The Avant Courier.

THURSDAY, : FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

News of the Week.

—Paris, 31.—The German press generally approves of Grevy's election.

—Memphis, January 30.—A fire this morning at Masores, Tennessee, destroyed thirteen buildings.

—New York, January 30.—Grevy was elected President of France for seven years by 536 to 99 for Dechansey.

—A Kentucky Alms House was destroyed by fire, on the 31st ult. Of the 340 inmates nearly all escaped.

—Washington, 31.—The third installment of the Mexican indemnity of $300,000 has been paid the State department.

—The Cheyenne Chief "Wild Hog," confined at Fort Robinson, recently attempted suicide and it is thought mortally wounded himself.

—Washington, January 30.—The funeral of the late Dr. Linderman was an imposing affair, and was attended by nearly all the officers in the city.

—MacMahon, President of France, tendered his resignation on the 30th ult. Grevy, Minister of War, was immediately elected in his stead.

—New York, January 30.—Over fourteen thousand persons attended the ball of Morton Commandery at Gilmore's Garden last night. The scene was very brilliant.

—Chicago, January 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Secor, Illinois, yesterday in L. Gassner's grist mill. The mill was instantaneously destroyed and four persons killed.

—Washington, January 25.—A bill has passed the Senate disapproving and annulling the act of the Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico incorporating the Society of Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico.

—Constantinople, January 25.—The Russian and Turkish governments agree to the clause of the definitive treaty of peace stipulating that the Russians evacuate Turkey within thirty-five days of the signature.

—Considerable excitement was created among shippers of live stock, in New York, on the 31st ult., by the report that the British government had prohibited the importation of live stock from America.

—Washington, January 30.—After the first of April there will be a reduction of ten per cent. in the allowance to post offices of the first and second classes for rent, fuel and light, in order to keep the expenses under this item within the appropriations.

—Chicago, January 30.—The police have captured a gang of counterfeiters and forgers, who during the past two years have by means of counterfeiting letter-heads and signatures obtained great numbers of passes from railroad corporations and sold them to scalpers.

—Vienna, January 25.—In the Lower House to-day, Prince Auesperg said that there prevailed in six villages on the Volga river and island an epidemic generally considered to be the plague. He added that extreme measures do not seem at present justifiable.

—Washington, Jan. 30.—Judge Spofford of Louisiana, is here, and declares his intention of re-opening the contest for the seat occupied by W. Pitt Kellogg as soon as the Democrats have control of the Senate. He says he is assured by leading Democratic Senators that an extra session of Congress is certain.

—St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—The Grand Duchess, Anastasia, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, was married to-day to Prince Frederick, of Mecklenburg Schevcrit, at the winter palace, with great ceremony. The city is illuminated to-night. *Te Deums* were sung in all the churches, and the bells will continue ringing three days.

—Chicago, January 25.—In the Reno inquiry to-day, Captain Moylan testified that he believed it was a wise move for Reno to leave the timber, and necessary for the preservation of the command. In picking up the dead bodies of Custer's men after the massacre, evidences appeared of desperate fighting. He saw nothing cowardly in Major Reno's conduct. Had he charged on the Indians or remained in the timber, he would have been annihilated. Adjourned.

—Paris, January 30.—The Ministers congratulated President Grevy this evening on his election, and collectively tendered their resignations. M. Grevy expressed hopes that they would continue in office, at least provincially. The Cabinet will meet tomorrow to consider the situation. Marshal MacMahon this evening visited and congratulated M. Grevy. The interview was most courteous. The ex-President has announced his intention of going to Grasse to-morrow, where he will remain some time.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The Scheme of Hayden and his Helpers.

Washington, January 25.—The members of the National Academy of Science are bringing great pressure to bear upon members of the House to induce them to support the scheme to consolidate all the government surveys and placing them under the charge of the coast survey, and then transferring that branch of the service from the Navy to the Interior Department. It is plainly evident now that the scheme is simply a huge job involving millions of money, and concocted to provide places for several members of the academy of science who have vainly endeavored for years to get control of the government surveys. The fact that the influence of prominent members of Congress has been solicited to secure those persons appointments if the scheme goes through Congress, which it will not, has served to confirm the suspicions of the members that the project is simply one to oust those who are now in charge of the surveys and make places for some members of the national academy of science. The strong protests which have been received here from all sections of the West against the proposed scheme leaves no doubt but that Western Congressmen will quite generally oppose it in the House.

DISASTROUS SNOW SLIDE.

Two Men and Three Horses Killed.

Hon. S. A. Barbour received a letter from Glendale a few days ago stating that a snow slide had occurred at Trapper city, doing considerable damage to mining works. Last evening Mr. A. H. Foster arrived here direct from Glendale, from whom an *Independent* reporter gleaned the following particulars of another and more disastrous slide that occurred at the same place on the afternoon of Monday last. A slide occurred at the Atlantis mine which swept away the ore shed and covered up H. L. Brown, an engineer, and Pearson and another, whose name is unknown, both teamsters, and six horses. After a long search Brown was found beneath the timbers of the shed, uninjured, but the other men were dead when taken out of the snow. Three of the horses were also taken out alive.—*Independent, 31st ult.*

RAILROAD EXEMPTION.

Regardless of the unmistakable sentiments of the people of Montana, expressed through county and Territorial conventions, through the press, by numerously signed remonstrances and otherwise, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature which provides for exemption from assessment and taxation during a period of twenty years, "any railroad company which shall build its road, or any portion thereof, within this Territory during the next one year after the passage and approval of the act:" and exempting in like manner for a period of fifteen years, any railroad company that shall build its road, or any portion thereof, within the Territory during the next two years.

Without stopping to point out the most obvious defects of the bill itself—being, in our opinion, indefinite and ambiguous in its terms, giving, however, undefined and almost limitless rights and privileges to any railroad company, without guarding safely or wisely the rights and interests of the Territory — we propose to discuss, briefly, the unfairness and injustice of the principle involved.

On general principles, we take it for granted that one citizen, company or corporation has as good right to claim exemption from taxation as another; that all persons are or should be on equal footing before the law in this respect, and that any law which confers special privileges on any legitimate or illegitimate enterprise is wrong in principle and unwise and obviously unjust in practice. To us, there appears no good reason why railroad companies, who propose to monopolize the carrying trade in and out of the Territory, establish their own tariff for freight and fares for passenger transportation and build up paying enterprises by operating railroads, should be exempt from the duties and obligations of any citizen or business firm.

But this proposed exemption law contemplates even more than this, for in the construction and operation of railroads into the Territory, we are not only to be deprived of any revenue from that source, but also from another important industry that has contributed in no small degree, during the last fifteen years, to the revenues of the Territory and the various counties, and which railroads are inevitably destined to supercede, viz: the large trains and wagon transportation of the Territory. So that one enterprise is to be fostered and encouraged by the Territory and pay no taxes, while it supercedes and displaces another that has contributed largely to the public revenues since the organization of the Territory.

In an editorial article on this subject, the Helena *Herald* of the 30th ult. endeavors to show by "facts and figures" that this proposed exemption is really a very small and insignificant matter at most, and that we shall probably never have another opportunity of accepting so favorable and advantageous a proposition, all of which, of course, we are at liberty to take for what it is worth. Here is its estimate and line of argument:

"How little this exemption asked of us really is may be stated in a few words. Narrow-gauge railroads are assessed at most at $2,000 per mile. At 20 mills on the dollar, of $4,000 per year on 100 miles of road. Or for the whole 20 years the exemption would amount to but $80,000, little more than $2 per capita on our present population for that time, or about ten cents for each inhabitant per year. This is the next thing to getting a railroad in quick time for nothing."

According to this showing the assessable valuation of 100 miles of narrow-gauge railroad built within the Territory would be less than that of the mule and bull trains which it would displace and, probably, drive out. So that, relatively speaking, the Territory with 100 miles of railroad in operation, and exemption from taxation, would be just $4,000 a year worse off than we apprehend that this showing of the *Herald* is calculated rather to mislead than to enlighten the people in regard to the real merits of the question at issue. It really matters but little how much or how little may be involved in the proposed exemption, provided such legislation is wrong in principle and unjustly discriminating in its operations.

That the exemption asked for, however, is not, by any means, such a trivial matter as the *Herald* would have us infer, we submit another, and perhaps full as reliable an estimate of the magnitude of this proposed donation. Narrow-gauge railroads, including rolling stock, right of way, and depot and other buildings, cost about $8,000 per mile. At 20 mills on the dollar this would amount to $160 to the mile, or $32,000 per year on 200 miles of road (the amount that will probably be built within the Territory during the next two years). Then for the whole fifteen years the exemption would amount to the handsome little sum of $480,000, or for 20 years $640,000.

The above may be considered rather a liberal assessable estimate on railroad property as well as on the number of miles that will probably be constructed within the Territory during the next two years, but it must be borne in mind that this bill proposes exemption, not for one railroad company exclusively, but for any and all railroad companies that may build within the limits of the Territory during the next two years succeeding the passage of the bill.

Irrespective of any inducements offered by this or any other Legislative Act, we confidently believe that more than 200 miles of the Utah and Northern Railroad will be built within Montana during the next two years, and that at least 100 miles of road will be constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company within the Territory during the same period. The respective companies are pushing forward these enterprises on purely business principles. They have counted the cost and estimated the present important and prospectively increasing business of the Territory and on these estimates they have undoubtedly figured their gross and net earnings for several years in the future, and no further aid or inducement will, in our opinion, change the result or hasten the completion of either road to the business centres of Montana.

This proposed legislation would not only be unfair and unjust to the tax payers of the Territory in that it would rather increase than diminish the burdens of many who have been struggling for years to develop its resources, advertise its advantages and demonstrate its inexhaustible wealth to the world, but it would exempt those from the usual burdens of taxation who come in at the eleventh hour to reap the golden harvest produced by the hardy pioneers through years of exposure and indomitable energy and incessant toil.

But bad as this feature of the bill is, it is, perhaps, far from being its most objectionable provisions and tendencies. It seeks to establish a precedent that is manifestly unfair if not dangerous to the welfare of a great future commonwealth. Once open the doors of our legislative halls for the purpose of granting special privileges to what are acknowledged to be "soulless corporations" and future demands for exemptions, and extensions and special privileges are likely to be incessant and interminable. The title of the bill introduced may as well be changed first as last, so as to read, "An act to transfer the Territory and future State of Montana to one or more railroad corporations." Who does not see that, with such special privileges as this exemption bill contemplates, in less than fifteen years, any railroad corporation taking advantage of its provisions will be fully prepared to exercise a controlling influence over the Legislature, secure almost any legislation it may demand, and dictate what shall be the political as well as financial policy of the Territory and future State of Montana.

—Editorial Correspondence.—

MATT'S LETTER FROM HELENA.

The Legislative Assembly transact the usual routine of business, with only an occasional ripple on the surface.

The Sunday law, introduced by Brooke, of Jefferson, caused considerable commotion when it came before the House for final consideration. Fergus spoke at length against the law, claiming that it was unconstitutional, and instead of being in keeping with the present liberal spirit of the age was almost a re-enactment of the old Connecticut Blue Laws, where a man was forbidden to kiss even his wife and children on the Sabbath day, duties Mr. Fergus held to be most sacred. He held that no man under the Constitution of the United States had a right to say what days he should rest on, or keep holy.

McElroy believed that the observance of the Sabbath was productive of good. In taking a retrospective view he read that the Sabbath was divinely instituted and had been sacredly observed ever since. He reviewed in detail the bible history of the Sabbath, and called upon the members of the House to earnestly support the bill.

Robinson had no objection to a Sunday law, but acknowledged that where legislation was in advance of public sentiment it falls as a dead letter. His objection to the bill under consideration was that it closed hotels and restaurants on Sunday. He said that in some sections of Montana no portion of the law would be enforced, while in other sections it might. "Take as an example the law in relation to hurdy houses. In Deer Lodge county, where a high state of civilization obtains this law is enforced, but in Lewis and Clarke county the law practically remains a dead letter."

Boardman said his constituents in Butte and Deer Lodge were all in favor of a Sunday law. Spoke of the influence it would have on children, and in promoting the temperance cause and morality generally.

Sanders said that for two or three terms he had been on committees whose duty it had been to have such a law under consideration. Said he was in favor of a Sunday law, but could not vote for one partial in its application. Said that the theory of the American government does not admit of religious legislation, but he believed that a Sunday law should be enacted and enforced for physiological reasons alone, in that scientists had declared that it was necessary for man to rest at least one day out of every six to ten. He objected to the present law in that it not only closed stores, but ticket offices of stage and railroad lines and other indoor places of business, but places no restrictions whatever on in-door occupations. He also objected to the present law because there was on the statute book two Sunday laws, either one of which was better than this one. Said one had been on the statute books eleven years and had never been repealed.

Brooke, in explanation, said the bill was copied from the Missouri statutes. [Sanders, (aside), "I thought so."] Said bill was in force in that State, and that stage and railroad offices and hotels were not closed under it.

On motion of Forbis, the bill was recommitted to the committee for amendment.

Thus the bill is temporarily disposed of. [illegible] dispose the bill when it again comes before the House, amended by the committee. Mr. Fergus says if the House will persist in passing such a bill, he wants to attach an amendment to it compelling all persons to work on the remaining six days of the week.

At last the long looked for exemption bill has been introduced. Personally, a majority of both Houses are opposed to the measure, but Col. C. A. Broadwater, of the Rocky Mountain Club, has returned from the East and, if its passage is any particular object to him, it is thought that by the use of a certain influence that it is well known he is not at all backward about using, he can secure the passage of the bill. It is to be hoped, however, that there is more honor in a Montana Legislature than the majority of people are inclined to give such bodies credit for.

Outside of Legislature there is but little of more than ordinary interest transpiring at the metropolis. While here I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Rowley, who will be remembered by many of the readers of the COURIER in connection with the fact that his wife several years ago, while residing in Bozeman, under the *nom de plume* of Lissa Kirtland, contributed several poetic productions to the COURIER. Mrs. Rowley at present resides with her children in the East, but will come to Montana in the spring with the expectation of making this her permanent home.

A peculiarity about Helena that elicits considerable comment here is the fact that the assessed valuation of merchandise in Lewis and Clarke county don't foot up as much as the Helena newspapers claim their merchants paid out for freight. This, in connection with the fact that the same merchants refuse to allow the list of taxpayers in the county, whose taxes are $100 and over, to be published, makes things look a little suspicious, to say the least.

The latest novelty here is hoppled girls on the street. The hopple is made by what is called a "Roseberry" or kilt costume, and consists of a kilt skirt with a sash drawn just tight enough, about two feet above the bottom of the dress, to make a girl look, when walking, just like a horse with a pair of hopples on. But the fun comes in when one of the girls tries to run. In this connection it is related that one of the horny-handed sons of toil recently said to his wife: "Mariar, 'pears to me it takes a mighty sight o' calico to make you a dress these hard times. Can't you economize with one of them pull-backs the city gals wear?" It was then that Mariar fired the bread board at him, and remarked that she wasn't going to stop the circulation of blood in her legs for no bald-headed old penny-pincher.

Helena, January 28, 1879.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Memorial From the California Constitutional Convention.

Washington, January 25.—The President has received a memorial signed by all the members of the California Constitutional Convention, which has recently been in session in Sacramento, asking of the President or the treaty making powers such action as will effectually prevent the further immigration of Chinese into the American ports of the Pacific coast. The President has already directed the Secretary of State to open negotiations with the Chinese government looking towards a modification of the Burlingame treaty. He will not send a message to Congress on the subject until after the results of these negotiations are known.

Montana Legislature

Synopsis of Proceeding of the Eleventh Session

COUNCIL.

JANUARY 27.—The regular order: Committee of the Whole was C. B. 100 accept the proposition of N. S. Ves, for bonding the Territorial debt at 6 pcent. The bill was passed with amendments, one of which was to limit the issue of the total amount of bonds to $75,000; another was to provide that in case Mr. Vesteld not take the loan the offer should be made to other parties at the same figures.

C. B. 5, authorizing the county of Gallatin to build a court house and jail which was amended so that the bonds we made to run seven years and redeemable at the option of the county after that time and to allow the County Clerk a compension of 50 cents for each bond issued, was reported to the Council.

JANUARY 28.—H. B. 5, an act to enable the county of Gallatin to erect a court house and jail, was passed with amendments.

H. B. 1, to extend the time of Notaries Public to four years and to legalize those now serving under their three years tens, passed.

H. B. 16, concerning the county of Deer Lodge, passed. It creates the county an independent judicial district and establishes the county seat at Miles City.

C. B. 2, imposing a license upon commercial travelers, passed.

JANUARY 29.—The Governor transmitted a communication from N. S. Vestel, withdrawing his proposition to purchase the indebtedness of the Territory at 6 per cent., upon which the following was offered and passed:

Resolved, That the self-respect of this body demands that it deprecate and condemn such trivial and disrespectful action in revoking his offer without awaiting a final vote of at least one body of the Legislative Assembly upon the bill accepting said offer.

JANUARY 30.—C. B. 22, an act to provide a more efficient mode of collecting special poor and road tax, and to amend the act prescribing the qualification of voters. This bill fixes a residence in the Territory of three months and in the county thirty days as qualification for voters, and disqualifies every citizen who has not paid a special poor or road tax within one year next preceding an election. Refered to the Committee on Printing.

C. B. 12, to enlarge homesteads came up for final action and was lost.

JANUARY 31.—The Council receded from its amendment to C. B. 4, to authoize the funding of the debt of Gallatin county.

Motion to reconsider the vote by which C. B. 12, "An act to enlarge homesteads," was yesterday lost. Agreed to.

A telegram from Hon. Martin Maginnis, was read, relating to legislative action on the bill requesting a separate military department for Montana.

H. J. R., to establish a new military department, was taken up, and upon motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

JANUARY 27.—H. B. 4, returned as passed by the Council with amendments. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H. B. 27, to repeal section 166 of Criminal Laws, which prohibits the sale of liquors to soldiers. Read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

H. B. 21, to change the name of Sing On to George Taylor. Read third time and passed.

JANUARY 28.—H. B. 21, to encourage the building of railroads in the Territory of Montana. It provides that all railroads hereafter built in the Territory within one year shall be exempted from taxation for twenty years, and all constructed within two years shall be exempted for fifteen years, said exemption to include road-bed, stock, right of way, etc. Read twice and referred to Printing Committee.

JANUARY 29.—Robinson, of Deer Lodge, submitted a petition from residents of that county remonstrating against granting any subsidy or tax exemption to railroad companies or corporations.

JANUARY 30.—The Judiciary Committee reported C. B. 11, in reference to extending the time of Notaries Public, recommending that it do not pass. Also H. B. 27, to repeal section 156 of Criminal Laws, that it do not pass, and it was recommitted. Also C. B. 1, concerning limitations, that it do not pass.

H. B. 35, to prohibit the collection of liquor bills exceeding the sum of $20.

Motion to amend by striking out $20 and inserting $5; carried.

JANUARY 31.—H. J. R. 4, requesting the establishment of a military department in Montana, with Gen'l N. A Miles as commander. Passed.

H. B. 35, to limit the collection of saloon bills to five dollars. Read third time and passed.

H. B. 12, providing a bounty of $5 for bear scalps and $3 for lion scalps. Passed.

FULL TEXT OF THE RAILROAD EXEMPTION BILL.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Montana:

SEC. 1. Any railroad company which shall build its road, or any portion thereof, within this Territory during the next one year after the passage and approval of this Act, shall have an exemption from assessment and taxation for a period of twenty years next succeeding the completion of the same or any portion thereof; and any railroad company which shall build its road, or any portion thereof, within this Territory during the next two years after the passage and approval of this Act, shall have an exemption from assessment and taxation for a period of fifteen years next succeeding the completion of the same or any portion thereof; which exemption shall cover its road-bed, right of way, trains, locomotives, and all structures, erections, property, and appurtances, necessary, convenient, or incident to the maintenance, use, or operation of its railroad, or any portion thereof.

SEC. 2. Such exemption shall be obtained by said railroad company by filing in the office of the Secretary of the Territory in writing a request for such exemption, which request shall give the corporate name, gauge, length, date of construction, and termini of the road, for which such exemption is claimed; and thereupon upon such filing the said railroad appurtenances and property shall become exempt from all kinds of taxation and assessment during the period above mentioned, and such filing shall be deemed a contract for exemption from taxation and assessment for the period aforesaid; such request shall be placed on file in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and a certified copy thereof under the seal of said Secretary shall be evidence of said contract of exemption in all the courts of this Territory.

SEC. 3. That any corporation organized and existing under any law of the United States, or of any Territory of the United States, and authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad within the limits of the Territory of Montana, shall have the corporate power to construct, maintain, and operate branches from its main trunk or line into and through such portions of said Territory as it may deem expedient and advisable, with like rights, privileges, immunities, and powers, and upon like conditions and limitations as to its trunk or main line; *provided*, that before such company shall have power to condemn property to its use, a map of the general line or lines of such branch or branches shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of said Territory; *provided further*, that said company, both in respect to its main line and branches, shall have and enjoy all the rights and powers conferred by section three (3) of An Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to amend an act entitled an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1865, approved July 2, 1864, and all provisions of said act so far as the same may be applicable, shall apply to any company organized and existing as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

—Written for the AVANT COURIER.—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

This question is fast assuming a national aspect. Congress has been moved to act upon it, and Mr. Willis has reported a bill which places a limit upon the immigration, which is good enough so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. As a remedy it is only partial. It does not reach the core of the evil. Limiting of immigration to fifteen souls for each vessel is no restriction at all. The Chinese Six Companies are wealthy enough to keep the Pacific alive with vessels, and their income from the services of their coolies will be largely in excess of the expense of the transportation from China to California, even if the vessels were chartered for that purpose alone. Then again, what is to prevent the evasion of the law by landing them in British America, and bringing them down into the United States overland? Absolutely nothing, and consequently the Willis Bill will not work the result desired. What is wanted is a law prohibiting the immigration of the Chinese in toto. We do not want them. They are useless to us, being nothing but leeches upon the body politic, sucking the very life blood of the nation.

The Helena *Herald*, while favoring the passage of such measures as will prevent this great accumulation of a class of people that are hurtful to the country, fears what may result from an abrogation of the Burlingame treaty, saying that now when our great commercial rivals, England, France and Germany, are making such strenuous efforts to secure the Chinese trade, it would be unwise and unpolitic for us to jeopardize our commercial relations with China by any action against Chinese immigration, and at the same time thinks that if negotiation were opened with the Emperor of China that he would favor a prohibition of immigration, he being opposed to his subjects emigrating.

It is evident that whatever hold we have upon the Chinese trade is due alone to our superior facilities for furnishing what is required, making it to the interest of China to encourage our mercantile relations, and not through any particular love China has for the United States.

Then again, if the Emperor is favorable to non-emigration, why should he take umbrage at us for doing that which he desires, but which he was persuaded to forego by the *probably* persuasive eloquence of Anson Burlingame.

Does anyone imagine for a moment that either England, France or Germany would be content with allowing the Chinese to swarm into their country for the sake of securing the Chinese trade? Whoever does so is very much mistaken in their opinion of the ruling spirit of either of those nations. While in consideration of the benefits to be accrued from a continuance of the Chinese trade, it will be pertinent to ask ourselves whether the benefits accruing from that trade are not completely offset by the shrinkage of the home trade, incident to the inability of the people to purchase the necessaries of life, laying aside all thoughts of luxuries, said inability being caused by the Chinese driving them from all avenues of industry and employment. Statistics bear abundant proof of the superior benefits to be derived from the home trade in preference to the Chinese trade. In connection herewith we must also bear in mind that the immense population of Chinese that is being poured in upon us does not in any way patronize any of our branches of trade. Almost everything they use, clothing, provisions, &c., being imported from China.

The advocates of the Chinese do not come fairly up to the point in their arguments in advocacy of immigration. They fly off in a tangent of description of their aptitude in all branches of industry; something that we do not pretend to deny, but rather acknowledge, and at the same time say, "Therein lies the trouble!" If they were deficient in aptitude, the whites would have nothing to fear, for then their working for a reduced rate of wages would not compensate for the loss in the quality of material turned out by them.

In answer to the objection that Congress has not the power to repeal a treaty, the second clause of article 6 of our Constitution provides:

"That this Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land."

A construction of this clause that contends that any law restricting Chinese immigration would contravene the provisions of the Constitution, and therefore be null and void, cannot be sustained either upon principle or authority. The objects for which the Constitution was framed are higher than any power granted under it. Justice, domestic tranquility, blessings of liberty and the general welfare are of supreme importance and cannot be taken from the people or abridged in any way by any treaty, no matter how solemnly ratified. The power to make treaties is limited by these objects, and, in addition, the first duty alike in nature and international law is self-preservation. Then when it is assured that the presence of Chinese endangers the peace or prosperity, is detrimental and inimical to the best interests of the people, the law should intervene to provide a remedy for the evil.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Amnesty For Mormons

Washington, January 25.—The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Christiancy's bill to carry into operation the recent decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law of 1862, and an attempt will be made to pass it this session. The bill allows the President to grant amnesty to those who have committed polygamy before December 9, 1879, and provides that those who acknowledge a belief in the Mormon religion, or who themselves practice polygamy, shall not be eligible to serve as jurymen in the trial of these cases.

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We buy all kinds of Produce; also Hides, Furs and Buffalo Robes.

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No 5-tf

Notice of Distribution

In the Probate Court of Gallatin County, Montana Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of George H. Miller, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the estate of George H. Miller, late of Gallatin county, M. T., has been fully administered, all claims and demands against said estate having been fully paid, and that the residue of said estate is ready for distribution; and that the 15th day of March A. D., 1879, at the Probate Court room of said county, is the time and place set for the hearing of proofs as to the persons who are entitled to distribution of the residue of said estate.

A. D. McPHERSON, Probate Judge.

Bozeman, Jan. 8, 1879. [8-8t

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The proprietor, who personally superintends the house, has had many years' experience in the business, and will continue to make the Laclede a

First-Class Hotel.

It is the largest Hotel in Bozeman, and all who may apply can be accommodated with board and lodging.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY and FEED STABLE run in connection with the Hotel. 7-29tf

NEW MEAT MARKET!

I have opened out, one door east of Strasburger & Sperling, a new meat market, and am prepared to furnish the best quality of

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal and Game.

At reasonable prices. CALL AND SEE.

[11-tf] HENRY ECKHARDT.

Administrator's Notice.

Probate Court of Gallatin County, Montana Territory, in the matter of the estate of Sarah Campbell, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, to all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at Gallatin City, M. T., and if such claims be not then presented they shall be forever barred.

FRANK J. DUNBAR, Adm'r. *De bonis non.*

Dated January 8th, 1879. 8-4t.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Probate Court of Custer County, Territory of Montana, in the matter of James Brooks, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of James Brooks, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, and within four months after the first publication of this notice, to me at my place of business in Miles City known as Wilson's Billiard Hall.

THOMAS RICHARD, Administrator.

Miles City, M. T., Jan. 20, 1879. [11-4t

Geo. A. Baker, Commission AND Brokerage.

919, Olive St., SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Goods bought and sold on commission, advances also made. With a large acquaintance with dealers and manufacturers, can make it to the interest of Montana merchants in filling their orders. [34-6m]

FRANK HARPER.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,

Keeps constantly on hand, ready for delivery at at a moment's notice:

Chains of all kinds, Ox Yokes, Ox Staples and Bows, Neck Yokes, Double and Single Trees, Lead Bars, Jockey Sticks, Buggy and Seat Springs, Buggy Axles and all kinds of Buggy Trimmings, Plow and Single-tree Clevices, Cold Shuts, Mining Picks of best quality, Post Augurs, Bolts of all sizes, Ox, Mule and Horse Shoes And

IRON AND STEEL Of all Kinds and Sizes.

All kinds of

Train, Wagon & Buggy Work

done to order and on short notice at

HARPER'S BRICK BLACKSMITH SHOP, Main Street, Bozeman, Montana.

Story & Goewey,

(Successors to Walter Cooper.)

We have in stock the most complete assortment in Montana of

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Cutlery, &c

Everything pertaining to a Hunter's or a Sportman's outfit.

This entire stock is for sale

FOR CASH!

And at the very lowest living prices.

We Keep no Book Account!

We will pay the highest price (in cash) for

ROBES, FURS AND HIDES

Parties at home or from abroad will

CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS

In getting our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We have bought with this entire stock the Book Accounts of Mr. Cooper, and they will be found at the Bank, and we trust that there will be no delay of parties owing in stepping forward and making prompt settlement.

We shall keep a

FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN

At the store, and will be prepared to do repairing on short notice and in a skillful manner.

[5-tf] Story & Goewey.

J. T. Thompson, | Frank Bequette.

THOMPSON & BEQUETTE,

House, Sign, Carriage & Ornamental

PAINTERS,

BOZEMAN, : MONTANA.

Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Marbling, Plain and Decorative Paper-Hanging, Kalsomining, Wall-Coloring, &c., &c., promptly executed in the

Latest and Most Approved Styles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED [9-tf

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper. Advertisers like to know when and where their Advertisements are paying best.

POST OFFICE BUILDING:

J. H. Taylor,

STATIONERY

—DEALER IN—

FANCY GOODS,

Vases, Statuaries,

Gold Pens,

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS

Brackets, Pictures and Picture Frames, Mouldings, Wall Pockets, Music and Flower Stands, Towel Racks, Hat Racks, Toys, Bird Cages, Card Board, Java Canvass in all shades, Albums, Writing Desks, Games, Etc., Etc.

Candies and Nuts,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

—AND—

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals received.

1868. Established 1868.

SAM. SCHWAB. ED. I. ZIMMERMAN.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Nos. 37 & 39 Main Street

HELENA, Montana,

THIS HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Charges Reasonable.

Mulvaney & Ketterer,

BLACKSMITHS.

Having recently opened out in our NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP, we announce ourselves on hand to do all kinds of Blacksmith work promptly and in the most workmanlike manner. We make a specialty of

Ox Work and Horse Shoeing

and making Copper Brands of all descriptions, and Copper and Babbitt metal boxes for machinery.

In the east half of our shop Mr. I. J. Kounts, a first-class wagon maker, is located, thus enabling those who may desire, have

Wagon and Carriage Work

done in the best manner, and all under one roof

Give us a call at our new shop on the south side of West Main Street, Bozeman, Montana.

MULVANEY & KETTERER.

7-29-1m

City Meat Market

SLOAN & PROFFITT,

PROPRIETORS.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

ALL KIND OF MEATS,

BRICK BLOCK, MAIN STREET, [1817] Bozeman, Montana.