THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

JAMES H. MILLS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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The Official Paper of Deer Lodge County

ENTERED IN THE DEER LODGE, MONTANA, POSTOFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

A BILL has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania providing that punishment for murder in the first degree may be death by the use of electricity.

JAMES G. BLAINE had a severe cold at Fort Gibson last week, and the possibilities that it might prove fatal created quite a flutter in political and friendly circles.

SINCE our mention of last week we notice the Legislature fixed the date of Arbor Day and Governor Leslie proclaimed accordingly. The third Thursday of May is ordinarily too late to set out trees in Montana.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, vetoed the Crosby high license bill on the ground that it was special legislation and unconstitutional but carefully refrained from committing himself on the merits of the question.

IN the libel case against Guy X. Piatt, of the *Inter Mountain*, wherein Daniel Searles, of the *Miner*, was complaining witness, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," it appearing no evidence had been given that Piatt wrote the article complained of.

OUR friend Knight of the *Yellowstone Journal* had a linguistic turn of mind last week, the following appearing as titles of articles in that paper: "*Parent d'County*," "*Le Absorraki Amusee*," and "*Mer Licht*." These were Knight thoughts by electric light.

THE President has appointed Eugene Semple of Washington Territory to be Governor of Washington Territory; Samuel G. Shannon, of Cheyenne, to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory, and Edgar Palmer Turner, of New York, to be Consul at Mozambique.

THE Maxwell murder case will come up on appeal to the Supreme Court of Missouri April 19. The defense took 107 exceptions during the trial of the defendant in the District Court, which found him guilty. The impression prevails that the District Court will be sustained.

EDITOR SEARLES, of the *Miner*, was found guilty of libel in the suit in which Guy X. Piatt, city editor of the *Inter Mountain*, was complaining witness, and a fine of $50 and costs imposed. The jury probably took into consideration that there had been a mutual interchange of vituperation and imposed merely a nominal fine.

M. J. MATHEWS, Chairman of the Commercial Travelers' Association, writes to the *Globe Demovrat* that the Supreme Court decision relative to drummers' tax is disregarded in the South, and that drummers going to Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, will be arrested and jailed if unprovided with a permit.

LAST week the reports of incoming vessels reporting wreckage marked "Eagle," and her known proximity to a dangerous shore during a terrific gale led to the general belief that the vessel had gone down with 260 souls on board. Later reliable reports are that on the 5th of April, after the storm, the Eagle was taking seals in White Bay, safe and sound.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission is so thrown into the air by the appeals and applications under the "long and short haul" puzzle presented by the law that it has relieved common carriers from the operation of the fourth section, relative to that matter, for 90 days, virtually suspending it. The Southern Railroad and Steamship Association made the biggest kick and the Commission will go to Atlanta, Mobile, Memphis and New Orleans this month and next to hear arguments on the question.

THE *Miner* yesterday stated that the private secretary of Governor Leslie had been appointed Territorial arsenal keeper with a salary of $2,000. The *Miner* is in error. The pay is but $200 per year, and the office has generally been regarded as a perquisite of the secretary.—*Inter Mountain.*

We think the *Inter Mountain* is in error as to the last point. The arsenal keeper was for many years, until recently, an old gentleman living in Virginia City. Since then the position was held by H. B. Wilkins and E. W. Bach, of Helena. The salary is correctly stated at $200 per annum.

THE Hotel keepers and Pullman and Dining Car Companies are now among the high kickers against the Inter State Commerce law. No matter how many passes were used the holders had to pay tribute to these, and were generally the best patrons. The business has practically dropped off to nothing since the fifth on roads leading into, and at St. Paul and Minneapolis hotels, and few goods are being sold, as merchants had taken advantage of former conditions to visit the cities and lay in heavy stocks. Now they are staying at home and not eved ordering much.

MR. BAKER, editor of the *Madisonian*, on being more fully advised as to the law relating to the publication of Commissioner's proceedings, as set forth in the NEW NORTH-WEST, very graciously and generously receded from the views he had expressed before seeing the law, and says now the law is "tough on Montana printers, even though it was the inspiration of the Montana Press Association." The Press Association agreed upon the plan and the schedule of rates for blanks, books and ordinary legal publications, but the legislature in fixing the rate for the publication of Commissioner's proceedings, made three figures instead of two count for a word and established an arbitrary rate for "bills" much lower than they could reasonably ask publishers to do it. The rates on this work should be raised at least sixty per cent., and would then be very low.

AN American fishing schooner sailing inside the three-mile line at Beaver Harbor, Canada, a few days ago, was chased by the Canadian fishery cruiser Vigilant and a blank shot fired to make her heave to, but the Yankee sailed away and got into free water. This fishery question is liable to make trouble yet between the United States and England. Congress foreseeing this, adjourned leaving the United States with such a small navy and so meagre sea coast defenses that if the United States resents an indignity or demands proper redress of grievances, she can only rely on England's greed for our commerce to prevent the most humiliating and costly situation in which this government has ever been placed. In this instance the fishing smack was an intruder and had to cut and run for it, but the American people don't like to hear of even a blank shot being fired at one of their vessels, even if she was outside of treaty stipulations, and the next Congress will feel a popular pressure on it for naval and sea coast appropriations that members will not want to oppose. It isn't the thing that a good natured and untrained giant like the New World should be at the mercy of a scientific little slugger like England.

OUR CANADIAN RELATIONS STRAINED

While it is not likely the fishery embroglio between the United States and the British Canadian government will lead to war, the condition is an irritating one to the United States, whose people do not like to hear of even blank cartridges being fired at their fishing vessels in Canadian waters, nor submit to such tantalization because it does not abjectly yield to English-Canadian interpretation of international treaties—an interpretation this Government denies to be correct, and which Canada is spitefully persisting in to compel the United States to enter into a renewal of the expired reciprocity treaty, in which Canada had nearly all the advantages. Yet this is the animus of all the aggravations of the past two years.

To give a brief resume of the fishery question: Congress in 1793 gave captains of vessels the right, on applying therefor, to procure a "touch and trade" permit, under which he could fish and also trade, ship men and enjoy all other commercial advantages. There was another class of vessels, not taking out these permits, which were "fishing vessels" only. It 1818 a treaty was made with the United States and Great Britain defining the rights and privileges of "fishing vessels," only allowing them to fish in the waters of British America within specified distance of the shore on certain parts of the coast, and admitting them to ports for repairs, or to procure wood and water, and for no other purpose." This did not apply to the "touch and trade" vessels. In 1854 a reciprocity treaty was entered into between the two Governments, each admitting certain commodities to the other free of duty. This treaty expired in 1866, and was followed by a fishery treaty in 1871, which expired by limitation in 1885. The Canadians now hold that the expiration of the latter treaty revived the treaty of 1818. The United States holds the treaty of 1818 was abrogated by the reciprocity treaty of 1854 and could not be revived by the lapsing of the treaty of 1854, or any other treaty, and contend that even if it were so, the action of the Canadian authorities has been unjustifiable as to "trading vessels" which had never been interfered with by Canada or England from 1793 to 1818, nor until within the past two years. Canada found these "touch and trade" vessels valuable to her commerce, until since the expiration of the reciprocity treaty, which never was favorable to the United States, and to compel the United States to solicit a revival of the reciprocity treaty has sprung the point referred to, and in every conceivable form within its interpretation annoyed American trading as well as fishing vessels. They have even gone so far as to institute a search of American vessels in Canadian ports for evidence that they were violating the fishery treaty under their interpretation of it. The United States seems not to care much for the establishment of the 3-mile limit, nor does it deny Great Britain the right to withdraw the privilege allowed American vessels for nearly a hundred years with "touch and trade" permits, but the United States does deny that the right to revoke this privilege is contained in the treaty 1818.

The irritations offered by the Canadians, evidently by the approval of the English Government, have been so persistent and offensive that at the last session of Congress the President was invested with retaliatory power, with strong evidence that he would be suppooted cordially in resenting any offense against the National dignity or honor by Canada or England. The continued annoyances led the President of the American Fisheries Union to address a letter to President Cleveland, April 7, suggesting as a retaliatory measure within the meaning of Congress would be closing the United States markets to Canadian fish products. To this President Cleveland has answered in a carefully drawn non-commital letter, in which he states that this is an international question; that the purpose of Congress was to invest him with authority not to protect solely any particular interest, but to maintain the National honor, and adds, "the immense volume of population, manufactures and agricultural productions and marine tonnage and railway to which these have given activity, all largely the result of intercourse between the United States and British America, and the natural growth of full half a century of good neighborhood and friendly communication, form an aggregate of material wealth and incidental relations of the most impressive magnitude," and that he is not unmindful of these things; but adds, "I shall nevertheless be unflinchingly guided by a sense of what the self-respect and dignity of the Nation demand. In the maintenance of these, and in support of the honor of the Government beneath which every citizen may repose in safety, no sacrifice of personal or private interests shall be considered against the general welfare."

The fact is that unless the offense is of such a flagrant nature that it requires to be instantly and vigorously resented, Canada will be allowed to go along slapping the United States in the face with its cod and mackerel simply because Congress has shamefully left them defenseless on sea and shore, with millions of surplus money that should now be employed in building ships and forts that would enable this Government to assert itself in what it believes right as against Canada, England, or all the world. As matters are going now the American people are subjected to indignities, and a construction placed upon a treaty which this Government holds is incorrect. It were better to invite arbitration than to have things continue as they are, and it would be better still if we were as independent of arbitration as Great Britain is. The matter is to a great extent one of asserting National dignity and the Nations right of interpreting its own treaties, but that is a highly important question with Nations, and in this instance may yet assume a magnitude that will overshadow all others. Any flagrant act by Canada will raise a storm that will not easily be subdued.

SENATOR PLUMB, in response to an inquiry, has written Mr. B. C. Kingsbury, of Butte, that it was the purpose and intent of Congress that the alien land law should apply to prevent the acquisition of mineral as well as agricultural lands. He says the matter was fully considered by the Senate committee on public lands, and "so far as could be ascertained, the benefits resulting from the investment of foreign capital in mining properties in the Territories were more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages resulting therefrom. There is undoubtedly money enough in this country seeking investment to provide for the development of all mining properties known to be valuable, and it is better, I think, to go a little slower, and keep the income from our mining properties at home." The Senator is correct, so far as the general public and the Government are concerned. It may disadvantage individuals temporarily, but will be better even for them eventually.

FOR all around thieves, the Pan Handle railroad, (W. Va.) takes the blue ribbon. Recent investigations, instituted on the reports of detectives, have shown that the freight train crews—consisting of conductor, flagman and two brakemen—were nearly all organized for systematic and well-protected robbery of their trains. Of 80 crews on the road 75 have been found crooked. They had been at it systematically for months, and it is estimated had robbed the cars of $300,000 to $500,000 worth of freight, most of which was disposed of through "fences" in Pittsburg. There were 56 of them arrested in Pittsburg last Friday, and warrants were out for 200 more.

PRESS OBSERVATIONS.

The editor of the Macleod *Gazette*, N. W. T., has the spirit of Christianity a little more largely developed in him than the average of mortals as per the following from a late issue: "We will not publish personal abuse of any one else, but any one wishing to answer any strictures in this paper, can say just what he likes about the paper and the editor, and we will publish it and give it a prominent place."

This winter's demand for the passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill will not be a "marker" to next winter's howl for its repeal.—*Albany Journal.*

The President is reported to have directed the Postmaster General to furnish him with a list of all the Republicans in the postal service. Luckily, it will not take Mr. Vilas long to comply with such an order, inasmuch as he he has worked so industriously at the task of removing persons of that kind that they now number only about six per cent. of the whole force.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Since the last election in the province of Quebec no Englishman has a ghost of a chance to get into office as chief or subordinate. The law courts and provincial offices are manned exclusively by Frenchmen. No Englishmen are wanted there, and many Englismen are getting roaring mad.—*Pioneer Press.*

Death of John G. Saxe.

John Godfrey Saxe died in Albany, N. Y., March 31, and his remains were buried in the Greenwood family lot, Brooklyn. He had been for thirteen years a sufferer from wounds, which finally killed him, received on a railroad in 1874, and subsequently lost his wife, three daughters and eldest son, crowning with sorrow's crown of sorrow him who had been the most genial, warm-hearted and the happiest of men, whose kindly satire and exquisite humor had made a world happier, and whose life was noble and pure as his presence was pleasing and commanding. So goes the world: "Mr. Saxe was born at Highgate, Vt., in June, 1816, and was graduated at Middlebury College in 1839. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practiced law with considerable success at St. Albans, Vt., from that date till 1850. In 1846 he published a poem entitled "Progress, a Satire." The following year his "Rape of the Lock" appeared. Between 1848 and 1850 two poems, "The Proud Miss McBride" and "The Times," brought him into prominence. In 1850 he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where for five years he successfully edited the *Sentinel*. After this time he devoted himself to literature and lecturing. He was popular in his own State, where he held office as State Attorney and Deputy Collector of Customs. At one time he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, of course with no chance of success. After 1850 his poems succeeded one another at regular intervals. He continued writing poetry and contributing to Harper's Magazine, the Atlantic Monthly and other magazines until 1874. From 1869 to 1881 he resided in Brooklyn.

Mr. Saxe is perhaps best known for his humorous and satirical poetry. His skill in punning led to his being frequently called the American Tom Hood. He was the author of many serious and strikingly beautiful verses. Among these may be named "Jerry, the Miller," "I'm Growing Old," "The Old Church Bell," "Treasures in Heaven," and "Boyhood." He was an extremely witty and genial man, and was always popular in society. His disposition was affectionate and amiable."

DESERTING THE ANARCHISTS.

The Turners Follow the Lead of Chicago Electors in Disowning Spies.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A set back was given to-day to the friends of August Spies, who have been endeavoring to enlist the moral support of the Turners here for him and his condemned comrades. The Anarchist sympathizers refuse to acknowledge themselves defeated and declare that they will carry their efforts before the highest authority in the order and make the issue a national one among the Turners. Spies was a prominent Turner before his incarceration. After the death sentence was pronounced against him and his comrades, friends of Spies, Chairman John Gloy and members of the Turners' executive board of the district, issued a circular to all subordinate Turner societies in his vicinity requesting them to notify the board whether they favored the adoption of a resolution declaring the verdict against the anarchists unjust and asking for a new trial. The result was a storm of protests against the action of the board. Gloy then issued a letter warmly advocating support for Spies, and this was followed by angry demands for his resignation and those of his fellow members of the board.

To day a district convention of Turners was held for the purpose of deciding on the question of impeaching and deposing the district executive board, and especially John Gloy, the chairman, for overstepping their authority and disgracing their offices. Every Turner society within fifty miles of Chicago was represented. Max Stern made a long and earnest address, denouncing the executive board and anarchists generally, which was followed by Gloy at length. At last a motion to depose the executive board was carried by a vote of 42 to 34, and the chairman immediately declared the board deposed. Gloy announced that he would appeal the case to the national board. In the confusion following this declaration a large number of societies withdrew from the hall headed by Gloy. The uproar grew louder and the chairman threatened to have the hall cleared by the police. Gloy reappeared at this juncture and quieted the audience, saying that an outbreak should be avoided. A new district board was provided for by the remaining delegates, and the convention quickly adjourned.

A Florida Fire Destroy Another Hotel.

BOSTON, April 12.—A dispatch from St. Augustine, Fla., dated to-day, says: The St. Augustine Hotel took fire at 2:30 this a. m. and was destroyed. The old slave market is also gone and the ancient cathedral is in flames. The Edwards Hotel and a half dozen small buildings are also on fire, and it seems inevitable that the Florida House and the opera house must go. Danger of destruction of the whole town from the Plaza to the city gate is imminent. All of the seventy-six guests at the St. Augustine got out in safety, as did all the help of that house and the guests and servants of the Edwards House.

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 12.—2:30 a. m.—The fire has been stopped at Treasury street and the main portion of the town is safe. The county court house and Vedder's museum is destroyed. Loss on the St. Augustine Hotel, $100,000. No insurance.

Death of John T. Raymond.

EVANSVILLE, April 10.—John T. Raymond, the celebrated actor died here at 1:15 this morning. He arrived here from the South Friday afternoon quite ill from intestinal disorder complicated with heart troubles. About midnight last night he commenced falling rapidly and became unconscious. He was attended by members of his company, who are grief-stricken over the sad occurrence. Mr. Raymond's family live in New York and are not here.

SHERMAN TO YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

The Work That Will Devolve on Them.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The sixth annual banquet of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia was given at St. George's Hall to night and was largely attended. The following letter from Senator John Sherman was read and its sentiments received with applause:

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1887.

Edw. S. Stuart, Esq., President Young Republicans, Philadelphia, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR—While I am compelled to deny myself the pleasure of dining with the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia on April 11th, I take occasion to express my appreciation of the high value of their services to the cause of good government, in which we all are, or ought to be, enlisted. As one of the seniors of the Republican party, I may be allowed to give words of encouragement or advice to the young men who have assumed, or will soon assume, control of our political organization. We certainly should feel pride in the great measures that have been successfully executed by the Republican party, and although you may not have to conduct a gigantic war for the preservation of the Union and will probably have no such difficult tasks as reconstruction and slavery to deal with, yet the work of the Republican party is but fairly begun; that which is past is honorable, that which is to come will depend chiefly upon the vigor, integrity and patriotism of young Republicans, who, like yourselves, are now organized to continue the work of the past. What you have to do is to develop and diversify American industry. It should be our aim to produce everything in this country for which the God of nature has given us the raw material, or which are suited to our soil and climate. Every measure should be supported that will tend to foster, defend and protect home industries. We should not be content until every channel of communication capable of improvement and which yield benefits equal to their cost, shall be improved. The education of the rising generation, without respect to race, color or previous condition, ought to be a constant object of desire. The equal enjoyment of every political right given by the constitution should be secured by every legal and constitutional means. The shadows and prejudices of the past should be lifted by the lights of modern civilization. The workingman in every condition and every employment of life should be encouraged, protected and assisted by every reasonable means to advance his condition and to open up to him by honest labor and enterprise all avenues of wealth and honor. Our adversaries may brood over the dead past, and mourn the decay of confederate ideas, but the Republicans hail with unbounded satisfaction every advance of our country in strength and power at home and abroad, conscious that this is consistent with the full powers of the State, county and local government's leading to every family and homestead in the land. With the sincere hope that your society and kindred societies throughout the United States may take up the work of the Republican party and carry it to its logical results, I am as ever,

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Ex-Governor John S. Wise, of Virginia, was the guest of the evening. In responding to a toast, he made a vigorous attack on the Democratic party. In overhauling its record he said the Democratic party had failed to carry out its pledges to repeal the internal revenue laws; had defeated the Blair Educational bill after pledging itself to its passage and had won power by its assault on the surplus, yet had piled up a larger surplus than ever. It had passed a law of Inter-State Commerce so bad that its own Commission is forced to suspend its operations to avoid a panic and a business stampede. "The Republican party if it should win," he said, "must cease staking its all on New York. Virginia's eleven Republican counties, with 120,000 whites and but 15,000 blacks, having given in an aggregate vote of 30,000 a Republican majority of over 2,000. Indiana no more has Hendricks and McDonald to lead; the one is dead, the other snubbed. West Virginia is Republican. Tennessee and North Carolina are ready to come. Let us devote one tenth the energy and means on them that has gone to New York in the past, and victory is ours."

HEAVY DROUTH IN TEXAS

Is Killing Cattle and Endangering Crops.

GALVESTON, April 10.—The past week has been one of expectancy and disappointment to the people of Texas, no rains of any consequence having fallen throughout the immense area now suffering from drought. The drought now extends from far western grazing lands across the state for a distance of 800 miles into the pine regions bordering on Louisiana, but decreases in severity as it approaches the pineries, from which section complaints are of recent date. The general rains, which usually set in at the full of the moon, are wanting, and the cool, dry winds of the last fortnight continue to prevail, except in the district immediately west and southwest of San Antonio, embracing Medina, Londers, Uvalde, Frio and Atascosca counties, where moderate rains fell yesterday, but not enough, say the dispatches from that vicinity. This is one of the grazing sections of the State where stock is dying. Between San Antonio and the coast, embracing such fertile counties as Gonzales, Lavaca, Colorado, Caldwell, Bastrop and a dozen others, the drought has assumed a serious aspect, putting an embargo upon agricultural pursuits, notably cotton, the chief product of this section. One correspondent describes the roadways throughout the belt as covered to a depth of several inches with dust. The fields are barren, even of weeds, while strings of cattle, almost too poor to stand, are traveling continually in search of grass or water. In Central Texas, embracing about thirty counties, surrounding Waco, Corsicano and Buernel, the situation is scarcely less promising, all reports agreeing that nothing but very early and plentiful rains will avert serious damage or failure of the crops. In northern and northwestern Texas the drought is not as severely felt as in other sections.

NINE farmers between Billings and Park City have been arrested for cutting timber for fuel on the Crow reservation during the recent severe winter. If the government were as prompt to arrest and punish reservation Indians who kill cattle and steal horses belonging to white settlers as it is to arrest and punish white settlers for securing necessary fuel on an Indian reserve to keep their wives and children from freezing, there would be a broader justice prevailing in the land than does at present. We move that one half the government detectives employed to spy out infractions of the law in the West be quartered among the Indians and the other half be quartered among the whites, the detectives to alternate positions every three months, and their salaries to depend on the efficiency of their service. As it is now the detective service is one-sided. The whites pay the detectives for reporting any infractions of law or treaty by the whites, but no provision is made for reporting infractions by Indians. Wouldn't it be just as well, or better, that this government should give some attention to the welfare of its white frontier settlers as well as the savages?

Postal Rights of Inmates of Asylums.

A Bill for an Act to place the inmates of insane asylums under the protection of the laws by securing to them their postal rights.

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

SECTION 1. That henceforth each and every inmate of each and every insane asylum, both public and private, in the Territory of Montana, shall be allowed to choose some individual from the outside world to whom he or she may write, when and whatever he or she desires; and over these letters to this individual, there shall be no censorship exercised or allowed by any of the asylum officials or employes; but their postoffice rights, so far as this one individual is concerned, shall be as free and unrestricted as are those of any other resident or citizen of the Territory of Montana and shall be under the protection of the same postal laws; and each and every inmate shall have the right to make a new choice of this individual party every three months, if he or she so desire to do; and it is here made the duty of the Superintendent to furnish each and every inmate of every insane asylum in this Territory, either public or private, with suitable material for writing, enclosing, sealing, stamping and mailing letters sufficient for the writing of one letter a week, provided they request the same, unless they are otherwise furnished with such materials; and all such letters shall be dropped by the writers thereof, accompanied by an attendant when necessary, into a postoffice box provided by the Territory at the insane asylum and kept in some place easy of access to all the patients. The attendant is required in all cases to see that this letter is directed to the patient's correspondent, and if it is not so directed it must be held subject to the Superintendent's disposal and the contents of these boxes shall be collected once every week by an authorized person from the postoffice department and by him placed in the hands of the United States Mail for delivery.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby made the duty of the Superintendent to keep registered and posted in some public place at the insane asylum a true copy of the names of every individual chosen as the inmate's correspondent and by whom chosen; and it is hereby made the duty of the Superintendent to inform each of the individuals of the names of the party choosing him or her, and he is to request him or her to write his or her own name on the outside of the envelope of every letter he or she writes to this individual inmate; and all these letters bearing the individual writer's name on the outside, he is requested to deliver or cause to be delivered any letter or writing to him or her directed without opening or reading the same or allowing it to be opened or read unless there is reason for believing the letter contains some foreign substance which might be used for medication, in which case the letter shall be required to be opened in the presence of a competent witness, and this substance shall be delivered to the Superintendent to be used at his discretion.

SEC. 3. That any person refusing or neglecting to comply with or willingly or knowingly violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as the criminal code of the Territory of Montana prescribes, and by ineligibility to any office in the asylum afterward.

SEC. 4. That a printed copy of this act shall be framed and kept posted in every ward of every insane asylum, both public and private in the Territory of Montana.

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall be in force thirty days from its passage.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF MONTANA, } SS.

I, Wm. B. Webb, Secretary of the Territory of Montana, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed and foregoing with the original thereof filed in my office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original act.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Territory of Montana this 10th day [Seal.] of March A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven.

WM. B. WEBB,
Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

A CABINET MEETING.

The United States Government Beginning to Take Steps to Call Down England.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock to-day in accordance with the plan for the summer months, and remained in session over three hours. The meeting was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of international questions, the most important relating to the Canadian fisheries, the policy of Great Britain in regard to the island of Hayti and the seal fisheries of Alaska.

In regard to the fisheries question it is understood that information has been received to the effect that England sustains the position taken by the Canadian authorities and is in no wise disposed to make concessions requested by this government. This question was considered by the cabinet with the view to the advisability of suitable action by the President under the provisions of the retaliatory act. The alleged demand of Great Britain for the possession of the Tortugas Islands, on the payment by the Haytien government of $1,000,000 in settlement of the old claims was considered at some length. The United States have great interests in Hayti, commercial and otherwise, and are deeply concerned in its welfare and prosperity. A correspondence will be opened with Great Britain on this subject.

The Alaska seal fisheries were discussed with a view to their better protection from foreign interference. It is now represented that the interests are now threatened by the wanton and wholesale slaughter of seals in the open ocean. It seems that during the day the female seals leave their young on the shores of the island in charge of the males, while they go miles away in search of food with which they return at night. Recently a practice has sprung up of catching the female seals while they are in search of food. Their young perish as a matter of course, and the perpetuation of the animals is endangered. The difficulty of controlling this matter arises from an alleged want of of jurisdiction of our government over those waters beyond the three miles limit. The question will be again considered at a future meeting.

All Territorial Governors Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Watson Squires, Governor of Washington Territory, was removed Saturday, and Eugene Semple, of that Territory, was appointed his successor. There is not now a single Republican Governor of any Territory left in office. Squires was the last of the Republican Territorial Governors, having been appointed in July, 1884. He does not go into retirement alone. E. S. N. Morgan, of Wyoming, the last Republican Secretary of any Territory, was superceded by the appointment of Dan B. Shannon, of Wyoming. Squires was kept in office quite a long time because of his familiarity with the Chinese troubles in Seattle a year ago, which he took a prominent part in quelling.

The Northern Pacific will make a reduced rate of one fare for the round trip to those desiring to attend the Stockgrowers' Convention at Miles City, April 18th and 19th. Under the new law the privilege of purchasing these tickets must be open to the public and cannot be limited to stockgrowers.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Gov. Curtin is an applicant for the Mexican mission.

A gross of steel pens can now now be produced for eight cents. They once cost $35.

A rosebush from Henry Clay's old home has been transplanted to Thurlow Weed's grave.

The biggest mayor in the United States is Major Edwards, of Fargo, Dakota—390 pounds.

A telegram from St. Johns, N. F., states that the missing steamer "Eagle" arrived there at noon Sunday all well. She has 200 seals.

One of the mysteries of the sea is the disappearance of the Japanese man of war, the "Unebi-Kan." She and her crew of 200 men totally disappeared without leaving a trace.

Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, reputed to be the richest unmarried woman in the United States, being worth over $2,000,000, died at her home in New York City Tuesday. She was a patron art and literature and noted for her charities.

Wicked Mr. Labouchere points a finger at the unseemly juxtaposition of two earthquake facts. His point is that while many worshippers in a church were slain, that neighboring nest of gamblers, Monte Carlo, was undisturbed, not so much as a teacup having been broken.

Ouida is described as short, elderly and very stout, with a remarkably plain face and yellowish gray hair, which she wears in a deep fringe in front and rolled up into a small knob at the back. Her hands and feet are phenomenally small and perfect in mould, and she has a high, shrill and harsh voice.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A Toronto Paper Thinks the Situation Serious.

TORONTO, April 11.—The *Globe* to-day says:

The letter of President Cleveland to the President of the Fishery Union of Gloucester, Massachusetts, is a remarkable and important document. It is not such a letter as the Americans interested in the fisheries desired to receive from the President, but the letter was evidently intended as a warning to the Canadians also. While we desire that the right of Canada be firmly and effectively asserted and maintained, we hope the American fishermen will not be refused any privileges to which they are entitled, and that they will never experience unjust or unfriendly treatment from those employed in the protection of our rights. It would be folly, however, to put out of sight the fact that many in the United States, including apparently the President himself and the members of his Cabinet, assert that the fishermen of the United have rights in their own waters which we believe they have not, under the terms of the treaty now in force, and that there are privileges to which they are entitled by the opinion of the President to which we say they have no right whatever. From this misunderstanding, if we assert what we believe to be our rights, greater misunderstanding may arise. This letter, although studiously moderate in tone, intimates plainly what may follow. The position is, to say the least, exceedingly serious.

Seismic Disturbances Predicted.

BOSTON, April 8.—Professor F. L. Copen, of Boston, who predicted the Charleston earthquake of last year and has accurately foretold other seismic disturbances, sends the following card to the *Republican*: "I hasten to give you the next strong earthquake period, April 7th to the 17th, the critical days being from the 10th to the 13th. Its forces are rather intent and contracted, and grouped closely together; perhaps not quite so severe as some that have occurred within the past year."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Measles are prevalent in Virginia City and Anaconda.

The great Lick telescope will not be in position till next September.

The cantata of Queen Esther will be given in Anaconda May 12th and 13th.

Governor Leslie has appointed C. W. Hoffman, of Bozeman, Q. M. General, with the rank of Brigadier.

The site for the Philipsburg depot has been selected in the Duffy field west of town and is commended by the *Mail.*

Loose hay is selling at $30 a ton in the Butte market now, and the supply is not very plentiful. Wood is bringing $6 a cord.

The jury in the variety theatre case at Butte failed to agree, standing equally divided. The case submitted to them was not a very strong one for the prosecution.

Mr. J. M. Hill, formerly N. P. Agent at Garrison, and latterly at Bozeman, has resigned to take a position with a mercantile firm at the latter place.

The Republicans carried Denver at the late city election, by about 1,000 majority. There were five tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic, Independent, Labor and Prohibition.

Last Sunday about noon there was quite a snow storm at this place. It lasted only a few minutes, and strange to say, it was accompanied by heavy peals of thunder.—*Rising Sun, 7th.*

The veterans of the "late unpleasantness" are becoming quite numerous around here. We understand that Frank Blair Post, G. A. R., is making accessions to its muster roll at every meeting.—*Madisonian.*

Investigation of the facts establish that Mason, who killed Clark, near Powderville, was fully justified in his action the conduct and attempt of the wretch to rape Mason's child being established by abundant proof.

"Something wrong here; there are only four 'Jacks' in any well regulated pack," exclaimed W. M. Jack, Thursday, as the nurse announced the addition of a fifth son to his household.—*Butte Mining Journal, 9th.*

The Odd Fellows of Butte will hold the 68th anniversary of the order on the 26th under favorable conditions, expecting to have delegations from many neighboring towns and to eclipse any previous celebration.

MRS. Maria A. Phelps died very suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon. Deceased was a sister of Mr. A. M. Esler, of this city, and has been in Montana about four years. She was a widow and was 43 years of age.—*Herald, 9th.*

A rumor reached Missoula Monday that in a quarrel over land at Flathead Lake a man named Heron was shot and killed by Ed. McGovern, and that a third party then shot and mortally wounded McGovern. No further information could be obtained.—*Times.*

Charles Young, aged 30, an engineer at the Matte mine, Butte, was so injured by falling under while attempting to get on a railroad train last Friday evening that he died in a few hours. He came from Colorado in February, was unmarried and of exemplary habits.

The reward of $1,000 offered by the Governor for the capture of the man who held up the Glendale coach last May and murdered the driver, is now due, Harding having been hung for the crime. There are three men who claim the reward—Mr. Shortsleeves of Butte, Mr. Mitchell of Forest Glen, Deer Lodge county, and Mr. Wright of Butte. The claim of Shortsleeves is based upon the fact that he arrested Harding. The other two gentlemen, we believe, base their claim upon trailing the robber and murderer. The Governor has the matter under advisement and will render a decision and make the award on the 20th inst.—*Inter-Mountain.*

JERSEYS FOR SALE.

Dairymen wishing to improve their herds will do well to take a look at my yearling, full-blood Jersey Bull Calves before buying. I have two for sale that are extra size, solid color, fine form, and from good milk stock.

924 tf H. S. REED.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

One of the Distinctive Institutions of Annapolis, Capital of Maryland.

[Special Correspondence.]

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6.

The way to the Naval academy is down a narrow street, bordered with picturesque houses and lovely yards. We walk in the gate guarded by soldiers and at once behold a charming stretch of well kept lawn, with plenty of shade trees, and punctuated by monuments and cannon and other warlike ornaments. Cadets in their neat suits march around in companies. They are handsome fellows, well developed, strong looking and intelligent. No wonder that there are so many pretty girls and interested sight seers about, for, say what we may, there is undoubted fascination in the blue suits and brass buttons of these future heroes of our future wars—or rather these future officers of our future navy.

We inspect the large buildings, see the many pretty cottages where the officers and their families live and look over the practice grounds and such. Describe them? What's the use? I once heard an architect describe a building to a young lady. He did it thoroughly. She was all attention. At last, when he finished his word picture, the young lady looked up in her innocence and said: "Thank you, but what is it like, anyhow?" On the Naval academy grounds you see large, long, brick buildings, and plenty of them, pleasant little cottages, and plenty of them. What are they like? They are like brick buildings and cottages.

But if you want history instead of description help yourself. Annapolis is chock full of it. Almost any child will tell you that George Bancroft, the historian, is responsible for the Naval academy. He became secretary of the navy in 1845. He saw the need of establishing an institution for the instruction of naval officers. He appointed a board to examine Fort Severn and to report upon its desirability as the place for the academy. This fort was an army post, the site of which was purchased in 1808, at a period when Annapolis was deemed a place of military importance. The grounds consisted of ten acres, beautifully located on the Severn river. On one of its points the patriots of 1775 made the owner of the Peggy Stewart, whom they suspected, run his vessel ashore and burn her. This place was selected as the location of the new school. Gradually the site was extended, until now it embraces within and without the academy 159 acres, with large, substantial buildings and all the equipments of a first class naval institution. To be admitted, candidates must be between 15 and 18 years of age and physically sound and, as a general thing, must undergo a competitive examination.

Life in the Naval academy grounds is terribly exclusive. There are enough people to form a pretty big society circle, and they are clannish to such a degree as to comprise a little aristocracy in themselves. The balls, of course, are delightful, as all the cadets are excellent dancers and everything is done to make the visitors enjoy themselves. But the aristocracy obtrudes itself into the ballroom, and woe be to him or her upon whom it puts its disfavor. Here is an illustration that occurred not many months ago. A cadet had met a very pretty girl in Annapolis; she dressed well, talked well and danced well. Everybody spoke well of her, but she happened to be the daughter of a carpenter, an honest, honorable man, but a carpenter. The cadet escorted her to one of the hops. At once aristocracy was up in arms. Two of the managers waited on him and informed him that if he took her on the floor to dance he would be cut by his fellows and all the exclusives. The cadet's manhood struggled against his policy, but he saw difficulties ahead of him, his name blacklisted, and his future endangered, and so policy won and manhood was defeated. He passed a miserable evening, and never called on the young lady after he escorted her back home. Folly, you say? Certainly it is. But if you want to get into Naval academy society you'd better not say it again.

Dozens of stories could be told about the cadets and their pranks. The days of hazing are over, thanks to the sovereign power of congress and the stern justice of the court martial, but the 300 and odd cadets manage to enjoy themselves as well as to get a good education and to see the world during the long cruises. If you want to see the academy in its glory you should visit it in June when the graduating exercises take place, when thousands of pretty girls and fond parents are here, when nature and the brass bands and the guns and the birds and the orators are all sending forth their sweetest and loudest eloquence.

"What large building is that over there?"

"Oh, I thought you would ask that question. That is 'Porter's Folly.' You don't understand? Well, there's a story to it, and here it is: When Admiral Porter was superintendent of the academy he looked upon that beautiful bluff over there across the creek as a splendid site for a hospital and a naval necropolis. His observation deepened into a conviction and in 1868 he got the board of visitors, who, as agents of the government, come down here every June and get fat on doing nothing at a handsome per diem, to make this suggestion officially. It was done. One hundred acres of land were bought and a hospital, costing $120,000, was erected. A regular corps of doctors and domestics awaited the avalanche of patients. None came. The institution was entirely useless. Congress refused to maintain it. The weather rotted its grand porticos and lightning destroyed its pillars and cornices. The cemetery around it contains several heroes, among them Lockwood, who reached the furthermost point northward in the Greely expedition. The broad acres are used as a kind of park, but 'Porter's Folly,' the great hospital that was