Avant Courier

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1873.

WE understand from reliable authority that the Railroad Subscription Bill was put upon its passage and defeated.

JIM WHITLATCH, formerly the Quartz King of Montana, is building a furnace at Starr King, Elko county, Nevada.

AN enthusiastic man in Philadephia vows that he has $500 a year to spend for the purpose of having God incorporated in our National Constitution.

CANADA thinks that she could get along much better, and increase her population much faster, if she were severed completely from England.

It is said that Lafitte, the noted pirate, once resided in Arkansas. Recent proceedings of the Legislture indicate that some of his descendants still recognize that State as their home.

CONNECTICUT repudiates the Congressional steal, and elects a Democratic Governor by about 4,000 majority. The Democratic party may be dead, but, if so, it makes a very lively corpse.

The taxes levied by the pepper and salt, black and tan, ring-streaked and striped authorities of Louisiana amount to about ten per cent. of the property valuation, which makes prosperity impossible, and amounts to gradual confiscation.

SPECIAL SESSION.—The Montana Legislature meets in special session on Monday next. Regular sessions are quite as much as the people of this Territory can stand, but probably Montana Solons are an improvement on the class that curse this country.—*Walla Walla Statesman.*

THE Corinne Reporter says about a ton and a half of public documents, under the frank of Clagett await transportation at the stage office. What he is going to do with them in Montana is a mystery, as the Indians won't have them, and the Chinese get their books from hom .

OUR Capital correspondent says Dr. Lamme and W. P. McAdow, Esq., are at the Capital, zealously working for a railroad. If he means that they are working for a subidized road, we are considerably surprised. They have both been recognized as kind of representative men of Gallatin county, and are certainly two of our most substantial citizens. Hence, we are astonished that they should go to the Capital at their own expens and inconvenience, to work for a measure which they know is contrary to the unanimous wish of the people of this county, and the success of which would be ruinous to their fellow-citizens of Gallatin county at this time.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, has always been noted for its excellent newspapers. The Nestor of American journalists in his day, George D. Prentice, the wit, poet and scholar, reared in the profession of journalism, rendered the *Louisville Journal* a familiar and welcome visitor to almost every household in the country. Prentice found a "foe worthy of his steel," in the classic Harney, who edited the opposition paper, the *Louisville Democrat.* For quarter of a century these staunch journals were the recognized organs of their respective parties in the State of Kentucky and the southwest—the *Louisville Courier* being published during a greater portion of the time as a Democratic paper. The death of Prentice and Harney, robbed the *Journal* and *Democrat* of their high prestige and consigned their glory to the tombs of their illustrious chieftians, to live only in the memory of the past. Running only a short time, they were absorbed by the *Courier*, which was "hyphenated" into the *Courier-Journal.* Under the able editorial management of Henry Watterson, this paper ranks as one of the best of American journals; but it has a cotemporary, the *Louisville Ledger*, a sterling Democratic sheet, which more correctly represents the political sentiment of the people of the southwest than the *Courier-Journal*, and displays more enterprise in its general management than any paper ever published in Louisville, that is fast gaining in public favor. Its editorials display fine ability, and its news departments are replete with the latest from all sections. We commend the *Ledger* to the large number of Kentucklans and Southerners in this Territory. They will find a carefully prepared compendium of news from all parts of the South. Published by W. P. D. Bush & Co.; subscription of weekly only $1.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Hon. W. F. Sanders has introduced in the has introduced in the House two railroad bills: one being a general incorporation act, which provides that any number of persons, not less than five, may become a body corporate, for the purpose of locating, constructing, maintaining and operating railroad and telegraph lines by signing, acknowledging and recording a certificate for that purpose. The bill is well drawn, and guarantees full protection to the interests of the people. The other bill provides for the construction of a North and South Railroad by subscription. The details of this bill are given in our Capital letter, and, as we are assured it will fail to pass in its present form, it is unnecessary for us to give it an extended notice. Our advices from Virginia, which may be considered as of the most reliable character, (under the circumstances), coming as they do from the advocates of the N. & S. road, are to the effect that there will be nothing done in relation to railroads this session.

WHAT a terrible coming down the representative organs of subsidy evince since they discovered the crushing defeat that awaited them in the Legislature. The Gazette, which first advocated a subsidy of six millions, then four, and finally two and-a-half as the lowest sum, becomes suddenly virtues, and declares that it has never uttered a single sentence in favor of subsidy. Possibly not a *single* one, neighbor, but we would dislike to be compelled to count *all* of them. The Gazette has uttered scarcely nothing else in the past four months but "SUBSIDY! SUBSIDY!! Subsidy!!!" which it advocated as the only salvation for Montana. Following in its wake came *our more* pretentious, but less effective, neighbor of the East side, which says now that the *subscription* bill will fail to pass, because it asks too much ($2,500,000). A few month ago a *subsidy* of six millions was not too great to secure us a railroad.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

It seems that this magnificent enterprise, which is to do more for the development of the vast resources of Montana than all other projects heretofore inaugurated, meets with greater difficulties in Montana than in all the other States and Territories through which it passses. There seems to be great difficulty in impressing the minds of some of our people that this road is a real institution and not a myth. We admit that many are mystified in regard to the progress of the Northern Pacific, caused in a measure by the persistent concealment of the real facts in the case, not to say misrepresentation. We are aware how much local interests may cause even respectable journals to go astray and not perceive existing facts that are apparent to unprejudice and disinterested minds. "None are so blind as those who will not see." It has been a matter of profound astonishment to us that a people so intelligent as ours should not have more faith in the Northern Pacific Railroad, and its speedy completion to and through Montana, and the perfect ability of that Company to construct their road as rapidly as any other like enterprise. They have 500 miles of road finished and in operation. They have a grant of twenty-five thousand acres of land per mile on the entire length of their road from the Missouri River to its terminus in Washington Territory, which is of itself enough to build and equip the road.—Two millions of acres of their lands have already been sold at an average of about one hundred thousand dollars per mile over the portion finished, and it is estimated that the Company will clear $50,000 per mile in the construction of its road. These facts are well known abroad, and the Northern Pacific possesses the confidence of capitalists, not only of America, but all over Europe. Its financial agents consist of men who wield to a large extent the money of this country, and other money centres. Scarcely a National Bank exists that has not the bonds of the Northern Pacific for sale, and sales are made as extensively of them as any other company in the world. They are regarded as a safe and profitable investment. The Company have since the commencement of the road kept quietly and steadily at work, and they have built the finished portion in a much shorter period than either the Union or Central Pacific did that amount on their lines. In fact it has not taken one half the time. During the past winter it was impossible to proceed with the work West of the Missouri river for reasons apparent to all acquainted with the inclemency of the section, and the utter impossibility of work amidst the snow drifts. There has been no halting on the part of the Company, when it was possible to work, nor will there be any. The road is surveyed and located to the mouth of Powder river, 225 miles from where the road crosses the Missouri river, and that portion of it will be let out to contract at once, and be completed this year. This the Company have concluded to do. With this assurance the Government has appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to build protecting forts on the line. In addition to this, the Company have contracted for the building of 208 miles of road from Snake river to Pen d'Oreille Lake, on the Pacific side, which is to be completed this year, also. With all of these encouraging *facts*, staring our people in the face, it has been a matter of profound surprise and astonishment, to find so many doubting Thomases in our midst—so much incredulity in regard to the speedy completion of this great Continental highway, which will bring so many lasting blessings to Montana and her people. Way to the west of us in Oregon, Idaho and Washington Territories they are full of *faith* in this road—they entertain none of the doubts that perplex the minds of the people of Montana. They look forward with strong and abiding confidence in the certain completion of this road, and that too in a short period of time. They entertain the fullest confidence in the ability of the company to build this great work—there are no rumors floating in regard to the declension in the sale of their bonds or any suspension of continued work on the line, as in the past. The channels and means of information of our self-rising friends are as good as those of the people of our Territory, and their confidence is strong and unshaken.

We confess to a degree of mortification and shame when we review the course that has been pursued in some quarters of Montana, toward the Northern Pacific Railroad. If this company deserved anything from our people, it was a fair and just representation of facts in regard to what it had done, was doing and proposed to do. It is an enterprise fraught with great dood and countless advantages to every interest and person in our borders. Its completion to Montana brings advantages that will be incalculable. Montana has untold wealth in her rich ores, second to no place on this Continent. This road will open up a market and outlet for all of our products, so much needed to make this Territory what it should be, a great country teeming with an industrious and wealthy population, all of which will surely transpire when the road reaches us. Yet, notwithstanding all these considerations there are found those in our midst, who pursue a course calculated to weaken confidence in this great enterprise, that is to be of so much benefit to us. The Northern Pacific should receive from the people of Montana every encouragement, and our moral influence should be liberally extended to it. Every just minded citizen in this Territory should feel it incumbent on himself, to throw the weight of his influence in its favor and frown down all efforts to misrepresent and cripple the road. For our part, we have never had the slightest doubt of the ability and determination of the Northern Pacific to complete their road at the earliest practicable moment, and when the road shall reach the Yellowstone and over two hundred miles on the Pacific shall be built as the result of this year's operations, all doubts and misgivings will vanish from the minds of our people. In such a result we have implicit confidence.

THE Vagrant Bill introduced in the House by Hon. Geo. Coleman, of Gallatin, is one of the best measures yet brought before that body. It provides, in substance, that all persons having no visible means of support, or loafing and refusing work, for the space of one week, shall be considered a vagrant and taken charge of by the sheriff, and put to hard labor, the proceeds of such labor to be the sheriff's compensation for dieting such vagrant. The only objection we have is in the time—two weeks, or three, would have been better.—*Montanian.*

The following gentlemen have been appointed postmasters for the offices specified: Camp Baker, Meagher county, Wm. Gaddis; Corvallis, Missoula county, Maurice Block; Crawford, Madison county, Charles O. Stiles; Frenchtown, Missoula county, Hypolite Dassere.

THE SIOUX AND NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The assertions made that the Sioux were meditating trouble this spring and would offer a lively opposition to the prosecution of operations on the Northern Pacific road have received an authoritative indorsation from the War Department. The Seventh Cavalry—Colonel S. D. Sturgis, Lieutenant-Colonel Custar, and Major Tillford, 1,000 sabres—have arrived in St. Paul. Three companies remain there at head quarters under Colonel Sturgis, the remainder of the regiment goes immediately to the plains, where two companies will guard the commissioners appointed to settle the Northwestern boundary, and the others will make Fort Rice their headquarters, their mission being to protect working parties along the railroad. Further reinforcements are to be sent forward. The United States authorities anticipate the usual spring uprising of the Sioux, but are prepared to repress it.

Judge Rice's Statements.

(From the New North-West, April 26th.)

The subsidy papers have made a great ado over Judge Rice's statements. The construction placed upon his statements is that the N. P. R. R. has practically suspended the work of construction, and that nothing will be done this year East of settled Montana, except to survey. If Judge Rice stated no contract had been made except for 40 miles, then there is a conflict of statement between him and Jay Cooke, who published over his own signature the statement that the contract had been made with Mr. King and others to build the Road from Snake River to Pen d'Oreille Lake—208 miles. This contract *was* let Feb'y 25, 1873. The statement that the bonds were not selling so well as last year we believe to be distorted. In November and December after the change in the administration, the sale of bonds *doubled* preceding months. The stringency of the money market, and the advance of gold last month to 1.18 may have affected the sales *for that month*, and probably Judge Rice stated as much, and that statement was suppressed. That no contract had been let between the Missouri and Yellowstone everybody knew. The Indians prevented the survey last year, and contracts do not precede surveys. That the Company does design *building* the road from the Missouri toward Fort Ellis, and expect to complete it to the Yellowstone this year we have had all good reasons to believe from statements of officers of the Company, and from the requirements made of the Company by Gen. Sherman before he would order the troops for protection—requirements which General Cass and Jay Cooke complied with in February. If since that the Company has reconsidered their intentions and do not expect to build that portion of the Road, we are not advised of it, and disbelieve it from the fact that Gen'l A. B. Nettleton, Trustee's Agent of the N. P. R. R. Co., a few days since wrote us:

"There is not much that is new to say "relative to the plans and purposes of the "N. P. Co. except to assure you that arrangements are satisfactorily progressing "for pushing the work of construction with "energy. Some details of these plans, I "think I shall be able to write you in a very "few days."

Now, in relation to the impression left on the Subsidy Ring by Rice, that is readily understood. Mr. Rice is a cautious, prudent, ex Judge of the Supreme Court. He measures his utterance of the plans of his Company with judicial strictness, and expects all to be received with judicial fairness, instead of being garbled, distorted and turned inside out by a lot of schemers. The Northern Pacific Company must be a lot of lunatics if they lent Judge Rice here as their representative with only the message to Montana that the *Montanian* reports from him. The distortion of his statements is evident. The Company has a line of road to build; they have bonds to sell, and as the bonds are sold the road will be built. Judge Rice would not say absolutely that so many miles would be built in a given time, because the N. P. Co. is not run on the high pressure, supple jaw, irresponsible basis of the Montana Subsidy Ring's Moon-shine Road, but on business principles by business men, whose words are careful, considerate and reliable. But because Judge Rice would not do this, the *Montanian* forthwith sulks and has the blues, and the N. P. is not going to be built until the associate editor's hypothetical grandchildren have the measels, and the country is gone to the devil generally, if the Subsidy Ring isn't stuffed with greenbacks. And all this *after Judge Rice has gone* and is unable to answer, and while the Extra Session is yet sitting. It will not commend itself to thinking men, and the disclaimer made by the *Montanian* evidently at their request, by the Deer Lodge delegation, shows *they* did not understand Judge Rice as the *Montanian* represents him

We are not interested in this question any more than any other citizen having the welfare of Montana at heart. We are neither in the pay of the subsidy Ring or in the Northern Pacific. We have believed and do believe it best for Montana to refuse subsidy to any Private Corporation; to keep out of debt; to have our Territory an inviting field for labor and capital. We know the N. P. land grant is ample to build the road; that 500 miles have been built; that it is under the direction of the ablest financers and railroad men on the continent; that they mean business and are bending every energy to the completion of their good work. It will benefit Montana—recreate it as it were into a rich, prosperous State. It will cost us not a penny. The narrow guage is a farce, so far as yet heard from, and will be of no permanent advantage to Montana. It is very doubtful if under any circumstances it could be built as soon as the N. P. will be. The aid asked for has been absolutely enormous, and the whole scheme has been of the Peter Funk brass breastpin order of humbugs. We have opposed the swindle and intend to. We believe the Legislature will demonstrate our cause has been that of the people of Montana and they will not be swindled by any such scheme. And further, as no other advices from any reliable source corroborate the construction placed upon Mr. Rice's statements by the Subsidy Ring, we are not disposed to attach credence to it until it is confirmed.

THE WEATHER.—Not since our residence of more than six years in this Territory have we experienced such a backward spring, and the fall of so much snow and rain at this season of the year. The following prayer recently promulgated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and sent to the various clergymen of the established church to be read to the Almighty with regard to a change in the weather, which we regard as extremely absurd, is nevertheless peculiarly applicable to this section just now:

"O! Almighty Lord God, who for the sin of the world didst once drown all the world, except eight persons, and afterward, of Thy great mercy, didst promise never to destroy it so again! we humbly beseech Thee that, although we for our iniquities have worthily deserved a plague of rain and water, yet upon our true repentence Thou wilt send us such weather as that we may receive the fruit of the earth in due season; and learn, both by thy punishment to amend our lives, and for Thy clemency to give Thee praise and glory, &c. &c."

If the Archbishop can regulate the rainfall in England, we would be happy to have him extend his influence in this direction, and put a quietus on the ceaseless fall of the "beautiful snow" until the proper season arrive for spreading its mantle of beauty over our valleys and mountains.

Silver Bow has the prospect of a prosperous mining season this year. It is one of the best camps in Montana, but has been the past two years suffered to remain almost unworked on account of not having water sufficent to make the claims remunerative. This season the miners in that camp are generously supplied with the necessary fluid.

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

Doings of the Eighth Legislature.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., April 25th, 1873.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, when the bill to change the name of Lewis and Clarke county came up, it having already passed the Council, the proposed change to Clarke County did not seem to meet with very general favor, and Sanders moved to amend by striking out Clarke and inserting Edgerton in its place.

Edgerton, it will be remembered, was the first Governor of Montana, and, withal, an uncle to Wilbus F. When the first Legislature was elected, Capt. J. H. Rodgers, the present Speaker of the House, was chosen a member of the House, and, with the other gentlemen who had been elected according to law, repaired to the Capital at the time appointed for convening the Legislative Assembly.

Edgerton refused to allow Capt. Rodgers to take a seat in the Assembly, and as long as Rodgers insisted on his seat, refused to recognize the Legislature. Eventually, Rodgers, rather than make too much trouble, resigned, and the Legislature then went to work.

When Sanders proposed the name of his uncle Edgerton as a substitute for that of the great explorer, Clarke, naturally enough, the memory of the indignity with which he had been treated filled the mind of Rodgers, and, taking the floor, he and Sanders had quite a war of words, in the course of which the feelings of both the Hon. gentlemen were wrought up to an unusual pitch of excitement. After a long time spent in useless argument, the whole matter was decided by a defeat of the original bill, so that the name of the county remains unchanged.

The same day, in the Council, the first open manifestation of political feeling was developed when the bill establishing the fees of County Commissioners was on final passage. The only difference between the old fees and the new ones is that under the old law Commissioners were allowed per diem as well as mileage for the time spent in traveling to and from their homes to the county seat, but now they are only to receive the mileage.—Fisher, of Jefferson, wanted to amend it still further, by allowing members of the Board $5 00 per day instead of $10 00, and was seconded by Bullock, both of whom made speeches in favor of reduction. Beck replied to the gentlemen, and in the course of his remarks charged that the Republican members were only playing the dodge of seemingly being in the cause of reform, when they, in reality, were opposed to it. Bullock, in his reply, said he desired to assure the "*gentleman from Choteau*" that he was proud to be known as a member of the Republican party, of which he claimed to be as black as the most deeply died of them all.

Dance, and all the other gentlemen, thereupon made known their satisfaction at their party connection, and all wanted their names recorded for or against the measure. The amendment was defeated by 9 to 3, a strict party vote.

Yesterday, in the House, Sanders' bill, to have one term of the Supreme Court at Helena, passed; and its passage has occasioned here a great storm of indignation against the Madison county Representative, Mallory, whose vote caused the passage of the bill.—In this morning's Daily Montanian a half-column leader is devoted to a tirade against him, in which he is called "traitor," and other hard names. Most of the leading men, while not justifying the course of Mr. Mallory, in not voting to further the direct interests of his own constituents, unite in condemning the article in the Montanian as too severe and harsh in its terms and the House passed a vote of censure on the editor to-day.

The vagrant bill, which passed the House, was, when about to be defeated in the Council, on the personal solicitation of Beck, made to apply only to Gallatin county. It will, in all probability meet its death in the House.

Newcomer, of Deer Lodge, introduced a bill to-day to regulate the fares that may be charged by stage companies, so that they could charge no more than ten cents per mile; also imposing fines if they carry baggage inside, so as to incommode passengers, or for the neglect to keep lamps lit at night. The bill is before the Judiciary Committee, who will report it back to morrow, with some modifications.

Some legislation is needed on this subject, but I do not think this bill will be the one that will suit, for in some instances it oversteps the bounds of Territorial legislation, so I don't think it will become a law.

A resolution passed the House to adjourn next Wednesday. Some of the members of the Council favor it, and some do not, so when the adjournment will take place is as yet unknown to

Yours truly, * * * * *

VIRGINIA, April 27.

The act passed by the Legislature at its last session, known as the Montana Liquor Law, has not been entirely repealed as was expected by some, but its features have been very much modified. The main provision of the law as it now is, provides that to make a liquor dealer responsible for damage done, it is first necessary to give the dealer notice to refrain from selling or giving liquor to the person by whose drinking damage or loss will be sustained.

Some provision of this kind is necessary, and this one contains few, if any, objectionable features. The old law has been acknowledged a failure, and has remained a dead letter on our statute books since its passage, and it now remains to be seen how the new law will work.

The many candidates for the various county offices to be filled at our next general election in August, will be woefully disappointed when they see the new schedule of fees, which the various officers are to receive hereafter. In almost every case the standard of reduction has been fixed at 33 1-3 per cent., and in the Sheriff's office the reduction will amount to fully fifty per cent., for in the item from which the Sheriff has heretofore derived the greatest revenue, that of mileage, a great and radical change has been made in the manner of computing it. Heretofore in serving papers where two or more persons are mentioned in the same paper, and where the Sheriff received mileage as though he had made two separate and distinct journeys, but the new law says he will only be paid for every mile *actually and necessarily traveled*, and this besides reducing the rate from 30 to 20 cents per mile.

Cornelius Hedges Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction has been in town for the last week, and the result of his presence here is several amendments to the school law. As Mr. Hedges is a man of superior ability, who has devoted his attention to this subject, I am safe in saying that his amendments will prove to be good; any way, he has *requested* to have his salary *reduced* $500 per annum.

The Penitentiary Act, introduced by Hon. E. T. Yager, of Madison county, with some slight modification has passed the Council and will pass the House. The Act is rather of the experimental order, nothing of the kind being needed heretofore.

The Hurdy House Bill, to prohibit the establishment, or continuance of Dancing Saloons or Hurdy Gurdy Houses has passed, and hereafter that great curse of frontier life is to be known in Montana as a thing of the past.

Last Thursday evening most of the members of the Legislature attended a masquerade ball, and were very much edified thereby, but somehow they will not go to another, and Aiken, of Deer Lodge has introduced a bill in the house to prohibit masquerade balls in Virginia for the future.

W. G. Barkley, late Territorial Treasurer, wants to be relieved of $600 from the Territorial Treasury, for money claimed to have been overpaid by him to District Attorney Blake as Receiver for the Territory in the suits against the late Treasurer. I hardly think Barkley will get that $600 or any sum, and may on the contrary, be made to pay something to the Territory. A determined fight was made in the Council to carry the bill, but it was eventually cut down to something over $400 and in that way was recommended by Committee of the Whole for passage. Should the bill pass both Houses, the Governor will not sign it, so there is not much danger at this session, but the attempt will be repeated next winter.

The long looked for "Subsidy Railroad Bill" has been brought out at last, and to judge from the various comments that I have heard upon it, I do not think it will pass, at least, not until it is modified somewhat. Gallatin county is asked to subscribe the sum of $300,000 to the enterprise, but not to pay any portion of the amount until the road strikes the county, then to pay a portion, and the remainder when the road is completed through the county. The other provisions are to the effect that the stock taken by the counties shall not be assessable, and provision for a vote, etc. I enclose the law.

The bill to amend the election law, by allowing persons who have declared their intention to become citizens to vote has become a law. It was vetoed by the Governor, and passed both Houses over his veto.

In justice to Gov. Potts, I will state that his reason for not signing the bill was because of the careless way in which it was drawn, and not that he did not favor the measure, for in his letter, he distinctly stated that the objects sought to be attained by the bill were right and just.

Some of the members of the Legislature, more especially in the House, have a habit of drawing up bills very carelessly, and in a way that will tend to leave the statutes in a worse fix at the close of the session than they were before, and to guard against this evil the Governor has stated that he will sign no bill unless it is clear and explicit, and he is in the right.

I see in town, H. H. Sharman, Esq., of Gallatin city, on his way back from England. Mr. Sharman is one of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Atlantic, lately wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia. At the time the ship struck, Mr. Sharman was in his bed, and he heard and felt the shock, but supposed the crew were letting go the anchor in the harbor of Halifax, but when the ship kept striking he realized the position, and putting on a coat he went on deck, and in ten minutes the ship filled and went over on her side, when all who had not gained the deck were drowned. Only one woman and boy reached the deck, the rest were drowned in their bunks. From the vessel he reached a rock by means of a rope that had been stretched between the two, and remained on the rock till noon next day barefooted and without a coat, for he had thrown that off before he took to the water to get to the rock. He attributes the loss of the steamer to the carelessness of the Captain. Mr. Sharman lost all he had except what was on his person by the catastrophe; but returns to Montana with a stout heart, thankful that his life was spared, and ready to again do yeomans service in developing the resources of Gallatin county.

The Stage Fare Bill limiting the charge that can be charged to 10 cents per mile has passed the Council, and may pass the House, but is not likely to, as there is a doubt as to its legality.

The office of County Assessor has been done away with and hereafter there will be only District Assessors elected, but the number may vary from one to ten, at the discretion of the Board of County Commissioners of each county.

Doctor Lamme and Bud McAdow are working zealously for a Railroad, but I am afraid they are not to see the engine whistling down our valleys very soon, and in that respect are doomed to disappointment, as well as, Yours, &c..

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The Late Forgeries on the Bank of England.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The recovery of nearly a quarter of a million dollars in U. S. bonds which had been obtained by McDonald *alias* Bidwell and his associates in the late Bank of England forgeries, was effected today, the facts concerning which are as follows:

On the 5th of March last a trunk said to contain wearing apparel and old in use, was delivered at the office of the North Atlantic Express Company, No. 4 Margaret street, London, by a person calling himself C. Lessing, of Lunbridge Wells, England, and addressed to Major George Matthews New York, to be kept in bond at the Express office, No. 71 Broadway, New York, until called for. The trunk was duly forwarded by the Express Company and reached New York by the steamship Cuba, which arrived on March 20th, and was kept in bond by the company as per instructions until Saturday last when a woman calling herself Mrs. Geo. Matthews presented an order for it at the Express office which was duly signed by Geo. Matthews. In the meantime the counsel for the Bank of England had received some information in regard to the trunk which led to its detention by the company until to-day, when it was taken possession of under order from the Supreme Court, by Nathaniel Jarvis, Esq., Receiver in the Bank of England forgery case, and on being opened and examined it was found to contain a quantity of wearing apparel old in use, two gold watches, several miscellaneous articles, and three packages of U. S. 5-20's and 10-40's bonds rolled up in soiled linen, amounting in all to $220,905. The bonds were found to be identical in cases, in amounts, and numbers with those advertised by the Bank of England to have been obtained by the Bidwell forgeries. In the trunk were found cards and a card plate, with a memorandum bill, etc., showing conclusively that it had been shipped by and belonged to him. Out of the $300,000 obtained from the Bank of England all but about $30,000 have been recovered.

Telegraphic Summary.

Gen. Butler is announced to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and is confident of election.

Geo. B. Davis, who brought suit against the New York Times for libel, placing his damages at $50,000, was impeached on the witness stand as a convicted felon. Hence the suit dropped.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Taglioni the celebrated dansuse.

The number of passengers booked to cross the Atlantic this season is 21, 300.

Bids were opened in Washington on the 22d ult., by the purchasing committee of the Indian Commission for the annual supply of annuity goods. The prices were lower than have ever before been offered to the government.

John Fitzgibbons has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, in New York, for killing John O'Hara.

A New York dispatch of the 24th says the Indian Peace Commission is still in session here. Awards for clothing and household goods will be made by Saturday. On Monday bids will be received for transportation, and on Tuesday for provisions.

A Washington dispatch says the Court of claims rendered judgment against the United States in favor of ex-Senator Alexander Caldwell for $300,869 on a contract for army transportation in Nebraska in 1866. Caldwell will be able to buy several vacant Senatorships with this amount.

President Grant and family left Kansas City on the 24th on a special train over the Kansas Pacific Railroad for Denver and the famous summer resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

Out of the $300.000 obtained from the Bank of England by Bidwell, the forger, all but about $30. 000 has been recovered.

A. De Dellay, a member of the Board of Trade, Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head on the 24th.

Honore Kettle, a female aged 26 years, committed suicide in Chicago on the 24th.—Cause—whisky.

A fire on the night of the 24th destroyed thirty frame buildings at Fort Scott. Loss, $75,000.

Robt. P. Blakely, confined in the Tombs, N. Y., on the charge of murder, attempted suicide on the 24th.

The Indians in Nevada, as far east as the Utah border, are well posted on the Modoc war.

A dispatch from Winnemucca says a large detachment of troops were en route from Camp Halleck for Camp McDermott. Fears are entertained among the people there of an out break among the Piutes.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 24th gives the three items following:

The Indians have stolen thirteen head of cattle from Wm. Wells, of Vakima valley, Oregon.

Three families have arrived from Klickitat at the Dalles, and report the Indians so surly and insolent that they did not think it safe to remain.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis leaves for the seat of the Modoc War to morrow. Gen. Hardie from the Inspector General's department, accompanies him.

The French mail steamship, Gambia, was wrecked off the coast of Brazil, March 25th. No lives lost.

Sir Samuel Baker and party have been heard of at Khartown, Africa. They were at Talookira, on the Upper Nile; all well.

Mark Boothly, while under the influence of whisky, killed his wife in Boston on the 22d.

The new dollar coin will be ready for issue from the United States Mints about the first of June.

At last accounts Secretary Belknap and party were at Ringgold, Texas.

The New York Senate has repealed the usury act.

THE Bulls Head Bank has reopened in New York City.

THE French Atlantic cable is broken 230 miles from Brest.

ON the 24th the Pope had a relapse, and was again confined to his bed.

Terrible Storm.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 22.—The train on B. & M. R. R. come in this morning for the first time in a week, and reports of the late storm show it to have been the severest ever known here. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses trying to get to their stock to feed them. Near Grafton a man named Keeler attempted to reach a neighbor's, scarcely half a mile distant, accompanied by his wife and child, and the two latter were frozen to death. Mr. Marshall, near Hastings, perished while trying to reach his stock from his house. The wife and child of Mr. Brent, near Red Cloud, were frozen while attempting to reach a neighbor's after their house was rendered uninhabitable. Their bodies were found Friday ten rods from the house. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars or keep their beds for two days. Houses were blown down and filled with snow. The destruction of cattle and horses was great. Some lost all they had. One party lost a whole herd of 75 head. Gullies and railways were filled with snow as hard as ice, and snow plows were useless.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Indians have stolen 1,300 head of cattle from Wm Wells, Yakima Valley, Washington Territory. Three families arrived at the Dalles from Klickitat, and report that the Indians were so surly and insolent that they thought it was not safe to remain.

General Jefferson C. Davis leaves for the seat of the Modoc war to-morrow, and Gen. Hardie, from the Inspector General's Department, accompanies him.

A City Destroyed by Fire

NEW YORK, April 25.—The manufacturing city of Joachenstheal, in the mountains of Bohemia, was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March. Out of 583 houses 450 were completely burned, and five thousand persons made houseless. The magnificent Church, founded in the early days of the Reformation, was the prey of the flames; as also the valuable paintings by Lucas Cranach and Albert Durer.

Death of ex-Governor Pickering.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 24.—Ex-Governor William Pickering of Indiana, died at the residence of his son, Richard Pickering, in Edwards county, Illinois, on Tuesday last of apoplexy. He was one of the oldest residents and most influential citizens of Indiana

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a special order and decree of the District Court of the First Judicial District, of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Gallatin, I have levied upon and will, on Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1873, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the Sheriff's office in Bozeman, sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the interest of D. C. Butler in and to a certain dwelling house, standing upon the following described real estate, situate in said Gallatin County, to wit: Lot numbered nine (9) of Block D, of Black's addition to the town of Bozeman; said property was levied upon to satisfy an execution in favor of John Stephens and L. N. Reese, and against D. C. Butler.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, A. D. 1873. J. C. GUY,
Sheriff of Gallatin County, Montana Territory.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., April 28, 1873.

ARTHUR E. BLAKE, whose post office address is Central Park Gallatin County, M. T., has filed in this office his application to enter as agricultural land under the pre-emption laws, the north east ¼ of sec. 9 in township No. 1 south of range No. 1 east which land is suspended from entry as agricultural land; notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 20th day of June, 1873, to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of the land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before R. W. Hill, a notary public at Gallatin City, in said County, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 16th day of June, 1873.

It is alleged there are no known miners, nor mining improvements or claims upon said land.

(Signed,) W. C. CHILD, Register.
L. B. LYMAN, Attorney for Applicant. m2-5w

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., April 15, 1873.

John M. Burke, whose Post office is Bozeman, Gallatin County, M. T., has filed in this office his application to enter as agricultural land under the pre-emption laws, the north west ¼ of south east ¼ and north east ¼ of south west ¼ and east ½ of north west ¼ of sec. 8 in township No. 2, South of range No. 6 east, which land is suspended from entry as agricultural land; notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office at 10 o'clock a. m, on the 29th day of May, 1873, to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before Arch Graham, County Clerk, at his office in Bozeman, Gallatin County, M. T. commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 24th day of May, 1873.

It is alleged there are no known miners, nor mining improvements or claims upon said land.

W. C. CHILD, Register.
L. B. LYMAN, Attorney for Applicant. 31

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., April 8, 1873.

JOHN NYE, whose post office address is Hamilton, Gallatin County, M.T., has filed in this office his application to enter as agricultural land under the pre-emption laws, the south ½ of north east ¼ and west ½ of south east ¼ of Sec. 28 in township No. 1, south of range No. 3, east, which land is suspended from entry as agricultural land; notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 31 day of June 1873, to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before Arch Graham, County Clerk, at Bozeman, in Gallatin County, M. T., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 24th day of May, 1873.

It is alleged there are no known miners nor mining improvements or claims upon said land.

W. C. CHILD, Register.
L. B. LYMAN, Attorney for Applicant.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LANE OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., April 12, 1873.

NELSON H. MURRAY, whose post office address is Bozeman, Gallatin County, M. T., has filed in this office his application to enter as agricultural land under the pre-emption laws, the west ½ of the north west ¼ of section 4, and east ½ of north east ¼ of section 5 in township 1 south of range no 4 east, which land is suspended from entry as agricultural land; notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 28th day of May, 1873, to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before Arch Graham, County Clerk, at his office in Bozeman, Gallatin County, M. T., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 23d day of May, 1873.

It is alleged there are no known miners, or mining improvements or claims upon said land.

(Signed,) W. C. CHILD, Register.
L. B. LYMAN, Attorney for Applicant.

ROAD NOTICE.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, BOZEMAN, M. T. March 11th, 1873.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Take notice: That a petition of the citizens of Bozeman precinct was presented to the Board of Commissioners of Gallatin county, at their March Term, 1873, for a county road, commencing at the north east corner of the south east quarter of section No. 31, in township No. 2 south, of range No. 6 east; thence running westward on the north line of said quarter section, until it intersects the road leading from near Bozeman to Leverich's canyon.

Also, one of the citizens of West Gallatin precinct for a county road, commencing at the south west corner of the east half of the n e quarter of section 36; thence on a straight line to the north west corner of the east half of the north east quarter of section 35; thence north along J. C. Anceny's west line and the line between J. M. McClond's and E. M. Dumphy's, to a point where the road now crosses said line; thence on a line to the store of D. Small.

All persons objecting to the granting of any of said petitions are requested to appear at my office at the next regular meeting of the said Board of Commissioners, to be begun and held at my office, in Bozeman, on the first Monday in June, 1873, and show cause why said petitions, or any of them, should not be granted.

ARCH GRAHAM, County Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA } ss.
County of Gallatin.

In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Nimrod Ford, Deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for proving will.

Pursuant to an order of said Court made on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1873,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Monday, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, in the Court Room of said Court in the city of Bozeman, Gallatin County, Montana Territory, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Nimrod Ford, deceased, and for hearing the application of D. A. Mothers on and Joseph S. Hill for the issuance to them of letters testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated April 17th 1873.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Probate Judge, and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court.

NEW

DRUG DRUG DRUG

STORE.

W. W. MORRIS

WOULD respectfully announce to the people of Gallatin county that he has

Just Received and Opened

IN BOZEMAN

A large and well selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs,

TOILET AND

Fancy Articles.

These goods have just arrived from the East and were