



R. N. SUTHERLIN, - Editor

W. H. SUTHERLIN, - Associate Editor.  
THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884.

It is gratifying to note the rapid advance our Territory is making. The successes attained by a few adventurous persons has given a stimulus to many others, not only to follow in their tracks, but to branch out and take hold of new enterprises. Our home capitalists who a few days ago were dull and indifferent as to investment, are now seeking some place for their money. Besides the search for gold, silver and copper lode properties, the great coal fields that have been known to exist but remained unclaimed, are now being largely secured and money is being expended in their development. Machinery for making coke is being introduced, and developments seem to indicate that this will become a profitable product of some importance for shipment beyond our borders. Numerous companies have formed and are forming to employ their capital in constructing canals from the streams for irrigation of much of the vast areas of table lands, which will make them productive and have the much desired effect of giving employment to double our present farming population in a few years. This will not be a greater number than is needed, as many suppose, since the mining industries will increase in that time to four or five times greater than now, and other industries promise a very large increase. So much will be the gain of the mining population when the numerous districts shall have been more fully developed, we fear that with double the farm products now grown there will be an insufficient supply for home demand. The era of manufacturing has not dawned, yet the progressing turn things are taking fully warrant the assertion that that day is not far distant. Our rapid mountain streams, along which there are numerous splendid water powers, cannot long remain unclaimed.

THERE is no movement that has ever yet been brought into public notice that is more sure of defeat than prohibition. A few years ago it was at flood tide and its friends flattered themselves that the interest was becoming national, and that it would soon cut an important figure in American politics; but like all other ultra-movements in this direction it has proven short lived. Already the cause is waning. It may, in fact, be pronounced a failure. It has failed to accomplish its purpose even where its measures have been enforced. The truth is that men (and women, too, for that matter) will drink so long as their appetites demand it, and the only way to decrease the use of intoxicating drinks is to change the human appetite. This can not be done by law. It must be done by education if at all. Having proven the utter hopelessness of success through the channels of legislation, let the advocates of prohibition now turn their attention towards the education of the rising generations. Yet it may be urged that many of the most learned of the land are drunkards. But the man or woman, whether learned or unlearned, who drinks, does it to some purpose, and if it can be demonstrated that that purpose can be more easily accomplished in some other way, the road to temperance reform is easy. Let the prohibitionists give up their weak and puny attempts to control the strong arm of the law and devote themselves to other methods. Let them teach by precept and example that abstinence from drink improves every condition of man; that he is better mentally, morally, physically and financially by leading a temperate life; that true happiness and genuine pleasure lie only in the walks of the sober man, and they will have done enough to set in motion the wheel of reformation that will eventually end in freeing the land from the use of intoxicating beverages. But it can never be accomplished by brute force. The appetite must be cured, for the ingenuity of man will thwart any law and every attempt at restraint only increases the evil.

THE HUSBANDMAN points with pride to the present condition of the Montana agriculturist, feeling assured it has been in a measure instrumental in bringing about the happy state of affairs which now exist. In speaking of the agriculturist we embrace every class that obtains a living by tilling or pasturing the soil. Farming and stock growing were never at a lower ebb than they were at the time this paper sprang into existence, and in no country can this class show such progress as has been made by them in these years that have intervened. A market has developed for beeves and they have more than doubled in price. Stock cattle have trebled in price. Horses are worth materially more now than then and the demand is also better. The race has also almost completely changed from the common cayuse to a better grade, and promises soon to rank with Kentucky and

California. Wool growing, then scarcely begun, is now one of the leading industries, while the farmer has cleared off his debts, stretched out his fences, built new barns and dwellings, and employs the best machinery of the age, and is gradually building up a respectable bank account. That all this is due to the calling having an advocate is not probable, yet everyone must admit that it has been a most valuable auxiliary. Every step forward that has been made by these interests has been pointed out in advance and voiced by the HUSBANDMAN. And its thousands of friends throughout the length and breadth of Montana hail its weekly arrival with that cordial welcome due only to an old friend, a fact in which its publishers take great pleasure. A success from its very first issue, it has become a power in the land. First in every movement of political economy, watching with a jealous eye every movement that is calculated to affect the farming and stock interests, it has endeared itself to the people in a way that will not soon be forgotten, and in the years to come expects to reap that reward due only to the faithful after long years of valiant service.

## UNLAWFUL OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is the full text of the bill as reported by the committee to whom was referred the matter of fencing the public domain, and which will in all probability become a law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all inclosures of any public lands in any State or Territory of the United States, heretofore or to be hereafter made, erected, or constructed by any person, party, or association, or corporation, to all of which land included within the inclosure the person, party, association or corporation making or controlling the inclosure had no claim or color of title made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted right thereto by or under claim, made in good faith at the proper land office under the general laws of the United States at the time any such inclosure was or shall be made, are hereby declared to be unlawful, and the maintenance, erection, construction, or control of any such inclosure is hereby forbidden and prohibited; and the assertion of a right to the exclusive use and occupancy of any part of the public lands of the United States in any of the Territories of the United States, without claim, color of title, asserted right as above specified as to enclosure, is likewise declared unlawful and is hereby prohibited; and it shall be lawful for any person to tear down, cut, or demolish any such inclosure as is above prohibited, when the inclosure includes more than six hundred and forty acres of land, or any agricultural land.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States for the proper district, on affidavit filed with him by any citizen of the United States that section one of this act is being violated, showing a description of the land inclosed with reasonable certainty, not necessarily by metes and bounds nor by Governmental subdivisions of surveyed lands, but only so that the enclosure may be identified, and the persons guilty of the violation as nearly as may be, and by description, if the name cannot on reasonable inquiry be ascertained, to institute a civil suit in the proper court, in the name of the United States, and against the parties named or described who shall be in charge of and controlling the inclosure complained of as defendants; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on any court of record having jurisdiction over the locality where the land inclosed, or any part thereof, shall be situated, to hear and determine proceedings in equity, by writ of injunction, to restrain violations of the provisions of this act; and it shall be sufficient to give the court jurisdiction if service of original process be had in any civil proceeding on any agent or employe having charge or control of the enclosure; and any suit brought under the provisions of this section shall have precedence for hearing and trial over other civil cases on the docket of the court, and shall be tried and determined at the earliest practicable day. In any case, if the enclosure shall be found to be unlawful, the court shall make the proper order, judgment or decree for the destruction of the inclosure, in a summary way, with a posse comitatus, if necessary, unless the inclosure shall be removed by the defendant within five days after the order of the court.

Sec. 3. That no person, by force, threats, intimidation, or by any fencing or inclosing, or any other unlawful means, shall prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to prevent or obstruct, any person from peaceably entering upon or establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of public land subject to settlement or entry under the public-land laws of the United States, or shall prevent or obstruct the passage or transit over or through the public lands.

Sec. 4. That any person violating any of the provisions hereof, whether as owner, part owner, agent, attorney, or employe, or who shall aid, abet, counsel, advise, or assist in any violation hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year for each offense; and the continuance of an unlawful inclosure after conviction or pending prosecution shall be deemed another offense.

Sec. 5. That where the alleged unlawful inclosure includes less than six hundred and forty acres of land, and no agricultural lands,

no suit shall be brought under the provisions of this act without authority from the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 6. That nothing herein shall affect any pending suits to work their discontinuance, but as to them hereafter they shall be prosecuted and determined under the provisions of this act.

## TERRITORIAL.

The Republican Territorial Convention which convened at Bozeman last Friday, elected Lee Mantle on the third ballot, and W. F. Sanders on the fourth ballot, as delegates to the National Convention. Before the balloting was commenced Mr. Mantle expressed his preference for Edmunds for President, and Mr. Sanders named Blaine as his choice. B. F. White, of Dillon, was chairman of the convention.

Last Saturday's *Independent* states that nearly \$100,000 stock has been subscribed for the Helena and Fort Benton railroad.

A correspondent of the *Sun River Star*, writing from Florence, Montana, says that F. A. Rogers arrived there on April 20th with four six mule teams and fifteen men, and at once set to work on the big ditch, which is to be twenty feet wide on the bottom.

W. E. Tierney returned last Friday from Dakota, where he had gone to dispose of a car load of horses. He reports that times in that Territory are four times as bad as in Montana, and that money cannot be got hold of on any terms. He sold his horses, but had to take buggies and other things in exchange.—*Tranchant*.

Bartholomew Kelly was killed by a cave on the 450 foot level of the Bell mine at Butte City last Friday. A heavy piece of rock fell from the roof of the drift striking the unfortunate man on the head, causing instant death.

The cost of the cold storage house of the N. P. Refrigerator Car company at Helena, just completed, was about \$10,000.

We understand that the new court house project in Deer Lodge will now be consummated without fail. The outstanding indebtedness of the county is funded and the bonds are all sold. S. E. Larabee takes \$11,500; Con Kohrs, \$10,000; Joseph A. Hyde, of Butte, \$7,500; Mr. Beck, of Deer Lodge, takes \$3,000 and the balance, \$3,000, is taken by other parties.

The building of a railroad hospital at Missoula has been determined upon, the cost to be \$10,000.

The farmers of Bitter Root are putting in large gardens this year, hoping to have a good market in the *Coeur d'Alene* mines. Some seventy pounds of onion seeds have been sold on the *Sweathouse*. The crops that are up look very fine and the prospects are cheering.—*Missoulian*.

Ed. Caldwell brought in yesterday a lot of coal from the mine near the canyon owned by McCain, Hargrove & Caldwell, and it was tested by Shaw & Gillogly in their blacksmith shop and pronounced by them to be far superior to the Bozeman coal furnished by the railroad. This mine has now been entered to the depth of sixty-five feet, and the coal is continually growing better. It is probable that the lucky owners have got a fortune, as it is only three miles from the railroad and all down hill. There is said to be an immense body of coal in sight.—*Tranchant*.

The contracts for supplying the government with wood, charcoal, hay, oats, straw and bran, were awarded as follows: Maxey, 2,200 cords of wood, at \$4.93 per cord; Holmes, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, at 26½ cts per bushel; Hoffman, 516,000 pounds of oats, at 90½ cts per hundred; V. E. Cline, 300 tons of hay, at \$8.45 per ton; W. H. Tracey, 1,000 pounds of bran, at 97 cts per hundred.—*Chronicle*.

The Big Spring Ditch company has been organized at Helena with a capital of \$150,000. John Schuyler Crosby is president and T. H. Kleinschmidt is secretary and treasurer. We get this item from the *Helena*, but that paper does not state what part of the country the company will choose for operations.

The Elkhorn mine near Helena has an output of about \$800 per day. The principal owners are J. H. Shober, A. M. Holter and John Kinna.

J. J. Murphy, clerk and recorder of Choteau county, has found a coal mine ten miles from Benton.

J. M. Ryan informs the *Independent* that a man at Thompson's Falls a few days ago offered \$4,000 for what he could expose in the celebrated mother lead (*Coeur d'Alene* mines) by one blast.

Michael Doran, of St. Paul, has begun suit against S. S. Eaton and Gen. C. D. Mead, the leading shareholders in the Colar Mining company, at Maiden, to recover \$5,000, being the amount paid by plaintiff for shares of stock in said company. He claims that he was induced to buy the stock by false and fraudulent representations of the part of the defendants.

For the three months ending April 30, Territorial Treasurer Weston paid out \$3,351 as bounties (authorized by Territorial statute) for the killing of wild animals. The animals for the killing of which these bounties were paid were 56 bears, 52 mountain lions, 2,143 wolves, and 688 coyotes.

R. H. Mitchell, a practical and experienced man at sinking deep wells, has taken a contract to sink the Helena artesian well (started last year) to a depth of 1,500 feet unless a sufficient flow of water be found at a less depth. Work has already recommenced.

Col. DeLacy has measured the track of the Territorial fair grounds and finds it five feet two inches longer than a mile.

The tiling for the First National Bank, of Livingston, has arrived and is now being laid. If no accident occurs, this beautiful building will be ready for occupancy the coming week.—*Tribune*.

It is estimated that there has already been forty thousand head of young cattle shipped to Montana this spring.

Placer gold has been found four miles above Livingston and claims staked for one mile along the river.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The failure of Palmer, Batchelder & Co., Boston, jewelers and importers of watches, is announced.

Wm. McHaig was hanged in an enclosure in the rear of the court house, Cincinnati, May 2, for the murder of his wife.

Boston spiritualists are building a \$150,000 temple.

The Rothschilds own \$100,000,000 in United States bonds.

Negotiations with English capitalists for aid to Mexican railways have failed.

Adam Bede is being dramatised, and will be produced in England and America.

Woodside and Morgan, the bicyclists, started May 1 on their trip to San Francisco.

The Cincinnati produce exchange is considering how American hens may be protected against foreign competition.

There are now twenty-two veterans who lost both arms in the late war, out of forty-five at the close of hostilities.

Two slaves formerly owned by Jeff Davis, now own his plantation for which they paid \$200,000.

Mrs. Gray, of Port Schuyler, N. Y., has just given birth to a three-legged child. Doctors say they can cut one off safely.

Gold in large quantities is said to have been discovered in the township of Kalader, forty miles from Kingston, Ont.

Receipts for saloon licenses in Chicago thus far amount to \$511,763. The number of licenses issued is 550 less than last year.

Charles L. Voes, aged seventy, committed suicide at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. James H. Anderson, New York.

Dr. B. F. Ghrett, of Altoona, Pa., died recently, and his sister, hearing of his decease, fell on her face and expired almost instantly.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fillmore, who took rooms at the Palmer House, Chicago, and blew out the gas, died thirty-six hours after that event.

At Charleston, Ill., the public schools have been closed and court adjourned on account of the prevalence of small-pox.

Sir Evelyn Baring has advised the government to abandon the Soudan after relieving Gen. Gordon.

The convocation of the University of Oxford, by 464 to 321, admit women to the honor of examination.

A Paris correspondent says that Premier Ferry awaits fresh explanations from England before accepting the invitation of the Egyptian conference.

The Washington monument weighs 75,000 pounds, cost \$800,000, will be 555 feet high, and be surmounted by a big brass eagle.

Ex-Governor Matthews, of West Virginia, is dead.

The New York bank statement, May 3, shows deposit decrease, \$29,486,000; circulation decrease, \$76,000; revenue decrease, \$1,614,80; the banks now hold \$806,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Rock island saloons are closing. The license is \$500.

Oscar Wilde now wears his hair short and his legs duly encased in long breeches.

Theodore Thompson has engaged Madame Nilsson for twenty-three concerts this spring.

Rugg, the Long Island murderer, has more flowers and prayers than he knows what to do with. He is to hang June 6th.

The certificate of incorporation of the Shaver Telephone company has been filed in New York. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

The divorce suit brought by Roger M. Sherman against Florence Sherman, daughter of the late Governor Bagley, of Michigan, is again in the courts in New York.

The "Bear," the first ship of the Greeley relief expedition, arrived May 2d at St. John's, N. F.

The Union Pacific shapmen, brakemen, switchmen, and freight handlers went out on a strike May 2 against a ten per cent reduction of wages. While the strikers were at the depot at Cheyenne seeing off some of the delegates to Omaha, a dispatch was received announcing the restoration of wages.

The news was received with cheers, and the crowd adjourned to Library hall to hold a jollification meeting.

Hussein Pasha telegraphs: Still at Berber; too late to retreat; the town is completely surrounded and the garrison is utterly demoralized.

Parson Davies has accepted Sullivan's challenge offering to give any man \$1,000 and the receipts of the exhibition who will stand before him five rounds, and puts Jim Good against the champion.

Gladstone said the last advices from Khartoum indicate the city in no military danger. He said he was unable to speak in regard to the termination of the Gordon mission until he had replies to communications.

In the trial of Daly, the alleged dynamiter, at Liverpool, May 1, Chester Majinder, chief inspector of explosives, deposed that he experimented with the boom found in Daly's possession, and it inflicted 160 wounds on 12 life sized wooden dummies.

The New York *Telegram*, James Gordon Bennett's evening paper, presents at the head of its columns Arthur and Lincoln for President and vice-President.

Washington Territory is for Blaine; Wyoming for Arthur.

Maryland sends 13 of her 16 delegates for Blaine.

Colorado, Nevada, California and Oregon are all solid for Blaine.

Texas gives two of her four delegates at-large for the man of Maine.

May 1st the Western Union Telegraph ordered a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent, in the rates to permanent points south and west. All night messages to points as far west as Kansas City, will be forwarded at 15 cents for 10 words, and one cent for each additional word. There will be no change in the tariff in Eastern messages.

Shortly before midnight of May 1st, boom with an ignited fuse containing six pounds of giant powder, was thrown upon the porch of the Crawford House, Colorado Springs, shattering the doors and windows of the hotel and neighborhood. It is supposed that the act was directed by some saloonist against the proprietor, Puse, who has been very active in the suppression of the liquor traffic in the town.

Three agreements were recorded May 1st, by which the Pullman Palace Car company contracts to lease for ten years a number of passenger, freight and other cars to the West Shore and Buffalo Railroad company at a rental of \$2,447,024, the cars to be delivered about August, 1884, and upon delivery the West Shore company pays 25 per cent of the entire rents, the remainder to be paid in equal monthly installments.

The ship *Alantine*, of Drammen, Norway, was wrecked April 20 in a northeast gale and sleet storm five miles east of Wolfer Island station, Magdalene islands. She broke up immediately. Nineteen lives were lost, the second mate being the only survivor.

Gertrude Ash, an accomplice of Jesse Williams, the negro who committed a robbery and assault upon Miss Maggie Harvey on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, New York, on March 8th last, was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen and one-half years in the penitentiary.

Information from Point Pleasant, W. Va., in reference to Kirby, who killed young Hall some months ago, and whom the jury found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, says: "There is great excitement at Clifton, where Hall lived. A large meeting was held at the Clifton school house, which resulted in passing condemnatory resolutions against the jury, judge and prosecution, also against the juror. There is talk of arresting some of the indignation meeting leaders, which, of course, will precipitate trouble."

The United States steamer *Corwin* sailed from San Francisco May 3d for Alaska. Lieut. Doty and party, who have been specially detailed by the treasury department to explore the new river discovered last year in Alaska by Lieut. Story, were among the passengers. Lieut. Story left three weeks ago on the schooner *Ounalaska* under government orders to continue the exploration of the river. The fact that Doty of the marine service has been ordered to follow Story to explore his discovery has excited much comment in naval circles.

A Spokane Falls dispatch of May 2, says last night at Thompson's Falls an Indian with some whites was engaged at a gambling table, where the Indian was charged with under dealing and a fight ensued. The Indian started to run and was fatally shot in the back by one of the gamblers. As the news spread the Indians began collecting and to show signs of a general uprising. The roughest element in the country is not collected at Thompson's Falls. It is unsafe for a man with money to go out unprotected at night. A number of persons have been robbed. The same state of affairs exists at Spokane Falls, where a number of gamblers from Thompson's Falls have collected. The organization of a vigilance committee is talked of.

The New Orleans *Picayune's* Natchez special says: Joe Dennett, a fisherman murdered his mistress, Mary Merritt, and then killed himself. The man is from River and the woman from Detroit. Jealousy and whisky are the cause of the trouble. He leaves two children.

Beecher's thirty-seventh year with Plymouth church ends May 16.

Secretary Chandler has received the following telegram from Lieut. Emery, commanding the Greeley Relief steamer *Beaumont*: "Ice conditions considered favorable. The Dundee whalers Norwhal and Esquimaux left this week for Palaris, and the *Arctic* will sail in a few days, all bound for the north waters. Their early departure is due to the Greeley reward, which they hope to secure."

A special of May 3d from the Mexico, says the panic is over. It seems the government made no demand on the Monte de Piedad bank for a loan. The institution has been preparing for a crisis, owing to the conflicting nature of its four-fold functions as a bank of circulation and deposit, a mortgage bank, a savings bank, and a pawn shop.

The funds are mostly invested in real estate with little cash available. The false rumor concerning the government's demand caused the alarm and consequently ruin of the bank. The managers did not call on the other banks for assistance until too late and payment had to be suspended. The bank has about \$2,000,000 in notes outstanding, and \$500,000 in other liabilities. The government owes it over \$250,000, mostly secured by customhouse certificates.

Virehow, of Berlin, says trichinosis in Germany, caused by eating imported American meat, is confined to a few isolated cases at Bremen. He points out the dangers connected with rearing pigs, and urges compulsory examination of German and American pork.