illuminated by flames from the crater. Ordinarily Mount Augustine is covered with snow, but this year it was completely bare. Examination after the disturbance revealed the fact that the mountain was split in two from the base to the summit, and the northern slope had fallen to the level of the surrounding cliffs. Simultaneous with the eruption is the creation of a new island in the passage between Chera-boura Island and the main land, 75 feet high and a mile and a half in length. The violence of the volcanic action was so great that two extinct volcanoes on the peninsula of Alaska, lying to the west, and the active volcano Iliamna, 12,000 feet high, burst into activity, emitting immense volumes of smoke and dust and flames, visible at night.

General Mackenzie has been taken to the Bloomingdale insane asylum, near New York, for treatment.

The *Picayune's* Root Haven, Mississippi, special says: The court house was destroyed

by fire last night. The work of an incendiary. All records were destroyed except some of the books and papers for the circuit court.

The published correspondence between Huntington and Colton has disappointed many in that it has not disclosed more specific details and that no very prominent members are directly implicated. It will take a good deal more than has been printed to secure official investigation on the part of Congress. The effect of the Huntington correspondence is, however, to make absolutely certain the refusal of Congress to pass the Texas Pacific land grant of about 20,000,000 acres over to the Southern Pacific.

The business failures of the United States during 1883, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number 9,184, against 6,738 in 1882, an increase of 2.44%; and the liabilities for 1883 are \$172,000,000, against \$101,000,000 for 1882. The failures last year were greater than those of any year since 1878, when they reached 10,478, with liabilities amounting to \$234,000,000. A close analysis of the tables presented in the circular shows that out of every ninety-four persons engaged in business in 1883, one person failed, while in 1882 one person failed out of every sixty-four traders. In Canada the proportion of failures during the year was one to every forty-eight traders.

The *Tribune's* annual report of Utah and the adjoining Territories shows a marked increase of growth and prosperity. The total bull on product of the Pacific coast is placed at \$65,000,000, of which Utah produced \$3,000,000. The total of the Territory since the opening of the mines by Gentiles, \$70,000,000. The population of Utah is 170,000; Salt Lake's population is 28,000, an increase of 7,000 since 1880. New buildings erected in the city during the past year are 900, costing \$1,500,000. Miles of railroad constructed, 143. Mormon immigrants for the year, 3,000. Assessed valuation of the Territory, \$30,000,000.

Three thousand Bedouins have left Koroko to take possession of Barber Dongolio. John McCarthy Scully, a well known Irish Nationalist, was found dead in his bed, recently, in New York City.

Joseph Longworth died at Woodburn, aged 70. Longworth was the son of the late Nicholas Longworth, who amassed a great fortune of real estate in Cincinnati.

James W. Cooke, who murdered his wife at Cave Springs, Mo., last November, by holding her head between his knees and cutting her throat, has been sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary.

The Swedish brig *Natal*, from Boston to Brisbane, Queensland, reports a mutiny on the voyage, in which the captain and first mate wounded and the second mate killed. The captain shot two of the mutineers and secured three others.

Hughes, who used violent language against Ferry in the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, was expelled for fifteen sittings, his salary stopped, and he will have to pay for the posting of placards throughout his district announcing his condemnation. After the scene in the Chamber, Hughes headed a deputation of students, who called on the editors of the *Cri de Peuple* to challenge them to fight a duel for refusing to retract the obnoxious article recently published in that paper. The editors declined the challenge.

P. T. Barnum seems to consider his life work accomplished, for he has just made his will, and in order that there might be no question as to his sanity upon which to ground contests after his death, he had eminent physicians to examine him and secured their attestation that he is in sound mind. The will and its codicils cover more than 700 pages of legal cap closely written, and disposes of his real estate and personal property, valued at \$10,000,000 to twenty-seven heirs. The property is in New York, Brooklyn, Bridgeport, Colorado and several other places. Barnum values his interest in the Barnum and London shows at \$3,500,000. His bequests for charitable purposes are numerous and large. Among the beneficiaries are Chapin Home, Children's Aid Society, Old Men and Women's Home, and the society to assist males and females over eighteen years of New York City, the Bridgeport Hospital and other Bridgeport societies. Mr. Barnum also makes provision for certain worthy charities by bequeathing to them a stated percentage of the large annual profits accruing from his share in his shows. To the City of Bridgeport he secures the only water front not already seized by private corporations, with the dock upon it costing \$50,000, for twenty-one years after his death, during which time his executors are forbidden to sell or lease it.

Right Rev. Boniface Wimmer celebrated the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the Benedictine order, at St. Vincent's College recently. The ceremony, which included the conferring of the degree of Arch Abbot of America, the first ever bestowed in this country, was participated in by bishops from all parts of the United States.

An itinerant preacher named Cook, living near Fort Donelson, Ill., entered the room of his wife, who was about to give birth to a child, and shot her attendant, Mrs. Joseph Glasgow, through the heart, killing her instantly. He then fled to the woods, but was captured by the infuriated citizens. Cook is now lodged in jail and will likely remain there until court convenes next April.

Last night the wire manufactory of Lambert & Bishop's wire fence company in the northern part of the city of Joliet, Ill., was burned down. The origin of the fire is unknown. This is one of the largest plants in the State, was built this year, and was doing an immense business, employing 220 men. The loss is fixed at \$225,000. Insured for \$115,000.