THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

JAMES H. MILLS, PUBLISHER.

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WE omitted our Legislative correspondence this week to secure room and had arranged to have instead a synopsis of the laws enacted up till 6 o'clock last evening, but a train without a mail agent on to deliver or receive mails and the washout yesterday combined to leave us without the expected report. We publish a synopsis of those appearing in the *Independent* and will have to defer the remainder until another week.

THE Fifteenth Legislative Assembly adjourned last night.

THE Territorial Examiner bill failed. It should have become a law. The system of keeping public accounts in Montana should be reduced from many imperfect ones to one good one and all accounting officers required to keep their books promptly up by that method.

A WASHINGTON special to the *Pioneer Press* says there is fair authority for stating the President will soon appoint W. C. Maybury, of Detroit, Mich., Chief Justice of Montana, vice Wade. Maybury was a member of the 48th and 49th Congresses. It is not unlikely he got left for being a Cleveland man.

THE Governor appointed as the Board of Arbitration provided for by enactment at this session, M. V. Kirtley, as representing the labor element, R. A. Eddy, of Missoula, to represent the employers, and W. J. Penrose, of Butte, as not likely to be directly interested in any dispute between employers and employees. They were confirmed.

IN the District Court at Butte, Daniel Searles, editor of the *Miner*, has been indicted for libel on complaint of Guy X. Platt, of the *Inter Mountain*, and his bail fixed at $1,500. The articles out of which the libel suit grew were published before the Holidays and readers are better off if they do not remember them.

THE Spokane Falls *Chronicle* urges the changing of the name of Washington Territory, when it becomes a State, owing to its being confusing by being so readily confounded with Washington, D. C. It suggests "Idaho," when the Panhandle shall have been annexed, as better. It might be well to change the name, but to make it "Idaho" would be to make confusion worse confounded.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case carried up from Tennessee that the Tennessee law imposing a tax on drummers is unconstitutional. No doubt; but the Montana law makes the tax on drummers equal whether from Montana or abroad and is not therefore a parallel case. We think the Montana drummer tax will stand the test of the courts but it should have been repealed or modified notwithstanding.

THE following telegraphic items indicate the temper of Europe this week: The Berlin *Kilnisch Zeitung* warns Russia that even German patience toward its neighbors has limits, and says: "If Russia compels Germany to take account of the Franco-Russian agreement, let her beware lest she herself have to encounter a hostile Germany." Another article says: Letters from St. Petersburg state that general hatred of Germany and the popularity of France are becoming a sort of violent epidemic in Russia."

THE recent Congress enacted a wise measure providing for the Presidential succession in case of the death of both the President and Vice President of the United States. In that event until a President should be elected the succession would devolve in the order named: On the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of the Navy, the officers named subsequently to the first assuming the duties only in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of his predecessor or predecessors. If Congress be not in session at the time, the duties devolve upon any of the persons named, or if it should not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it is the duty of the person upon whom the duties devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

THE suggestion of Rev. Dr. McMillan, President of the College of Montana, by Dr. Gray, editor of that very influential paper, *The Interior*, for Secretary of Home Missions, is as well deserved as it is wise and eulogistic. Still, we admit being selfish enough to prefer that he shall remain in his present position, and publish this mention from *The Interior* rather to show Montana the character and standing among eminent people of the man who is President of its principal educational institution than to promote the purpose of *The Interior*. The place, we infer, has been filled by a less competent man; but it is filled, notwithstanding, for the present, and this nomination of the *Interior* only goes as a suggestion for the future. Dr. McMillan, will, if he lives, some day be selected for the most important executive position in the missionary work of his church, but we hope the College of Montana, of which he is founder, President and patron saint, will be to him more attractive and enlarge to a field of usefulness so great that he will remain with it to the welfare of both.

AN ACT of Congress, which became a law at a late day of the recent session, granted right of way through the Crow reservation from Laurel, a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, thirteen miles this side of Billings, to Cooke City via the Rocky Fork coal fields, which are about fifty miles from Laurel. The entire length of the road is about 85 miles. The incorporators are J. L. Platt and Hamilton Brown of Iowa, J. B. Hubbell of St. Paul, Samuel Word of Helena, and Walter Cooper of Bozeman. Mr. Word informs us the coal fields reached by this road are the best in Montana, fully equal to the Rock Springs, Wyo., coal, and that some fifteen veins, varying from five to fifteen feet in width each, are exposed sectionally on an abrupt hill, having a dip of about 45 degrees. The coal contains a large per cent. of fixed carbon, is so hard it has to be blasted, and does not slack on exposure to the air. Samples of it sent to Pennsylvania were pronounced an excellent quality of gas coal. The measure is known to underlie at least 3,000 acres of land. Mr. Word says work will be commenced at once and pushed to completion, as the railroad and coal companies are both prepared to enter upon active operations. It is believed the Northern Pacific Company will use this coal on all its road between Missoula and Mandan.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

The registration bill has failed through the act of Mr. Kennedy, a Republican, voting with the Democrats in the Council. A registration law has commended itself to the citizens of Montana as the only adequate means of protecting the ballot box from pollution by fraudulent votes. Governor Hauser, in his message, recommended it. The Democratic House passed the bill referred to; the Republican Council killed it by Mr. Kennedy, Republican, acting with the Democratic members, who meantime had been lashed into a hostility that was voiced by the *Independent* and *Miner*. Mr. Kennedy has thwarted the measure and placed the Republican party in the unenviable position of defeating the bill, although Republican sentiment was almost unanimously in its favor. And this is the worse, that Republican members had pledged themselves to him that if the bill should pass they would vote for an amendatory bill covering the features he pointed out as objectionable in the original bill. It is claimed for Mr. K. by Democratic prints that he was not elected on a party issue, but on the anti-division issue in Missoula county; but even if this were true, ignoring the fact of his being elected on a Republican ticket, it did not make him less the Republican or offer an excuse for his throwing himself out of line with Republicans on a measure for the passage of which they were practically solid. If coming elections shall be characterized by such frauds as several that have preceded, Mr. Kennedy will certainly have cause to regret his action in a matter in which he held the deciding vote.

The scheme to lease out the convict labor of Montana to a firm in Billings got its quietus in the House last Friday by a vote of 3 ayes to 18 nays. It was a good, solid, unmistakable squelching of one of the worst schemes that was ever proposed in this Territory, but in which there were hundreds of thousands of dollars of profit for the contractors, and for the success of which, we have excellent authority for stating, money and unfair methods were used lavishly. The measure was an extremely bad one, and we congratulate the House on the unanimity with which it suppressed so reprehensible a measure. Doubtless if, after the true inwardness of it had been shown up, the Council could have had opportunity to vote on it again, its fate would have been different there. The only reasonable proposition connected with the scheme was that it is desirable convicts should have employment. Doubtless they would be the better of this, but any avocation at which they could have been given employment at Billings, except stone cutting, they can be put at here, and to have put them to dressing stone for the market would have thrown out of employment the stone cutters of Montana—a very worthy body of men. We undertake to say that by the use of convict labor and railroad transportation the Billings contractors could have laid down dressed stone at enormous profits in any town in Montana at much lower figures than free stone cutters could furnish it and make fair wages, as the price for keeping, to which the Territory would have been obligated, would have far exceeded actual cost and left less than the transportation to offset free wages. If any one has any other avocation to suggest which will not conflict with the wage-workers of Montana, let them speak out.

The printing bill, which, to use an expressive term, was emasculated by a House amendment, finally became a law by the House receding therefrom and passing the bill in fair form. It now establishes for ordinary publication and for job work, substantially the rates recommended by the Press Association two years ago, and which will reduce the price about one-fourth. It provides for publishing the Commissioners' proceedings immediately after each meeting, a measure which the NEW NORTH-WEST has urged for several years, and of which Mr. Mantle, chairman of the conference committee, in reporting and recommending that the House recede, said: "It is the essence of the bill. * * Your committee firmly believe if this section shall become a law, that no future Legislature will ever be called upon to repeal it. We believe its effect will be to purify the public service and create a higher regard for the laws governing the county officials, by making their proceedings public as soon as the same shall have been had." The rates for publication of this matter is reduced to less than two-fifths of the rate formerly allowed for legal publications. The rates for this should have been nearly double what has been allowed. It also provides that a statement shall be published quarterly showing to whom licenses have been issued the business carried on, the amount paid therefor; and a report shall also be made of persons doing business without a license, and making the Treasurer liable for the same if he has not collected them or instituted proceedings therefor or shown good reason why they were not collected. The awarding of the contract is left to the Commissioners, with the preference given to a newspaper at the county seat. It is an improvement on the old law.

Marshal Kelley informs us that under the title of a bill to remove the records of Silver Bow county from Deer Lodge to Butte, a bill came near going through the Legislature this week that would have made sad work. While there are some portions of the records that might be removed with advantage to Silver Bow and no disadvantage to Deer Lodge county, the bill referred to was so drawn that it would have taken all the original records of Deer Lodge county in which there was any entry relating to that portion of the old county which was afterwards erected into Silver Bow from this county, and place them in Butte. Mr. White made a brief speech showing the effect of the bill, and it was promptly killed by almost unanimous vote. It would be well for Silver Bow to have a certified copy of all records effecting it, and Deer Lodge will surrender them with pleasure, but the original records of this county, containing matters relative to this county as well as to Silver Bow, belong here, and it would be a very serious error to legislate their removal.

Deer Lodge county has been excellently represented in the Legislature this session by Hon. J. K. Pardee in the Council, and Hons. J. R. Toole and M. W. White in the House. They have been intelligent, active, faithful and industrious members, and have honorably earned the commendation by their constituents: "Well done, good and faithful servants." No county has had a better or abler delegation, or one that stood higher in the esteem of fellow members, and those who have noted closely the proceedings of the Legislature. We feel that we can say to them for the citizens of this county: You have done good work and are entitled to our thanks, which are hereby tendered.

THE President, Feb. 24th, sent to the House a message vetoing the "Act for the relief of the estate of the late Jown Howe, Indian Agent, and his sureties." In the message the President states that Howe paid a personal loan by fraudulent voucher given for cattle, and other fraudulent vouchers occur; that suit has been entered against his sureties and is still pending, and that the facts will come out in the evidence; and that all the accounting officers of the Government say the accounts show that Howe owes the Government more than his bond. For these reasons the President vetoed the bill.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Among the more important measures of Congress, aside from the general appropriation bills, that become laws, were: The amendment to the Thurman act, requiring Pacific railroads to pay costs of surveying their land grants and conveyancing, and subjecting them to taxation; the general deficiency bill; increasing pensions of soldiers' widows from $8 to $12; for the construction of certain war vessels; pensioning Mexican veterans; protecting homestead settlers within railroad limits; for construction of the Congressional Library building; reducing fees on domestic money orders of less than $5; the "restriction act," applying to the Territories; extending the free postal delivery system to towns of 10,000 population; to restrict the ownership of lands; amending the act prohibiting the importation of foreigners under labor contract; providing an additional Judge for Montana; providing a branch of the Soldiers' Home west of the Rocky Mountains; to provide for bringing suits against the Government; authorizing the President to protect American fishing interests in Canadian waters; the Inter-State Commerce bill; providing for the Presidential succession; retiring and re-coining trade dollars; regulating the electoral count; for study of the effects of intoxicants and narcotics in the public schools; legalizing the incorporation of trades union; settling the account of U. S. against Montana for arms; amending the law relating to trade marks, patents and copyrights; prohibiting the importation of opium from China, or exporting it thereto, beside rights of way for several railroads otherwise noted.

There were introduced in the House 11,258 bills; in the Senate, 3,357 bills. The total number of laws enacted was 1,391. The President vetoed 132 bills—21 more than the aggregate of all bills vetoed by all his predecessors. Thirteen members of the Congress died during the session.

Among the important bills vetoed or "pocketed," were: The river and harbor appropriation bill; to prevent the employment of convict and alien labor on public works; the O'Neill labor arbitration bill; the Morrison surplus resolution; annexing the Idaho panhandle to Washington; Northern Pacific forfeiture bill; repeal of the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture and desert land laws; the bill establishing a department of agriculture and labor; the Blair educational bill; the Cameron-Hale bills for increasing the navy; the fortification bills; Dakota, Washington and Montana admission bills; the Eads Nicaragua canal bill; all tariff revision bills; all the silver bills; Pacific railroad refunding bill; the uniform bankruptcy bill; repealing the civil service law, and granting woman suffrage.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE CONUNDRUMS.

It is stated that Auditor Mintey, of the Montana Union Railway, does not believe the Inter State Commerce Act will affect the Montana Union Railway because it is wholly within Montana. If Montana was a State he would doubtless be right. It may be he is even as relates to a Territory. The title of the law suggests its scope and purpose—regulating Inter-State Commerce—and the authority to do so is conveyed by the Constitutional declaration that "the Congress shall have power * * * * to regulate commerce with foreign nations and *among* the several States, and with Indian tribes." The tenth amendment says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is under the authority expressed above, expressly limited by the tenth amendment, that the Inter-State Commerce Act was passed. It seems to us that roads located wholly within a State are subject in a regulation of this character exclusively to the State; but Montana is not a State and Congress has superior jurisdiction over the Territories. We have no copy of the act to refer to and are therefore not informed whether the Territories are exceptions to the rules that would apply to States or not. It is the opinion of learned lawyers, however, that the act does not regulate charges on a railroad in any one State—only where the charges affect two or more States. Another proposition is that freight charges must be the same to all under substantially like conditions. It is therefore a question if these like conditions apply, for instance, to the Anaconda Company, shipping say a thousand cars per year of matte from Anaconda to New York, and a person who only ships one car of matte per year. These belong with the basket-full of conundrums at which the Commissioners will have the first guess.

THE contemplated building of railroads by U. P. Co. this year was conditioned on the passage by Congress of the funding bill, which would have let loose several millions of dollars for its use. The proposal of the U. P. Co. was for the Government to take a first mortgage on the U. P. road and all its branch roads in lieu of the first mortgage it now holds on the main line alone, releasing the money the U. P. has paid in. The proposition seemed a good one, and was so favorably regarded the preceding session that there appeared a strong probability of it passing this time. But it failed, and with it doubtless fails, for the time being at least, the project of the U. P. extending its line around from Dillon to Helena via the Jefferson river, and the other branch lines projected, among which were stated an extension from Anaconda to Philipsburg, and another in the Bitter Root valley. It is, however, so manifestly to its interest to widen the gauge between Silver Bow and Pocatello, and matters have so far progressed in that direction, that there is little doubt that work at least will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The narrow gauge is inadequate to the transportation demands upon the road.

THE Salt Lake *Tribune*, in describing something Montana audiences have heard and seen, gives "the Abbott kiss" introduced in the Mikado the following send off: "Miss Abbott's interpolated 'Bird Song' in the second act was received with hearty applause. She followed the flute with delightful ease, and at times it was difficult to tell the difference between instrument and voice. Her osculatory performances in the first act with 'Nanki Poo' called for an encore, but while 'Oh! This we'll never, never do,' was resung, no repetition of that luscious, succulent, juicy kiss was given. The triplicate movement of those lips and the delightful sound produced by the withdrawal of the labials one from the other, was something so far superior to the hitherto famous 'Abbott kiss,' that it should long ago have been entitled the 'Celestial.'" That reporter must have it bad. The technique of the Abbott kiss may be all that is claimed for it, but the *Tribune* description of it is borrowed from the contact of a watermelon with a plantation darkey.

The Pope and the Knights.

ROME, March 3.—It is said on authority that there is no likelihood of the Holy See taking any other than the most favorable view of the attitude of Cardinal Gibbons and the American bishops toward the Knights of Labor. The statements drawn up by the papal ablegate, the letters from certain American Catholic statesmen to the Pope and the personal opinion of Cardinal Manning all support Cardinal Gibbons. The Pope himself, it is said, favors the aspiration of modern labor.

DEATH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Great Preacher, Lecturer and Author Gone.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The following bulletin was posted on the door of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's residence in Brooklyn this afternoon:

"Beecher has an attack of appoplexy. He is very ill, but not suffering much pain."

At 8.05 to night Dr. Searle said that the condition of Beecher was unchanged, but that he was liable to die at any moment. He has had a stroke of appoplexy and lies unconscious. His family have all been sent for.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Prof. W. Hammond, of New York, in consultation, freely confirms the opinion of the physicians that Beecher is gradually failing. He may, however, live for some days. His body and extremities are equally warm, face is flushed, and has a somewhat livid hue. He is unable to speak or swallow anything except small quantities of liquid, which must be cautiously administered to prevent choking. All three medical advisers are in full and entire accord as to the nature and location of the disease, its present status, remedial measures to be employed, and as to the progress of the case. It is their opinion that the history of to-day confirms the opinion they have entertained from the beginning—that recovery is not to be hoped for; that though the effusion of blood into the brain is now stopped, a fresh hemorrhage may at any time occur and speedily end life.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died at 9:30 this morning, in the presence of most of the members of his family. Those present were Colonel H. B. Beecher, his wife, his daughters Hattie and Daisy, and his son Henry Ward Beecher, Miss Edith Beecher, M. C. Beecher and wife, Rev. Samuel Scoville, Mrs. Scoville (the eldest daughter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher) Miss Scoville, who has just come from the Pacific slope; Miss Bullard, Rev. S. B. Holliday and wife; Bells, a Scotch nurse, who has been with the family many years and was an especial favorite of the deceased preacher; the male nurse, Rierdan; S. V. White, E. A. Seacomb, one of the trustees of Plymouth Church, and Major J. K. Pond.

No crape was hung on the door, Beecher having always objected to the use of this and the gloom associated with it in the presence of death. Instead, a magnificent wreath of flowers hung from the left side of the doorway at the top of the stoop, composed of white and red roses and lilies of the valley, and tied up with white satin.

At 10.30 it was given out that the funeral would take place in Greenwood on Thursday next.

Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813. His parents were Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foote Beecher. The Beecher family in America dates back to 1638, when the widow Hannah Beecher and Andrew Ward came over from England. Beecher's mother died when he was three years old, but he received a good education, graduating at Amherst College in 1834, and at once entering the Theological Seminary at Cincinnati with his father. In 1837 he began preaching at Lawrenceburg, Ind., so that this was his 50th year in the ministry, an event, the anniversary of which next fall, he had looked forward to with much pleasure. In 1839 he accepted a call in Indianapolis, and remained there until Oct. 14, 1847, when he accepted the call of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, of which he has been pastor for forty years. He also wrote many books, was at times editor of the *Cincinnati Journal*, the *Western Farmer and Gardiner*, *New York Independent*, and the *Christian Union*; delivered thousands of lectures; and in 1863, in England, he vindicated before vast audiences the cause of the United States in the War for the Union, revolutionizing greatly the popular sentiment that had set against this country. In 1874 his life was overshadowed by what was known as the great scandal, in regard to which opinion yet widely differs. It effected greatly his popularity, but his church and his friends stood by him with unwavering devotion, and his church has continued very strong, while Beecher in the past ten years has done great intellectual work. He was probably, for all in all, the greatest pulpit orator the country has produced. He belonged to the Evangelistic School of Theology, believed in a personal God who made special revelation of himself through Jesus Christ, but rejected the theory of the absolute infallibility of the Scriptures, regarded the first chapter of Genesis as legendary, and was in philosophy a Christian evolutionist. A late writer says: "The central truth in his system is, that God is love, that his government is to be interpreted rather by that of the household than by that of the state, and especially than the monarchial figures by which God's sovereign authority was illustrated by the ancient Hebrew writers, and which have since been literally translated by the Calvinistic divines, are misleading in a Republican country and age. He rejects the doctrine of endless punishment, though he is not a restorationist. His views perhaps incline more to a modified form of annihilation, though on this point he has never explicitly defined his position. In polity and ecclesiastical connections he is a Congregationalist, but the breadth of his sympathies and the independence of his mind make him rather a member of the church universal than of any particular branch of it, and he is looked upon alike with suspicion and distrust by many of his own denomination, and with admiration and love by many outside of it."

THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

Col. Gilder Returgs Rather Unexpectedly from His Arctic Trip.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 2.—Colonel Gilder arrived to-day at Selkirk, a small town twenty-five miles east of here, and was interviewed by the *Times* correspondent over the telephone. He gave the following account of himself: After leaving Winnipeg last fall he had a very unpleasant voyage to York Factory, in which he was occupied two months. He was unable to get all the way and had to travel in a canoe, getting the Indians to bring the outfit and supplies along. He reached Fort Churchill too late to catch the Hudson Bay boat to Nottingham Island, and as he would have to stay several months about Churchill without occupation, he decided to return to New York to transact some business, after which he says he will be in time to catch the next Hudson Bay boat, several months hence, or else catch a whaling vessel bound for the Northern Seas next summer, and go in through Hudson's Strait. He left his companion Griffith at Fort Churchill, with instructions to take the stores and proceed to Nottingham Island by the first Hudson Bay boat. Gilder promised to join him there, if he did not join him at Churchill, by taking a steamer from Winnipeg up the same route as that he had adopted last fall. Asked if he had abandoned the project of reaching the Pole, he replied indignantly that he had not and was not that kind of a man to abandon such a scheme. He came all the way down from Churchill by dog team, having a pretty rough time of it. He says both himself and Griffith are in good health, and expresses the opinion that the Hudson Straits are navigable for powerful vessels all the year round. He expects to leave for New York shortly.

No Chinook Down There.

BOSTON, March 5.—A special from St. Johns, N. B., to the *Herald* says: Such universal blockades have taken place on the New Brunswick railroads through the past three weeks as have not been known for ten years. On the New Brunswick Railway, between Gibson, Woodstock and Great Falls, miles of track have been buried under seven feet of snow.

THE UTAH BILL

Which Became a Law Without the President's Signature.

Polygamous Mormonism Knocked Out at Last.

The Edmunds-Tucker bill which passed both Houses of Congress and became a law without the President's signature, provides as follows:

The first six sections of the bill apply to the prosecution for bigamy, adultery, etc., and make the wife or husband a competent witness, but they will not be compelled to testify.

The ninth and tenth sections apply to the marriage ceremony. They require a certificate to be properly authenticated and to be recorded in the office of the Probate Court. The eleventh section disapproves and annuls all Territorial laws recognizing the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit or be entitled to any distributive share in the estate of the father.

The twelfth section disapproves and annuls the Territorial laws conferring jurisdiction upon Probate Courts (with certain exceptions).

The thirteenth section makes it the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute proceedings to escheat to the United States the property of corporations, obtained or held in violation of section 3 of the act of July, 1882, the proceeds of such escheat to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the Territory.

The fifteenth section disapproves and annuls all laws of the Legislative Assembly creating and continuing the Perpetual Immigration Fund and dissolves that corporation.

The sixteenth section directs proceedings for the disposition of the property and assets of the Immigration Fund Company. All such property in excess of its debts and lawful claims is to be escheated to the United States for the benefit of the common schools in the Territory.

The seventeenth section disapproves and annuls the acts of the Legislative Assembly incorporating or providing for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and dissolves that incorporation. It makes it the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute legal proceedings to wind up the affairs of the corporation.

The eighteenth section makes provision as to the endowment of widows, who are to have one third of the income of their husband's estate as their dower.

Section nineteen gives to the President the appointment of a Probate Judge in each county.

Section twenty makes it unlawful for any woman to vote in any elections, and annuls the acts of the Legislative Assembly which permits female suffrage.

The next four sections make provisions as to elections and require of the voters an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and obey the laws, especially the polygamy act of March 22, 1882, and this act.

Section twenty-five abolishes the office of Territorial Superintendent of the District Schools, and makes it the duty of the Supreme Court of the Territory to appoint a Commissioner of Schools.

Section twenty-six gives to all religious societies, sects and congregations the right to hold, through trustees appointed by the Probate Court, property for houses of worship and parsonages.

Section twenty seven annuls all Territorial laws for the organization of the military or for the creating of the Nauvoo Legion, and gives the Legislative Assembly of Utah power to pass laws for organizing a militia subject to the approval of Congress. The general officers of the militia are appointed by the Governor of the Territory, by and with the advice and consent of the Council.

THE INTER-STATE LAW.

The Largely Attended Conference of Transcontinental Managers.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Traffic Committee, which concluded its labors on the freight classification Tuesday, joined the passenger agents and other railroad magnates to-day. The subject of discussion was the interpretation of the Inter-State Commerce bill. Opinions in relation to the meaning of the excursion clause varied widely. The Eastern men were inclined to construe it liberally. The Western Managers favored a strict interpretation. Owing to this the conference was unable to come to any definite conclusion until to-day, when the report was agreed upon. This will be presented tomorrow.

One of the most important and largely attended conferences of Transcontinental railroad managers ever held in this city was closed to-day. It was held in the Northern Pacific office, and lasted two days. The roads represented were the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Northern Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific. They were represented by Presidents C. F. Adams, Robert Harris, C. P. Huntington, Charles F. Crocker, Wm. B. Strong and Jay Gould, and Traffic Managers Kimball, Towne and Callaway. The Vice Presidents of some of the roads were also present, and Counselors Gray, of the Northern Pacific, Sidney Dillon and T. Weed, of the Southern Pacific. The conference discussed the questions:

First—As to the requirements of the Inter-State Commerce bill and how the Transcontinental roads can get into harmony with the law and meet the demand of public sentiment. The result of their deliberations was that two tariffs for freight and passenger business should be prepared, one under the long haul clause and the other under the short haul clause, as they are understood by the roads. These tariffs are to take effect April 5, and are to be submitted to the Inter-State Railroad Commissioners within a reasonable time after their appointment is announced. A committee was also appointed to prepare, under the advice of counsel, a memorial to the Inter-State Commission setting forth the interpretation of the law as arrived at by the Transcontinental Companies, and soliciting the approval of tariffs if their provisions shall meet the views of the Commissioners.

A Notable Woman Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—The *Journal's* South Bend, Ind., special: Mother Angela, one of the most widely known women in this country, died very suddenly to-day at St. Mary's Academy, an educational institution for females which she founded in 1850 at Notre Dame. Mother Angela was a niece of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of State under President Harrison, and was educated with her cousin, now the wife of Gen. Sherman, at Georgetown Convent. She was also a cousin of James G. Blaine, both being born in the same house in Brownsville, Penn., and passing their earlier years together. During her life in Washington, Mother Angela, then Miss Elvira Gillespie, was a much-courted belle, noted for her learning and wit. When twenty six years old, she left society and joined the Order of Sisters of the Holy Cross, and coming to South Bend, where Rev. Father Sornd had already founded the University of Notre Dame, she established St. Mary's Academy, and under her administration it became one of the most noted educational institutions in the country. In 1870 she became Mother Superior of the Order for the United States. During the war she devoted most of her time to establishing hospitals and overseeing the care of sick and wounded soldiers. As Mother Superior she founded a number of female academies throughout the country.

LAWS OF MONTANA.

Synopsis of Laws Enacted by the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of Montana.

Council bill No. 1—Amending section 529 of the fifth division of the Revised Statutes of Montana. It provides that challenged voters must swear in their votes, and that some householder and freeholder of the county shall also make oath that the challenged has been a resident the requisite time to constitute him a legal voter. Introduced by Kennedy; signed by the Governor March 5, 1887.

Council bill No. 3—Amending section 55 of the second division of the Revised Statutes of Montana. It gives public administrators preference over creditors in administrating on estates, and provides that the public administrator shall apply for letters of administration within a certain time of the death of a person, if no other application has been made. Introduced by Kennedy; signed by the Governor February 8, 1887.

Council bill No. 11—Creating the county of Park. Introduced by Holliday; signed by the Governor February 23, 1887.

Council bill No. 14—Provides for the punishment of persons who bring into the Territory property stolen in another State, Territory or country, and the punishment of any receiver of such stolen property, and every aider and abettor of a thief bringing in such stolen property. Introduced by Collins; signed by the Governor February 24, 1884.

Council bill No. 21—Providing for a Territorial Board of Arbitration of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Council, to arrange and settle differences between employers and their employees. Introduced by Kennedy; signed by the Governor March 1, 1887.

Council bill No. 22—Providing for the encouragement of tree-planting and arboriculture by exempting from taxation to a certain amount those who plant fruit and forest trees by the acre, and those who plant and maintain lines of forest trees along public highways. Introduced by Sutherlin; signed by the Governor March 1, 1887.

Council bill No. 30—Increasing the salaries of Territorial Auditor and Treasurer to $2,500 per annum, and their bonds respectively to $20,000 and $150,000. Introduced by Pardee; signed by the Governor March 5, 1887.

Council bill No. 31—Authorizing District Courts to change the names of persons, cities, towns, villages and counties upon proper application and proof of the desirability of change. Introduced by Rickards; signed by the Governor March 4, 1887.

Council bill No. 32—Providing who may and may not adopt children. Introduced by Rickards; signed by the Governor March 4, 1887.

Council bill No. 35—Authorizing the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction to maintain in schools, at the expense of the Territory, for a longer time than has heretofore been allowed by law, any deaf-mutes or blind children who may show extra ability or great desire to continue their studies, and who might thereby become self-supporting or capable of teaching. Introduced by Rickards; signed by the Governor March 3, 1887.

Council bill No. 49—To declare and protect the legal and personal rights of married women—one of Mrs. Packard's bills. Introduced by Rickards; signed by the Governor March 4, 1887.

Council bill No. 50—An act to place the inmates of insane asylums under the protection of the law by securing to them postal rights; allows each insane person to select one person between whom and the insane party all correspondence shall be inviolate—the second of Mrs. Packard's bills. Introduced by Rickards; signed by the Governor March 4, 1887.

House bill No. 1—Defining rape and prescribing punishment for the same. Introduced by Blake; signed by the Governor March 5th, 1887.

House bill No. 2—Authorizing the Governor to execute bonds to the War Department for arms issued to the Territory. Introduced by Blake; signed by the Governor February 1, 1887.

House bill No. 6—Amending the "gag" law; repeals sections 201 and 202, and amends the other sections. Introduced by Alderson; signed by the Governor March 1, 1887.

House bill No. 8—Authorizing the Secretary to purchase a new seal for the Territory. Introduced by Blake; signed by the Governor January 22, 1887.

House bill No. 10—To protect the wages of wage-workers; makes wages a first lien on property on which work is done in cases of assignment, attachment or death of owner, except in cases of liens filed sixty days prior to assignment, attachment, or death. Introduced by Thompson; signed by the Governor March 4, 1887.

House bill No. 11—Amending the act to prevent the branding of cattle in certain seasons of the year. Introduced by Holt; signed by the Governor February 2, 1887.

House bill No. 13—An act to prevent the sale of intoxicants in variety theatres and in any place where women or minors are employed or allowed to congregate. Introduced by White; signed by the Governor February 20, 1887.

House bill No. 15—An act changing slightly the time of holding the terms of the Supreme Court. Introduced by Blake; signed by the Governor February 5, 1887.

House bill No. 23—An act requiring the use of safety cages and iron bonnets thereon in all mining shafts of the depth of 300 feet or over. Introduced by Hanscom; signed by the Governor March 5, 1887.

House bill No. 25—An act fixing the compensation of county officers whose compensation is not otherwise provided for by law. It has especial reference to the officers of Fergus county. Introduced by the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for a similar bill introduced by Kanouse; signed by the Governor February 26, 1887.

House bill No. 29.—An act permitting foreign railroad corporations to build into the Territory without organizing under Territorial laws; permitting the consolidation of railroad lines in this Territory under one management, and other matters. Introduced by Mantle; signed by the Governor March 4, 1887.

House bill No. 31—Concerning the trustees of religious corporations. Introduced by Blake; signed by the Governor February 20, 1887.

House bill No. 34—Amending the law providing bounties for killing certain wild animals. It decreases to $3 the bounty on bears and mountain lions, and provides bounties for prairie dogs, ground squirrels, etc. Introduced by Gorham; signed by the Governor March 5, 1887.

House bill No. 37—Providing for the appointment of deputy treasurers in Silver Bow and Lewis and Clarke counties. Introduced by Muth; signed by the Governor February 20, 1887.

House bill No. 41—Concerning chattel mortgages. Introduced by Harwood; signed by the Governor March 5, 1887.

House bill No. 43—Amending the fence law. It takes away that part of the old law making it a misdemeanor to have a barb-wire fence without a pole on top, and makes owners of such fences responsible by civil action for any damages to stock. Introduced by Brown; signed by the Governor March 4, 1887.

House bill No. 45—Concerning fees of jurors in civil cases. The law relieves litigants of paying jurors' fees in civil cases in the district courts. Introduced by Armstrong; signed by the Governor March 2, 1887.

House bill No. 46—To prevent rams running at large between August 1st and December 1st of each year. Introduced by Taylor; signed by the Governor March 2, 1887.

House bill No. 52—Amending sections 396 and 397 of the Probate practice act. Introduced by Muth; signed by the Governor March 5, 1887.

House bill No. 53—Prohibiting the circulation of obscene literature through the mails. Introduced by Mantle; signed by the Governor March 2, 1887.

House bill No. 54—The Snell compilation of the General Laws of the Territory. Introduced by Blake; signed by the Governor March 2, 1887.

House bill No. 56—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create the county of Yellowstone, and for the election of officers therein," approved Feb. 26, 1883. Introduced by Harwood; signed by the Governor March 2, 1887.

House bill No. 61—An act to enable the Commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county to issue additional court house bonds. Introduced by Muth; signed by the Governor March 2, 1887.

House bill No. 62—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize county commissioners to issue bonds to redeem outstanding indebtedness," approved March 3, 1883. Introduced by Harwood; signed by the Governor March 5, 1887.

House bill No. 71—An act making cheating a felony. Introduced by Blake; signed by the Governor March 3, 1887.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Commodore E. R. Lull, U. S. N., died at Pensacola, March 6th.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President has appointed John B. Sackett postmaster of Buffalo, N. Y.

PHILIPSBURG, March 6.—Wm. Coke, one of the seven men men who organized the Knights of Labor, died to-day of heart disease, aged 63 years.

NICE, March 7.—In consequence of the panic caused by the recent earthquakes, hotel keepers are selling out a great sacrifice. Many of the inhabitants are still camping out.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Charles J. Peterson, author and publisher and proprietor of *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine*, died suddenly at his residence last night, aged 68 years.

MONTANA REGENT.

The Montana Colt Ready for a Big Purse.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—John D. Morris, the owner of Montana Regent, is in Memphis with his entire stable of horses recently purchased at Lexington, Ky. The challenge of E. J. Baldwin, made to James Murphy, Morris' trainer, through the *Spirit of the Times* to match Volante against Montana Regent for from $5,000 to $20,000 has been shown Morris. When asked by the Associated Press reporter what reply he would make to Baldwin, Mr. Morris, said: "The horse and money are both here and if Mr. Baldwin desires a race of 2¼ miles for $10,000, he can be accommodated, the race to come off during the spring meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club which begins April 25th and continues one week. Col. H. A. Montgomery, president of the Jockey Club, will give to the winner of the match, if made, the finest cup that was ever run for in America.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Dillon will have a new opera house which will be built there in the spring.

John Lewis Storm, of Anaconda, died suddenly at that place last week from natural causes.

There are now about 160 licensed saloons in Silver Bow county, 110 of them being in Butte City.

T. J. Demers, of Frenchtown, will furnish the Government 30 000 pounds of flour at Fort Missoula.

John and George Masters, of Anaconda, fell heirs last week to about $60,000 of the Peter Mercer estate, New York.

The first child born in the new county of Park was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Scheibrede, on Monday, the 28th ult., in Livingston.

The Portland (Oregon) City Directory for 1887 contains 11,420 individual names, an increase of 1,764 over last year, indicating a population of 37,500.

The name of the Grand Army Post at Billings has been changed from McPherson to John A. Logan, so as not to have two Posts of the same name in Montana.

Dan O'Neill, who was hurt at Garrison several weeks ago, is now said to be about out of danger, and it is expected that he will be able to get about on crutches in a few days.—*Missoulian.*

T. C. Power was the lowest bidder for army transportation on the Upper Missouri river—per mile for officers, 4½ to 5 cents; enlisted men, 3½; mules, 5 cts.; stores, 26½ to 30 cts. per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

Two different Eastern syndicates are figuring on the purchase of the Pyrenees mine. The company holds it at $250,000. It is understood that the sale is practically consummated. The mine is said to have half a million in sight.—*Inter-Mountain.*

The *Miner* says: A new strike has been made in the Blue-Eyed Nellie mine, near Anaconda, which is the richest ever found in that wonderful mine, and has increased the value at least three-fold. The owners are quite jubilant over their good fortune.

The Grand Army boys had a patriotic jolification in Salmon City on the 22d. One veteran walked forty miles over mountain trails, plowing through snow four feet deep in some places, to be there on time. It wound up with a grand ball in Sharp's Hall in the evening.

Judge English, our police magistrate, is 62 years old to-day. Forty years ago he was fighting for the stars and stripes in Mexico, and as a veteran of the Mexican war he commences with his 63d year to draw the pension of $8 a month recently granted by Congress.—*Herald.*

The Jay Gould Mining Company records an output of $17,000 for the month of February. Their little giant ten-stamp mill ran only twenty-five days during the month, but in that time crushed sufficient ore to give the above handsome yield, without counting the slag in the assay office and the residue in the batteries.

An Orphan's Home, or "Children's Home" Society, consisting of about 25 members at the organization meeting, was instituted in Butte last Friday with the following officers: President, Mrs. J. C. C. Thornton; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Kenyon, and Mrs. Young; Secretary, Miss Layton; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Thornton; Trustees, Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Birdseye, Mrs. Kenyon, and Mrs. Wharton.

Mrs. James, wife of William James, of Willow Glen, died last Saturday afternoon, after a lingering illness. The deceased was nearly 80 years of age, the mother of William James, Jr., and of Mrs. Glover, of Anaconda.

Last April Henry Hurst and Lewis Shanks held up an Italian named John Phillippi on the Butte and Meaderville road, pounded him nearly to death, and robbed him. Last Friday Hurst was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the "pen."; Shanks' attorneys got a suspension of sentence for him, pending a motion for a new trial.

G. A. Bennett, the sheep man, says that he went into winter quarters with 10,445 head, and thinks his loss will not amount to more than 250, and that his band is coming through nicely, with no evidences of disease whatever. He paid out about $2,500 for feed, but the amount is nothing compared with the profits in the business.—*Missoulian.*

Messrs. Poindexter & Orr have under consideration a plan which, if carried into effect, will prove of great benefit to this county. It is to establish an agency in Butte, build extensive stables and warehouses, and make a depot for our produce, as well as establishing a market for their own live stock. It is to be hoped that they will put it into execution.—*Dillon Examiner.*

Charles McBride, a miner in the employ of the Granite Company, was caved in upon the night of February 25th, while at work in the mine, and received severe and painful injuries. Both thighs were broken and the right hip dislocated. Drs. Allen and Dixon set the broken limbs and reduced the dislocation. At the present writing he is as comfortable as the nature of his wounds will permit.—*Philipsburg Mail*, 3d.

RANCH FOR SALE.

I offer for sale the property on Race Track, adjoining Quinlan Bros., and known as the "Hobbins & Heffernin ranch." It contains 320 acres under fence, with good water right. Part meadow land and sown in timothy. Good dwelling, stables, etc., on the premises. The property is very desirable, and will be sold at a good bargain on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN HOBBINS, or W. T. ELLIOTT, Race Track.
March 2, 1887. 921 4t*

A Lucky Pittsburger.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Pittsburg date: Charles H. Heiser, umbrella mender, who occupied a third story back room in a squalid lodging house here, has received a letter saying he is one of the heirs to a fortune of $225,000, left by a cousin in Australia, Wm. Tutge. The other heirs are a sister who lives in Germany and a brother who is inspector of police in Hamburg. When an orphan, Tutge was taken in by Charles H. Heiser, a gamekeeper for Emperor William, at Hartzberg, Germany, and educated with his own sons. Mr. Tutge has taken this way of showing his gratitude. The Pittsburg Heiser was a private dispatch carrier and personal attendant of President Lincoln during the late war.

Strayed or Stolen--$25 Reward

Strayed or stolen, about November 1st last, from Wm. Zosel's pasture, about four miles east of Deer Lodge, one large Bay Gelding, 5 years old, weight when in condition about 1,100 lbs. Has prominent breast bone, and believe his hind feet were white. He was raised by Raymond Bros., Virginia City, from their Belmont Stock. Branded with a *heart* on left jaw. A Reward of $25 will be paid for his safe return to
E. L. BONNER & CO., Deer Lodge, M. T.
914 tf

Estray Taken Up.

Came to our ranch, 4 miles west of Deer Lodge, about the 1st of November, 1886, one dark brindle bull, some white on belly, about three years old, with no brands visible. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.
IRVINE & TAYLOR.
Deer Lodge, March 10, 1887. 922 4t

Estray Taken Up.

Came to my ranch, four miles south of Deer Lodge, about Oct. 11, 1886, one bay horse, branded S on left shoulder, white face, both ears cropped, both left feet white, saddle marked and seven or eight years old. Has been shod.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN H. WILLIAMS.
Deer Lodge, Feb. 16, 1887. 919 4t

Estray Taken Up.

Came to my ranch about the middle of November, 1886, one light bay horse, bald face, both hind legs white, saddle marks, no brands visible. The animal is breechy, and has been with my band for three years.
Owner can have same by paying charges.
WM. WALKER.
Dempsey Creek, Deer Lodge county, M.T. 920 4t

Estray Taken Up.

Came to the ranch of the undersigned, at the mouth of Race Track creek, 10 miles south of Deer Lodge, three years ago, one black horse pony, branded CP on right shoulder.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, as he has to be fed.
HEMSTED & BOYLE.
February 18, 1887. 920 4t pd.

DAIRY COWS FOR SALE.

An Opportunity to Secure Good Milch Cows.

Desiring to relinquish the Dairy business, I offer for sale

140 Head of First-class Dairy Cows.

All young, gentle, well broke and good milkers. They will be coming in from January 1st to June 1st, 1887. I will deliver in lots of 10 or 15 to Butte, Deer Lodge or Helena. Will deliver single animals "on board cars" at Avon at cost of driving, in winter—probably $10—or at selling price after spring opens. Persons desiring good milk stock will please address me.
WM. LAHERTY,
Jan. 4, 1887. 913 93¼ pd Helmville, M. T.

Notice of Final Entry.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Helena, M. T., February 16, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Deer Lodge county, M. T., at his office in Deer Lodge, M. T., on Saturday, March 26, A. D. 1887, to-wit—

JERGEN C. PETERSON,

Race Track Postoffice, Deer Lodge county, M. T., who made Homestead Application No. 2951 for the NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ and SE¼ NE¼ of Section 17, in Township 8, N of R 9 W., and he names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, to-wit:

Lars. Beck, George Johnson, John T. Hemsted and Andrew Hendriksen, all of Race Track P. O., Deer Lodge county, M. T.

919-6t S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
O. B. O'Bannon, Att'y for Claimant.

ZENOR & TRASK,

DEER LODGE, MONT.,

Keep the Best Brands

—OF—

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

Tinware, Queensware, Glassware

Shelf Hardware,

Iron and Steel,

Blacksmith Supplies

Carpenter and Farmers' Tools,

TIN, COPPER,

SHEET-IRON WARE.

Iron Pipe Made to Order.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

NAILS, WAGON MATERIAL, ETC.
865

PETER LANSING,

DEER LODGE, MONTANA,

—DEALER IN—

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

California Custom-made Clothing,

Hats of Every Style & Quality.

A LINE OF

LADIES' FINE SHOES

Of California Make, Always in Stock.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW,

AND OUR PROFITS SMALL,

Having Marked Our Goods Down to Suit the Times.

Home-made Custom Boots and Shoes.

I employ a Superior Workman in my Shop, and am prepared to turn out first-class Custom Work at prices lower than ever before offered in Deer Lodge.

Repairing Done

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

PETER LANSING.

Deer Lodge, Jan 19, 1886.

P. J. LOOSEN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Main Street, Near Mitchell Hall,
DEER LODGE, M. T.

HAVING LOCATED IN DEER LODGE, I AM prepared to make suits in styles to suit customers. Choice samples from which to select. Cleaning and repairing neatly done.
902 3m P. J. LOOSEN