The New North-West,

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

THE KURNEL'S ROOM.

How Squire Skaggs Got Skinned by the "Pharcah Men."

From the Savannah News.

"You see," said the Squire, pitching his voice to an exegetical altitude, "it wuz sorter this way. Last Chuseday wuz a week ago, I sailed down from Gwinnett to Atlanty with seven bags of cotton. Arter I sold 'em, I kinder loafed roun' lookin' at things in general an' feelin' jest as happy as you please, when who should I run agin but Kurnel Blasengame. Me an' the Kurnel used to be boys together, an' we wuz as thick as five kittens in a rag basket. We drunk outen the same goard, an' we got the lint snatched outen us by the same bandy-legged school teacher. I wuz gitten as lonesome as a rain-crow, afore I struck up with the Kurnel, an' I was glad to see him—durned glad. We knocked roun' town right smartually, an' the Kurnel interjuced me to a whole raft of fellers—mighty nice boys they wuz, too. Arter supper the Kurnel says:

"'Skaggs,' says he, 'less go to my room whar we kin talk over the ole times sorter comfortable an' ondisturbed like.'

"'Greeable,' says I, an' we walked a squar or so an' turned into a alley an' walked up a narrer par of stars. The Kurnel gin a little rap at a green door, an a slick lookin' merlatter popped out an' axed us in. He wuz the durndest perlitest nigger *you* ever seen. He jest got up an' spun aroun' like a tom cat with her tail afire. The room wuz as fine as a fiddle an' full of picturs an' the cheers wuz as saft as a lam's wool, an' I thought to meself that the Kurnel wuz a lugsuriant cuss. Thar wuz a lot of mighty nice fellers scattered roun' a laffin' an talkin' quite soshabel like. Aperient, the Kurnel wuzent much sot back, for he sorter laffed to himself an' then he says:

"'Boys,' says he, 'I have fetched up a fren'. Jedge Hightower, this is Squire Skaggs of Gwinnett. Majer Briggs, Squire Skaggs,' an' so on all roun'. Then the Kurnel turns to me an' says:

"'Reely, I wuzent expectin' company, Skaggs, but the members of the Young Men's Christian Sosashun make my room their headquarters.'

I ups an' says I wuz mighty glad to meet the boys. "I used to be a Premativ' Babtis myself afore I got to cussin' the Yankees, an' I hev always had a sorter hankerin' arter pious folks." They all laffed an' shuck han's over agin, an' we sot thar a smokin' an' a chawin' jest as muchuel as you please. I disremember how it came up, but presently Majer Briggs gits up an' says:

"'Kurnel, what about that new parler game you got out the other day?'

"'Oh,' says the Kurnel, lookin' sorter sheepish, 'that wuz a humbug. I can't make no head nor tail outen it.'

"'I'll bet I kin manage it,' says Jedge Hightower, quite animated like.

"'I'll show you how, Jedge, with pleasure,' says the Kurnel, an' he went to a table, unlocked a box an' took out a deck of keerds an' a whole lot of little whatyoumaycallems, similarly to horn buttons, some white an' some red."

Squire Skaggs paused and supplied his tireless jaws with a fresh quid of tobacco.

"It ain't no use to tell you any more. When them fellers got done larnin' me that game I didn't have money enough to take me down stairs. I lay I looked a leetle wild, for when the Jedge closed the box he said:

"'We hev had a pleasant evenin', Squire. You'll find the Kurnel waitin for you on the steps, an' he'll give you your money back.'

"'I ain't never laid eyes on the Kurnel sence, an' when I do thar's goin' to be a case for the Kurriner—you mind my words. I seed Rufe Lester next day—you know Rufe; he's in the Legislatur now, but I used to give him pop-corn when he wuzen't so high—I seed Rufe an' he sed I wus tock in by Paroah men. Tuck in ain't no name for it. Derned ef I didn't go to the bottom an' git skinned alive."

BEECHER AS A MIMIC.

Pantomimic Efforts that Made the Plymouth Congregation Laugh.

Mr. Beecher preached last evening upon the difficulty of acquiring correct religious habits, and the comparative ease of maintaining them when once they have become second nature. "Many look upon religion," he said, "as an insurance policy against final loss by fire." He described that kind of religion so funnily that the congregation laughed outright. "They go to church every Sunday," he said, pulling his coat close around him, drawing his face down dolorously, and rolling up his eyes. "The hymns are doled out to them, a good, sound, dry sermon is preached to them, and the most eloquent passage of all is their going out. They attend prayer meetings, too—most dismal prayer meetings." Here his lower jaw dropped, more of the whites of his eyes showed, and his hands were clasped before him. "There are some comfortable things in Greenwood, but none in these prayer meetings. They go through the exercises solemnly, and the bretheren try to say something—they do say the same things they have been saying twenty years. Then the services are mercilessly cut short, and they go gloomily home."

After describing true religion as something independent of forms and catechisms, Mr. Beecher illustrated the process of its practical acquirement. He held an invisible fiddle, fingered the strings with one hand, drawing the bow with the other, and adjusting the imaginary instrument under his chin, while he said: "Have you ever seen a boy trying to learn to fiddle? I don't wonder they call those strings catgut. I should say that the spirits of the dead old cats were in them. But when the boy masters it—" stopping short he commenced to fiddle gracefully, like a good violinist. Then he showed how a man learns to set type, the desk furnishing the case, from which he slowly and awkwardly carried the letters to a suppositious composing stick, spelling out audibly s-h-a-d. When the congregation had stopped laughing, he gave the rapid motions of the same man after his trade had been learned. "I was taught elocution," he said, "although you might not think it. I was drilled in all the gestures." He made the prescribed gestures, and struck the attitudes in awkward but rapid succession, and then did them gracefully, in the style of a speaker to whom they had become habitual and unstrained. "When we try to be graceful," he said, "we can't be. All those things come by long and persistent usage, and then without thought. In the country, where a board six inches wide is laid in the mud, a man will walk it without effort and never step off." Taking his place at the side of the platform, he walked easily in an exact line to the other side, with his hands in his pocket, and his eyes wandering carelessly. "Now," he went on, "put that board at a height of fifteen feet, and not one man in a dozen can walk the length of it without falling off." Taking the position as before, he fixed his eyes in front of him as though on the elevated board, looked scared, and commenced the imaginary passage. Wavering and balancing, with his arms extended, he with difficulty got half way across, and then stumbled as though falling. The people laughed out loud at the elaborately perfect pantomine.

The greatest hit, however, was the droll mimicry of a miser, who resolved upon reform and began by releasing a mortgage on a poor man's farm. The counterfeit severity of the miser in demanding payment, the fright of the debtor, the blandness of the miser in presenting the cancelled document and the joyous antics of the debtor's wife and children were all produced with the skill of a trained comedian. Finally, when Mr. Beecher, as the reformed miser, with a benevolent smile on his face, mounted his horse and rode off—bending his parted knees and swaying his body in exact imitation of a rider, and cutting behind him with an imaginary whip—everybody laughed until the tears came.—*N. Y. Sun*, Feb. 16th.

George Alfred Townsend writes: "There were twenty-eight Senators who voted squarely for the whole National Bank currency in specie, or bonds above specie-par. Of these were *not* Thurman, McCreery, Bogy, Denhis, Johnston, Merrimon, or Norwood, *Democrats*. So the Democratic party is not a hard-money party any more, if Mr. Thurman is the successor of Andrew Jackson in it. Six other Democrats did vote for a hard-money currency, of whom the most eminent was Stevenson, of Kentucky, whom I think to be the most solid and reliable Democrat in the Senate—my attention having been called to him by Robert Johnson, of Arkansas, and others."

AN INVINCIBLE HAND.

How Five Jacks Happened to Beat Four Aces—The Way They Play it in the Creek Nation.

Fort Smith (Ark. Herald.

During the session of the United States district grand jury, a witness was called before them named Scipio Choteau, a half-breed Creek Indian and negro, bright, sharp and intelligent. He was the last witness to be called before adjournment that day. After examination, some one of the grand jury who knew him asked him if he was the man who had four aces beaten.

He answered, "Yes, sah; I'se de man."

"Will you have any objection to telling it?"

"I'se afeard it will get me into trouble; but if de judge is willin'," appealing to the foreman, "I will tell it."

The judge consented, then Scipio said:

"You see I lives on the cattle trail from Texas through the Creek country to Kansas, and I was out on de road one day, and I meets a gentleman ahead of a big drove of cattle.

"He said, 'Old man, do you live in dis country?'

"I said 'Yes, sah.'"

"He says, 'It's a mighty poor country. How do you make a livin'?'

"I says, 'Sah, 'tis putty good country; we has plenty of meat and bread, and I make good livin' a——'

"He says, 'Old man do you eber play keerds?'

"I says, 'Yes, sah, I does sometimes.'

"He say, 'Would you have any objection to play a little draw?'

"I says, 'No, sah.'

"So we gets off our horses along side de road, and sat down and I pulls out de keerds. Well, in a short time, I beat de gentleman out of sixty-two dollars and a half, and I tought I had him; so I puts up a hand on him—for I is, if I do say it myself, a mighty smart hand at keerds—and I know'd he would hab tree jack and me tree aces, and in de draw I know'd he would git de oder jack and I would git de oder ace. So he raises a bit, and I raises on back, till at last I put up all de money I had winned from de gemmen and all de change I had, and I know'd I had him. Well, in de draw de gent got de oder jack and I got de oder ace. De gent wanted to bet, but I claimed a sight for de money, and told him I had an invincible hand dat couldn't be beat.

He says, 'Old man, dem is right good britches you is got on; how much did day cost?'

"I says, 'Yes, sah; dey cost me ten dollars.'

"He says, 'I puts up ten dollars agin dem.'

"I says, 'Berry well, sah; but I tells you I got an invincible hand.'

"He puts up de money, and I holds up my legs and he pulls off de britches and lays dem down.

"'Now sah,' I says, 'I told you I had an invincible hand. I'se got fo' aces.'

"De gent says, 'Old man, did you ever hear of five jacks beatin' fo' aces?'

"I says, 'I'se heard it, sah, but I'se never seed it, and if you convince me ob it, de money's yourn.'

"'Berry well,' he says, laying down one keerd; 'aint dat de jack ob clubs?'

"'Yes, sah,' said I, 'dat am de jack ob clubs.'

"He lays down anoder keerd; 'ain't dat de jack ob spades?'

"'Yes, sah, dat am de jack ob spades.'

"He lays down anoder; "ain't dat de jack ob diamonds?'

"'Yes, sah, dat am de jack of diamonds.'

"He puts down anoder, and says, 'ain't dat de jack of hearts?'

"I says, 'yes sah, dat am de jack ob hearts?'

"Den he runs his hand in his bosom, and pulls out a a great long pistol and points it at me, and says, 'ain't dat jack haul?'

"I says, 'yes sah.'

"And he says, 'ain't dat five jacks? and don't dat win de money?'

"I says, 'Yes, sah, dat *is* Jack Haul, and dat is five jacks and five jacks beats an invincible hand.'

"So he puts the money in his pocket, and ties my britches on 'hind ob his saddle, and tells me to scatter—and I did.

"You see, It served me right; for I tought the man was a green Missourian when I put up de hand on him; but he was an Arkansaw chap, and I finds dem mighty sharp, judge."

The above is vouched for by the foreman and several members of the grand jury as a fact—every word of it.

Hair as an Index of Temperament.

As long, says the author of the "Hair Markets of Europe," as girls will wear as much false hair as that naturally belonging to them, it would be puerile to attempt to read character or disposition in the fashion and character of the locks displayed; but viewed naturally, the hair is as great an index of temperament and disposition as the features. Mr. Creer, in his volume on hair, for instance, quotes the following indications of character founded upon the set and texture of flowing locks from a book recently published in Paris, entitled "Secrets of Beauty": Coarse black hair and dark skin signify great power of character, with a tendency to sensuality. Fine black hair and dark skin indicate strength of character along with purity and goodness. Stiff, straight black hair and beard indicate a coarse, strong, rigid, straightforward character. Fine dark brown hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibilities with great strength of character. Flad, clinging, straight hair a melancholy but extremely constant character. Harsh, upright hair is the sign of a reticent and sour spirit; a stubborn and harsh character. Coarse red hair indicates powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strength of character. Auburn hair with florid countenance denotes the highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of character, with the highest capacity for enjoyment or suffering. Straight, even, smooth, and glossy hair denotes strength, harmony, and evenness of character, hearty affections, a clear head, and superior talents. Fine, silky, supple hair is the mark of a delicate and sensitive temperament, and speaks in favor of the mind and character. White hair denotes a lymphatic and indolent constitution; and we may add that besides all these qualities there are chemical properties residing in the coloring matter which undoubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus, red-haired people are notoriously passionate. Now red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while very black hair is colored with almost pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points peculiarities of temperament and feeling which are almost universally associated with them. The very way in which the hair flows is strongly indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and perhaps a clever person could give a shrewd guess at the manner of a man or woman's disposition by only seeing the backs of their heads.

RIFLE BALLS.

Louisville Courier Journal.

The favorite drink in the customs service—'alf and 'alf.

If Ben. Hill's suggestion were adopted and all the Generals, Colonels and Captains turned out of Congress, what a pitiful array of ex-judges would be left.

The Grangers have a good deal to complain of, but consumers see hard times, too. What do you think, you horny-handed haymakers, of the present price of what is called butter?

The Brooklyn *Argus* is informed that we shall make no jokes concerning Mr. Hay's "Little Breeches." If Mr. Hay's "Little Breeches" need taking off, let him take them off himself.

Canon Kingsley still insists that there should be a prominent American corpse in Westminster Abbey. There are some men down in Tennessee who would like to see Andrew Johnson applying for the niche, but we are for Mark Twain.

The Daily *Herald*, of Duluth, is dead. Weekly receipts, $20; weekly expenditures, $80. As the Philadelphia *Ledger* might say:

Daily *Herald*, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But some fool will start another—
We can all our sorrows heal.

Speaking of the domestic troubles of great men, the St. Louis *Republican* inquires, "After all, should not the giants dwell alone?" Yes, they ought to dwell alone. But let the fact once become generally known that intellectual giants ought not to marry, and two-thirds of the young men of the country will either desert their sweethearts or abandon their wives.

A LIVING WONDER.

A Child Two and a Half Years Old Which Weighs 118 Pounds.

Glasgow (Ky.) Times.

Our town has been for the past two days unusually excited over the arrival of the child wonder, in the person of Dero Edward Chambers, who has heretofore had mention in the columns of the *Times*.

Dero Chambers, the subject of this notice, was born in Barren county, on Skegg's Creek, on the 11th day of August, 1871, and at the time of birth was characterized by nothing unusual to ordinary children. When about three months old he began to fleshen and soon began to attract serious attention of his parents and immediate friends. His accumulation of fat has been uninterrupted, and now he exhibits an obesity of huge aldermanic proportions.

We visited him on yesterday and made a careful examination and measurement, which we give to the curious public. His parents are the reverse of their infantile representative so far as physical proportion is concerned. The father, Smith E. Chambers, is a delicate, spare-made man of not vigorous look, and weighs 127 pounds; the mother is small, delicately built, and weighs 114 pounds.

Dero, the young giant, stands in perpendicular measurement thirty-seven inches. The measurement around the wrist is ten and a half inches and above the elbow sixteen and a half inches. The leg around the calf gives a circumference of eighteen inches, and the thigh the enormous length around of twenty-eight and three-quarters, while the hips take full forty-eight inches of tape to circuit their hugeness. Around the waist he shows a girth of forty-two inches. His avoirdupois pulls down the scales easily at one hundred eighteen and a half pounds. The child is quite intelligent, can walk with much easier locomotion than his ponderous unshapely form would indicate, and enjoys very good health. For a child of his age, being as before stated only two and a half years old, he bids fair, if his life is prolonged a year or two, to become one of the most noted human wonders of the age. His parents are possessed of only this living child, although they have had three others, all dying early. One of the deceased children was very similar to the one now exercising the curiosity of our people.

Rhymes on the Women's Crusade.

The woman's movement has brought out the poets. There is one specimen which concludes:

When this whisky war is over
We'll all get drunk again.

The Brooklyn *Argus* man's attempt is in this way:

Ohio's ransom speeds apace—
Is daily growing surer,
Since woman's direct voice essayed
The praise of *Aqua Pura*.
Proud State! a pitying nation prays
For some assuring token;
Thy nose bleached to its native hue—
Thy whisky vessels broken.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher thinks that religion suffers about as much as the liquor business by the sidewalk prayer-meetings. "The specially bad feature," says Mr. B., "is the prostitution of prayer; making of it a sidewalk pastime." And then he asks how the following would do as an additional stanza to Montgomery's hymn:

"Prayer is the Backeye woman's dodge
To stop the rum-shop door,
They hear her prayer and run away,
And never drink no more."

The *Courier-Journal* sings: "Oh, woman, in our hours of ease, you know we'll do whate'er you please; we'll promise to renounce the sin of Bourbon, brandy, rum and gin, and go so far as to refrain (except when tempted) from champagne; but have some mercy, do my dear, and leave, oh! leave us lager beer.

What will not woman do for the man she loves:

Her hand was first to reach and drag
The bottle from the shelf—
"It is your curse, dear John," she said,
And drank it up herself.

This from the *Commercial Advertiser*, New York:

There was a reformer named Lewis;
Christened Dio (my narrative true is)
Who led a crusade,
Provided folks paid
Fifty dollars to "see" Dio Lewis.

Another warbles:

I saw the tear drop on her nose,
Prismatic glories shed;
I saw the bow of anguish bend
O'er her curl-tangled head.

I saw the conflict of her soul—
The pain that wrung her brow;
"Take back the bottle, John," she sobbed,
"I cannot smash it now."

The Size of Countries.

Greece is about the size of Vermont.

Palestine is one-fourth the size of New York.

Hindostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.

The Great Desert of Africa has nearly the dimensions of the United States.

The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

The English channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior, and Lake Huron is as large as the Sea of Azof.

The Mediterranean, if placed across North America would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.

Great Britain is two-thirds the size of Japan, one-twelfth the size of Hindostan, one-twentieth of China, one twenty-fifth of the United States.

Madagascar is large as New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina all put together.

Great Britain and Ireland are about as large as New Mexico, but not as large as Iowa and Nebraska. They are less than New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The following bodies of water are nearly equal in size: German ocean, Black sea, Yellow sea, Hudson's bay, is rather larger; the Baltic, Adriatic, Persian Gulf, and Ægan, about half as large, and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

The Gulf of Mexico is about ten times the size of Lake Superior, and about as large as the sea of Kamtschatka, Bay of Bengal, China sea, Okhotsk sea or Japan sea. Lake Ontario would go into either of them fifty times.

MISS NELLIE GRANT'S COMING MARRIAGE.—Miss Grant and her affianced lover are the recipients of numerous invitations to Lenten lunches and the like. General Babcock gave a dinner in their honor last Saturday. It is now said that the marriage is fixed for next month, and the names of the bridesmaids are given. Miss Barnes, daughter of the Surgeon General of the army, Miss Cooke, daughter of H. D. Cooke; the Misses Borie, nieces of the ex-Secretary of the Navy; and Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia, are the five attendants said to have been chosen. This will be the second wedding at the White House since it was built for the use of the Chief Magistrate. The first was that of President Monroe's daughter, Miss Maria Monroe, who married her cousin, Mr. Gouverneur, of New York, in March, 1820. Another marriage to take place after Easter is that of Miss Violet Blair, granddaughter of Francis P. Blair, Sr. The successful suitor of this young lady, who has reigned as a belle, is a young lawyer, Mr. Janin.—*Washington Cor. to the Graphic.*

A drinking saloon in Washington is fortifying itself against an attack by suspending from its walls the following:

OLD TESTAMENT.

Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine to those that be of heavy hearts.

Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more.—[Proverbs, xxxi., 6 and 7.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities.—[1st Epistle of Paul to Timothy, v., 23.

MARTIN LUTHER.

"He that don't like Wine, Women, and Song,
Remains a fool his whole life long."

Queen Victoria is now in the 37th year of reign and in the 55th year of her life; but it was only the other day that one was assisting at her coronation, and now she has nine children and twenty-one grandchildren.

Three of the nine Judges of the United States Supreme Court are natives of Connecticut—Chief Justice Waite, of Lyme; Judge Strong, of Somers, and Judge Field, of Haddam.

THE CAPITAL LAW.

An Act to Change the Seat of Government of the Territory of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:

SEC. 1. That the seat of Government of the Territory of Montana be, and the same is hereby, changed from the city of Virginia, in the County of Madison, to the town of Helena in the County of Lewis and Clarke upon approval hereof as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall be known as the "Capital Law," and at the general election, in this Territory, to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the Territory of Montana, who are duly qualified to vote thereat, in the manner and form herein prescribed.

SEC. 3. Any elector desiring to vote thereon, shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, upon the ballot which he shall cast at said election, the words "Capital Law approved," or "Capital Law Disapproved," and if upon return and final count of the votes, it shall appear that a greater number of votes were cast reading "Capital Law Approved" than were cast reading "Capital Law Disapproved," then, and in that case, it shall be taken, deemed and held that this law has been duly approved and that the seat of government of the Territory of Montana has been in due form of law removed to the said town of Helena, and the Governor shall make public Proclamation thereof; but if more votes shall have been cast reading "Capital Law Disapproved" than were cast reading "Capital law Approved" then, and in that case, it shall be deemed, taken and held that Section 1 of this act has been disapproved and that the seat of government of the Territory of Montana has not been removed from said City of Virginia.

SEC. 4. Every qualified elector of the Territory of Montana shall be entitled to vote upon the approval or disapproval of the "Capital Law" in the form aforesaid; but he shall cast but one ballot at such election, and if he shall desire to vote for any candidate or candidates, and upon the said "Capital Law" or any other question in due form submitted to him for his suffrage, or for any of them, his said ballot shall contain a complete list of what he desires to vote for or he shall be precluded from further voting at such election.

SEC. 5. That the votes cast for the approval or disapproval of this law shall be cast, counted, canvassed and returned in the same manner, and by the same persons and officers, and in the same form and way, as shall the votes for Delegate in Congress.

SEC. 6. If in the manner aforesaid this act shall be approved and the Capital be so removed to said town of Helena, then and in that case, it shall be the duty of the Governor and other Executive Officers to cause the various Executive Offices, and public archives of the Territory to be removed to the said town o. Helena.

SEC. 7. No person shall be precluded from voting upon the question of the approval or disapproval hereof, who is a qualified elector of the Territory, by reason of the fact that he may offer to vote at some precinct other than where he may reside, who will take an oath before one or more of the judges of the election, that he is such elector and has not before voted thereon at said election.

SEC. 8. This act is hereby declared a public act, and its passage and publication in one newspaper, in this Territory, of general circulation therein, before the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, shall be a sufficient notice to the electors of said Territory that they will be called upon to vote for the approval or disapproval thereof, and no election or vote thereon shall be deemed invalid for want of further notice; but in addition thereto it shall be the duty of the respective county officers charged with issuing election notices and posting the same, to include therein in addition to what is now required by law, a notice that at said election they will also be called upon to vote for the approval or disapproval of the "Capital Law."

SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

J. H. ROGERS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. W. STAPLETON,
President of the Council.

Approved February 11, A. D. 1874.
B. F. POTTS, Governor.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA, } ss
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

I, James E. Callaway, Secretary of the Territory of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of House bill No. 15, "An act to change the seat of government of the Territory of Montana," as passed by the Eighth Assembly, and approved by the Governor, as appears from the original now on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the [SEAL.] Territory, at Virginia City, this the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874.

246 J. E. CALLAWAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

THE LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, association, or employment which renders him liable to a special TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rect fiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	50 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class—more than two horses	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class—two horses	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class—one horse	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class—on foot or Public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Thomas R. Fuller, Collector of Internal Revenue at Helena, Montana, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874. 247-4t

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, MINN., February 2, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, and also at the office of the U. S. Quartermaster at the several posts and stations named below, until 12 o'clock M., the 23d day of April, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at said posts and stations, such fuel, forage and straw as may be required at each during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1874, and ending June 30th 1875, viz:

FORT BENTON, M. T.

500 cords soft wood; 112,000 pounds oats; 50 tons hay; 22 tons straw.

CAMP BAKER, M. T.

800 cords soft wood; 100,000 pounds oats; 140 tons hay.

FORT ELLIS, M. T.

2,300 cords soft wood; 5,000 bushels charcoal; 450,000 pounds barley; 900,000 pounds oats; 1,000 tons hay; 250 tons straw.

FORT SHAW, M. T.

5,000 cords soft wood; 580,000 pounds oats; 400 tons hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract, and to require deliveries to be made at such times and in such quantities as the wants of the public service may demand. Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies, and a copy of this advertisement should accompany each bid

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the products of the neighboring farms and settlements, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Wood to be of good merchantable quality, of 128 cubic feet to the cord.

Oats to be of good merchantable quality, to be delivered at the rate of 32 pounds to the bushel, at Forts Shaw, Ellis, and Camp Baker, M. T., in bulk; at all the other named places in new burlap sacks, each sack to contain no more than four bushels.

Barley to be of good merchantable quality, to be delivered at the rate of 48 pounds to the bushel, and in bulk at Fort Ellis.

Hay to be of good merchantable quality, free from weeds and sedges, to be delivered at the rate of 2,000 pounds to the ton, and to be carefully and properly stacked in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may direct.

Straw to be a good merchantable article, and to be delivered as provided for above in the case of hay.

All the supplies will be subject to inspection before being received by the United States.

Parties bidding for the delivery of supplies at places other than where they are required for consumption, or for a portion only of the supplies advertised for will state when and in what quantities they will make such deliveries.

The amount of bond required for each contractor will be about one-third the amount of the contract.

Blank form of proposals, guarantee, &c., to be used by the bidders, can be had on application to the Quartermaster at the several posts and stations named and at this office. Payment will be made for each delivery, provided the department is in funds for that purpose, except that a certain quantity, but to exceed five per cent. of the contract will be withheld from vouchers made for the first delivery, until the contract is completed, and then voucher and payment will be made for the quantity thus withheld.

BENJAMIN C. CARD,
Chief Quartermaster.

245-6t

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS! Greatest Weekly Newspaper of the Great West. Fifteenth year. Advertise in it. Send stamp for specimen copy to WM. N. BYERS, DENVER, COLORADO. 40 columns. $4 per year.

MUSCLESHELL ROUTE!

R

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

TO

BISMARCK!

KOUNTZE LINE STEAMBOATS

Weekly Without Fail, to

CARROLL,

Near Mouth of Muscleshell,

AND

R TRAINS OVERLAND

To all Points in the Territory.

We are now prepared to give Through Bills of Lading from all the Principal Cities in the East, and Contract for entire Season. Lower Rates and Quicker Time than by any other Route. All overcharges and Damages settled promptly at Destination. River Insurance simple and at Guaranteed Rate.

MARK GOODS:

R LINE,

CARE NORTHERN PACIFIC, SAINT PAUL.

For all Information, and Through Bills of Lading, apply to

SAM. DeBOW, Eastern Manager, - - 305 Broadway, New York.
R. G. HOYT, Agent, - - 305 Broadway, New York.
CHAS. A. HUNT, Agent, - - 124 Washington St. Boston.
F. J. KINSLER, Agent, - - 732 Chestnut St., Phila.
GEO. CARHART, - - - Under Sherman House, Chicago.
FRANK W. ROBERTS, - - - 318 North 2d St. Louis.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, St. Paul, Minnesota.

E. G. MACLAY & CO., : : Helena.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO SHIPPERS OF QUARTZ.

245.

J. A. CREIGHTON, OMAHA. GEORGE S. KENNEDY, CORINNE, UTAH.

J. A. CREIGHTON & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

FRANKLIN TERMINUS UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

GOODS PROMPTLY FORWARDED to all POINTS IN MONTANA AND IDAHO AT THE LOWEST GOING RATES.

MARK GOODS CARE

J. A. C. & CO.,

Franklin, Utah,

And all Goods out of St Louis via

ATLANTIC and PACIFIC RAILROAD,

AND AVOID TRANSFER AND DELAY AT OMAHA.

CHARLES G. REYNOLDS,
AGENT, BROADWAY, HELENA, MONTANA.

CLARK & LARABIE,
AGENTS, DEER LODGE, MONTANA.

246-

Miscellaneous.

PETER LANSING,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

MAIN STREET, - DEER LODGE.

THE best quality of French and American Boots, suitable for light and heavy wear, manufactured to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

MY PRICES ARE REASONABLE

A Good Stock Constantly on Hand.

UPHOLSTERING.

Mr. BEIN, Practical UPHOLSTERER. Shop and Warerooms with Peter Lansing.

HAVING opened an Upholstery establishment under management of Mr. M. BEIN, a practical workman of skill and many years experience, I respectfully ask the patronage of the public in manufacture or repair in this line of business.

201-tf P. LANSING.

Gilmer & Salisbury's

STAGE LINE!

CARRIERS OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Successors to

WELLS, FARGO & CO

Also, carriers of

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

STAGES will leave Deer Lodge for Corinne, Helena, Louisville, Missoula, Silver Bow and Butte on alternate days.

For Freight and Passage apply in Deer Lodge

1073 S. A. WILLEY Agent.

Hardware.

F. B. MILLER,

DEER LODGE, MONTANA,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Hardware and Cutlery.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Sewing Machines

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

CARPENTERS' AND MINERS' TOOLS.

IRON AND STEEL,

Hydraulic Pipe and Nozzles,

Wooden Ware,

Crockery,

House Furnishing Hardware,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Will Sell at the very Lowest Prices.

Call and examine Stock.

185 F. B. MILLER.

JOHN O'NEILL, "404,"

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE.

Wood and Iron Turning, etc.

MAIN STREET DEER LODGE CITY, MONTANA

LOTTERIES.

$50,000!

For $1,00!

THE FIRST GREAT SALT LAKE GIFT CONCERT, authorized by and under the immediate supervision of the city authorities of Corinne City, for the benefit and aid of the

PUBLIC FREE SCHOOL!

The Only Free School in Utah Territory

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC FREE SCHOOL

CAPT. S. HOWE, J. S. GERRISH,

and ALEX. TOPENCE.

$226,500

TO BE

Distributed to the Ticket Holders.

AT A

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE HELD AT THE

OPERA HOUSE, CITY OF CORINNE

March 31st, 1874.

Depository, Bank of Corinne.

500,000 TICKETS,

Price $1.00 each

OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

$226,500 IN GIFTS!

AS FOLLOWS:

1 Grand Cash Gift			$50,000
1	"	"	25,000
1	"	"	12,000
1	"	"	8,000
1	"	"	6,000
1	"	"	5,000
1	"	"	4,000
1	"	"	3,000
1	"	"	2,000
5	"	$1,000 each	5,000
20	"	500 each	10,000
100	"	100 each	10,000
200	"	50 each	10,000
700	"	20 each	14,000
600	"	10 each	6,000
1,300	"	5 each	6,500
50,000	"	1 each	50,000
52,964	Cash Gifts, amounting to		$226,500

ONE CHANCE IN EVERY NINE.

The distribution will be in public, and will be made under the same form and regulations as the San Francisco and Louisville Library Gift Concerts, under the supervision of a committee of prominent citizens selected by the ticket holders.

Reference as to the integrity of this enterprise and of the management is made to the following well-known citizens:

Sam L Tibbals, A. Topence, J. Malsh, J. H. Gerrish—Members of City Council.

Judge T. J. Black, Ass't U. S. Assessor; Malsh & Greenwald, Proprietors Metropolitan Hotel; Eugene Moore, City Marshal; W. W. Hull, Architect; J. Kehoe, Constable; J. Kupfer, Jeweler; Captain S. Howe, Contractor; O. D. Richmond & Co., Commission Merchants; M. E. Campbell, Proprietor Central Hotel; Singleton & Creath, Proprietors Pacific Stables; S. P. Hitch, Merchant, Sandy, Utah; A. G. Garrison, Helena, Montana.

We also announce that each and every person buying a ticket can at any and all times examine our books and all business transactions connected with the enterprise; and as the drawing of prizes will be placed in the hands of honest and disinterested men, it will insure a fair and impartial distribution.

Good Responsible Agents Wanted. Liberal Commissions Allowed.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft on any solvent bank, by Postoffice Money Order, or Registered Letter, at our risk. For particulars, address

E. W. MORGAN, Manager,
237 Lock Box 158, Corinne, Utah.

ISAAC D. HUNTOON,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

418 Front St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, - CALIFORNIA.

Particular attention given to the purchase of goods for the Montana trade, a thorough knowledge of the character of goods required for that market enabling me to fill all orders satisfactorily.

The patronage of the merchants is respectfully solicited.

187-6m.