The New North-West.

MILLS BROS., : PUBLISHERS.

## THANKSGIVING.

**By the President of the United States a Proclamation.**

At no recurrence of the season which the devout habits of a religious people has made the occasion for giving thanks to Almighty God, and humbly invoking his continued favors, has the material prosperity enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous, more manifold, or more universal than during the past year. Also the unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquillity, the supremacy and security of the great institutions of civil and religious freedom have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to their government, which the wisdom and courage of our ancestors so fitly framed, and the wisdom and courage of their descendants have so firmly maintained, to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

SEAL. Done at the City of Washington this 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

### THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

*In the name and by the authority of the Territory of Montana:*

In obedience to an ancient custom and in compliance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, I appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1879, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to the Giver of every good and perfect gift that we have enjoyed during the present year, and I appeal to all classes of our citizens to observe said day by abstaining from all secular labor.

Each returning year brings new blessings, which we should publicly acknowledge, and no year since civil government was organized within the limits of this Territory has the bestowal of blessings been so conspicuous as the one now about to close.

Our thanks are due for the abundance of the harvest and for the general prosperity that has attended the labors of our people; for the general diffusion of knowledge and the repression of vice; for the religious toleration and brotherly kindness that exists in our commonwealth toward all races and conditions of men; for general health and renewed prosperity, and for the preservation of liberty and peace in the nation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at Helena, the Capital, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1879, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourth.

BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

By the Governor.

JAMES H. MILLS, Secretary.

—Grant and Sherman found it impossible to be in Washington at the unveiling of the Thomas statue.

—The Eastern and Southern Democratic press indicate that Tilden is eternally shelved—bar'ld up.

—Madison county assessments this year are $1,885,179, against $1,796,662 in 1878; the assessments of Beaverhead county are $1,029,596 this year against $977,990 in 1878.

—Nov. 12th was the most buoyant day ever seen on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. The transactions reached the enormous figures of 624,000 shares and nearly all prices advanced.

—General Adams, who has done much good service in the Ute troubles, is out of favor with Ouray at last. Probably the old chief has been deferred to too much and is beginning to show the Indian in him.

—The Chicago *Tribune* topped them all with its election cut. It represents the Republican eagle holding the Democratic rooster over a yawning chasm with the legend written above, "Shake." The flying feathers attest the shaking.

—Toombs, of Georgia, emitted a doleful sound in response to an invitation to say something pleasant to Grant. In trying to explain himself afterwards he owned up that his grievance was in this not being a Confederacy but a NATION—with a big, big N. That's what is the matter, precisely, but it does not necessarily follow that Toombs should make a Jerusalem pony of himself.

—A week ago the Czar and the Kaiser were vowing eternal friendship. Now the Czar finds it necessary to recall his Ambassador to Berlin to find out what relations exist between Russia and Germany, and all Russian officers on leave are ordered to join their regiments. There are sometimes counter currents under the surface.

—A telegram dated New York, Nov. 12th indicates that the Lottery business is about to be closed up there, as it should be. One of the companies nipped, and whose business methods are exposed in the telegram, has advertised quite extensively in Montana papers. The NEW NORTH-WEST has declined all Lottery advertisements for several years past and we advise all readers to *not* invest in any lottery advertised.

—Harding, Martin & Co.'s Wool Circular, dated Boston, Nov. 1st, says: The past has been the most active week on record, the sales including 5,537,800 lbs. domestic and 1,181,500 lbs. foreign, making a total of 6,719,300 lbs., largely in exceeding any previous week in the history of the trade. Prices of nearly all kinds have advanced from 2@3c ₱ lb, and the tendency of the market is still decidedly upward. We doubt, in fact, if any considerable amount of wool could now be bought without leading to another advance of about 2c ₱ lb. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, for instance, have been sold as high as 42@43c for X, but there is now very little that is desirable that could be bought under 45c and Ohio X and XX have been sold to some extent at 42@45c, but now held mostly from 45@47c, and some holders are unwilling to sell XX fleeces under 50c ₱ lb, which price the market must soon touch if the present active demand continues. Wyoming, Montana, and Utah wools are quoted: Choice clip, 32@35; Fine grade, 24@29; Medium, 28@32; Coarse carpet, 17@19; Combing, 30@33.

—An exchange says: It looks as if Dakota would be the 39th State. It received a sudden set-back in 1873 from the postponement of the Northern Pacific project, but it shortly recovered, and its growth has since been rapid. In 1870 its population was about 14,000; now it is estimated at 120,000, and its people think it will be 180,000 by 1880. This will clearly entitle it to admission, unless the Territory is divided, a question which will be much discussed. Dakota is just three times as large as New York State, which would seem to make it rather too colossal for convenient management. The Missouri river is a natural division north and south, having Bismarck or Yankton for the capital of the eastern State, and the western with the political and business centre in the Black Hills mining region. If a division is decreed, however, (in which case the eastern half might be named "Pembina"), admission to the Union would have to be delayed. It is asserted that three-quarters of Dakota is unsurpassed on the globe for wheat growing, and there are six lines of railroad now being pushed across these lands from east to west.

### WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The suggestions we made last week as to the impropriety, to phrase it mildly, of newspapers advising a resort to Lynch Law in Montana are not heartily coincided in by those of our contemporaries who had expressed in favor of more summary punishments. The *Index* this week brings out another phase of the question by inquiring if an editor who advocates mob law or Vigilanteism is not fully as guilty as the man who harrangues a crowd and advocates the same thing? and if the man is held to answer for the offense to the Grand Jury, why should not the editor be? The inquiries are pertinent and forcible. That law has no majesty, is entitled to no respect, is destitute of virtue which enmeshes and punishes one while it is defiantly trampled upon by another. Aside from the duty of every good citizen to yield obedience to the laws of the land it is his duty to maintain them. If one law may be violated all may, and anarchy would ensue. The first violation is an entering wedge whence every evil may follow. And certainly not the least violent infraction is that of banishment or taking human life. Aside from the principle involved, observation of the later administration of Lynch Law in Montana does not recommend it to favor. There have been instances where persons were hung on suspicion, or perhaps for the fact, of pilfering small sums of money, or cattle, and, if we are not wrongly advised, there was one instance at least where a man was hung for no crime at all. Certainly none of our contemporaries wish to see these doings revived. It is argued, however, that the committees of safety are composed of good citizens who would not tolerate any such outrages as this, and one paper so stultifies itself as to claim they are composed of better men than constitute our juries. There are no better men in Deer Lodge county than those who sit upon our juries. But even if citizens of good repute are on some of these committees, who knows who may constitute another committee? And if one citizen, or any number of citizens, may set the law at defiance and execute a hurried verdict on *ex parte* evidence, why may not the ignorant pilferer or the desperado, or any number of them, claim the same privilege of taking the law into their hands and following the bent of their inclinations? If one citizen may disregard the law why may not another? The very existence of a Vigilance Committee is a precedent established for lawlessness. A child may start an avalanche, but who shall stay it? The committee may have pure motives and objects, the criminal have selfish motives and objects, but whenever the statute law is abandoned and the officers of law ignored the issue between the good citizen and the bad citizen resolves itself back to the rudest conditions of civilization where Might makes Right. We have reached a better condition than that in Montana. While the number and character of crimes committed recently is appalling we see no evidence that the courts or peace officers have been remiss in their duties, and we believe the laws prescribe adequate punishment for all offenses. This county has its full share of expenses and its full share of peril to bear, but it can better afford that justice shall be administered by its courts than that its people shall know and the report go abroad that Montana has no law its citizens respect. A chain is no stronger than its weakest part; one law is no more sacred than another. Violating one we violate the sanctity of all. We do not believe Montana needs any Vigilante law, or Vigilante courts, or Vigilante executions, and if committees of safety are needed it is only as auxiliaries and aids wholly subordinate to the officers of justice and having no independent executive powers. The gallows, the Penitentiary and the working chain gang as prescribed by the lawful juries and courts are amply sufficient to suppress the lawless element in Montana and the press can do best service by giving its influence to the maintenance of statutory law, legal courts, and the constitutional administration of justice. We cannot respect statutory law and Lynch Law. We must choose between them. Which shall it be?

### WAY DOWN IN MAINE.

If the Democrats of Maine, or rather the State Canvassing Board, persist in a scheme they have undertaken the Louisiana Returning Board will sink into insignificant obscurity as a manipulator of election returns. The election in Maine resulted in nineteen Republican Senators and twelve Democrats and Greenbackers. The Governor and Council constitute the Canvassing Board, and the scheme it is alleged they have undertaken is to count out enough Republicans and count in enough Democrats and Greenbackers to precisely reverse the relative strength. Just how this is to be done is not so clear. The first dispatches stated that it would be attempted in some districts by showing trifling technical defects as to the posting of election notices; later dispatches say it is rumored some of the returns are irregular and will be thrown out for this cause. In the meantime the Democratic Canvassing Board refuses, in violation of a custom that has always heretofore been observed and respected, to permit any Republican to see the returns. It is apprehended these returns will be thus kept concealed until the twenty days have expired within which corrections may be made and that in the meantime the Democrats and Greenbackers will have had theirs corrected and prepared for final action. In 1878 there were three candidates for Governor, Connor, Rep., received 56,519 votes; Garcelon, Dem., 27,872 votes; Smith, Greenbacker, 41,404 votes. In Maine it requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect a Governor by the people. So the election was thrown into the Legislature and a trade was made whereby Garcelon was elected Governor, Gove, Greenbacker, Secretary of State, and all the other State offices went to the Democrats. This throws the canvass of returns exclusively into the hands of the opposition and it appears the Republicans had reason to anticipate a fraud was about to be attempted. On Wednesday Blaine, Hamlin, Governor Davis, Washburne, Morrill and all the rest of the big guns of Maine were congregated at Augusta and it was thought the conspirators had begun to weaken. There will be no U. S. Senator to elect there until 1881 if the present incumbents live, but the Maine Republicans do not propose to give up the Senate which they fairly won at the polls to a coalition hostile to the Executive. There will be an elegant row "way down in Maine" if the attempt is persisted in.

—In accordance with instructions from the Interior Department, we learn that last week Major Ronan met and had a talk with some representatives of the Nez Perces, who escaped to the British Possessions at the surrender of Chief Joseph to Gen. Miles. We believe that the Agent's orders were to feed and take care of this Northern band, providing they came in as prisoners of war, and threw themselves on the clemency of the Government. All the Indians ask is a promise that they can have a home somewhere in the North, and a pledge that they will not be sent to the Indian country. This pledge, of course, could not be given; but the delegation has returned to the North to communicate this "talk" to the Nez Perces and will return in the spring to inform the Agent of the decision of the Indians. The speeches made on this occasion by Tuk-Alex-Schiemi, a brother of the celebrated Looking-Glass, and Eagle-of-the-Light are said, by those who have read the interpretations, to be among the finest in modern Indian oratory.—*Missoulian.*

—A partial telegram received indicates that a fleet of scows with 31 persons on board was wrecked near Sackett's Harbor and nine persons are missing.

—From the report we have of the Missoula Court it appears the juries, District Attorney and Judge are proving they are equal to the emergency of punishing crime without the intervention of a Vigilance Committe.

—The *Register-Call*, Colorado, is giving Chaffee a boom for Vice-President, while a Leadville paper is piping for Pitkin. We call their attention to the Constitutional provision that there shall not be two Vice-Presidents elected from the same State in any one year.

—A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor. Baker Pasha leaves Constantinople in the course of the week to assume his post." Baker Pasha will doubtless issue an edict prohibiting familiarities with ladies who are traveling unprotected on the Asiatic railways. By the way, we see some paragrapher suggests that Reno should go over and take service under the Sultan. Reno Pasha wouldn't be so bad.

—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, presumably sent for the purpose, who has spent several weeks in the South and felt the political pulse there, revives the report of the alleged disposition of many influential men to support Grant for the Presidency, and even classifies the States for and against him. The *Herald*, with a degree of conscientiousness hardly to be expected from that source, while deprecating the re-election of Grant cannot rest well without disclosing the alarming news of Grant's popularity. It is scarcely possible yet to divine the object of the *Herald*, and it is necessary in determining the amount of credence to which that journal's statements are entitled to know under which king it serves. Although it raised the ghost of Cæsarism it subsequently took up Grant and sent John Russell Young around the world with him on a salary of $5000 a year and all expenses paid. Young's discreet but graphic correspondence to that paper has been the main lever that hoisted Grant into the most eminent popularity enjoyed by any living man, and it is reported Young is to be made managing editor of the *Herald*. Thus the *Herald* has been largely instrumental in making the nomination of Grant by the Republicans seem to many a political necessity, and yet it mildly deprecates the act. It will also be noticed a number of Southern States are classified for Grant as against the Democratic field—except Bayard or same other unmentioned strong man. Were it not for the known integrity and steadfastness of the *Herald* the thought might present itself that there is usually an immense amount of money used in a Presidential campaign; that this Southern rumor will have the effect to swell the Bayard boom, and that if the *Herald* plays its cards well it may be wanted by the friends of one of these two candidates, who are each supposed to be well backed. Again, it might be more to the interest of New York and the *Herald* to see Grant President of the Nicaragua canal than the President of the United States, and the premature disclosure of the Southern feeling, if true, would give the Northern Democracy opportunity to work on the threatened defection and perhaps render Grant's candidacy not so available. The report may be true, but almost any hypothesis is more reasonable than that the New York *Herald* trembles for the fate of the country if Grant is nominated and elected. It is not apprehensive; only the "wild beasts are loose" again.

#### Raid on Lotteries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The panic among dealers in lottery tickets here continues. The arrests of the past two days are being followed up by proceedings calculated to cause dismay in the ranks of these speculators. The openness and audacity with which lottery people have conducted their business has attracted very general attention from law-abiding citizens. Fifteen arrests were made yesterday including B. Frank Moon, agent of M. A. Dauphin, of New Orleans, representing the Louisiana Lottery, of which M. A. Dauphin is principal in New Orleans.

The *Times* says Dauphin says in his advertisements in some of the daily papers that all of the hundred thousand tickets included or issued in his monthly scheme are sold before the drawing takes place. This, if true, indicates a gross receipt of $200,000 monthly, of which they claim to distribute $100,000 in prizes, leaving $100,000 to pay running expenses, including advertising, rents, salaries, printing and postage. This, in the opinion of men who know a great deal about the business, leaves a monthly margin of profit amounting to from $35,000 to $40,000, to be divided between four or five persons, and giving each of them an income of about $100,000 yearly. It is said that seven-eighths of the tickets are sold in this city and State, and that as a consequence about $175 000 monthly is paid by the New Yorkers for the pleasure, profit or privilege of indulging in this little game of the Louisianians. The company is said to have been driven to seek a market for their tickets in the East, because they have about exhausted the pecuniary resources of the people of Louisiana.

#### Seducers Punished.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—W. H. Coombs, of this city, was shot and killed on Main street at 6:20 o'clock last evening. Coombs seduced Ferguson's sister under promise of marriage, and having refused to comply with his promise, Ferguson approached him with a shot-gun at the hour named and emptied the contents of both barrels into his body, one load taking effect in Coombs right arm and side and the other in the back of the head. He died instantly. Ferguson gave himself up and was lodged in jail.

NEWPORT, Ky., Nov. 15.—Charles Scheuerer was shot and instantly killed this morning by Miss Anna Hoff. She called on him, accompanied by her brother, and demanded that he fulfill his promise to marry her. He contemptuously refused. She fired a pistol, which she held under her shawl, and he fell dead. Miss Hoff gave herself up. She says he ruined her under promise of marriage, and she does not regret her act. Scheuerer was a saloon keeper in Cincinnati.

#### Chandler's Successor.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—Hon. F. C. Beamer, recently appointed U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler, has declined on account of ill health, and Gov. Crosswell this afternoon appointed ex-Gov. Henry P. Baldwin of this city, to fill the vacancy.

### NOTES OF THE DAY.

"I was with Grant" (in the procession). *Argus.*

James Gordon Bennett has an income of $1,500 a day from the *Herald.*

When one looks upon Sara Bernhardt he realizes that woman was made from a rib.

In Deadwood, county warrants worth 95 cents on the dollar a year ago are now at par.

What riles a country postmistress is to have a postal card come to the office written in French.

The *Daily Press* is the name of a new paper to be published in Deadwood by a son of Judge Moody.

Ten Doy and his band of Bannacks have gone to the Yellowstone on a hunting tour. *Yankee Fork Herald, 8th.*

One of the editors of the San Francisco *Chronicle* committed suicide recently. It wasn't Charles De Young.

Upon a modest gravestone in Vincennes cemetery appears the plaintive legend: "His neighbor played the cornet."

The North Pacific Railroad Company saved $120,000 by purchasing their iron for the Missouri division before the rise.

Proposals for marriage in Nevada are written on postal cards and the answer comes by return mail. "Come on with your preacher."

The Omaha *Herald* states that Bishop Norton passed there recently on his way to Leadville, where he proposes to remain the coming winter.

An Illinois editor returns thanks for a centipede sent him by mail from Texas, it being the only cent of any kind that he had received for several weeks.

Brigham Young's will is to be again contested—this time by Mrs. General Agramonte, formerly the wife of Joseph A. Young, in behalf of her four children.

A band of 1500 sheep was burned to death by a brush fire near Ventura, Cal., the other day. The fire surrounded the stock before the herder could drive them out of danger.

"Throwed up the sponge, did he?" said Mrs. Spilkins, as her husband finished reading an account of a prize fight. "Why, he might have knowed he couldn't he keep a sponge on his stomach. What did he swallow it for, anyhow?"

The *Times* gives a full list of losses by the Deadwood fire from which it appears the loss amounts to $1,604,250. Of the numerous fire-proofs only 18 stood the test of fire. The bank vaults were uninjured together with their contents.

Baron Rothschild, of Vienna, has had built for the use of his favorite horse a box costing $12,000 in a stable costing $80,000, which has marble floors; encaustic tiles painted by distinguished artists; rings, chains, and draintraps of silver, and walls frescoed with splendid hunting scenes from the pencils of eminent animal painters. The Baron's annual income is fortunately $1,600,000.

An amusing reply was given by a girl, who, while at a London ball, strayed from the ball room. Her mother subsequently discovered her in a remote nook with a gentleman, who had his arm around her waist, while she rested the tips of her pretty little fingers on his manly shoulder. "My dear, what's all this?" exclaimed the irate mamma. "Mamma, allow me to introduce Captain X. to you. I had promised him a dance, but I was tired and couldn't keep my word, and he is giving him a sitting-still waltz."

The following recipe is recommended for sleeplessness: "Take a sponge, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it upwards toward the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over so as to prevent the too rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and charming, cooling the brain and inducing calmer, sweeter sleep than any narcotic. Warm water may be used, though most persons prefer cold. To those suffering from over-excitement of the brain, whether the result of brain-work or pressing anxiety, this simple remedy is an especial boon."

#### The Northern Pacific Railroad.

PORTLAND, Nov. 4.—Work on the Northern Pacific railroad is being pushed vigorously forward. Over eight miles of road have already been graded beyond Ainsworth City. Grading on the road exceeds a mile a day now, and when water is got the force will be increased, so that two or three miles a day will be graded. They are now sinking three wells, two of which are over 90 feet in depth. About 50 white men are employed and about 400 Chinese.

#### $750,000 for a Mine.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—The sale of the Johnnie Bull and Domingo mines, Silver Cliff, was consummated to-day. The money was paid, the deeds delivered, and possession taken. Wm. F. Schaffer, W. M. Lent, ex-United States Senators Dorsey and McDonald, and associates, all of New York City, are understood to be the purchasers. The exact consideration is unknown, but it is supposed to be from $700,000 to $800,000.

#### After the Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Upon representations of numerous affidavits of special agents of the Postoffice Department, Postmaster-General Key has arrived at the conclusion that all lottery agents are doing fraudulent business within the purview of his statutory powers, concerning "Schemes to defraud the public." He has, therefore, commenced the issuance of special orders to postmasters at specified cities, who are directed by name against all persons known to be concerned in the lottery business, forbidding postmasters to pay any postal money order or to deliver any registered letter addressed to the persons thus named. The money orders and registered letters are to be returned to the senders and letters are to be stamped with the word "Fraudulent."

#### Hark from the Toombs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The *News* having invited the Governors of the various States and prominent Southern men to send its care congratulations on Gen'l Grant's return, has received a number of such congratulations, including one from Alex. H. Stephens, another from Gen'l James Longstreet, and the following from Hon. Robt. Toombs:

ATLANTA, Georgia.

*To M. E. Stone, Editor:*

Your telegram is received. I decline to answer except to say, present my personal congratulations to Gen'l Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably and won; I fought for mine and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union!

(Signed) R. A. TOOMBS.

ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—Gen. Toombs in an interview regarding his dispatch to the Chicago *News*, says; "The interpretation of the language is that the result of the war was the death of the union and that the present government is a consolidated one and not a confederacy."

### OUR HELENA LETTER.

AN APPLICATION OF LUNAR CAUSTIC—THE FOX CASE—SPLINTERS FROM THE BAR AND BENCH—NOTES AROUND TOWN.

Special Correspondence New North-West.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

HELENA, M. T., November 17.—The November term of the Third Judicial District Court has afforded an illustration of the law passed at the extra session of Congress, respecting the method of drawing, compensation, etc., of United States jurors. The only doubt that can exist as to its origin is whether it is the product of villainy or stupidity. One theory is that it was devised to prevent the punishment of offenders, having special reference to the "moonshiners" of the South. Supposing that to be its object, the authors are to be congratulated on their ingenuity. But, excluding this view, the law is a deplorable botch. The provisions concerning the drawing of jurors are so vague and obscure that it requires inspired guessing to get a lawful jury.

In anticipation of the present term in this district a venire was issued for grand and petit jurors. It was served; the grand jury was sworn, sat six days and returned seven or eight indictments. Then the question having been raised as to the legality of their proceedings, the indictments were quashed and both juries discharged. Next a special venire for petit jurors was issued. Thirty-three persons were summoned and and attended, when doubt was raised and they were discharged. Finally the court ordered a new deal, and after annoying and expensive delay, juries were secured that are believed to be lawful, though challenges to the array have been interposed as to both. It should be added that but for the intelligent action of Judge Wade in directing that the three hundred names to be put in the box be taken from this county to the exclusion of the other counties in the district, no United States business could have been done at this term. The indictments against the law referred to need not be confined to its loose and impracticable provisions with respect to the drawing of jurors. The reduction of the pes diem from $3 to $2 is an outrage so far as the Territories are concerned, though it may work no hardship in the States. But the clause which deliberately legislates partizan politics into the administration of justice is an abomination without limitation or mitigation, and wholly lacking precedence in any country pretending to be civilized. It cannot be stamped out of existence too soon, and it is deeply to be regretted that a trace must be left upon the statute books of the republic.

THE FOX TRIAL.

The trial of George W. Fox, late Cashier of the People's National Bank, which is now proceeding, is upon an indictment found at the present term. It charges the defendant with having made a false entry in the books of the bank with the intent to deceive the officer appointed to examine its affairs, and that on August 3d, 1878, he charged the Union National Bank of Chicago $6677, whereas no such remittance was made and no such indebtedness existed. The prosecution is seeking to show that in anticipation of a visit from the Bank Examiner and desiring to show more assets than he in fact possessed, Fox made this charge against against the Chicago bank after the examination (on Aug. 23d,) made a corresponding credit. The defense will attempt to prove that a remittance was in fact made on Aug. 3d, in the form of a draft drawn by the defendant, and that subsequently the Chicago bank, having refused to discount the paper, the amount was credited back.

The City witnesses examined last week, except as to formal matters, were Charles G. Reynolds, late bookkeeper of the People's National Bank, and Granville Stuart, Receiver. A synopsis of their testimony would possess no interest. Nearly every question asked by the attorneys for the Government is objected to by the counsel for the defense, and when the objection is overruled an exception is taken. This makes the progress of the trial slow, notwithstanding the court enjoys the services of a very expert stenographer in the person of Mr. Theo. Castelear. Hon. W. F. Sanders and Mr. J. W. Andrews, Jr., U. S. Attorney, are conducting the prosecution, and Messrs. E. W. Toole, W. F. Chadwick, W. Chumasero and Stephen DeWolf appear for the defendant.

On Monday Mr. Charles L. Dahler, President; W. A. Chessman, vice-President, and Cornelius Hedges, Director of the People's National Bank, were examined. Their testimony was mainly directed to proving that the management of the bank, the discounting of paper, etc., was entirely left with Mr. Fox.

HELENA, Nov. 18.—P. T. Williams, L. M. Black, A. H. Beattie and Henry Klein, formerly Directors of the People's National Bank, were examined this morning. They swore that they had never been consulted as to what paper should be discounted by the bank. Col. Black also gave testimony concerning some notes which, it is alleged were left with Fox for collection and entered by him among the "bills receivable" of the bank. W. C. Wilson, whose note for $5500 appears among the assets of the institution, swore that he was not worth any property when he gave the note; that he received nothing for it, and that he signed it at the request of Fox, who promised to return it on the following day. The note was dated August 3, 1878.

Mr. W. D. Smith, fomerly assistant bookkeeper of the People's National Bank, was examined at some length. He swore that the entries in the books were made from the stub-books and from memoranda placed on spindles, and that he thought he made them by instruction of Mr. Fox. He had no knowledge of any remittance of $6677 being made to the Union National Bank of Chicago on Aug. 3, 1878.

This is a very brief statement of the more material parts of Mr. Smith's testimony, which occupied most of the day and went over a great deal of ground.

Mr. LaCroix, one of the publishers of the *Independent*, was sworn and, producing a file of that paper, read from the issue of Aug. 3, 1878, a dispatch from the terminus of the Utah and Northern railroad announcing the departure from that place for Helena of N. P. Langford, Bank Examiner.

Special Dispatch to New North-West.

HELENA, Nov. 19.—This morning the examination of W. D. Smith was resumed and concluded. J. G. Dow, formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of Bozeman, was examined. The only item of interest that was developed was the existence of a cipher in which dispatches were sent between the Bozeman Bank and the People's National Bank. Dow swore that it was used to preserve the secrecy of these communications. C. G. Reynolds was recalled and examined briefly.

COURT NOTES.

His Excellency, J. Y. Johnson, Governor of the Bad Lands, lends dignity to the jury.

Mr. DeWolf, of Butte, is making a favorable impression on the members of the bar and laity present at the trial of Fox.

Major Davenport is on the jury, to the serious interruption of the noble game of Boston at the rooms of the Rocky Mountain Club.

Fox sits with his counsel and confers with them from time to time. He is well dressed and appears to be in good health, though his face is bleached by his eight months' incarceration.

U. S. Attorney Andrews made an argument on the admissibility of certain testimony which was very forcible, and was clearly stated without occupying unnecessary time. It figured observably in the opinion of the court on the question to which it was directed.

Rev. Mr. Vivion, of Prickly Pear, is indefatigable in his attendance at Court. Major Davenport says he is reporting the trial for the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. Mr. Vivion was a depositor of the People's National Bank to the amount of $4500, which may account for his interest in the proceedings.

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

Capt. J. W. Smith, a leading merchant of Miles City, is visiting Helena.

Mrs. T. P. Fuller and daughter are visiting relatives at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. N. Kessler has been alarmingly ill, but her condition is now more encouraging.

The Dean murder is likely to take a place among the unsolved mysteries of crime.

Recent advices are to the effect that Mr. E. G. Maclay is almost entirely restored to health.

Mr. Meyendorff was warmly greeted by his host of friends on his return from the East. His trip extended to St. Louis, New York and Washington, and he reports that he had a highly enjoyable time.

The Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association has secured two excellent officers in the person of Governor Potts and W. B. Hundley, who are respectively President and President.

At the Annual election of officers of the Rocky Mountain Club, J. H. Moe was chosen President, Matt Carroll Vice-President, M. A. Meyendorff Secretary, and R. H. Mason Treasurer. (The Helena papers can copy these items.)

Col. deLacy and Mr. Linn McFarland have returned after an absence of eight months, during which they have been engaged in making surveys on the Yellowstone, between the Big Horn and Tongue rivers, and on the latter stream. A. C. B.

#### Abandoning the Ground.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *World* hopes that at the coming session of Congress the Democrats will not discuss the three questions which were uppermost at the Extra Session, namely, the test oath for jurors; military at the polls; and the Davenport Law. The writer, in concluding the article, says: "What need or occasion can there be, as there can hardly be any natural opportunity for a further Democratic agitation of any of the topics which were uppermost during the Extra Session."

#### Rough on Gorham.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee under instructions from the Committee has telegraphed the President and Secretary of the National Republican Committee asking that the place of Geo. C. Gorham on the National Committee, as representative of California, be declared vacant on account of his action during the recent State campaign.

#### Heavy Financial Operation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—This morning it became noised about that $3,800,000 of checks of Jay Gould had been deposited in the Bank of New York, and reports were circulated that another lock up was contemplated which depressed that market. On inquiry it was ascertained, however, that the checks were deposited by Commodore Garrison, and it was given out on good authority that they were received for Commodore Garrison's interest on Missouri Pacific securities. Upon this announcement stocks immediately began to advance. The significance of the operation is that Gould is steadily extending his system of roads, and (2) that he has large cash resources, and (3) that in collecting these recently he might have locked up money incidentally. The transaction, moreover, shows that in the main he is a "bull," and that he has the largest stake of anyone in keeping the money market easy, however frequently it may serve his purpose to temporarily tighten up. The weight of opinion now is that the movement in Erie is led by Gould, but so carefully are the tracks of whoever is responsible for it concealed, that it is impossible to more than guess at its real leader or organizer.

#### A Good Advertisement.

NEW YORK, November 15.—A cable dispatch was received in this city Thursday from a member of Queen Victoria's household ordering twenty-five barrels of red winter wheat flour, recently manufactured under a new patent in the west, and said to be the finest in quality in the world. The order was executed at once, and the flour, which cost $9 a barrel, will be shipped at once. It is understood to be for the Queen's private kitchen.

#### A Rough Deal on Foote.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Augustus Woorhler, a German, who recently attempted to assassinate Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, committed suicide in the Putnam House this afternoon. He left a letter stating that the doctor, through professional treatment, had made his life miserable for the past ten years; hence his attempt to murder him.

#### Census Officers.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The formation of supervisors districts under the provisions of the census act of March 3, 1879, has been completed by Superintendent Walker, except in regard to the States of Massachusetts and California. The appointment of supervisors must be made in each instance by the selection by an applicants residing within the boundaries of their respective districts. These offices will practically control the thousands of appointments necessary for the work of taking the census, and are to be filled by the first of January. The States of Colorado, California, Oregon and Nevada, the District of Columbia and the Territories will form one supervisor's district each.

#### Col. John Hay Succeeds Frederick W. Seward as Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Washington dispatches to some of the Western papers yesterday announced that Seward was compelled to resign the office of Assistant Secretary of State on account of the ill-health of his wife, and that the post had been offered to Col. John Hay, lately of New York. This has been ascertained to be correct.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The appointment of Colonel John Hay, the well-known private secretary of President Lincoln, as Assistant Secretary of State is announced to-day at the department. Seward's retirement is in obedience to controlling domestic considerations.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—It is generally believed here that the resignation of Assistant Secretary Seward will be followed by the retirement of his cousin, G. F. Seward, from the position of Minister to China. It is very noticeable that the phrase, "controlling domestic considerations," employed in the official announcement of the Assistant Secretary's resignation as the explanation of its cause, is broad enough to cover not only the illness of his estimable wife, but also any embarrassments connected with the charges which are still pending against his cousin, the Minister and ex-Consul.

### ARTESIAN WELLS.

The Agricultural Department Investigating Their Feasibility on Desert Lands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Among the questions to which the Commissioner of Agriculture has recently been giving his attention, is that of the redemption of comparatively arid table lands which stretch along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains from our northern to southern border. The subject is considered very important, involving as it does the recovery of a tract of country equal to one-fifth of the productive area of the United States. Where it has been possible to subject the land to irrigation, astonishing agricultural richness has been found, and at present the facilities for irrigation by means of mountain streams, extend no further than from 40 to 50 miles from the base of the range. With the problem of irrigation solved, these plains would be rated among the richest agricultural regions of the country. As preliminary to practical tests, the Commissioner has engaged the service of Brisbin Walker, late editor of the *Republic*, to proceed to Colorado and report upon the possibilities of artificial irrigation, especially with reference to artesian wells, which in those sections where mountain streams are not available, seem to be the only possible source of supply for irrigating purposes. There are now some 5,000 artesian wells in successful operation, and experiments made by French engineers in the great Sahara Desert, indicate that the plan is feasible. At some of the wells sunk by M. Jus, water was obtained at a depth of only three or four hundred feet and the discharge was equal to 1100 gallons per minute. There is every reason why similar results should be obtained in the strata underlying the table lands of Colorado. Mr. Walker by his training capacity for close observation will be able to make an intelligent study of the situation. This report will be looked for with interest.

#### A Discord in the Reeds.

CHICAGO, November 19.—Reed & Sons, representatives of several eastern music dealers, are reported by Dun's commercial agency as having failed. Their total liabilities are said to be $134,000 and nominal assets $167,000, chiefly in real estate. The house is one of the oldest in the west, and has done a large business at Reed's Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State street. The members of the firm assert that they are only embarrassed for means to meet a note, and that a creditor took an unusual mode for collection, which forced them to what will be only temporary suspension.

#### A Tempest at Grand Haven.

GRAND HANEN, Mich., November 19.—The worst gale of the season has been blowing here from the southwest since midnight, and is now blowing forty miles an hour. The propeller Gen. Payne, from Chicago, struck on the bar at 8 a. m. and went to pieces in the river inside of half an hour. The schooners Holmes, Doll, Light and Maple, loaded with lumber; the scow Rose and the barge C. O. D., went on the beach between 2 a. m. and 8 a. m. the Maple Leaf going to pieces. No lives were lost. The schooner Howlett is anchored a mile outside with her foresail gone.

#### After the French Clergy.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Lepere, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to Prefects calling their attention to the omission of the priests to pray for the safety of the Republic. He wishes to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever a bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits Rome.

#### What Does It Mean?

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Berlin correspondent announces that Baron Donbrel, Russian Ambassador to Germany, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to explain the relations between Russia and Germany.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that all Russian officers on leave of absence have been ordered to join their regiments immediately.

#### The Grant Movement in the South.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The *Herald* says of the Southern Grant Movement: "We do not like the intelligence we received on this subject but that is no reason why we should withhold, or disguise, or color, or distort it. We need not say that we deprecate the nomination of Grant as dangerous to our free institutions. But if the Southern representative delegates should be solid for Grant this danger will have to be met and parried by the people before the nomination is made."

The *Post* says: "It is believed Southern men are prepared to attempt to obtain control of the Presidency at the next election by throwing out the vote of Republican States in the Electoral proceedings at the Capitol."

A *Herald* correspondent writes: Having just returned from a six weeks' tour among the people of the South, during which I enjoyed special opportunities, social and personal, for observing the drift of popular opinion, I am compelled to say, as a mere matter of simple truth, that the recent editorial suggestion in the *Herald* of the possibility of Grant being, in certain contingencies, the favorite Presidential candidate of a large portion of the Southern people, is strictly correct. To my utter amazement I have found Grant as possible President for the next term freely and favorably discussed by representative Southern men of all classes and professions.

The writer sums up conclusions and classes the Southern States, so far as Grant is concerned, about as follows: North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida are probably for Grant. Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Kentucky certainly against Grant. Virginia, Tennessee and Texas doubtful for Grant as against Bayard or a str