

# Avanturier

JOSEPH W. WRIGHT  
FRIDAY MORNING  
MAY 24, 1873.

The mail from  
The mail from  
The mail from  
The mail from

The German Govern-  
ment has decided  
to use the postal card  
as a medium of notifying  
its respective members  
of assessments and dues,  
with a request that the  
card be returned with a  
remittance, can upon the  
receipt of the name, remit  
the original address as a  
receipt by stamping or  
indorsing it "paid" and  
affixing to the card a  
one cent adhesive stamp.

An important decision  
was recently made by  
a Virginia Judge, in the  
case of Chrennan vs. Shelton—  
being an action of debt  
for \$500 from a bond dated  
before the war, bearing  
interest from date until  
paid. The defendant moved  
to have the interest during  
the war abated under  
recent act of Assembly.  
The Court refused to enter  
the motion on the ground  
that to do so would be to  
impair the contract, and  
would, therefore, be  
unconstitutional.

At the annual session  
of the International  
Typographical Union, held  
at Montreal on the 21st  
of the 21st, the following  
officers were elected for  
the ensuing year: President,  
W. R. Mackean, of Washington;  
First Vice President,  
William Kennedy, of Chicago;  
Second Vice President,  
Wm. G. Johnson, of Chicago;  
Secretary, J. E. Hawkins,  
of Memphis. The convention  
was the largest that has  
been held since the organization  
of the Union.

The British Lion has  
succeeded, at last, in  
placing his paw on the  
shoulder of McDonald,  
the Bank of England forger.  
A New York dispatch  
of the 22nd inst., says: It  
is reported this afternoon  
on good authority that  
McDonald, the Bank of  
England forger, was taken  
direct from the U. S. District  
Court for Fort Columbus,  
so as to avoid the service  
of a writ his counsel might  
claim. He will, it is  
stated, be taken to England  
tomorrow.

Among other interesting  
incidents brought out by  
the late report of the death  
of the Pope, is the statement  
that during the election  
of Stephen and the election  
of Pius IX., there lived  
and reigned 102 Popes.  
Their average reign was  
therefore only six years  
and nine months. Of these  
102 pontiffs and temporal  
sovereigns, 135 were  
Italians, fourteen were  
Frenchmen, seven were  
Germans, five Spaniards,  
one Portuguese, one Greek,  
one Dutchman—Adrian VI,  
one Englishman—Adrian IV.  
The nationalities of the  
present members of the  
Sacred College, forty-five  
in number, are: Italian,  
thirty-three; French,  
five; German, three; Spanish,  
three; English, (Cardinal  
Cullen) one.

An Old Pioneer Remin-  
dances.—The numerous  
friends and acquaintances  
of Thos. L. Gorham, Esq.,  
who came to Montana in  
1864, and returned to the  
States in '67, will be glad  
to learn that he is again  
in the Territory with an  
intention to make it his  
permanent residence. Mr.  
G. and wife, a few days  
ago arrived from Snake  
river where they have been  
spending the winter, and  
have located for the present  
on the Beaverhead, near  
Twin Bridges. Miss Frankie,  
his daughter, arrived in  
fall, and has been visiting  
Mr. Fort, of that neighborhood.  
Mr. Gorham has a herd  
of 400 head of Missouri  
cattle, a number of Kentucky  
thoroughbred stock cattle,  
and a few mares, on Snake  
river, which will be  
brought up in July. He  
informed us that he had  
brought them to Montana  
with the intention of  
engaging extensively in  
stock-raising, and building  
up his possessions among  
us. We are glad to note  
such acquisitions to the  
wealth of our Territory,  
and hope Mr. G.'s example  
may be followed by many  
more of the thrifty people  
of "old Missouri."—  
Montanian.

Found for the Yellowstones.  
A party of fifty men  
under Mr. Stephen  
Cummings, came in last  
evening on the Me-  
Gregor road from Leavenworth,  
Kan., destined for the  
Yellowstone. They will  
make a part of the Govern-  
ment expedition to that  
region, and will devote  
their attention to the  
artistic driving of  
staves. They camped  
over last night, and  
took a regular army  
supper on the depot  
platform, and were as  
jolly as can be imagined.  
The men were all  
husky, sunburnt fellows,  
and evidently as  
lean as a set of boys  
never drawn reins  
across a mile's back.  
The entire party  
took the train this  
morning for Fort  
Abert, and to go  
thence to Hove, where  
they expect to  
commence their  
labors. They have  
been in the govern-  
ment employ here  
in the same capacity  
near Leavenworth.  
—St Paul  
News, May 14th.

## N. P. R.—PACIFIC DIVISION.

There is an unofficial report  
that Mr. Montgomery has  
been granted an extension  
of six months to complete  
the work. If the report is  
true, and we have faith in  
it, the extension will reach  
Port Jervis about the 1st  
of June, about thirty miles  
past, and north of  
Watkins.

For a fortnight past,  
a train has been em-  
ployed hauling sand upon  
the side tracks in  
down hauls, between the  
shops and a gang of  
Chinamen is engaged  
in grading the side-tracks  
to grade—those which  
lead from the machine to  
warehouse, etc.

Six superior platform-cars  
were completed last  
week, and as many box-  
cars are now to be com-  
pleted immediately. The  
workman and wood mate-  
rial of these cars experts  
claim to be equal to the  
same class of cars turned  
out by any other railroad  
shop on the continent.  
Mr. J. F. Curtis, Gen.  
Foreman, and D. W. Treat,  
Foreman of car-shop, are  
entitled to the credit of  
these specimens of car  
manufacture.

Montgomery has about  
a thousand men at work  
on the forty miles exten-  
sion northward from  
Tenino, and is busy at  
grading in the vicinity  
of Tenino on the exten-  
sion northward; it is said  
that six miles will be  
ready for the ties next  
week.

Montgomery is paying  
\$1.75 in coin to the white  
unskilled labor force,  
such as choppers, trans-  
porters, etc.; Chinamen,  
one dollar a day.

Iron for twenty-three  
miles of track is now  
being hauled, leaving the  
balance of the iron to be  
provided in the interim  
to December next, which  
is reported to be satisfac-  
torily arranged for.—  
Kalamazoo.

## Death of Father Desmet.

The Rev. F. J. Desmet  
died in St. Louis on the  
23rd of May. The name  
of Father Desmet is well  
known wherever the  
acts of good and great  
men are read. He was  
a native of Belgium,  
and emigrated to the U. S.  
in early life, and as a  
Jesuit missionary was  
a pioneer among the  
Indians in the Upper  
Missouri, Rocky Moun-  
tains and the Pacific  
slope about forty years  
ago. He was the first  
white man after Lewis  
and Clark made their  
trip, who visited the  
Indians on the headwaters  
of the Columbia river.  
He established schools  
and missions, and taught  
the Indians west of the  
rocky mountains to  
cultivate the soil. Alone  
he traveled thousands  
of miles of wilderness,  
and hazarded many  
hairbreadth escapes from  
wild and fierce savages.  
But by his goodness  
and true devotion to  
religion, and his friend-  
ship for the untamed  
red men, he conquered  
them, and he became their  
great friend, teacher  
and oracle, or as they  
call it, medicine man.  
The fruits of his labor  
will forever remain.  
He is the author of  
much valuable information  
of great interest, and  
we believe he leaves  
behind an important  
unpublished work on  
the missionary field of  
the west, and matter  
connected with the  
history and character  
of the Indian tribes.  
He was a man of great  
learning and natural  
ability. He has filled  
out the full measure  
of his days in his  
calling and profession,  
and leaves not a  
blemish behind. He  
will always be re-  
membered as a true  
patriot of religion,  
consistent and able  
missionary.

## A Manly Speech.

Gov. McEnery, in a  
recent address at New  
Orleans, says: President  
Grant, as a chief  
magistrate of the nation,  
has assumed the high  
and grave responsibility  
of toasting upon the  
people of this State a  
usurpation without  
precedent in this or  
any other free country,  
and he is answerable  
before the bar of  
public opinion for this  
high-handed measure.  
The President, with  
the army and navy  
at his command, has  
the physical power to  
coerce the people of  
this State into any  
line of policy he may  
please to dictate, and  
it would be folly and  
madness to interpose  
resistance likely to  
bring up a conflict  
with national authority,  
yet the deeply fixed  
sentiments of irrespec-  
table hostility in the  
minds and hearts of  
an outraged people  
against the vilest  
usurpation ever at-  
tempted to be fast-  
ened upon freemen  
will find their full  
scope and vent. I  
advise that these  
many and patriotic  
sentiments take form  
and shape through  
all moral and legal  
agencies possible to  
be derived. Maintain  
the true peace and  
order, and let our  
industrial pursuits  
be unimpeded by  
political difficulties.  
And especially do I  
urge upon the people  
of the two races, who  
are numerically nearly  
equal in this State,  
to cultivate one  
toward another nothing  
but a feeling of  
amity, good will,  
and mutual understand-  
ing.

## The Utah Mining Journal.

Dennis J. Toohy, Esq.,  
proprietor of the  
Columbia Reporter, has  
purchased the Utah  
Mining Journal, of Salt  
Lake City. With an  
editor of Mr. Toohy's  
ability, the Journal  
is bound to attain a  
leading place in the  
ranks of Western  
journalism. The fol-  
lowing is his salutatory:  
I have this day  
purchased the Utah  
Mining Journal, and in  
its editorial and busi-  
ness management  
hope to make it  
deserving of public  
confidence. The policy  
of the Journal will  
be to do and maintain  
the right; to promote,  
as far as lies in my  
power, the interests  
of a country, the Terri-  
tory and the city  
which it is to be my  
home.

## DR. J. J. TOOHY.

There is a boy in one  
of our schools who  
wears a green velvet  
suit of clothes which  
has broken out with  
hills. There is a  
great change in the  
boys since he com-  
menced to go to school,  
several months ago.  
He was then but a  
trifle better than an  
untamed savage.  
We don't know what  
his father was a  
spell-lesson. While  
the class was going  
through the exercises  
he sat on the platform  
near the teacher, and  
looked his hands  
across his knees, and  
watched the class  
very intently. The  
first word was  
"Reason." By  
gracious, said he,  
drawing his breath  
hard, and with a  
reproving look, and  
went on. "That's  
a word," he cried in  
a storm of delight.  
Again the teacher  
called him with a  
look, and proceeded.  
"Occupation." At  
this he raised himself  
to his feet, and  
sleeked out in a  
perfect frenzy of  
ecstasy. "By-  
gone, gentlemen, just  
leave your teeth  
loose. This broke up  
the lesson.—  
Danbury News.

The roads are still  
very bad along the  
Snake River valley,  
and freight trains  
are making slow  
progress.

## SHALL WE SUBSCRIBE TO A RAIL ROAD?

Mr. Editor:—Re-  
turning again to the  
gigantic expenditure  
proposed by the railroad  
bill of the late  
Extraordinary Session,  
and its few friends,  
I wish to offer for the  
inspiration and careful  
study of my fellow  
citizens of Gallatin a  
few numerical calculations  
and their results.

The Territorial debt of  
Montana is about one  
hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars, ac-  
cording to the last  
official report. Ac-  
cording to the census  
report of 1870 the  
population of the Terri-  
tory is twenty thousand  
five hundred and  
ninety-four. Our Terri-  
torial debt is, then,  
seventy-two dollars and  
thirty-five cents per  
head!

The county debt of Gallatin  
is not far from thirty-  
six thousand dollars.  
Its population by the  
census is fifteen  
hundred and seventy-  
nine. Our existing  
county debt is, then,  
twenty-two dollars  
and seventy-nine  
cents per head!

The proposed railroad  
debt, (without in-  
terest being consid-  
ered,) based upon our  
present valuation, will  
be one hundred and  
eighty-seven thousand  
five hundred dollars,  
which, distributed  
among the population  
attributed to our  
county by the census,  
will be one hundred  
and eighteen dollars  
and seventy-four  
cents per head!

I have before me, while  
I write, a compilation  
from the census report  
of 1870, a table giving  
the population of each  
of the States named  
below, in one column;  
in another column,  
the total amount of  
indebtedness in  
State, County, Town  
and City of each of  
those States; in another  
column, the total  
valuation of real and  
personal property in  
each of those States.

Mr. Editor, I regret that  
the tax upon your  
columns would be too  
great to publish the  
whole table, and that  
I must content myself  
with laying before my  
fellow voters, the fol-  
lowing results, which  
I have carefully  
computed, and with  
considerable labor.

The following table shows  
the amount for each  
man, woman and child  
of the States named,  
of the public debt of  
that State, including,  
remember, the State,  
County, Town and  
City debt, and, of  
course, the municipal  
debt incurred for  
railroads:

STATE.	PER HEAD.
California	\$32.00
Connecticut	31.75
Illinois	30.00
Indiana	4.45
Iowa	1.85
Kansas	1.75
Kentucky	1.50
Maine	1.10
Maryland	1.10
Massachusetts	1.10
Michigan	1.10
Minnesota	1.10
Missouri	1.10
Nebraska	1.10
New Hampshire	1.10
New Jersey	1.10
New York	1.10
Ohio	1.10
Oregon	1.10
Pennsylvania	1.10
Rhode Island	1.10
Texas	1.10
Virginia	1.10
Wisconsin	1.10

Now, see how little  
table of the Gallatin  
County people's debt,  
compared with the  
above:

Territorial debt, per head	\$75.55
County	27.35
Total without U. S. debt per head	\$102.90
Proposed R. R. debt	117.74
Total with R. R. debt	\$220.64

But it may be thought  
that we are relatively  
more wealthy than the  
inhabitants of the  
States named, and that  
calculations should be  
based upon the valua-  
tion of assessable  
property. Let us try  
that experiment. Re-  
curring again to my  
table, and calculating  
from the column of  
total indebtedness, and  
the column of total  
valuation of real and  
personal property, I  
find the following re-  
sults as the amount of  
debt for each one  
hundred dollars of valua-  
tion:

STATE.	PER \$100.
California	95.78
Connecticut	95.78
Illinois	95.78
Indiana	95.78
Iowa	95.78
Kansas	95.78
Kentucky	95.78
Maine	95.78
Maryland	95.78
Massachusetts	95.78
Michigan	95.78
Minnesota	95.78
Missouri	95.78
Nebraska	95.78
New Hampshire	95.78
New Jersey	95.78
New York	95.78
Ohio	95.78
Oregon	95.78
Pennsylvania	95.78
Rhode Island	95.78
Texas	95.78
Virginia	95.78
Wisconsin	95.78

By this railroad project,  
Gallatin county is  
requested to give for  
railroad purposes, al-  
most all its consideration  
of other taxes and  
debts, fifteen dollars  
on the hundred, an  
amount almost double  
that of the inhabi-  
tants of the States  
named.

My comparison has  
admitted those States  
which are thought to  
have been most pros-  
perous during the ten  
years preceding 1870.  
It excludes those  
States called the "Rebel-  
lion States," which  
were devastated by  
the most gigantic war  
of modern times. Yet  
even the States above  
named incurred ex-  
penses seldom equal-  
led in the history of  
finances, when we  
recall to mind as a  
single item, the vast  
sums given as boun-  
ties to volunteers by  
States, counties, cities  
and towns, swelling  
the lavish expenditures  
to an extent unpar-  
alleled in the history  
of our nation or per-  
haps the world.

And, here I cannot  
forget calling atten-  
tion to one or two  
considerations urged  
by the advocates of  
the scheme, viz:  
1. The railroad per  
cent, is to be levied  
upon what we are  
worth in 1870, and  
not upon what we are  
worth now; our valua-  
tion may be doubled  
by that time. My  
reply is, whatever our  
assessment of 1870  
may be, the railroad  
subsidy will be 15  
per cent of it, and  
will be the same  
per one hundred dol-  
lars. And if our  
population should  
double in the same  
period it will be the  
same ratio per  
head, so that my  
calculation seems to  
be a fair one.

2. That when we  
have North and  
South Railroad people  
to migrate here, bring  
their property, and  
invest their capital  
here. Will not emi-  
grants and capitalists  
calculate similar to  
those above, and find-  
ing that they will be  
taxed here many times  
per head, and about  
twice as much per  
dollar as at home—  
will they not be deter-  
red by this very  
railroad project, if  
carried out, from  
living or investing  
among us? And even  
if they propose to  
reside in the Terri-  
tory, will not the  
gold fields, the graz-  
ing lands, the agricul-  
tural facilities of the  
non-subscribing coun-  
ties, where they will  
be taxed less than  
in this Territory, in-  
vite them to settle  
there? They will  
leave us out in the  
cold with our rail-  
road debt, which will  
be an incubus upon  
these fair valleys, from  
the deadening effects  
of which they cannot  
be freed.

## BY TELEGRAPH

### THE MODOC WAR.

#### The Indians Nearly All Captured.

#### Captain Jack Surrenders.

#### The Army "Sleeps in Tents."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.  
Camp Banks Willow Creek, 21 miles  
north of Boyle's Camp at Lake Panola,  
May 29, 7 p. m.—The cavalry and  
artillery companies, and the Warm  
Spring scouts struck a trail, and  
after a march of 24 miles, at 3 o'clock  
this morning, rode in last haste to  
Clear Lake, where Gen. Davis issued  
orders for scouts. Bogus Charley,  
Steamboat Frank, Slack Nasty Jim,  
and Hooks Jim accompanied the  
expedition and led the way to  
Jack's Willow Creek retreat. They  
led the troops within a mile of  
Jack's stronghold, when Capt. Has-  
brouck passed up the north side  
of the creek with his squad-  
ron; Capt. Jackson's squadron on  
the creek and along the south side.  
Capt. Hasbrouck having had a  
mile further to travel than  
Capt. Jackson, did not arrive at  
the stronghold in time to accom-  
plish the desired object. Jack  
was nevertheless surprised. At 2  
o'clock this afternoon Jackson's  
men came across two pickets on a  
cliff near the creek, and ran  
back through the juniper  
brush to Jack's camp. The fleeing  
Modocs cried out "Run quick! I  
run quick! I run quick!"  
Capt. Jackson deployed his  
skirmishers along the face of the  
cliff, though expecting to receive  
a heavy fire. The men ran to  
the front line, under the lead  
of their officers. Suddenly the  
Modocs conversed with English  
cried out, "Surrender, surrender!  
we no fight, we want to talk  
peace, we like peace." Boston  
Charley, the murderer of the Rev.  
Dr. Thomas, came in full view,  
and was instantly covered by a  
dozen rifles. Charley offered to  
surrender and was allowed to  
come into camp. As he neared  
the Warm Spring scouts he threw  
down his gun and extended his  
hand in token of friendship, and  
the proffered member was  
cordially grasped by the scouts.  
They then passed to the rear  
under guard. Next he was  
taken to the other Modoc cap-  
tives and by them interviewed.  
He said that several of Jack's  
best warriors wanted to leave  
him and come into our camp,  
and volunteered to get a  
stamp to him and he was al-  
lowed to depart on his mission.  
Hardly had this arrangement  
been effected when a rifle in the  
hands of Steamboat Frank was  
accidentally discharged, and  
several Modocs who stood with  
uplifted hands decamped at this  
point. The accident was ex-  
plained, but Charley and all  
the others were suspicious of  
his play, when another accident  
caused Charley's more annoy-  
ance. Capt. Hasbrouck's com-  
mand reached the edge of the  
creek as Charley came over  
the bluff, and of course he was  
gathered in as a prisoner a  
second time. Boston Charley  
as a Peace Commissioner, two  
hours afterwards, was released  
and sent after the fleeing  
Modocs, but he failed to over-  
take them. Not a shot, other  
than accidental, was fired. Had  
Hasbrouck formed the desired  
connection in time, the entire  
band would have been killed  
or captured. It was impos-  
sible for his command to accom-  
plish the task, his troops did  
not understand the language  
of the Modocs, and were  
unable to get fragments of  
Java and one mile further  
from the ground of the duty  
of the Government to protect  
its citizens and punish all  
hostile invaders of our soil  
wherever found, the Mexican  
government being unwilling  
or unable to prevent such  
incursions.

#### Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 29.  
It stated positively that the  
Government will sustain  
Col. McKenzie in the pursuit  
and punishment of the Kie-  
kappoo Indians on Mexican  
territory, and there is no  
reason to doubt that the  
Secretary of War to Texas  
has for its main object the  
arrest and authorization of  
this plan to stop Indian  
depravations along the  
Mexican frontier.

#### WASHINGTON, June 1.

While Gen. Sherman, in  
conversation, continues to  
emphatically disavow the  
request made to the Govern-  
ment for the resurrec-  
tion of Santanta and Big  
Tree, he has no authority to  
interfere. In the matter,  
it being in the hands of  
the Executive authority, but  
at the same time he thinks  
that whatever promises have  
been made for the restora-  
tion of the chiefs to their  
people ought to be carried  
out in good faith.

The Mexican Minister has  
not yet received a full  
official account of the particu-  
lars attending Col. McKenzie's  
operations against the  
Lipons and Kiekapoo, and  
therefore is not prepared to  
represent the case to  
Congress with a view to an  
explanation, and there is no  
reason to doubt that it will  
be based on the ground of  
the duty of the Govern-  
ment to protect its citizens  
and punish all hostile  
invaders of our soil where-  
ever found, the Mexican  
government being unwilling  
or unable to prevent such  
incursions.

#### The Indian Contracts.

WASHINGTON, May 28.  
The Secretary of the Interior  
to-day formally approved  
the awards for the Indian  
supplies and transportation  
made in New York City  
recently by the Commissioner  
of Indian Affairs, against  
Jas. B. Harlan and other  
persons had filed protests.

Secretary Delano, in his  
letter to the Commissioners  
of Indian Affairs communi-  
cating his approval of the  
acts of Congress which give  
the Board of Indian Com-  
missioners a large power  
and control over the pur-  
chase and expenditures of  
the Indian Bureau, says:  
The Board of Indian Com-  
missioners have assumed  
this duty, and they delegate  
a committee of their Board  
to supervise your awards.  
On the occasion referred  
to this committee was present  
and performed the duties  
assigned to it, and, as I  
informed you, made no  
award without their con-  
currence. In addition to  
this you had the advice of  
Hon. C. C. Cowan, Assistant  
Secretary of the Interior,  
who was detailed to this  
duty by this Department,  
and who concurred with  
the committee. The Board  
of Indian Commissioners,  
cannot, without very satis-  
factory evidence of error  
or injustice, feel justified  
in overruling the decision  
of the Commissioner of  
Indian Affairs. After a  
careful review of the case  
as presented by the pro-  
testants, by your report,  
and by the opinion of the  
Assistant Attorney Gen-  
eral, I found nothing to  
justify me in overruling  
your decision in refer-  
ence to these awards, and  
therefore I affirm it.

#### A Cold Blooded Murder.

BLACKFOOT CITY, M. T.,  
May 21, 1873.  
DEAR FRIEND:—  
One of the most cold-  
blooded murders that  
has been committed in  
Montana, was committed  
here last evening about  
seven o'clock. Paddy  
Corrick dealt on the  
street with a carter,  
and not a drop of  
whiskey in either of  
them. Paddy was in a  
saloon in town, and  
McCorrick stepped in  
to him and said, "Come,  
my gentleman, I want  
to see you," and stepped  
out on the sidewalk  
followed by McCorrick.  
As soon as outside  
Skay drew his revolver  
and shot McCorrick in  
the mouth, and he fell  
instantly and never  
spoke. Skay escaped, and  
has not yet been cap-  
tured.

#### Yours, Respectfully,

J. R. QUIGLEY.

The above tells the  
story, in short but  
comprehensive language,  
of another awful and  
inexcusable tragedy.  
Blackfoot had been  
at peace for a long  
time, and it is very  
much to be regretted  
that a good man has  
been sacrificed to the  
malice of a demon.  
No man could be guilty  
of such a crime. The  
author must have been  
driven and crazed, and  
it is to be hoped that  
he will be arrested and  
brought to justice by  
indictment and trial by  
jury, when we think it  
will be proven that  
hanging, by legal pro-  
cess, may be inaugurated  
in Montana, as it has  
been elsewhere.—  
Gazette.

## Telegraphic Summary.

Governor Jewell has  
accepted the appointment  
of Minister to Russia.  
Matthew Fitzpatrick  
murdered his wife at  
Yonkers, N. J., on the 18th.  
The murderer made  
his escape.  
Chas. A. Page, formerly  
army correspondent,  
of the New York Trib-  
une, died in London,  
recently.  
The President-to-day  
appointed Frank D.  
Hovey Superintendent of  
the Mint at Carson  
City.

The New York Trib-  
une says that \$15,000  
or 20,000 will be raised  
in that city for the  
relief of the wife of  
Gen. Canby, who died  
penitentiary.

The President has  
resigned Tom Wright  
until Friday, June 6th,  
when he will be  
hanged for the murder  
of Rogerski.  
A Washington special  
says that the Treasury  
has decided to reduce  
the outstanding legal  
tenders to \$350,000,000.

It is expected that  
the new cotton crop will  
be the most valuable  
ever raised in the United  
States, and will realize  
not less than \$300,000,000.

Vice President Wilson  
is suffering from  
overwork. His phys-  
icians order a cessation  
from all work, and that  
he seek rest and relax-  
ation during the summer.

The Rhode Island  
Legislature has com-  
menced the votes for  
State officers, and there  
being no choice of Lieut.  
Governor by the people,  
elects C. C. Vanuzmit,  
the Republican candi-  
date.

A young man named  
Ben Seabee, who shot  
and killed a young man  
named Ben. Parish,  
at Bowling Green, some  
weeks since, committed  
suicide at that place on  
the 31st. He was driven  
to the deed by remorse.

The U. S. Circuit Court  
issued a subpoena for  
George Francis Train to  
testify in the Credit  
Mobilier suits, but he  
sailed for Europe before  
the warrant could be  
served. He goes to  
Stuttgart to meet his  
wife and children.

The footrace between  
American Girl and  
Harry attracted a large  
crowd to Fleetwood  
Park on the 31st. The  
American Girl, who was  
the favorite by odds of  
100 to 60, won the  
race on the following  
time: 2:23 1-4;  
2:31 1-4; 2:28 1-4; 2:30 3-4.

A letter from the  
Fiji Islands states that  
the mountain savages  
killed a family of  
whites named Burns,  
and some Polynesian  
laborers, altogether  
numbering sixteen,  
whose bodies were  
carried away for a  
cannibal feast.

Lucy D. Fisk, Executrix  
of Jas. Fisk, Jr., has  
begun what is essentially  
a new suit against the  
Union Pacific Railroad  
Company, Credit Mobilier  
Company, American Gov.  
Dix, Geo. Opydyke and  
others.

The result of the Pacific  
Mail election shows the  
control of the institution  
in the hands of Jay  
Gould. Capt. Bradford,  
for many years Com-  
missioner of its fleet, is to  
be president. Stockwell  
is thrown out completely,  
and is reported to be in  
a bad fix financially.

The Board of Excise  
has classified licenses  
into two grades. First-  
class hotels and bar-  
rooms will pay \$250  
per year; second-class  
hotels and restaurants,  
\$150; saloons where  
liquor is sold and drunk  
on the premises, \$100;  
where liquor is sold in  
quantities less than  
five gallons, such as  
drug stores, \$50.

Postmaster Crosswell  
has examined the postal  
code to see if it would  
admit of the free trans-  
mission of newspaper  
exchanges and of news-  
papers published within  
the country, and has  
arrived at an adverse  
conclusion.

The counsel for the  
defendants in the Credit  
Mobilier suit will in a  
few weeks file a demur-  
rer to the bill in equity,  
taking the ground that  
the act under which the  
bill is drawn is unconsti-  
tutional, and that Con-  
gress cannot enact for  
the benefit of the Govern-  
ment that which is denied  
to individual suitors;  
that the act is in direct  
violation of the exist-  
ing laws under which  
defendants have the right  
to act protection, and  
until they are placed  
on an equality with the  
plaintiff, there can be  
no equitable proceeding.  
This will carry the case  
to the Supreme Court.  
It is admitted that  
this objection of the  
defendants may quash  
further proceedings.

## NOTICE TO MINERS.

HELENA, M. T., May 24, 1873.  
James C. McCarthey, whose  
post office address is  
Bozeman, Gallatin County,  
M. T., has filed in this  
office his application to  
enter an agricultural land  
under the act of March 3,  
1873, and to be exempt  
from the provisions of  
section 2514 of the  
act of March 3, 1873,  
and to be exempt from  
the provisions of section  
2514 of the act of March  
3, 1873, and to be  
exempt from the pro-  
visions of section 2514  
of the act of March 3,