

News of the Week.

Paris, January 29.—Admiral Touchard is dead.
They have a cavalry riding association in St. Louis.
Hoyt was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania on the 21st.
Washington, January 29.—Subscriptions to 4 per cent loan to-day, \$3,066,300.

Baltimore, January 29.—Wm. Robinson, judge of election at the late Congressional election, is being assailed by a Deputy U. S. Marshal, and Judge Bond fined him \$100 and sent him to the city jail for four months.
A remarkable cavern has been discovered near Columbia, Touloume county, California. It has been explored over a mile. Some of the chambers are described as being of remarkable beauty and grandeur. Crowds are visiting the cave daily.

He succeeded in having a law passed approving the action of the Governor in organizing Custer county and appointing officers for the same. The bill passed both houses and became a law by the Governor's signature. This law, together with others, affecting Gallatin and Custer counties, will be transmitted to the Governor for publication. Mr. McCormick, after securing such legislation for his county as appears to be of most vital importance, and having other matters introduced to the House and placed in the hands of its committees, will leave for Bozeman.
For his, in the House, to-day introduced a resolution to suppress the life and zest of the session, or, in other words, a resolution to limit members from speaking more than five minutes at one time, or more than once on the same subject until all other members shall have spoken. Such a measure would authorize the speaker to suspend and others from making any unjustly or humorously bit. An incident of two by way of illustration: Brooke, of Jefferson, introduced a bill to pay a bounty for the destruction of certain animals, such as bears, wolves, lynx, coyotes, etc. The ears of these animals were to be presented to certain officers of the county, who were authorized to pay the bounty, and then there punch holes an inch square in the ears of the various animals. Some member of the House had received some damage at the "hands," or claws, of an eagle, and suggested to Major Brooke that he include the eagle in the list. The Major did so, and when the bill was read to the House, Col. Sanders rose from his seat and inquired of the Major if that was a Missouri eagle and had long ears. It is, perhaps, needless to remark that the Major answered his bill, so that it would not be necessary for the officer to punch holes an inch square in its ears, but instead that his head be chopped off with an ax.

Down the Yellowstone.—Fort Custer to a Fifth Avenue Chicken Roast.—A Western City—Description of the Soil, etc.—Custer's Battle Ground in 1875.
Last summer the writer traveled through a great portion of the Little Big Horn valley and found it to be from a half to a mile in width. The growth of grass is luxuriant and the soil is fertile. In some places the growth of sage brush is prolific. The hills, which flank it on either side, are low, rugged and in many portions covered with timber. A ride of sixteen miles brings us to the station; where we were to stop for the night. On riding up to the building, we found it to be a small log cabin, having a huge door way but no door. In the aperture stood a man who we were certain will never be long for his cleanliness. Being informed he was prepared to keep travelers, we dismounted, unsaddled and went in. "Every prospect please" was not our verdict after taking a brief survey of the premises. In the first place, there was no chimney, a hole in the roof being the wretched apology for one which the premises afforded. There was a small fire burning on the ground and the room was full of smoke. A rickety table, a stool and a couple of lunks, one of them used as a chicken roost, completed the "outfit." We remained until still supper was announced and then indulged in a slice of venison, a piece of corn and a cup of muddy coffee. "Bob" was a small fire burning on the ground and the room was full of smoke. A rickety table, a stool and a couple of lunks, one of them used as a chicken roost, completed the "outfit." We remained until still supper was announced and then indulged in a slice of venison, a piece of corn and a cup of muddy coffee.

The country on the opposite side of the river is wild in the extreme. Partly mountains, partly bad lands, with many deep ridges and gorges, and a thousand odd and singular shapes, gashed and reamed by mighty canyons, tossed up apparently with a wondrous hand, the scene presented is strange and weird. Well do we remember with what curious eyes the members of that command gazed over to this mysterious country, whose secrets were so jealously guarded that to enter its dark portals was to the white man almost certain death. Six miles further brings us to Sherman, at the head of Pease Bottom. Here we find Joseph W. Allen, Robert J. Gray and many other settlers. We camp with Mr. Allen, make ourselves comfortable and listen to the wonders of the place. We are shown mammoth turnips, larger than any we have ever seen before. Onions, raised from the soil, as large around as a sunset. We learn that this season there has been raised on the Bottom 300,000 pounds of potatoes, 40,000 cabbage and a large amount of onions. Mr. Gray made an experiment this season in raising Spring wheat, oats and corn with most satisfactory results. He also raised 3,000 bushels of potatoes, but owing to negligence 1,000 bushels were caught by an early frost. One man, Wm. Mont, raised 10,000 pounds of onions on an acre of ground. These he has sold at from 6 to 10 cents a pound, which, when we were there, had already yielded him \$600. A neat income from one acre. C. F. Norton will open an extensive farm next season. George King, Joseph Isaac, Charles Young, John Strain and several others are also here and hard at work developing the resources of this splendid valley.
The year has been one of experiment, but as in other sections, experiment, unless it may be in the line of fruit growing, is now a thing of the past.
Where Sherman now stands, Gen'l Custer fought the Sioux and Sitting Bull in 1873 for half a day, the fight only being terminated by the arrival of the balance of the Stanley command, which went into camp on the spot. Distinctly we recollect the turmoil of that night. Our heavy numbers broken by a rapid picket fire, the noisy alarm of twenty bugles, the hoarse "turn out" of the Sergeant, the shouts of the warriors, the measured tread of the troops dying away in the darkness as the various detachments marched to their assigned positions. Within fifty feet of where our tent was pitched stands the cabin of Joe Allen. To-night we sit around the hospitable board and test the merits of vegetable of many kinds raised on the old battlefield, and having finished, draw our chairs about the cheery hearth, and over lighted pipes discuss the past and "prospect" the future.
FRED M. WILSON.

Established in Montana in 1866!
KLEINSCHMIDT & BRO.
THE LARGEST
Grocery House!
—IN THE TERRITORY, HAVE OPENED A—
BRANCH HOUSE AT BOZEMAN, MONT.,
AND INVITE ALL PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES TO CALL ON THEM.
We buy all kinds of Produce; also Hides, Furs and Buffalo Robes.
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POST OFFICE BUILDING: FRANK HARPER
J. H. Taylor, DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, Vases, Statuaries, Gold Pens, BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS, GENERAL BLACKSMITHING, IRON AND STEEL, Cosmopolitan Hotel, HELENA, Montana, THOMPSON & BEQUETTE, PAINTERS, HASKINS & MCGUILL, HUNTLEY, MONTANA, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS! LAGLEDE HOTEL, PHILIP SKEHAN, Proprietor, Mulvaney & Ketterer, BLACKSMITHS, First-Class House

detachment of Custer county from Gallatin for judicial purposes, the transfer of pending judicial business from Gallatin to Custer county, and declaring Miles City the county seat of Custer. Referred to Judiciary Committee.
H. B. 4, providing for refunding the debt of Gallatin county, passed and title agreed to.
H. B. 8, authorizing the use of Canadian money, reported as passed by the Council, and ordered in the hands of the Enrolling Committee.
JANUARY 23.—The Governor submitted a report of the cost of prosecution of criminals for 1878 in the following counties: Beaverhead.....\$1,628.70 Lewis and Clark.....1,967.55 Madison.....1,000.00 Missoula.....154.55
H. B. 18, provides that any person or company that may put two 100-ton steamers on the Upper Missouri, above the great Falls, during the season of 1879, shall be entitled to 20 years exemption from taxation on such boats, wharves, ware-houses, docks, etc.
H. J. M. No. 5, against Chinese immigration, read. One clause, that the vicious habits of the Chinese, and especially the women, "are well known to all," was objected to by Sanders, who said that Dennis Kearney and Chas. Barbour might be advised on the facts, but he, knowing nothing of the matter, would not go on the record. Hamilton moved to strike out and insert "It is a matter of common report." Adopted and recommitted to Committee on Federal Relations.
JANUARY 24.—A petition, presented from the residents of Gallatin county, asking that the offices of Treasurer and School Superintendent be segregated. Referred to Committee on Education and Labor.
H. B. 14, providing that District Judges, District Clerks, County Clerks, or their assistants, shall administer the oath of office.
JANUARY 25.—H. B. No. 8, providing for the circulation of Canadian money in Montana, was signed by the Speaker.
H. B. 14, Sunday law, was discussed at considerable length and recommitted to Judiciary Committee.
H. B. 16, to detach Custer county judicially from Gallatin to locate the county seat at Miles City, and for other purposes. Read third time. Passed.

THE BIG HOLE BATTLE.
Duncan McDonald, in the New North West of last week, gave a detailed and graphic description of the battle at Big Hole in 1877, between the Nez Percés and the U. S. troops, from an Indian standpoint. He, of course, makes it appear very barbarous and wicked to kill poor, innocent (?) squaws and papooses, indiscriminately, seeming to forget that these, together with their savage and merciless husbands and fathers, comprised an inseparable and indiscriminate army in open hostility to the Government and dealing death and destruction to inoffensive citizens on their line of march.
We suppose General Gibbon should have waited with his handful of men until broad daylight, then sent out a posse of experts to separate the squaws from the bucks before making the attack. If squaws insist on riding on the warpath with their belligerent husbands they must expect to share with them the "ortunes and misfortunes of war. There is but little opportunity for amusement or exercise of those humane feelings which prompt to fine moral discriminations, during a fierce struggle of life and death. War is cruel and barbarous under any and all circumstances, and it should not be a matter of surprise when somebody gets hurt. Had General Gibbon "wiped out" the last vestige of the hostile band it would have been a happy finale to a fearful tragedy. We believe, however, the officers and soldiers generally spared the women and children whenever it was safe to do so or when it was sufficiently light for them to properly discriminate. McDonald closes his article with this compliment to one officer: "The officer remembered as having acted most bravely in the Big Hole fight is Captain Browning. He stopped his soldiers from killing two women in front of him."

WILSON'S LETTERS.
Down the Yellowstone.—Fort Custer to a Fifth Avenue Chicken Roast.—A Western City—Description of the Soil, etc.—Custer's Battle Ground in 1875.
Last summer the writer traveled through a great portion of the Little Big Horn valley and found it to be from a half to a mile in width. The growth of grass is luxuriant and the soil is fertile. In some places the growth of sage brush is prolific. The hills, which flank it on either side, are low, rugged and in many portions covered with timber. A ride of sixteen miles brings us to the station; where we were to stop for the night. On riding up to the building, we found it to be a small log cabin, having a huge door way but no door. In the aperture stood a man who we were certain will never be long for his cleanliness. Being informed he was prepared to keep travelers, we dismounted, unsaddled and went in. "Every prospect please" was not our verdict after taking a brief survey of the premises. In the first place, there was no chimney, a hole in the roof being the wretched apology for one which the premises afforded. There was a small fire burning on the ground and the room was full of smoke. A rickety table, a stool and a couple of lunks, one of them used as a chicken roost, completed the "outfit." We remained until still supper was announced and then indulged in a slice of venison, a piece of corn and a cup of muddy coffee.

PROFOUNDLY INTELLIGENT.
On the sixth day of the session, it is reported that there was introduced into the Territorial House of Representatives, House Bill No. 9, in relation to stray horses, which requires members of School Boards to look after and advertise all stray horses in their several districts once a year; and provides that any member failing to discharge any duty devolving upon him, shall be fined \$25.00.
Now, in our humble opinion, this is just the kind of legislation required by the time. We suppose this bill, when it becomes a law, will be entitled the "Montana horse law." In contradistinction to the "Montana school law," and with no doubt, the means of utilizing, and greatly extending the sphere of usefulness of the various School Boards of the Territory. Hereafter, there being no compensation provided; and but little honor to the position, it has been found quite difficult to persuade competent persons to fill the positions of Trustees and District Clerks. But with this novel and intensely exciting incentive of catching, advertising and occasionally at least disposing of wild, errant horses, we predict that hereafter candidates for positions on School Boards will be as thick as vultures around a dead carcass. There is the additional attraction of a possible penalty of \$25.00.
C. C. Housel, formerly of Virginia City, Montana, but of late years a prominent forwarding merchant of Omaha, is the city in the interests of the Union Pacific and Utah and Northern railroads. Mr. Housel desires the Legislative Assembly to pass a bill exempting from taxation all railroad that the U. N. R. R. Co. shall build within the Territory of Montana in side of one or two years. The desire of the company is that their road be exempted for a period of 25 years, but failing to receive such exemption, they will be satisfied with one of 15 years and as long a period as possible within which to build their road. The Helena people all seem to be in favor of the exemption, but from what I can learn, a large majority of the members of the Legislature from other sections of the Territory, as well as visitors here, seem to be opposed to such exemption. It is a well-known fact that during the last freighting season freight was delivered in Helena via the U. N. R. R. and the Diamond R lines at less rates than at Virginia City and Butte. In fact, freight could be shipped in Butte at less cost for transportation than if shipped to Butte direct. Such facts have not a little tended to prejudice the people of the various sections of the Territory in favor of the U. N. R. R., and they are very apt to consider that the U. N. R. R. Co. is like other railroad corporations, and goes in for all that it can get away with. The U. N. R. R. Co. claim, however, that these rates were made by the Diamond R line, and that this year they will give rates which will be just and equitable to all portions of the Territory. It is nevertheless a fact that the U. P. and C. P. R. R. Co.'s rates are lower than those of the U. N. R. R. Co. The Legislative Assembly has now been in session eleven days. So far, fortunately, but few bills have been passed. Hon. W. L. Perkins has introduced "An act for the redemption of the funded debt of Gallatin county," also, "An act to enable the county of Gallatin to erect a court house and jail in Miles City."

Against John.
Washington, January 29.—Grover, of Oregon, introduced a bill to restrict Chinese immigration to the United States.
A New York Tendency.
New York, January 29.—Augustine Phillips and his mistress, Mary Hooley, quarreled this morning at their residence, 142 West 16th street, and the shot fell. It was thought, finally, that about four hours later Phillips attacked the woman and beat and kicked her so severely that her life is in danger. Both were taken to the hospital in an ambulance.

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