# The New North-West

JAS. H. MILLS. - - - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1874.

*Subscribers ordering a paper changed from one address to another must give name of postoffice to which it has been sent as well as that to which it is to be sent.*


—The editorial connection of James O'Meara with the Portland *Bulletin* terminated Sept. 26.

—Secretary Robeson says President Grant has no idea of a third term. Watterson's occupation's gone.

—The bill extending suffrage to women in Oregon was lost on its third reading in Assembly 46 to 13. So much for Webfoot gallantry.

—The American Electrical Society, for the advancement of the members in the knowledge of electricity was organized in Chicago on Wednesday with Anson Stager, President. Whether it is in opposition to the Brooklyn Plymouth Magnetic Association or not, is not stated.

—The Poem of Mrs. Taylor, Bannack, written for the NEW NORTH-WEST and published in this issue, is her finest contribution to the press and its local character entitles it to the kindest appreciation. There is genuine poetic thought and expression in it, and if not without flaw is yet a gem of much merit.

—A repair corps to put in good order the W. U. Telegraph Line from Ogden to Helena is now at the former place purchasing poles and making ready for a complete overhauling of the poles. The line seems to have had intimations of it and is on its good behavior this week for the first time for several issues.

—As will be seen by the telegrams there has been an official re-canvass of the votes for State Senator in the First District of Indiana, reversing the former count. Baxter evidently had no Callaway on that Board. There are canvassing officers who are stupid enough to count the vote as it was cast by the electors. But they seem to lack the "dignity" and "responsibility" of Secretaries of Territories.

—"Cast bread upon the waters and it will return to you after many days" is being verified in religious circles. China, to which America has been for a century or so sending Christian missionaries responds by sending Wong Chin Foo as a missionary to this country and this oriental priest has proclaimed boldly, intelligently and in good English the doctrines of Confucius to a Boston audience in the Parker Memorial Hall.

Haste still pays haste, and leisure answers leisure,
Like will quit like, and Measure still for Measure.

—The *Missoulian* gives the *Montanian* a little healthy talk on the suggestion of the latter that the publishers of the Helena and West Side papers were laying themselves liable to libel suits, $5,000 fine and incarceration in jail for six months for libelling the Governor and Secretary. What's the use, Brother Turk? Isn't it evident from the labor we have had lately in instructing Bro. Blake in ordinary law points that he does not know the legal difference between a case of libel and a case of Vinegar Bitters? We publish facts and will stand all consequences.

—Mormondom is excited now over an alleged assault on United States Marshal Maxwell by hirelings of Brigham Young. It appears a subpœna was issued from the District Court for Brigham. A Deputy was sent to serve it and refused admittance. Maxwell then went unarmed and it is stated by the Gentiles was rudely ejected and maltreated by lesser adherents of Young while prominent dignitaries encouraged and approved the outrage. The Mormons say Brigham was quite sick and unable to see company, that Maxwell was trying to force ingress to his room, and was merely pushed back by a small young man, and fell. The Mormon story lacks spissitude. The assailants have been arrested and held to bail.

—The *Montanian* announces its intention to publish a BLACK LIST of persons who have ordered their subscriptions discontinued and refused to pay arrears. Although in this particular instance there are unusual circumstances, we are not sure but that it will have a healthy effect. There is no man in Montana but can pay for his paper if he will. Country papers cannot, as the city papers, very well establish an inexorable rule of pay in advance. As a result publishers lose thousands of dollars by chronic delinquents and absconding patrons. Often this eats up nearly or quite the entire profits of their work and sometimes results in swamping the paper. Scattered accounts of a few dollars each are difficult and expensive to collect, and where necessarily done by process of law, the satisfaction is about all the net proceeds. The publisher feels he can neither afford to collect by an attorney or be swindled out of it. If then, he sees proper, after repeated ordinary efforts have failed to procure payments justly due him, to advertise these small frauds, as honesty and public sentiment require he shall greater ones, who shall say it is not just? Self preservation is the first law of nature.

—The New York *Herald* having diverted into newspaper discussion the controversy as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare's plays and having published volumes of argument from Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell University; Professor O'Leary, of Manhattan College; Professor John S. Hart, of Princeton; Judge Pierrepont, Mr. L. Clarke Davis, Mr. Horace Howard Furness, Mr. E. C. Stedman, Mr. Oakey Hall, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Richard Grant White, Mr. Bret Harte, Recorder Hackett, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. John E. Owens, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Daniel Dougherty, Mayor Havemeyer, and others, finally considers the arguments exhausted, and in the issue of October 11th sums up the case. "Up to this time we have declined to interpolate our own opinion upon the authorship; but now, in closing the discussion, after yielding ample time and space to those who wished to take part in it, we must say that the weight of the testimony is altogether against the claim made for Bacon. Nothing new has been advanced in behalf of the Holmes theory, while, on the contrary, the internal evidence of the plays and the facts of history have been overwhelmingly shown to be in favor of Shakespeare as the author. To go over these investigations and conclusions would be superfluous. We believe, in short, that nothing has been said in this debate to weaken our faith in Shakespeare, while much has been shown which strengthens it. William Shakespeare is, therefore, in our opinion the author of the plays which in his own day and ever since have been attributed to him by universal consent, and the plea made for Bacon is "of such stuff as dreams are made of," a theory which has for its chief use to make the fame of Shakespeare more glorious." If, therefore, Shakespeare's bones turned over in agony while this grand larceny of his reputation was being attempted to be perpetrated they can now turn back again and "take a rest." If he did poach venison he was guiltless of purloining Bacon.

## EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

After mature deliberation as to the facts, their consequences, and the best method to remedy what we believed an evil, we took occasion in the issue of October 10th to call attention to the Records of the Montana Penitentiary showing that of some fifty convicts committed thereto since July 25th, 1871, none had served out their full term of sentence and that thirty-three had been pardoned. We believed the constant importuning of the Governor to pardon convicts, and his granting such pardons had been carried to an extent prejudicial to the public welfare and that a cessation or less universal exercise of "clemency" was demanded by considerations greater than those which called for its exercise. We still entertain that opinion, confirmed and strengthened by circumstances which have since come to our knowledge. It was not done to make "war" on Governor Potts. The object was simply to state the facts as they existed, to place on record a protest against them, and if there was a wrong to do our share towards having it righted. It is a matter wherein if the Governor is right he need not dread publicity; if wrong he could not expect concealment. That there might be no misunderstanding of the facts we set forth a list of the persons, their crimes, term of sentence, date of imprisonment and time of pardon. We find the *Montanian*, speaking for the Governor, virtually admits the correctness of our position by offering excuse, palliation and small quibbles in lieu of a general defense or any sustained argument in favor of universal pardons. It claims that two of the thirty-three pardons were U. S. prisoners not subject to the clemency of Governor Potts. One of these we had so credited, and the other was probably an error in transcribing the record, and anyhow he was pardoned. It says that "Chas. Smith and "Frank Smith whose names appear in the "list of pardoned served out their terms of "imprisonment." But there was no such name as "Charles Smith" in the list, and Frank Smith who was imprisoned Dec. 24, 1872, for one year was discharged Dec. 11, 1873. If he had the 30-days remission for good behavior he was unrighteously imprisoned eighteen days over the time. If this was not the case, then he was pardoned eleven days before his term expired. Take which horn of the dilemma you choose. Thus the record is unimpaired. Even if there had been an error of one it would have been more than offset by the prisoner pardoned out of the Madison county jail before trial, the case of the Indian in custody at Missoula for shooting at Mr. Baker discharged on the intimation of the Executive that the Territorial statutes would not take cognizance of such crime, and the pardon issued to a convict in the Penitentiary which was not delivered to him. The Governor says he can offer a reason for his action in every case and that the Legislature has never disapproved of any pardon. There are few acts for which some reason cannot be offered. The important matter is if the reason is sufficient. That point may be worthy of consideration. We do not think the Legislature gave the Governor's Pardon Report much more thought than it did several other documents he submitted to it. What business was it of the Legislature? It was not their province to confirm his pardons. Suppose the members did not approve the pardons, what could they do about it? It is further said by the *Montanian* "a petition for pardon has "never been granted unless some of the "best citizens signed it, and the Warden "of the Penitentiary had reported favorably "regarding the good behavior of the pris-"oner in confinement." Perhaps the meaning of the above is that the pardon has been granted only on those conditions. Very well; an object of our article was to break up the "petition" imposition upon the people and the Executive, while counselling the latter to a candid, thorough and penitent consideration of whether he had not exercised this pardoning prerogative to an unwarrantable extreme. Some months or years ago we signed one or two of these petitions; we have declined to sign others many times and every time since. When there is good cause shown, the Judge, Jury and Prosecuting Attorney will ask a remission of the penalty and give cause for the petition. Their knowledge of and identification with the case and their request should have more weight than a thousand miscellaneous signatures of men who know nothing, or know only by hearsay, of the crime for which the penalty was inflicted. If they refuse interposition it is fair to conclude the subject is not entitled to the exercise of those extraordinary powers vested in the Executive. In this matter there is a principle and a precedent involved which materially effects the people of this Territory. We argue that abstractly from the identification of Governor Potts, or any one to whom his clemency has extended, with the point at issue. We think this universal pardon business should stop, and are content if it does, but cannot accept the statement of the *Montanian* that this "assault" upon the Governor, as it is pleased to term it, can be "triumphantly repulsed" unless the will of the Executive is to be held superior to the laws and established methods of procedure and punishment.

## BOZEMAN NEWSPAPERS.

The *Avant Courier* is soon to be resumed, with fair indication, if rumor is true, that Bozeman will have two papers. The announced suspension of the *Courier* was somewhat of a mystery. It appears Col. L. M. Black owned the principal part of the material of the office, and Captain Wright the balance of the material, the name, good will, etc., of the concern. Col. Black determined to change the policy of the paper, and took the occasion of the expiration of Capt. Wright's lease to make a new lease of the material to Mr. J. V. Bogert, without giving Capt. Wright that opportunity which would have been equitable to make arrangements therefor. The result was that the material of the *Courier* was seized and transferred when the forms were nearly ready to lock up for an issue, and its temporary suspension had to be announced through other papers. Capt. Wright was, however, not without friends in the exigency, and would naturally acquire many new and strong ones by the occurrence. He was therefore enabled to at once negotiate for other material here in Montana, the NEW NORTH-WEST being circumstanced to supply the *Courier* with an excellent press, the type formerly used in the publication of this paper and the great portion of the material necessary to re-issue, which was this week shipped by express and freight to Bozeman. The *Courier* will be out again in a week or two. The issue of the new paper has not yet been announced. Mr. Bogert is a Republican and a good writer. In view of the circumstances, and the seeming non-necessity of two papers in Bozeman, the issue and policy of the new paper will be looked for with considerable interest.

—Mr. James Parton addressed the Liberal Club in New York a few evenings ago and took some strong positions—notably in favor of the ballot to all who can read, without regard to sex, and better salaries to judicial officers. In exemplification of one familiar fact, Mr. Parton remarked: "The lawyer is merely the private servant of his client, but it is the lawyer who is drawn up to that door in his own well-appointed carriage, and it is the judge who trudges up the hill on foot. Why is this? Because the client pays his servant from $500 to $2,000 for his morning's work, and we pay ours $30. Hence, in very many instances, we find the great lawyer at the Bar and the little lawyer on the Bench."

As soon as Secretary Callaway had consulted with his counsel, after his arrest on the 5th inst., a telegram was sent to the proper officer in Deer Lodge by Judge James G. Spratt, for the purpose of procuring a speedy trial and determination of the questions involved. The District Attorney, Hon. A. E. Mayhew, was requested to take the indictment to Bannack, and allow Judge Servis to act in the premises on the 12th inst. He was notified to subpœna no witnesses, as the Secretary would waive all technicalities, and admit all the facts alleged in the indictment, to secure a hearing at that early day. This wish was denied by the "powers that be," although we are informed that Mr. Mayhew was willing to accede to the proposition. Secretary Callaway will be compelled to go to Deer Lodge at the December term of the District Court, to be tried by a jury and wait for the verdict.—*Montanian, Oct. 15th.*

We have before stated our weariness of having to instruct the lawyer-editor of the *Montanian* on legal points. But once more we feel obliged out of consideration for his age and position to call his attention to the statutes. By reference to the Codified Statutes, page 223, section 225, he will see that *not a single condition of the many required by law was complied with by Secretary Callaway or his counsel to procure a change of venue.* We respect the laws of Montana over on this side of the Territory. And we begin to apprehend from the record of Brother Blake, who is one of the accomplished attorneys of Virginia, that many of the tresspasses in his neighborhood which have been attributed to baser designs are the results of sheer ignorance. Take a copy of the statutes some day and read awhile—there was a volume published some years ago.

—That phrase, "The Silent Majority," was a happy thought: But suppose the women's suffrage people should claim it what an appropriate misnomer it would be.

## FROM THE "NORTH COUNTRIE."

### A Missoulian's Impressions at "Whoop-Up."

EDITOR NEW NORTH-WEST:—

Three copies of the NEW NORTH-WEST reached me a few days ago. I was glad indeed to receive the papers—to read them being like conversing with some friend just over from the superior "West Side."

At present it is very lonely and the lively or trading season does not commence until the snow flies and the hair gets good.

I crossed the boundary line on the 24th ult. A small monument just north of Red River marks the line, about 130 miles out on the road from Benton. The whole road traveled over between Missoula and here was devoid of interest. A rolling prairie, cut up occasionally by coolies—covered with short, dried up grass and prickly pear—no other vegetation, and not a stick of wood between the Marias and Belly Rivers.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, a very strong place, built out of solid hewed cottonwood logs and said to have cost $10,000 in construction, is situated on the right bank of Belly River and on the left of the St. Mary's just above the mouth of the latter, distant from Fort Benton 200 miles north easterly. Both rivers run between high bluffs on the top of which is the "prairie." Cottonwood is abundant in the bottoms.

THE CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.

In this neighborhood the soil and climate are unsuited for agricultural purposes, and no vegetables whatever are or have been been produced to merit mention. No farmer would ever choose this as a country to make a homestead in. The country towards Bow River and the Saskatchewan is more favorable. Some parties have been out prospecting the past season, but so far nothing has been found but colors. The broken banks show slate and limestone; coal of the finest quality is abundant, and we use it for fuel. Petrified fish, turtles, oysters, clams, etc., are met with often and for the eyes of a geologist the country may present attractions.

THE PEOPLE.

The Indians consist of North and South Piegans, Gros Ventres, Sarcees, Crees, Stones, Bloods, Sioux, and the Kootenais, and Pend'Oreilles occasionally come over the mountains to hunt and trade. The white population, (I think not exceeding 50 all told) is mixed and scattered. At this place, the largest post, there are only 5 or 6 besides myself. The chief business is wolfing, hunting and trading through the winter. There may be some hard cases in the community, but so far as my experience goes, "Whoop-Up" has been greatly exaggerated. I have no doubt that here as elsewhere, some parties have made a precarious living trading whisky, and it is said that most of the "poison" came from Winnipeg. At present not a drop of liquor can be had at any price, and to introduce any hereafter will be a risky business.

AN EPISODE OF THE FRONTIER.

The Indians appear friendly but cannot be trusted. Horses have to be herded through the day and locked up in the Fort over night. Henry rifles and revolvers are as a rule kept in handy places. I will give you one little item. On the 24th inst. a fort 30 miles distant was, owing to some misunderstanding, attacked by a force of Kootenais. The garrison consisted of only three white men and some Bloods. The Kootenais were repulsed with a loss of three killed. On the other side there was an Indian killed and some squaws wounded. Another attack being looked for a messenger was despatched to the next post for assistance, whence four men started for the seat of war. They arrived at the scene of action after all the fighting was over. It so happened that one of the men while trying to explain to the new comers how the fuss commenced, accidentally discharged his rifle into an open dish of powder standing beside an open 25 pound can full of the same material. The result was a most tremendous explosion; two houses were totally demolished in a flash, and yet, strange to say, not one of the six men in the house were seriously injured; one was blown through the roof and escaped with a sprained ankle and a little scorching, others were buried under the ruins, yet all the injuries in the crowd were a few sprains and the loss of some hair by singeing. The horses outside were more or less hurt. I cannot say that I like the country; I would rather be among the shadows of the pines; but after I get more used to the "Blackfeet" I may like to walk with them.

HER MAJESTY'S MOUNTED POLICE.

The Manitoba Mounted Police, a force of 150 men under command of Major McLeod, encamped on Belly River a short distance below here last night. In the evening the Major, some other officers, and a squad of men paid us an official visit. They acted with courtesy toward every one, but all appeared "dry," which after a 4 months' march on arid plains is perhaps not to be wondered at. They asked for whisky, but when we regretted our inability to give them a drop, they evidently took it as a joke, for several details under command of proper officers were soon engaged in trying to find the "critter." They searched up stairs and down stairs, peeped into all kinds of holes and crevices, but their search was of no avail and they left for other fields. Should they find any liquor I shouldn't wonder that under its influence they may arrest some enterprising "merchant" from his pursuits for awhile. The boys after their 4 month's march looked hearty in physique, but wear a most abominable uniform—a short red coat, leather britches tucked into boots, all supplemented by a white cover that looks no more like a head covering than a coal scuttle. They are armed with "Snyder carbines" and revolvers, have also several field pieces and plenty of ammunition. Their horses are nearly given out. It is probable that they will fit up some kind of winter quarters at the first favorable spot that may suit their fancy. Mr. Chas. Konrad of Fort Benton accompanies them on business.

Truly yours, CHAS. SCHAFFT.
FORT HAMILTON, MANITOBA
October 10th, 1874.

### Termination of the Diplomatic Relations between England and the Vatican

LONDON, October 14.—It was officially announced to-day that the English Government will withdraw its diplomatic representative from the Vatican.

BERLIN, October 14.—It is officially announced that the Emperor William has abandoned for the present his intended visit to Italy.

## Helena Items.

From the Herald.

The best school house in Jefferson county is now in course of erection at Clancy. Its cost, completed, will be $1,600.

The site selected for the Assay Office, according to letters received by Saturday's mail, is the ground corner of Broadway and Warren. The lot fronts on the former street 150 feet and on the latter 100 feet, and has a 12-feet alley in rear. It is one of the most sightly and at the same time one the of most central locations that could have been selected in the city.

John Westhall shot and mortally wounded S. W. Hall, in Mitchell gulch, 12 miles from Helena, on Tuesday. He died early on Wednesday. The occasion was a dispute about a ditch.

The Diamond "R" Company are building three large flat boats to ship quartz down the river.

From the Independent.

We learn that the man Dodson, who shot and severely wounded John Toombs at Cañon Ferry, a few weeks ago, in a dispute about some cattle, died, as is supposed, of remorse at the cowardly act.

James Casley, in working in a drift in Oregon Gulch, had his neck and arm broken by a falling cap.

Mr. D. Pattee of Missoula sold 9000 lbs. of "the finest onions we ever saw" in Helena at 7½ to 8 c. per pound.

Hugh Kirkendall has returned from Nevada.

Guthrie & Norris, of the Railroad Meat Market, have bought one thousand live hogs—seven hundred from Missoula and three hundred from Gallatin county.

The May Lowry, which left Bismarck on the 27th of August, with one hundred and thirty tons of freight, left forty tons at Buford (of which there were 200 stoves for Kinna and Jack), twenty tons at Fort Peck, and landed seventy tons at Carroll on the 8th inst.

Blackfoot and New Chicago are building new school houses. The first will cost $800, pricipally subscription money.

The amount of quartz sold in Helena during the past six months has placed over $150,000 in circulation. It is thought the amount will reach half a million next year.

## Virginia City Items.

From the Montanian, Oct. 15.

Mr. A. W. Tanner reports that several claims on the Jefferson are paying.

The machinery recently placed upon the Red Bluff lode, Lower Hot Springs District, by A. H. Mallory, drains the mine with ease. At the depth of 120 feet the vein is six feet wide. Olds, Blivens & Co., have made a hole in the Blivens lode, same district, which is 80 feet deep.

George D. Thomas of Gallatin City informs us that there are four flour mills in Gallatin county. In 1872 they produced 32,000 barrels of flour. He estimates they will yield this year only one-fourth that amount, 8,000 barrels. The loss is the result of the ravages of grasshoppers in Gallatin county.

The Julia Holmes, in Rochester, yielded to Dubrey and Dunn 64 ounces of gold retort, which was duly received by Elling on the 13th.

Hon. Milo Courtwright has sold out his mining property in Rochester, and is making arrangements to operate in a quartz lode near Sheridan, in company with John Allebaugh.

From the Madisonian, Oct. 17.

The Catholic Church has just been plastered, and inside its appearance is attractive. We doubt whether there has ever been a neater or more substantial job of plastering put on in the Territory. It is a credit to the workman, Mr. J. A. Slaven, who put on three hundred yards in five days.

The new mill of Messrs. Cisler, Zinn & Elling, at Broad Gauge City is completed. It was started up on Wednesday last, and is said to be working to a charm. Look out for bricks.

Lewis Fullhart brought up from Silver Star, on Wednesday last, 137 ounces of gold retort. It was taken from twenty-four tons of quartz from Messrs. Fullhart & Scigchrist's "First Chance" Lode, run in the Tripp & Ainslie mill. Five and three-quarter ounces to the ton is good enough. There is more of the same kind in the First Chance, and the proprietors are prepared to take it out.

## Missoula Items.

From the Missoulian, Oct. 21.

Cortes Goff puts in an 18-pound turnip and Capt. C. P. Higgins a 30½-pound cauliflower as specimen products of Missoula.

The weather continues splendid, and no frost as yet has visited this favored locality.

Sheriff Marion and family departed last Thursday for Flathead Lake, where they take up their residence.

Missoulians contemplate preparing a race track.

Keney's thresher shells out 175 bushels of oats per hour.

Bitter Root farmers are holding wheat at $1.00 and oats at 50 cts. per bushel. The Fort Owen and Lafontaine mills are selling flour at $3.00 to $3.50 per 100 lbs.

### A Rough Old Row.

BROOKLYN, October 22.—This morning Albert Crocker and Charles Shaw, two delegates to the Democratic City Convention, and several other politicians while in a state of intoxication, entered an Italian barber shop kept by one Dombraggio and proceeded to demolish the furniture etc. When interfered with by the proprietor and assistant they set upon them. The former's head was laid open by a blow and the latter wounded severely. Dombraggio seized a pair of large shears and plunged them in Crocker's abdomen, causing the entrails to protrude. Shaw's nose was nearly severed during the fight. Crocker is pronounced fatally wounded. The barber and assistant surrendered to the authorities.

## Nebraska Items.

OMAHA, October 22.—Papers without regard to political opinions denounce Gov. Thomas for pardoning the notorious forger and swindler, J. L. Weber, which he did despite the earnest protestations of all classes. The Governor was burned in effigy in Fremont last night. The State Aid Society announces there are 9,000 to 10,000 people who must be fed during the winter by charity.

## Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grant arrived to-day and took rooms rooms at the Lindell Hotel. They spent the day in the old homestead.

PARIS, Ocotber 21.—Monsigneur Montour, private chaplain to Napoleon, is dead. He has bequeathed 150,000 francs to the Prince Imperial and the same amount to the Pope.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21.—The failure to agree and the final adjournment of the conference committees at 11 o'clock last night in no way impairs the agreement heretofore made except as to the advisory board which can do nothing without an umpire.

### The Indiana Election

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The following are the complete returns from all the legislative districts. The senate stands—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 24; Independents, 3. House—Democrats, 52; Republicans, 37; Independents, 11. The Democratic majority on the State ticket will probably reach 18,000.

### An Official Re-Canvass in Indiana.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 21.—A recount of the votes in the First District changes the former official returns. Five votes are added to Jeffries' count by an error of the tallying seeets and two that were originally thrown out. This elects Jeffries to the State Senate over Baxter by 1 majority.

### The Indiana Election

CHICAGO, October 17.—An Indianapolis special to the *Inter-Ocean* concedes a Democratic victory, and a majority in the Legislature of six on joint ballot, thus insuring the election of a Democratic Senator in place of Pratt. It is generally understood that Hon. Jas. M. MacDonald will be selected to that place.

### Fight in the Black Hills.

CHICAGO, October 17.—A Yankton dispatch says a party of seven who left there ten days ago for the Black Hills, were attacked while in camp at the mouth of the Little Platte by a party of Brule Sioux, who killed two and wounded three of the party, but were finally repulsed with ten killed and wounded. The party returned to Yankton.

### The Election in Dakota.

YANKTON, (Da.), October 14.—There is no possibility of getting full returns for a day or two. The returns so far received justify the report forwarded last night that Kidder (Rep.) will have a majority of from 10,000 to 20,000 votes.

### Delegate Cannon and his Wives.

SALT LAKE, October 14.—It is reported that Apostle George Q. Cannon, learning surreptitiously that his numerous wives were supœned as witnesses before the Grand Jury, removed them from the city before the arrival of the officers. They cannot be found.

### Telegrams in Brief.

The Knights Templar meet in New Orleans Dec. 1st. Some 6,000 or 7,000 Knights are expected.

Louisiana anticipates housing the largest crop of sugar since 1862.

Gold sold in New York at $1.10-6¼ to $1.-10-20 Thursday.

Salem P. Wales is nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of New York; P. H. Jones for Registrar.

The *National Republican*, hitherto a third term advocate, is out with a statement that Grant is not a candidate.

There are numerous and extensive forest fires in Northern and Northwestern Ohio. A cranberry marsh of 2,500 acres, near New Washington, Crawford county, is on fire, and great excitement prevails.

Two thousand acres of timberland is on fire five miles west of Fort Wayne, Ind., and it is feared it will reach the city.

A heavy gale in the north of England and Scotland resulted in much loss of life and shipping, and interruption of railroad travel.

The re-union of the Army of the James was held in New York Wednesday. A resolution to the effect that General Fitz John Porter had been unjustly treated and the case should be re-opened was tabled. Gen. A. H. Terry was elected President for the next three years. The next meeting will be held at Philadelphia in 1876.

It is stated President Grant is tired of the third term twaddle, and will disclaim all intent of being a candidate again even if nominated.

Information is had the White House candidate for 1876 will be Washburne, of Illinois, for the first place, and Speaker Blaine for Vice President. It is understood that Blaine will consent to take the second place.

Engineer Goodwin and some some railroad employees got up a little railroad rebellion at Lake station, Ind., last Tuesday. A company of 120 men armed with breech-loaders and Gatling guns, sent out by Governor Hendricks, settled it.

The Grant Locomotive works, Patterson, N. J., are in trouble. They were building 50 engines for the Russian government and have been unable to fulfill. Unless the Russian government is lenient they will go to the wall.

The Oriental Insurance Company of New Jersey is ordered to wind up. Its affairs are unsatisfactory to the Secretary of State.

The boiler of the steamer Brooklyn exploded at Detroit Thursday. Nine killed; boat total loss.

The Emperor of Brazil will be the guest of the United States during the Centennial Exposition.

President Grant and party were en route from Pittsburg to Washington Friday.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

It is suggested that a society for the punishment of cruelty to women be started in Utah.

Choice wheat is selling at Salt Lake City at 80 cents per bushel. Utah shipped about one million bushel last year.

The property to which Mrs. Parker, late of Idaho City, has fallen heir to is valued at $1,000,000, and consists of eighty acres of land in the heart of East St. Louis.

The frog he is a prety bird, when dressed up in his best; he wears a spotted coat and pants, a white neck-tie and vest. He started out a small tadpole, with neither arms nor legs, but now he scoots o'er land and wave with quadrupedal pegs.

The story that Bazaine would take service in Spain is revived with circumstances which are communications between Bazaine and the Duchess de la Torre (Madam Serrano), and letters from the Spanish War Minister found in the prison after Bazaine's escape.

Mr. Ritz, of Walla Walla, W. T., has one of the finest nurseries on the coast, containing 100,000 locust trees for timber, 30,000 splendid peach trees, 20,000 choice grape vines, and 50,000 orange plants.

A repentant bride wrote to her parents from across the seas: "The motion of a screw steamer is like riding a gigantic camel that has the heart disease, and you do not miss a single throb. I know of nothing to compare with it for boredom, unless it be your honeymoon when you have married for money.

There was $18,704,101 gold coined at the mints last year, not to speak of $2,613,636 silver.

A Chicago reporter has just won his spurs by an article headed "Desperate Bloodshed—The Murdered Man Not Expected to Live!"

Two cars, loaded with about 80 head of fine Merino sheep, arrived at Corinne on the 15th. They are destined for Montana.

## POLITICAL.

Only three counties in Georgia went Republican.

Dr. J. C. Ayer was nominated for Congress by the seventh district (Mass.) Republicans on the 1st ballot.

Sydney Smith was nominated by the Republicans of the 1st and Chas. B. Farwell of the 3d Illinois Congressional Districts.

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 20.—The Legislature to-day elected Geo. F. Edmunds as U. S. Senator from Vermont for six years from the fourth of March next.

Senator Thurman has received an invitation from the New York Democratic State Central Committee to participate in the Fall campaign. It is probable that he will accept to speak in this city and at Buffalo.

Of Gen. Sheridan an Ohio paper says—"One week since, while in conversation with Phil. Sheridan, as he is familiarly called in the neighborhood of his home in Perry county, a friend said words to him about the Presidency: "Said Phil—'I do not allow a thought on that subject to occupy mind. I think many men have been ruined by thinking they ought to be President of the United States. All their actions, official and otherwise, have been controlled by that one idea. It becomes a disease with them. I am yet young enough to perform active duties, and I wish to labor not to be led off by such an idea.'"

### What Spain Paid England.

NEW YORK, October 16.—A London dispatch says the compensation paid England by the Madrid Government amounts to $75,000, $40,000 of which was paid on account of the Virginius butcheries, and the remainder covers outstanding claims. England would not recognize the present Government until all claims were admitted.


## Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER CHANCE

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky!

POSTPONED TO

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

Drawing Certain at that Date.

LIST OF GIFTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One Grand Cash Gift | | $250,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | | 100,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | | 75,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | | 50,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | | 25 000 |
| 5 Cash Gifts, | $20,000 each | 100,000 |
| 10 Cash Gifts, | 14,000 each | 140,000 |
| 15 Cash Gifts, | 10,000 each | 150,000 |
| 20 Cash Gifts, | 5 000 each | 100,000 |
| 25 Cash Gifts, | 4,000 each | 100,000 |
| 30 Cash Gifts, | 3,000 each | 90 000 |
| 40 Cash Gifts, | 2,000 each | 100,000 |
| 100 Cash Gifts, | 1,000 each | 100,000 |
| 240 Cash Gifts, | 500 each | 120,000 |
| 500 Cash Gifts, | 100 each | 50,000 |
| 19,000 Cash Gifts, | 50 each | 950,000 |

Grand total, 20,000 Gifts, all Cash $2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $ 50 00 |
| Halves | 25 00 |
| Tenth, or each Coupon | 5 00 |
| 11 Whole Tickets for | 500 00 |
| 22½ Tickets for | 1,000 00 |

For Tickets and information, Address,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.
276-6t Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

First National Bank,

Helena, Montana.

S. T. HAUSER, President. D. C. CORBIN, Cashier.
S. M. HALL, Vice-President. T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, Ass't Cashier.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital | $500,000. |
| Paid Up Capital | 100,000. |
| Permanent Surplus Fund | $80,000.00 |
| Dividend paid March 4, 1874 | 20,000 00 |
| Average Deposits preceeding six months, | $85,000 00 |
| Invested in U. S. Bonds | $14,000.00 |

We transact a general Banking business, and buy at highest rates Gold Dust, Coin, Gold and Silver Bullion, and Local Securities; Sell Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, available in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly. Our facilities for handling SILVER ORES are particularly good, and this branch of our business will receive special attention. Cash advances made upon Ores, and same shipped for account of owners. OR WE WILL BUY ORES FOR CASH at the very best rates allowable. Owners of mines will consult their interests by calling upon us. 275

THE UTICA STEAM ENGINE CO.,

Utica, N. Y. Manufacture.

Portable Steam Engines,

(From 4 to 40 H.-P.)

Of improved construction, having large boilers and steam-dome, bed-plate and independent guides. Engine can be removed from boiler by withdrawing six bolts, and used independently. (☞ Specially adapted for mining purposes, and used by preference at the mines of the "Columbia," "National" and other Companies in Montana.)

Agricultural Steam Engines,

Being the Portable Mounted on Wheels.

Stationary Steam Engines,

(From 6 to 150 H. P.,)

With or without Adjustable Cut-Off.

STEAM BOILERS,

All sizes and descriptions, built of the best quality of Penna. Boiler Plate.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

With Screw or Lever Set Works,

Cutting from 2000 to 20,000 ft. per day.

*Pumps, Steam-Pumps, Belting, Saws, Hangers, Pulleys, &c., &c.*

Only the best material and workmanship used, and I hereby we guarantee our goods to be exactly as they are represented.

Circulars giving prices, weights, and full information can be obtained from B. H. TATEM, Helena, our agent for Montana.

☞ Goods ordered by telegraph when desired 256-1y

Western Brewery,

FENNER & VAN GUNDY, Proprietors.

Deer Lodge, Montana.

We are now manufacturing and offer at Wholesale and Retail

LAGER BEER,
BOTTLED BEER,
CREAM ALE AND PORTER.

THE WESTERN SALOON
(Formerly the Excelsior)

Is now opened by us as a Retail Establishment. Drop in and take a drink.

Orders by mail, or personally at the Brewery or Saloon, for beer in any quantity will receive prompt attention. Delivery free in town or at coach offices.

DON'T FORGET THE WESTERN, BOYS.
247-tf FENNER & VANGUNDY.

Mineral Surveys.

D. L. McFARLAND,
U. S. MINERAL DEPUTY SURVEYOR,
The only Mineral Deputy located on the West Side.
DEER LODGE CITY, MONTANA.

WILL make surveys of Mineral Lands, retrace lines of government surveys and give prompt attention to all orders for work in the line of his profession at reasonable rates.

Office with O. B. O'Bannon,
at the Court House, where orders may be left.

D. L. McFARLAND.

O. B. O'Bannon and D. L. McFarland will take contracts for surveying and securing patents to Mineral Lands. Any information relating to land matters cheerfully furnished without charge. 276

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 requires for that market enabling me to fill all orders satisfactorily.

The patronage of the merchants is respectfully solicited.

187-6m


—OFFICIAL—

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE

*43d Congress.*

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 55.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

For compensation of Senators, three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For mileage of Senators, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, namely: Secretary of the Senate, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, five hundred and seventy-six dollars; chief clerk, three thousand dollars, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars while the said office is held by the present incumbent, and no longer; principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk and financial clerk, in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; librarian and seven clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; five clerks, at two thousand and one hundred dollars each; keeper of the stationery, two thousand one hundred and two dollars and forty cents; one messenger, at one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars; assistant keeper of the stationery, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the House of Representatives and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate: *Provided*, That whenever a member of the Capitol police or watch force is suspended from duty for cause, said policeman or watchman shall receive no compensation for the time of such suspension if he shall not be reinstated:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For compensation of members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, one million five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

For mileage, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and other receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, namely: Clerk of the House of Representatives,