

NEW NORTH-WEST.

Jan. H. Miller, Editor and Proprietor.

DEER LODGE CITY, FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Is there either Practical or Legal Necessity for a Session this Winter?

In the various articles that have appeared recently in the press of the Territory as to the propriety of a Legislative Session this winter, the only question worthy of serious consideration has been entirely overlooked, viz: the practical necessity for such a session. It is probable that this is owing to the almost unanimous sentiment of the people against the proposition, which unanimity of sentiment has withdrawn the question, as a practical one, from the field of discussion. If the people generally are opposed to a session this winter, there should certainly be better reasons given for it than any that have yet appeared; for no considerations of mere convenience—in fact, nothing short of an imperative necessity arising in opposition to the interests of the tax-payers, impose upon them the additional burden of taxation essential to defray its necessary expenses. The discussion thus far has been directed to the "legal necessity" for such a session, and on this point a brief review will show not only that there is no "legal necessity" that the Legislature should convene, but that such a session would be illegal and its pretended enactments absolutely void.

Section 4 of the Organic Act provides: "And the process thus stated to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time and manner of holding and conducting all sessions of the Legislature shall be determined by law as well as the day of commencement of the regular session of the Legislature. Provided that the session in any one year shall extend the term of forty days, except the first session, which may extend sixty days."

It will be seen from the above that the Organic Act gives to the Legislature, in direct and positive terms, the absolute control of the day on which its regular sessions are to convene, and that the only limitation found anywhere in the Organic Act upon the legislative sessions being convened in the previous session quoted, and simply limiting the length of the sessions. Pursuant to this grant of power, the Legislature at its regular session in 1867, enacted that thereafter the Legislative Assembly should convene on the first Monday of December of each year, and at its regular session in 1868 repeated the law of 1867, yet referred to, by providing for the commencement of the regular sessions on the first Monday of December, 1870, and biennially thereafter.

We come now to the key of the whole question. It is argued by those who urge the legal necessity of a session this winter, that the law of last winter is void, as contravening the provisions of the Organic Act. Any one will perceive that if that law is void, that then the law of 1867 is still in force; and hence that a session this winter will be legal. On the other hand, if the law of last winter providing for biennial sessions is valid, then any attempt on the part of any body of men to meet as a Legislature in regular session before the first Monday of December, 1870, will be a bare legal fraud, and their pretended enactments simple nullities. It is assumed that the Organic Act, in effect, commands a session each year, and hence that any attempt to avoid such annual sessions (as by the law of last winter) contravenes this command, and is therefore void. This remarkable assumption is based upon the fact that the Organic Act provides, 1st, for annual appropriations for legislative expenses; and, 2d, fixes the term of office of members of the House of Representatives at one year. If the first reason was not entirely dispensed by the law of Congress, approved July 20th, 1868, providing that thereafter such appropriations should be only for biennial sessions.

It is true that the Organic Act contemplated originally that there would be a necessity for annual sessions to meet the requirements of a new country destitute of laws, and hence provided for annual appropriations, and fixed the tenure of office of the members of the lower House at one year. The error lies in construing such provisions as a command, and assuming that the Territorial law of last winter is in necessary conflict with such command. There is no such conflict. The effect of biennial sessions on the appropriation clause of the Organic Act would simply be to leave in the Treasury of the United States a certain sum of money which was entitled to use for certain purposes, but which we failed to get for. The effect upon that clause in the Organic Act fixing the term of office of the members of the House at one year, would simply be that certain gentlemen elected to that body would have no opportunity of meeting in regular session, although every one would respond to any summons called by the Governor. It then becomes necessary to give any necessary conflict with the Territorial law establishing biennial sessions? Are they of such great import as to require a Court to override the expressed will of the people—especially when Congress has also legislated on the same subject? Such a construction of the Organic Act has no greater foundation than the doctrine of being totally correct. The people control which that act gives to the Legislature over the day when its regular sessions are to convene, is not to be frustrated any by considerations such as those above mentioned, which suggest no injury either to the Territory or the National Government.

That applies, or otherwise, the Organic Act does not contain any provision which would require a Court to override the expressed will of the people—especially when Congress has also legislated on the same subject? Such a construction of the Organic Act has no greater foundation than the doctrine of being totally correct. The people control which that act gives to the Legislature over the day when its regular sessions are to convene, is not to be frustrated any by considerations such as those above mentioned, which suggest no injury either to the Territory or the National Government.

That applies, or otherwise, the Organic Act does not contain any provision which would require a Court to override the expressed will of the people—especially when Congress has also legislated on the same subject? Such a construction of the Organic Act has no greater foundation than the doctrine of being totally correct. The people control which that act gives to the Legislature over the day when its regular sessions are to convene, is not to be frustrated any by considerations such as those above mentioned, which suggest no injury either to the Territory or the National Government.

but every evening its people until the next morning of the day of ground. Of that day the stockholders of citizens (as the case may be) may meet, all the vacancies caused by the failure to elect officers the year before, and again set the machinery of the corporation in motion. Any other rule would be destructive of the very ends for which such corporations are created. With how much greater force does the rule apply to a Territory, which is something more than a municipal corporation, endowed with nearly all the attributes and powers of a State, and containing in its Organic Law infinitely fewer restrictions upon its grant of legislative powers than are contained in the Constitution of any State in the Union. If a mere private or municipal corporation is not dissolved, although it has not a single officer to discharge its functions, with how much less of plausibility can it be contended that the legislative powers of a Territory would be destroyed, simply because the Legislature failed to meet at one of its annually recurring sessions.

A few examples by way of illustration. The laws of the United States provide that Congress shall meet annually on the first Monday in December. Should a quorum not be present at the stated time would any one having a due regard for his reputation for sagacity, contend that, therefore, the legislative powers of the Government had been destroyed? or that the Constitution of the United States would have to be amended in order to again set its machinery in motion?

Again, the Organic Act (as amended), commands (in the sense in which we here use the term), that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall fix the terms of the District Courts, and that those terms shall be held as so fixed. Would the District Courts lose their original jurisdiction by a failure from any cause to hold any one of the designated terms; and require a special act of Congress to authorize them to hold any future term?

Again, the Organic Act commands that the Supreme Court of the Territory "shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually." How much legal session would be accredited to him who should contend that a failure to hold such annual session would in effect destroy the Supreme Court, and that their judicial functions would "lapse"? Examples might be multiplied an infinitum.

One other consideration—whether the Territorial law of 1867, is still in force, or whether it has been repealed by the law of last winter, in either case the Legislature is to convene, when it does convene, on the same day of the month, viz.: the first Monday in December.

The law of Congress of March 1, 1868, establishing biennial sessions, provides: "And the said Legislative Assembly (Territory) at its first session after the passage of this act shall provide by law for carrying this act into effect." Not the session provided for by the Territorial law of 1867, or 1868, not even as its next regular session, but "at its first session after the passage of this act."

There is nothing to show that an extraordinary session called by the Governor would not be sufficient for this purpose. The language of the law makes no discrimination between the character of different sessions, but merely provides that at the first session that shall in fact be thereafter held the Legislature shall provide for carrying the act of Congress into effect.

Now suppose that the Territorial law of 1867 providing for annual sessions is still in force, the failure of the Legislature to meet under it this year will not, as has been shown, prevent it from meeting under it on the first Monday in December, 1870—which is the same day as that fixed by the Territorial law establishing biennial sessions; and as either one or the other of these laws is in force, a session on the day designated by one would be unquestionably legal.

To conclude, the matter may be summed up as follows: First—That the people do not want a session of the Legislature this winter, and in the absence of any practical necessity for it, should not be subjected to needless expense.

Second—That there is no "legal necessity" for such a session.

Third—That a session held on the first Monday of December, 1870, will undoubtedly be legal, and being the first session in fact held after the passage of the law of Congress of March 1, 1868, will be competent to provide by law for carrying that act into effect.

Fourth—That the members, elect to the Legislature will earn the gratitude of their constituents by failing to convene, and by such failure save us from temporary taxation, and afford some relief to the already overburdened business interests of the people.

W. H. C.

FROM CHICAGO. A Metal Lath—News is a Net Shell. Editor New North-West.—I left Helena on Sunday morning Nov. 7th per Gilmer & Salley's coaches. There were 15 passengers, — 9 inside and 6 on top. The coach they seat us in was a very fine one—a large Concord coach—and also quite cramped up, felt that we had been comparatively comfortable after being transferred to a hack. The top passengers had to remain at Morier's awaiting the jerry from Virginia. We were 4 days and 3 nights from Helena to Corinne. Fare for coach, \$75 currency. Meals on the way \$3 each. Remained at Corinne overnight.

Took the cars for Omaha on Thursday morning; fare \$75 currency. I had heard of the elegance of the cars on the U. P. R. R., but they exceeded all anticipations. The Pullman Palace Sleeping Car is divided in sections. Each section contains two berths furnished with tapestry, mirrors, lamps etc. There is also a state room at each end of the car, and marble wash stands. Between each of the seats a table can be arranged either for cards or luncheon. The entire car is neatly carpeted. Blankets are constantly in attendance. Boots blacked every night—so is the best regulated hotels. Many of the cars are supplied with melodeons, so that passengers can have music and soft as speed. The road is a very smooth and safe one.

We reached Omaha Saturday afternoon, and left again for Chicago at 9 P. M., where we arrived at 9 P. M. on Sunday via North-Western R. R. On arriving I overheard a lady remark that we were entering the city of divorce, and another say that their married people were all obliged to take the daily papers to get the latest news on the subject. They will be married or divorced.

Here I met the Messrs. Deering, General and Rear Admiral of the Hot Springs Creek in your valley. The former resides here, and the other was on the way to drive them to the Springs. To-day I visited the Springs and saw the old mill. There is a carriage way and one for footmen. It is built of brick and cement. I have visited the water works, which are by the city and a grand affair. The water is brought through a tunnel which runs out two miles in like a pipe. It is not pumped up to a tower, as is the case with the water of the Springs. The tunnel is built of brick and cement. I have visited the water works, which are by the city and a grand affair. The water is brought through a tunnel which runs out two miles in like a pipe. It is not pumped up to a tower, as is the case with the water of the Springs. The tunnel is built of brick and cement.

THE WEATHER. For the last two weeks has been mild, with considerable rain, which has been a perfect God-send to the farmers and mill men. The Bluff River commenced rising on Saturday and continued until yesterday, and became swimming, and still continues impassible. The farmers are all plowing and preparing to put in their crops in the spring.

THE LEGISLATURE. It seems to be in a kind of "demon case." "May be so, yes; may be so, no." For the members from this county to go to Virginia on an uncertainty, seems to be trouble for nothing, for should the Legislature not meet, they would be there on a rather expensive "fools errand." But on the other hand, suppose they remain at home and enough members meet to form a quorum, then they are liable to censure by their constituents; and particularly so, if any important measure should be passed.

A GRAND BALL will be given at Frenchtown on Saturday evening, the 27th inst. by the body of the God-send to the farmers and mill men. The Bluff River commenced rising on Saturday and continued until yesterday, and became swimming, and still continues impassible. The farmers are all plowing and preparing to put in their crops in the spring.

TRAVELING DAY. passed off with but little mortality among the poultry—indeed I find this to be a very healthy place for chickens. I stand corrected on the bridge question, as far as concerns the bridge, but will insist that the Deer Lodge bridge was built by private subscriptions and then donated to the county, and not built by the County commissioners. Am I not right? (i)

"OLD STONE" Helena, M. T., November 24, 1869.

FROM CHICAGO. A Metal Lath—News is a Net Shell. Editor New North-West.—I left Helena on Sunday morning Nov. 7th per Gilmer & Salley's coaches. There were 15 passengers, — 9 inside and 6 on top. The coach they seat us in was a very fine one—a large Concord coach—and also quite cramped up, felt that we had been comparatively comfortable after being transferred to a hack. The top passengers had to remain at Morier's awaiting the jerry from Virginia. We were 4 days and 3 nights from Helena to Corinne. Fare for coach, \$75 currency. Meals on the way \$3 each. Remained at Corinne overnight.

Took the cars for Omaha on Thursday morning; fare \$75 currency. I had heard of the elegance of the cars on the U. P. R. R., but they exceeded all anticipations. The Pullman Palace Sleeping Car is divided in sections. Each section contains two berths furnished with tapestry, mirrors, lamps etc. There is also a state room at each end of the car, and marble wash stands. Between each of the seats a table can be arranged either for cards or luncheon. The entire car is neatly carpeted. Blankets are constantly in attendance. Boots blacked every night—so is the best regulated hotels. Many of the cars are supplied with melodeons, so that passengers can have music and soft as speed. The road is a very smooth and safe one.

We reached Omaha Saturday afternoon, and left again for Chicago at 9 P. M., where we arrived at 9 P. M. on Sunday via North-Western R. R. On arriving I overheard a lady remark that we were entering the city of divorce, and another say that their married people were all obliged to take the daily papers to get the latest news on the subject. They will be married or divorced.

Here I met the Messrs. Deering, General and Rear Admiral of the Hot Springs Creek in your valley. The former resides here, and the other was on the way to drive them to the Springs. To-day I visited the Springs and saw the old mill. There is a carriage way and one for footmen. It is built of brick and cement. I have visited the water works, which are by the city and a grand affair. The water is brought through a tunnel which runs out two miles in like a pipe. It is not pumped up to a tower, as is the case with the water of the Springs. The tunnel is built of brick and cement.

THE WEATHER. For the last two weeks has been mild, with considerable rain, which has been a perfect God-send to the farmers and mill men. The Bluff River commenced rising on Saturday and continued until yesterday, and became swimming, and still continues impassible. The farmers are all plowing and preparing to put in their crops in the spring.

THE LEGISLATURE. It seems to be in a kind of "demon case." "May be so, yes; may be so, no." For the members from this county to go to Virginia on an uncertainty, seems to be trouble for nothing, for should the Legislature not meet, they would be there on a rather expensive "fools errand." But on the other hand, suppose they remain at home and enough members meet to form a quorum, then they are liable to censure by their constituents; and particularly so, if any important measure should be passed.

A GRAND BALL will be given at Frenchtown on Saturday evening, the 27th inst. by the body of the God-send to the farmers and mill men. The Bluff River commenced rising on Saturday and continued until yesterday, and became swimming, and still continues impassible. The farmers are all plowing and preparing to put in their crops in the spring.

TRAVELING DAY. passed off with but little mortality among the poultry—indeed I find this to be a very healthy place for chickens. I stand corrected on the bridge question, as far as concerns the bridge, but will insist that the Deer Lodge bridge was built by private subscriptions and then donated to the county, and not built by the County commissioners. Am I not right? (i)

"OLD STONE" Helena, M. T., November 24, 1869.

FROM CHICAGO. A Metal Lath—News is a Net Shell. Editor New North-West.—I left Helena on Sunday morning Nov. 7th per Gilmer & Salley's coaches. There were 15 passengers, — 9 inside and 6 on top. The coach they seat us in was a very fine one—a large Concord coach—and also quite cramped up, felt that we had been comparatively comfortable after being transferred to a hack. The top passengers had to remain at Morier's awaiting the jerry from Virginia. We were 4 days and 3 nights from Helena to Corinne. Fare for coach, \$75 currency. Meals on the way \$3 each. Remained at Corinne overnight.

FROM CHICAGO. A Metal Lath—News is a Net Shell. Editor New North-West.—I left Helena on Sunday morning Nov. 7th per Gilmer & Salley's coaches. There were 15 passengers, — 9 inside and 6 on top. The coach they seat us in was a very fine one—a large Concord coach—and also quite cramped up, felt that we had been comparatively comfortable after being transferred to a hack. The top passengers had to remain at Morier's awaiting the jerry from Virginia. We were 4 days and 3 nights from Helena to Corinne. Fare for coach, \$75 currency. Meals on the way \$3 each. Remained at Corinne overnight.

Table with columns: Time, Day, Month, Year, etc. It appears to be a calendar or schedule of some kind.

AGENTS. General Agents for the Pacific Coast, etc. List of names and addresses.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF. The trouble between the Erie and Great Western, etc. News snippets.

THE TERRITORY. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 2 feet 8 inches; length of nose, 5 inches; width of nostrils, 2 1/2 inches; width of mouth, 5 inches; point to point of shoulder, 7 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 5 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 14 inches; diameter of thigh, 3 feet; length of foot, 1 foot 9 inches. The giant lies in a very easy and natural position; horizontal and partly on the right side, with the right hand on the abdomen—the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards fallen off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, in complete state and entire.

THE TERRITORY. Capital Times, Nov. 17. Virginia has surpassed the famous Cardiff wonder of New York—found a petrified giant, three feet below the surface in a tributary of Wisconsin gulch. A correspondent of Judge Lovell says: "The petrified substance seems to be siliceous of lime. The dimensions that I took are, viz: Crown of head to hollow of foot, 17 feet 2 1/2 inches;