HELENA Historical Association X

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Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 718

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Office with O. B. O'Bannon. Orders for Surveys of Mineral and Agricultural Lands will receive prompt attention. Orders can be left with Mr. O'Bannon in my absence. 519.

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BUTTE - - - MONTANA.
PRICES—Gold & Silver..........$2 50
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Samples sent by mail promptly attended to. 51-

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A. H. MITCHELL, M. D. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, M. D.
MITCHELL & DOUGLAS,
Physicians and Surgeons,
DEER LODGE, MONTANA.
Prompt attention given professional calls in town and surrounding country.
OFFICE—OPPOSITE THE SCOTT HOUSE. 859

JOHN H. OWINGS, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office—Kleinschmidt Building, formerly occupied by M. M. Hopkins.
Deer Lodge, - Montana.
Calls in town or country will receive prompt attention. 643

DR. H. H. WYNNE,
HELENA, MONTANA.
Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon.
Recently attendant upon the large eye, ear and throat hospitals of Europe, (Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and Edinburgh.)
The eye, ear and throat a special and exclusive practice.
Spectacles scientifically fitted to the eye.
Catarrh of the nose and throat successfully treated.
OFFICE—JACKSON STREET. 859 1yr

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Veterinary Surgeon,
Deputy Territorial Veterinary Surgeon,
Having located in Deer Lodge will promptly attend all calls for diseased stock. Refers to Phil. E. Evans, W. B. Miller, S. E. Larabie and others. Charges reasonable. 832tf

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W. A. CLARK, S. E. LARABIE,
CLARK & LARABIE,
BANKERS,
DEER LODGE, M. T.
Do a General Banking Business and Draw Exchange on
All the Principal Cities of the World.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS.
First National Bank, New York, N. Y. 776

First National Bank!
HELENA, - MONTANA.
Paid up Capital.....$500,000
Surplus and Profits $325,000
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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.
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Scott House.
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Board Per Day $2.00, Single Meals, 50 c. 550.

THE FAVORITE SALOON
PETERSON & CONNIFF, Prop'rs.
Main & Second, DEER LODGE.
Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired and Renovated.
All Drinks and Cigars, 12 1-2c Each.
Ph. Best's Milwaukee Beer ON TAP.
ALWAYS PLEASED TO SEE OUR FRIENDS. 639

Job Wagon and Teaming.
I have a Job Wagon on the streets of Deer Lodge during working hours every day, and am prepared to deliver Trunks or Packages to and from any residence promptly and at reasonable rates. Also do heavy teaming and Job Hauling at low rates. Leave orders at A. Kleinschmidt & Co's. GEO. TUCKER. 800tf

A MAIDEN'S DREAM.

No footfall awakens the mansion
Asleep in the sun's warm rays;
The Lady Clare is aweary
Of silence and lonely days;
Love's magic of late has stolen
The charm from her life's still ways.

She turns from her book and rises
To gaze through the casement low;
The languorous lily perfumes
Toward her on soft airs blow—
White lilies! Ah, once she loved them;
She gathers red roses now.

Oh, when will the noon be sunset,
And over the green hillside,
And up through the beeches' shadows
The lover she looks for ride?
And when will this life be ended,
And bring the bright life untried?

While thus she waits in impatience,
Naught guesseth the Lady Clare
That sweet as are Love's red roses
Full often a thorn they bear;
And the new life that seems so joyous
May bring with it weight of care.

Perhaps in the years that follow,
When cares press heavily,
And the thorns have pierced through the roses,
Then, all their dreamings will be
Of the old, sweet life 'mid the lilies,
In maidenhood blithe and free.
—Cassell's Family Magazine.

THE STRAW INDUSTRY OF FLORENCE.

The Plaiters Working in Their Own Homes—Production and Earnings.

This industry is so generally extended throughout the district that there is scarcely a family in which some of the members are not engaged in the work. Children begin to plait at 5 and 6 years of age; while mothers of families, in addition to their domestic occupations, and females of all ages and almost of all conditions, who do not follow the business as a means of livelihood, employ their leisure time in it. Formely, when the production was carried on by persons connected with agricultural labor only, the work was not constant; but now excepting, perhaps, with afew "contadine," it goes on all the year round.

The plaiters work in their own homes, and their busy fingers are rarely at rest. The large number work up the straw on their own account, and sell the plaits, or hats, on the public markets held at Florence and other towns. Others receive the straw from and are paid by the "fattorini," a class of middlemen who consign the plaits and hats in the rough to the principal manufacturers who finish them for export. Others, again, are in direct communication with the manufacturers themselves. The earnings of the plaiters are subject to considerable fluctuations, partly depending upon the market prices that may from time to time rule for the manufactured article, and partly according to the higher and lower rates of the straw. On an average, the daily earnings of children and young girls may be taken at from 30 to 45 centimes. Much depends upon the ability of the workers and a considerable number of expert hands can earn regularly, under ordinary circumstances, from 1 lira to 1 lira 10 centimes, and sometimes as much as 1 lira 50 centimes, per deim. At sewing hats "a maglia," about 75 centimes per diem may be earned.

Payment is made by the piece. As regards cost of production, three-fifths is credited to labor and two-fifths to first material, but this estimate is approximative only, as the relative proportion of value must be subject to considerable fluctuations depending upon the price of the straw. The articles chiefly exported are the Florentine hats and plain and fancy plaits. The principal countries of export are France, the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Austria. The future prospects of the Tuscan straw industry are at present by no means encouraging, as so many new articles spring up which are more favored by fashion. The competition of English plaits, as far as prices are concerned (fashion apart), does not much affect the sale of Italian straw products; but that of the Chinese plaits, in the coarser qualities, is almost crushing, and to a very considerable extent now supplies the various markets of Europe and America, to the nearly total exclusion of the same qualities of Italian plaits as regards foreign consumption. These Chinese plaits are of excellent quality, well made, strong and serviceable, and supplied at prices with which it is impossibe to compete in Italy.—English Consul's Official Report.

He Spoke Before He Thought.

Rogers (to Miss Racquet and Mr. Peyster)—Now, I want you two people to get real well acquainted.

Peyster—But, my dear fellow, I'm taking your seat, am I not?

Rogers—Don't mention it, my boy! There, sit down and have a nice chat with Miss Racquet. You'll enjoy yourself much better than I would. Won't he, Miss Racquet?—Tid-Bits.

Curious Balls of Larch Leaves.

Leaves of larch, which had been rolled into balls—the largest more than a foot in diameter—by the whirling motion of water, have just been exhibited before the Berne Naturalists' society. Such balls, free from cementing mud, are formed in certain Swiss lakes and in other places are produced from various plants.—Chicago Herald.

Prevalence of the Popular Vices.

It has been estimated that coca is used by 10,000,000 of the human race, betel nut by 100,000,000, chiccory by 40,000,000, coffee by 100,000,000; 300,000,000 eat or smoke hashish, 400,000,000 use opium, 500,000,000 use tea, and all the known people of the earth are addicted to the use of tobacco.—New York Post.

They Sat at the Table.

During the later periods of Roman history the men and women reclined at their repast; but the Greeks considered such a posture indecorous for females; their women, therefore, either sat at a separate table or upon one end of the couch on which the men only reclined.—Philadelphia Call.

Hard and Soft Steel Rails.

As to the relative merits of hard and soft steel rails, the investigations in Germany seem to leave the matter of wear indeterminate, with the conclusion that the wear of rails depends more upon the impurity of the steel than upon its hardness and softness.

As Fifty-Five to Eighty-Five.

By a very careful test it has been found that the strength of a Bushman's forearms compares with that of an Englishman of the same weight as fifty-five to eighty-five.

Learned to Paint With Her Toes.

Five years ago Lida Carrison, of Denison, Tex., fell from a tree, and hurt herself so that she has not since been able to use her arm. She has succeeded in learning to paint, holding the brush with the toes of her left foot.

CASUS BELLI CUTTING.

The American Editor Whose Detention Has Raised Such a Hubbub.

The arrest and detention of Editor Cutting by the Mexican authorities has attracted the attention of the whole continent, and illustrates the bitter feeling that exists between neighbors on the banks of the Rio Grande. This animosity comes from the long series of depredations which the lawless bands on both sides of the river have practiced on one another for years.

The facts in the present rupture are about as follows: Mr. Cutting, while an American citizen, lives in the Mexican town El Paso del Norte, and edits and publishes a newspaper called El Centinela. In this journal, which is printed in the Spanish language, he attacked a rival named Medina, who had issued a prospectus for the publication of another newspaper. He denounced the new enterprise as a scheme for swindling advertisers. Medina promptly had recourse to a Mexican court, and forced his assailant to sign a retraction. Mr. Cutting immediately crossed the Rio Grande, and published in an American newspaper known as The El Paso Herald a card reiterating his assertion that Medina was a swindler. On Mr. Cutting's return to Mexican soil he was arrested a second time on Mexican soil and kept in jail a month, when he was offered by the supreme court of Chihuahua his freedom upon bail. This he is reported to have refused, on the ground that he had appealed to the United States government for redress, which seems to be slow about coming, and in the meantime the whole border becomes inflamed. It is safe to say that this affair will be diplomatically healed between the governments, but that the hostility which it has engendered will cool without some blood spilling is not so certain.

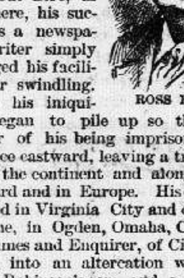
MR. CUTTING.

ROSS RAYMOND'S EXPLOITS.

One Whose Trail of Rascalities Extends Across the Continent.

Ross Raymond, one of the most successful swindlers of the age, is now in jail in New York for indulging in his favorite pastime of passing bogus checks. Through the courtesy of Inspector Byrnes we are enabled to give his portrait, as secured for the Rogues' Gallery, in the hope that in case he escapes conviction this time newspaper men and hotel keepers, whom he has a perfect mania for swindling, will be chary of him.

Raymond's aliases would make a city directory in themselves. His American career began as a reporter on a San Francisco paper in 1872. Being possessed of a good presence and an exceptionally fluent pen, he earned money rapidly, but here, as elsewhere, his success as a newspaper writer simply enlarged his facilities for swindling. When his inquities began to pile up so that there was danger of his being imprisoned, he turned his face eastward, leaving a trail of swindles across the continent and along the Atlantic seaboard and in Europe. His exploits will be recalled in Virginia City and on The Denver Tribune, in Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and on The Times and Enquirer, of Cincinnati. Here he got into an altercation with the circus owner Robinson's son, and a scar which he received then has done him good service in his stories of his alleged war experiences.


ROSS RAYMOND.

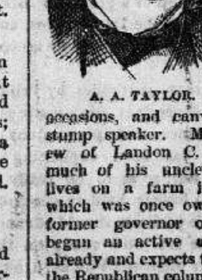
In 1877 he was on The Baltimore American and later in Philadelphia, and finally on The New York Herald, where he wrote the details of President Garfield's sickness and death. He was doing first class work, making $125 a week and swindling right and left. About this time he learned that a Miss Lizzie Linderman, whom he had known in California had fallen heir to $100,000. He made violent love to her on paper, induced her to come east, married her and squandered her fortune. He then paid attention to a doctor's wife. The doctor, getting one of Raymond's pictures from her room, used it for pistol practice for several weeks so as to familiarize himself with Raymond's features. Afterward he is said to have used the pistol on himself.

His career from this time on could scarcely be credited. He made a tour of the southern states marked by a constant succession of swindles and escapes. After touching at Boston he started a news bureau in London. He was next war correspondent in Egypt. Then he turned up in Australia and escaped trouble there by fleeing to the Sandwich Islands. He was next heard of in the East Indies. In Calcutta he ran a house with forty-eight servants and the richest of equipages. In 1884 he loomed up again in Paris in a red fez and Turkish costume as Raymond Bey, a representative of the khedive of Egypt. In a few days he disappeared, leaving fabulous hotel and other bills unpaid. He then made a raid on our foreign consuls and few of them escaped.

Raymond has undoubted genius as a swindler. It was the experience of those who knew him that he could go into a place a perfect stranger and in a few hours so work upon the credulity of people he met that they would be more than willing to trust him with anything. As he usually wanted to be trusted, this mesmerizing faculty stood him in excellent service. It is estimated that only a small portion of his exploits are known. It is to be hoped he will now be effectually caged.

For Governor of Tennessee,
A. A. TAYLOR.

The Republican candidate for governor of Tennessee is a native of that state, and but 37 years of age. He is by profession a farmer and lawyer. At the age of 16 he canvassed the north to raise funds for the East Tennessee Relief association, and the executive ability he displayed on that mission for one so young presaged a career for him of great public usefulness. He was elected to the state legislature in 1875, but declined a second nomination. He has been a state elector on several occasions, and canvassed the state as a stump speaker. Mr. Taylor is a nephew of Landon C. Haynes, and inherits much of his uncle's genius. Mr. Taylor lives on a farm inherited by his wife, which was once owned by John Sevier, a former governor of Tennessee. He has begun an active and aggressive canvass already and expects to bring his state over to the Republican column.


A. A. TAYLOR.

She Was No Chicken.

Maj. Grenade (anxious to make himself agreeable to a wealthy spinster)—Been to Florida, Miss Verjuice?

"No, indeed, major! I'm very delicate, don't you know, and could not possibly endure the suffering such a jaunt might produce. I really undergo such excruciating pains in the chest that——"

Maj. G. (interrupting)—Yes—er—pardon me! I've been troubled with the same complaint myself in India. Diet yourself, my lady; live on rice.

Miss V.—Oh, major! what a horrid notion. Why, the stuff is only fit for chickens.

Maj. G.—True, true! I forgot. You are no chicken. Allow me to suggest in prefer——

But the lady closed her fan with a fierce rattle and flounced away.—Glasgow Herald.

IN LONDON TOWN.

"RUHAMAH" TAKES A PEEP AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London Dwellings and Their Dingy, Stuffy Interiors—Looking Through a Gilded Lattice at English Statesmen—Duchesses in the Park—Royalty.

Liverpool never holds the passenger long, and it was just as grimy and noisy as it was eight years ago, when I ate a last matutinal muffin and marmalade there and sailed away to the westward and home. One finds changes in London, however, in that same time, and the changes are not in all cases agreeable. One's old landladies, and in them old landmarks, are swept away, and to find comfortable quarters is now the greatest difficulty. Every American berates the building plan of London houses, and in a search for rooms for expected friends at this crowded season I have seen more dingy, stuffy, shabby interiors than I could have believed were hidden behind the walls of city streets.

All America seems to have rushed to Europe this year, and from every place on the continent comes the same word that the United States have never been so largely represented before. At Gillig's American exchange on the Strand there is a mass meeting of compatriots every day and all day long, and they stand in line before the little postoffice on the great mail days. The success of this exchange makes one wonder however the Americans got along without it before Mr. Gillig set up the flags and eagle and bade his countrymen welcome. The exchange is the general center and meeting place of Americans, and comprises everything within its walls. There is a bank on one floor, a postoffice on another; there are reading rooms where you find the latest papers on file, a ladies' parlor, a tourists' bureau, where you can buy excursion tickets to the end of the earth, and accompanying guidebooks, and a department of ocean service, where you arrange with every transatlantic line.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I had a look at the house of commons on Thursday, the day before it was prorogued. That brilliant young Irish member, Thomas Power O'Connor, and one of his shamrock colleagues were the ones to guarantee that the group of Mr. Gillig's friends had no dynamite about them and to effect our entrance. Since the explosion in Westminster hall no one is allowed to enter that wing of the houses of parliament unless accompanied by a member, and the dynamiters succeeded only in ruining some fine old stained glass windows, depriving sightseers of a great pleasure, and giving the few who do gain entrance uncomfortable sensations during all of the time that they are present. Accustomed to the broad corridors, the open galleries and the free swing of our own Capitol and houses of congress, the precautions and passes and countersigns and checks needed to carry us through seemed almost farcical.

We were separated as in a Quaker meeting, the men of the party being marched off and shown into one gallery, and the ladies led up an endless lot of back stairs and into a box about twelve feet square, whence we peered through a gilded lattice at the mighty house of commons far below. The members sit on leather-covered benches around what would hardly make an ordinary county court room at home. Half of them had their hats set squarely down on their heads and over their ears, in a good conservative style, and the speaker, whom we could not see from our screened gallery, was described as something magnificent in a big wig and gown. The speaker of the house of commons cannot leave his seat, they say, during sessions, and has to sit there from beginning to end. How would our busy, restless speakers of the house of representatives at Washington stand that, with no chance to slip down to the restaurant, or out to a committee room, or away during sessions?

DUCHESSES IN THE PARK.

As to the duchesses in the park, we saw them all the other morning when there was a meet of the Coaching club, and twenty four-in-hands went round and round the drives. All the world was out, and it was such a bright, sunny June morning as only blesses the height of the London season. About all the visiting Americans were to be met in the park, and their comments on British beauty and the average English woman's taste in dress would not have edified the fair-cheeked women in the endless string of open carriages. The beauties could not have been out that day, nor any one's best gowns. Not one woman that rode by could compare, in face or toilet, with a certain Baltimore girl that stood by the rail and watched the spectacle. The Princess of Wales and her daughters were there, and the carriage full of royal highnesses bowed graciously this way and that in recognition of the uncovered heads around them.

The princess, as well as her daughters, were simply dressed in black gowns, for all the court is in mourning, for the mad, sad brother of Bavaria, and dress is regulated by edict, and the largest dry goods stores make the most profuse displays of black and white, gray and purple goods. It startles the American greatly to see the princess looking quite as young as her three great grown daughters, and Alexandria is far more attractive to any eyes than those three fair, fresh-complexioned, heavy-looking young girls with her. The three young daughters are strangely like the youthful portraits of Queen Victoria, and the dull, bland, heavy looking eyes that distinguish the royal grandmother make the family resemblance unmistakable.—"Ruhamah" in Globe-Democrat.

The Morphine Habit in France.

The deplorable habit of using morphine, not to relieve pain, but for the pleasurable sensations the narcotic produces, seems to be spreading in France, in spite of the warning note uttered by medical men, and the terrible consequences that must follow upon the use, or rather abuse, of the drug. During the hearing of a case at Macon recently, the facts that transpired corroborated the assertion made by doctors as to the alarming tendency which prevails. A chemist residing in that town was prosecuted for selling morphine without medical authority to a number of persons, among them being the wife of a doctor, who, quite unknown to her husband, consumed it daily, and in large quantities, by injecting it under the skin. In the course of the trial several physicians came forward to attest that the pernicious habit of morphine injections was spreading greatly—especially among women, to the destruction of their moral and physical health. One of those witnesses—attached to a large hospital at Macon—affirmed that more than a dozen of the day nurses were regularly addicted to the use of morphine, in one shape or another, and habit with them had become a second nature. It is, however, in Paris—and especially in the fashionable world of Paris—that, if all we hear be true, morphine causes the most serious havoc to mind and body.—London Telegraph.

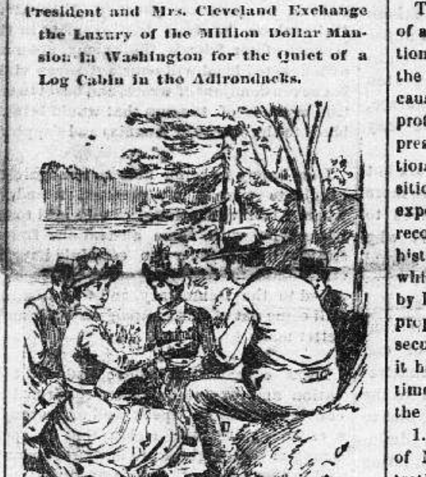
Feminine Wit Came to Her Aid.

It was not long ago that a friend of ours was traveling with a party of excursionists in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. She was a single lady, and did not know any of her male companions even by name. She went down into a mine with the other tourists, and with a woman's natural curiosity thought she would investigate a little for herself. The consequence was that she got lost, and found herself in a labyrinthine passage, whose windings she could not follow to the sunlight. Vague visions of death by starvation floated before her mind, and she was puzzled for a few minutes to know what to do. Feminine wit finally came to her aid, and she shouted at the top of her voice, "John!" Presently the answer came back, "What do you want?" "I wish you would help me to find my way out of this hole," was the reply, and almost immediately a manly form was at her side which dexterously piloted her to the open day. She was not acquainted with her kind rescuer, but she said she was sure there was a John in every crowd, and could make no mistake if she called for him.—Boston Budget "Saunterer."

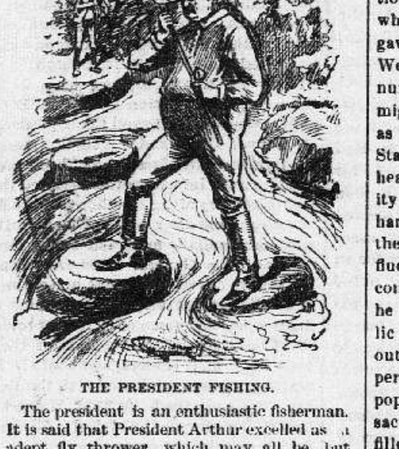
PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

JEFFERSON OUTDONE IN DEMOCRATIC SIMPLICITY.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Exchange the Luxury of the Million Dollar Mansion in Washington for the Quiet of a Log Cabin in the Adirondacks.


THE PRESIDENTIAL LUNCH.

The tourist traveling through the Adirondack mountains and in the vicinity of Upper Saranac lake, N. Y., might come across a party of four, with a guide and servant, lunching on the bank of a quiet stream. But if the tourist was unaware that President Cleveland was spending a month in that neighborhood, he would never suspect that in the group before him the stout gentleman with the great broad back, covered by a checked flannel shirt, and whose head is partly hid under the gray slouch hat, was the ruler of the greatest nation the world ever beheld. Neither could he detect that there was any more deference paid to him than to any other gentleman who might be rusticating in those woods. And yet to this man is intrusted the execution of the principal laws governing 50,000,000 of people. He cannot truly be termed their ruler, for no ruler in the world could trust himself among his people without police or military protection, as the president of the United States does. The broad-backed man is President Cleveland, and the handsome, athletic-looking lady in the plain, gray woolen dress and broad-brimmed straw hat is his wife. The other lady is her mother, and the jolly looking fourth person, the most richly attired member of the party, in the bottle green suit, is Dr. Ward, of Albany. The spot that the president has chosen for his vacation is the most secluded portion of the Adirondack wilderness, twenty-four miles away from the nearest railroad station. The log cottage which the president occupies is one that was constructed by the guides thereabout in the winter season. On the ground floor are a sitting room and bedroom, and above the whole is a large attic room occupied by Mrs. Folsom. Here is a picture of democratic simplicity for you. The bench outside the back door with the water pail and tin basin for ablution is missing, but wooden buttons are on the doors instead of knobs, the bedsteads are made of pine and bark, the quaint furniture, the strips of rag carpet on the floor all remind the president that he is many miles from the White House and its anxieties. The whole cabin and its contents, which the president and party occupies, look as if it could be duplicated for $200. Quite a contrast this with the palatial mansion which they left behind in Washington with its expenses of over $100,000 a year.


THE PRESIDENT FISHING.

The president is an enthusiastic fisherman. It is said that President Arthur excelled as a adept fly thrower, which may all be, but President Cleveland will always be known as the better all around fisherman. He goes at it in his usual thorough way. He requires none nor asks any advice from guides. He listens, of course, attentively to any information offered, but in the interchange of points in the piscatorial art he is more likely to give instruction than receive it.

One of the guides who accompanied the president on a fishing trip last year encroached on Davy Crockett with the following: He said that when the president first threw his line in Lake Saranac there was quite a commotion among the fish. A great trout stuck his head out of the water with a frightened look on his wet face, and asked, "Is that you, President Cleveland?" "Yes, my name is Cleveland." "All right, Mr. Cleveland, I am at your service." The fish leaped out of the water to the president's feet as dead as a canned mackerel.

This story, other guides claim, is a fabrication. They hold that the tremendous catches the president secures is not due to any partiality on the part of the trout, but to the skill and attention which Mr. Cleveland brings to bear on his rod. Mrs. Cleveland seems also to be fascinated with the sport, and, under her husband's tutelage, she is likely to become as celebrated as he in these parts. In a report of one day's catch of trout the president's figure is put at 115, while his wife is credited with 49 more of the speckled beauties. As she has had but little experience her success can be attributed to luck, though the charming grace with which she handles the rod should be enough to capture the most timid fish.

Near the president's cabin is the Saranac inn, which will accommodate about seventy guests. It is owned by a company of the president's friends, who run it not to make money, but as a sort of private club house. The telegraph connects the place with civilization.

The president left the White House on Aug. 16, and it is his intention to be back at his desk on Sept. 17. Then will the president's woolen shirts be put away where the moths cannot reach them. And the trout without fear may rest for another season.

Learning Music in Old Age.

A correspondent in Los Angeles, Cal., writes: There is a woman here who is selling small fruit and vegetables to educate herself in music. She has been, she says, "starved for music all her life," but now, at 40 years of age, in spite of poverty and discouragement, she is cultivating her voice, which is really a fine one. An odd and pitiful sight was this woman, with her broad sun hat and linen duster, at the piano the other day, playing and singing for a wealthy lady invalid, while her vegetable wagon stood waiting at the door.—Exchange.

Teaching Children Politeness.

"Children," said a Dakota school teacher, "from the noise outside, I think a dog fight is going on. You are all excused, and may go out and watch it. Don't get in a hurry. Here, it will look better to let your teacher go first!" and he shot out of the door, followed by a wild rush of the scholars.—Estelline (D. T.) Bell.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Adopted by the Republican Territorial Convention at Butte, Sept. 15, 1886.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Republicans of Montana, at the close of a third of a century since the organization of the party, reviewing history, find in the past career of their party abundant cause for congratulation. Organized to protect and dignify labor and secure to the present and future generations the institutions of liberty, and confronted by opposition and perils such as no party before experienced, it bore itself nobly, and its record is among the eternal splendors of history. Every proposition of beneficence which it brought forward was confronted by Democratic opposition, and every such proposition the people approved and made secure. In the midst of a career thus noble it has been called upon to lay down for the time being the responsibilities of power, and the Democratic party reigns in its stead.

1. We cannot join the Democratic party of Montana in its approval of the administration of Grover Cleveland. Before his inauguration, when besought by his political friends to consult with them before committing himself in a raid upon silver, he obstinately refused their courteous request, and rushed into print to depreciate so far as lay in his power the value of a metal which has been a measure of commercial value from the dawnings of history. His administration since his inauguration has been so deftly conducted by him and his conspirators that the value of silver during that time has decreased with greater rapidity than it ever did before. Omitting no action, personal or official, that would decrease the value of this metal, his administration has sought by every means in its grasp to increase the cost of its production in the United States, to the end that this great industry might be within our limits annihilated. They have sought for excuses to endeavor to set aside titles to mining property already granted; they have rendered difficult, if not impossible, the procurement by the miner of wood, timber and lumber necessary in the prosecution of this industry, and they have thrown around the production of the precious metal every obstruction which lay in their power. To this end obsolete laws have been resurrected; violent and unjust interpretations have been placed upon them; regulations annoying and harrassing to the miner have been adopted in clear controvention of any lawful authority, and this great resource of the United States is threatened by this administration with practical extinction, while at the time of its organization the citizens of the United States were encouraged by wise laws and liberal interpretations of them, to give consequence to their country by producing large quantities of the precious metal, until it promised to be the great producer of the precious metals of the world.

2. As to the agricultural laws, the influence of the administration has been given to the repeal or amendment of those laws whereby the settler could secure land and a home to himself, and a Commissioner of the General Land Office, renowned for his hostility to the people of the West for a score of years, assumed to suspend a law of Congress granting to the people of the West pre-emption, homestead and desert entry rights, and when thwarted by a Republican Senate, gave as his excuse that the people of the West were securing these homes in great numbers, in the apprehension that the laws might finally be repealed. For such a crime as this ministers have been impeached, States have rebelled, and monarchs beheaded. Regulations justified by no authority of law have been by him prescribed to harrass and annoy the farmer, the miner and the grazier. Recognizing the corrupting influence of public patronage, and trusting for continued authority by its unblushing use, he has taken every tree and field of the public domain into his possession to be farmed out to favorites as the whim or caprice of persons may dictate who are alien to our population and without sympathy with their sacrifices and toils. Beyond this, he has filled the country with spies, animated by his malice and anxious for his approval, who prowl by night and day around the homestead of the citizen, the mill of the miner, and the shop of the mechanic, to find some circumstance of suspicion to report to his chief, and thereby win his approval. A system of espionage thus extensive and active and characterized by such malice has been unknown until now since the dark ages.

3. The veterans of the armies of the United States, survivors of their country's wars, whom Congress has unanimously adjudged to be worthy of support, and has voted pensions accordingly, are by the gross and ribald veto messages of the President denied such an expression of the public gratitude. Army officers of approved valor who have added to their country's renown are refused promotion because advancing years will soon place them on the retired list of the army. The heroes of hundreds of battles who led our armies to victory are denied by arbitrary orders the selection of their military families. It has decreased the military force among the various Indian tribes in the Territories, where it is liable at any time to be needed.

4. The administration has abolished many postoffices and diminished the mail service of the Territory, and has turned over the distribution of letters in many instances to men wholly unfamiliar with the service and utterly incompetent for the discharge of its duties, thus crippling the service where its blessings are invaluable, that the money thereby saved might be squandered in politically powerful communities of the East.

5. In defiance of the pledges and platform on which the President was elected, he has chosen to disregard the civil service law; has arbitrarily disobeyed the command of his party that the Territories shall have home rule; but has imported into them strangers to their people and institutions to continue the influences of disorganization that have so long been active. He has assailed our ship building insterests, and for partisan reasons pursued one of our citizens, whose reputation was world wide, to his destruction, until the products of his ingenuity and skill are now sailing under foreign flags. He refused to encourage American commerce upon the high seas, employing foreign merchant ships sailing under foreign flags to carry the United States mail, and by refusing to pay our appropriations passed by his own party representatives to encourage our American merchant marine.

6. It drove out of the Indian Territory, where they were doing no harm, millions of dollars worth of cattle at an inclement season of the year, whereby the markets of the United States were abnormally disturbed, great injury being done not only to the owners of the cattle and the Indian tribes who were receiving pay for their pasturage, but also to the entire industry on the continent of America. Having inadvertently passed a law whereby the duties upon imported wool were decreased, to that extent we were brought into competition with foreign wools. The Democratic party and administration has pertinaciously refused to restore this protection to one of the greatest and most profitable industries of the country. We demand the restoration of the tariff on wool of 1867.

7. The advancing development of the age recognizing new avenues of commerce and new methods of locomotion, a bill passed by the Congress of the United States permitting the construction of a great highway of commerce through our northern Indian reservation was vetoed by the President, avowedly to rescue from foreign influences the savage life which from time immemorial has there prevailed, although the savages themselves, nearly a third of a century ago, had consented that such a highway might be built. In the Department of Justice, a scandal involving its head, of a character confessedly more wicked and disreputable than anything that has ever before occurred in our history, meets with no condemnation from the head of the government, but all the instrumentalities of that great department, and of the government itself, are being openly and covertly used to encourage the high officers of the government in their itching for gain.

8. Although the surplus in the Treasury at the beginning of his administration was large, and we were promised its distribution to the creditors of the government, it has since been increased by at least sixty millions; and although a law was passed providing for the distribution of a large portion thereof, the President of the United States was able, by the adjournment of Congress, to prevent the enactment from becoming a law.

9. The people of the United States, humanized by their civilization, have set a commanding example of the settlement of National differences by arbitration, and their solemn word is given to the nations of the world that there shall be no war until more peaceable means have failed. Notwithstanding which the incarceration of an American citizen under the laws of a sister Republic, under the jurisdiction of which he chose to place himself, and where he perpetrated his offense, and where, with the situations reversed, the United States would not surrender the culprit except in the exercise of entire pusillanimity, was threatened, upon an *ex parte* examination, with all the horrors of war if it did not instantly release the prisoner.

The entire administration of President Cleveland has been an administration of broken promises and violated pledges. His acts have belied his professions, and instead of being the apostle of reform, he has been the champion of the Democratic system of spoils and plunder. He promised economy, but has been guilty of profligate extravagance. He promised civil service reform, but has practiced the most shameless partisanship. In violation of his promises and of law, he has removed from office crippled soldiers who fought for their country in the Union army, to make places for those who fought in the Confederate army to destroy their country. He has appointed spies and informers to make secret and unfounded charges, which he dare not make public, upon which honorable and faithful officers have been removed in order to make places for Democratic partisans of the most offensive type, while upon our Northwestern border many thousands of American citizens in the pursuit of industries more than a century old, which they have followed, are being driven out from the high seas before the guns of the British navy, and the Department of State has not made up its mind what to do. In all these departments, in frequent instances, grave public trusts and high honors were sought to be conferred upon felons who had satisfied or escaped criminal justice.

For these and other betrayals of official duty we disagree to a resolution endorsing the administration of Grover Cleveland. We demand faithful, honest and intelligent officers to discharge public trusts; honest and economic administration of government, cessation of appointments of carpet baggers to office in the Territories, legislative and executive action to appreciate the value of silver and continue it as one of the measures of commercial values in the industrial economy of the world. To this end there should be created a permanent financial commission, whose duty it should be by every process occurring to intelligent and fair minded men, to induce the civilized nations to recognize that this great commercial measure is essential to the industries of the world and the happiness of mankind, and that our Legislature should keep the same objects in view.

We demand that the system of espionage, which has been given such vigorous growth and has been animated with such malignant purposes, shall cease, and that reports of special agents of the various departments of the government shall be published as soon as the pretended criminals implicated can be arrested.

We demand the abrogation of those regulations which prevail relating to the cutting of timber, and that said law be administered in the liberal spirit which dictated its enactment, and that it be so amended as that the citizens of the West on lands unfit for agriculture shall, without waste, destruction or exportation, have the free, untrammeled right to its use for all domestic, farming, mechanical and mining purposes. And we do deny that there is any law extant whereby the Interior Department can farm out to favorites any portion of the public domain for the purpose of cutting timber, but assert that the rights which that law secures are equal to every citizen; and that the regulations which propose to make it a matter of party patronage are in violation of the statute itself, and in clear contravention of the inalienable rights of American citizens.

Resolved, That the diminution and entire destruction of the Indian reservations is a plain duty of the hour, and that the continued existence of them over one fifth of the geographical area of the Territory of Montana is a reproach to the civilization of the age, and we pledge ourselves to efforts for their instant diminution and rapid extinction.

The Republicans of Montana point with grateful satisfaction to their past political record upon the question of home rule. When their own party administration denied it to them they condemned that denial with no uncertain sound, and demanded for themselves and all people this inalienable right. They therefore view with unfeigned satisfaction the aspirations of other people for this great boon, and the growing impulse of all just minded statesmanship to grant it, not as a privilege, but as a right.

Resolved, That we welcome with equal hospitality to the Territory of Montana every railroad constructed hither or contemplated, according to each the free exercise of its legitimate functions, but insisting that within the limits consistent with private ownership of its stock, it is subject to the control and direction of the local Legislature.

Resolved, That Montana will not have in the councils of the nation that just influence to which she is entitled until she is admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States, and that efforts to accomplish so great a result have, for partisan reasons, been shamefully neglected.

Resolved, That as the Republican party was organized in the interests of labor, and has been through all its history nobly supported by those engaged in daily toil, it has been faithful to the great interests of its organization. It is the only bulwark to day against the labor of foreign countries, and its protection of American labor has heretofore secured, and is yet destined, to capital just returns, and to labor a remunerative reward; and we denounce attempts to readjust the tariff by sacrificing such interests as in the judgment of demagognes find behind them no dangerous voting power. And we insist that to the laborer should be secured the right to consult with his fellow-laborers in every peaceful way to fix the price of his labor, and that capital, as it increases its production, ought to share with the labor in the advancing prosperity of our country.

That we favor such laws as will give to mechanics, miners and laborers a first lien upon all mines and structures upon which they may perform labor.

That a Board of Arbitration should be provided by law, which shall have authority to determine all differences and disputes submitted to them which may arise between employers and employes, to the end that strikes and lock outs may be avoided.

Resolved, That in the Territory of Montana we favor a greater strictness of official responsibility, economy in administration and legislation, and that every article of property within the limits of the State, according to its value, should contribute its quota of taxation.

That the passage by Congress of an enactment emasculating the functions of the Legislative Assemblies of the Territories is to an alarming and dangerous extent a denial of home rule, and a vote of a want of confidence in their people which no past history or present danger palliates or excuses, and to our new, ever-varying and rapidly expanding settlements and industries, is and will continue an embarrassment.

Finally, Resolved, That the administration of Grover Cleveland and the leaders of the Montana Democracy in surrendering the interests and sacrificing the hopes of the free and progressive West, deserve signal and condign retribution, and we invite the electors of Montana, in entire disregard of party differences, to join us in defense of the principles herein set forth, with such emphasis as to make further surrender impossible in the future.

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Yours truly, "BILL NYE."

The Bicycle a Universal Vehicle.

The bicycle is getting to be a universal vehicle. You encounter it everywhere. It spins along the asphalt at Coney Island, and out on the well-laid Westchester roads; it defies the law in the parks and on the avenues, and has even taken to mountain climbing. The adventures of Mr. Stevens, in his attempt to wheel his way through Asia, have been told by the papers. Now another adventurous spirit proposes to 'cycle across South America, from Buenos Ayres to Arica. The tricycle is also growing in favor. Mr. Pennell, the archer, and his wife, who is a niece of Hans Breitman Leland, of Philadelphia, have told in The Century of their trips in England and in Italy. Such trips are common enough abroad and are getting to be common here. If you wish to see the bicyclist in his glory, however, you must go to Washington. Boss Shepherd's pavements make that town a paradise for the wheelmen. After the departments close the streets are alive with clerks on wheels. They work harder amusing themselves, I have an idea, than they do benefiting the country.—Alfred Trumble, in New York News.

Two Kinds of Old People.

What is it that makes the society of some old persons unwelcome and unendurable? Not their years, but the peculiarities, the angularities of temper and character which they permit the years to bestow upon them. Haven't we all known men and women whom everybody wanted near because they were so lively, so entertaining, so inspiriting? They were not always young in years, but did any one ever think of them as old? I have in mind a woman who is much younger than her grown son and daughter, consequently much more popular.

The atmosphere of a man or woman who has a warm, cheery interest in life is pleasant. We leave the presence of such a one feeling brighter and younger, no matter what his or her age may be. The other kind of old person—the grim, forbidding, farewell-vain-world creature—makes every one around him feel as old as a worn out planet, and inspires dread in babes and philosophers alike.—Gertrude Garrison in Boston Globe.