HELENA

Historical Association X

VOL. 19, NO. 26. DEER LODGE, MONTANA, DECEMBER 23, 1887. WHOLE NO. 963.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	Card.	1 inch.	2 inches.	3 inches.	4 inches.	6 inches.	12 inches.	25 inches.
1 Time	$2	$3	$5	$7	$8	$10	$20	$30
2 "	3	5	6	10	12	15	25	40
3 "	4	7	8	12	14	20	33	48
1 Month	5	8	10	14	16	25	38	55
2 "	7	10	12	18	24	35	60	75
3 "	9	12	15	22	30	50	70	100
6 "	11	15	25	35	50	75	100	160
1 Year	16	25	40	55	70	90	140	250

Regular advertising payable quarterly, as due. Transient advertising payable in advance. Special Notices are 50 per cent. more than regular advertisements. Local advertising, 15 cents for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each succeeding insertion; lines counted in Nonpariel measure. Job Work payable on delivery.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

WELLING NAPTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
[COURT SQUARE], DEER LODGE.
☞ Special Attention Given to Collections.
952

F. W. COLE, Butte. H. R. WHITEHILL, Deer Lodge.
COLE & WHITEHILL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Butte and Deer Lodge, Montana.
952

O. B. O'BANNON,
Land Agent and Attorney
Deer Lodge, - - Montana.

G. A. KELLOGG,
Civil Engineer, Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor
DEER LODGE, M. T.
Office with O. B. O'Bannon. Orders for Surveys of Mineral and Agricultural Lands will receive prompt attention. Orders can be left with Mr. O'Bannon in my absence. 519.

H. B. DAVIS,
County Surveyor, Civil Engineer and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
Deer Lodge, - - Montana.
☞ Office at the Court House, with Probate Judge. 832

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

C. F. REED,
DENTIST
Office Over Kleinschmidt's Store.
DEER LODGE, MONT.
951 3m

J. A. MEE,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Deer Lodge, M. T.
Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty.
Office on the corner, south of the McBarney House.

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

BANKS AND BANKERS.

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

First National Bank!
HELENA, - MONTANA.
Paid up Capital......$500,000
Surplus and Profits $325,000

S. T. HAUSER, - - President.
A. J. DAVIS, - - Vice-President.
E. W. KNIGHT, - - Cashier.
T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, - Ass't Cash.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

We transact a general Banking business, and buy, at highest rates, Gold Dust, Coin, Gold and Silver Bullion, and Local Securities; Sell Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, available in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. COLLECTIONS made and proceeds remitted promptly.

Directors.
S. T. HAUSER, JOHN CURTIN,
A. M. HOLTER, R. S. HAMILTON,
JOHN H. MING, C. P. HIGGINS,
E. W. KNIGHT, A. J. DAVIS,
T. C. POWER, H. M. PARCHEN,
T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT. 1503

P. PATTERSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
DEER LODGE, MONTANA.
Designs furnished and close estimates made on Business, Dwelling and other Houses.
Do all Kinds Job Carpentering.
SASH AND DOORS IN STOCK.
Shop next door north of Murphy, Higgins & Co's store. 930

P. J. LOOSEN,
Fashionable Tailor!
Main St., next to Postoffice, Deer Lodge.
Suits Made to Order in the Latest Styles.
Finest Line of Fall and Winter Samples Ever Brought to Deer Lodge.
Clothing Promptly and Neatly Cleaned and Repaired
☞ A Share of the Patronage Solicited and Good Work Guaranteed. 951

Metropolitan Saloon,
HENRY HARRIS, Proprietor.
Johnny Cerber's Old Stand,
DEER LODGE, MONTANA.
I have opened the above SALOON AND BILLIARD ROOM, stocked the bar with the best Liquors and Cigars, and solicit a share of the public patronage. 908 tf

Scott House.
DEER LODGE, MONTANA,
Sam. Scott, Proprietor.
Board Per Day $2.00. Single Meals, 50 c.
550.

CITY HOTEL,
Main Street, bet. 3d and 4th,
DEER LODGE, MONT.
E. P. MILLS, Proprietor.
Board and Lodging, per week.........$9.00
Board and Lodging, per day.......... 1 50
Single Meals.................................. .50
First-class in every respect. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited and Satisfaction Assured. 951

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Commissioners of Deer Lodge County, Montana—Regular December Term.

FOURTH DAY.

DEER LODGE, Mont., Dec. 8, 1887.

Board of County Commissioners met in regular session at 9:30 a. m. Present Commissioners Batterton and Walker, and Clerk Thomson. Absent Commissioner Evans. Commissioner Batterton appointed Chairman pro tem.

Upon the report of W T Allison and John Kaiser, viewers regularly appointed, the requirements of law having been complied with, it was ordered that a public highway be and the same is hereby established as follows: Commencing at a point in the Anaconda and Philipsburg stage road near the NW corner of Sec 1, Tp 6 N, R 14 W, and running thence west along the north line of said Tp two miles to the NW corner of Sec 3 in said Tp, turning thence directly north at right angles with said township line and running along the east line of sections 33, 28, 21 and 16 about four miles to Marshall Creek.

Bills allowed.

CONTINGENT FUND.

F M Fox, collecting licences	$ 83 50
T A Carr, sal and exps deputy sheriff	177 80
Peter Lansing, clothing for jail etc	192 00
J H Owings, Stationery	2 50
M I Wolfe, sal and exps county supt	269 00
Ward, Lodge & Co, livery hire	73 25
E D Dashiell, carpenter work	6 75
G W Carlton, postage stamps	6 15
E S Stackpole, mdse per bill	44 00
Jas Dolby, sal 7 mos as night watchman at Philipsburg	70 00
Murphy, H & Co, mdse per bill	55 00
P Patterson, repairs treasurer's office	28 75

COUNTY FUND.

G G Thatcher, special constable fees	26 60
F M Fox, constable fees	23 75
J M A Barrett, wit Ter vs Funk	3 10
A B Copp, wit Ter vs Funk	3 90
J D Hartwell, wit Ter vs Funk	3 90
A J Kenny, wit Ter vs Funk	3 90
J A Fentherman, juror Ter vs Funk	1 50
Allen McPhail, " " "	1 50
Reuben Conn, " " "	1 50
A D Manown, " " "	1 50
Jerry Thomas, " " "	1 50
George Bayba, " " "	1 50
Jones McDonell, J P fees	67 50
John Rancour, wit Ter vs Sullivan	1 50
F M Fox " " "	1 50
T G Edwards " " "	1 50
Jas McAndrews " " "	1 50
F M Fox " " Lingaard	1 50
J McAndrews " " "	1 50
T G Edwards " " "	1 50
John Rancour " " "	1 50
F M Fox " " Wall	1 50
F M Fox " " Vipond	1 50
A F Hoffeditz " " Malone	1 50
R Kaltenbach " " "	1 50
J Vipond " " "	1 50
Jennie Chamberlain, wit Ter vs Fellbaur	1 50
F M Fox, wit Ter vs Chapline	1 50
Rose Landry, wit Ter vs Chapline	1 50
Jas Landry, wit Ter vs Chapline	1 50
Jas Cleveland, wit Ter vs Kelly	1 50
Jas Carlisle " " "	1 50
Jno McGurkin " " Hayes	1 50
Jos DeLodge " " Deslauries	1 50
Frank Heno " " "	1 50
Chas Barbeau " " "	1 50
Lewis Norman " " "	1 50
D G Brownell " " "	1 50
Mike Mullen " " "	1 50
Edward Penn " " Johnson	1 50
John Stewart " " "	1 50
Thos H Harnan " " Shea	1 50
John Andrews " " Singleton	1 50
Hattie Huntington " " "	1 50
Dot Sable wit " "	1 50
A C Jackson " " Graham	1 50
E P Thomas " " "	1 50
D B Birran " " "	1 50
M S Montague " " "	1 50
Jno Cornelius " " "	1 50
C T McLean " " "	1 50
Chas Olsen " " Tobin	1 50
F M Fox " " Shea	1 50

POOR FUND.

J L Mamilton, mdse to paupers	4 79
Jones McDonell, acting cor' 3 cases	15 00
Thos Drummy, care remains Donahey	2 75
Henry Hayessin, care remains O'Brien	5 00
D D Walker, cash to paupers	58 50
O Leiser, med att'd paupers	85 50
R Musser, med att'd Sullivan	7 00
Jos Buckley, care remains Donahey	2 75
C N Powie, autopsy case Boswell	25 00
Lew Coleman, care Mr Just	45 00
E L Bonner & Co, mdse to paupers	28 20
H S Neal, serv depy health officer	106 75
W C Haynes, serv ing Donahey	6 00
A Christofferson, care Miss Nelson	30 00

ROAD FUND.

Geo Johnson, road viewer	3 00
Jno H Williams, road viewer	3 00
Hans Golde, road viewer	3 00
Chas Maiden, supt Dist No 5	552 10
John Fifer, labor Dist No 3	39 00
H Becketead, labor Dist No 3	15 00
Mont Produce Co, lnn ber Dist No 3	93 85
R P Burch, labor Dist No 3	22 00

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

M I Wolfe, exp teachers institute	20 70

Bond N P Evans as supervisor Road Dist. No. 4 appproved and filed.

Board adjourned.

JNO. Y. BATTERTON,
Chairman pro tem.
Attest: WM. M. THOMPSON, Clerk.

FIFTH DAY.

DEER LODGE, M. T., Dec. 9, 1887.

Board of County Commissioners met in regular session at 9:30 a m this date. Present—Commissioners Evans, Walker and Batterton, with Clerk Thompson.

Upon the petition of H H Zenor and 27 others it was ordered that P E Evans, Nathan Smith and N J Bielenberg be appointed viewers to select a site for a bridge to be constructed across the Little Blackfoot river in the vicinity of the present crossing of said river on the road now leading from Deer Lodge to Garrison, and the Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of said bridge and of the approaches to same on either side of river, bids to be accompanied by plan of proposed structure, and to be received by Clerk up to and including 12 m. (noon) Tuesday, January 17, 1888.

W F Sanders, Esq., appeared before the Board and asked that the assessed valuation of the Drummond & Philipsburg railroad be reduced from $104,000 to $26,000, alleging that said road is as yet uncompleted and has only been in operation as a railroad since Sept. 16, 1887. The Board, after considering the statements submitted, and recognizing the fact that said road on January 1st, 1888, will have been in operation less than four months, that it is not yet fully completed or equipped, *ordered* by a majority vote that the assessed valuation of the said railroad be reduced from $104,000 to $52,000, and directed the clerk to correct the tax list accordingly.

In accordance with published notice inviting bids for the maintenance of the indigent poor and sick of Deer Lodge county for one year from Dec. 20, 1887, the following proposal was received: "St Joseph Hospital, $6.50 per week per capita." Ordered that the contract for the maintenance of the indigent poor and sick as per advertisement be awarded St. Joseph Hospital and Clerk instructed to prepare proper contract.

Clerk was instructed to notify resident physicians that bids would be received up to and including 12 m. (noon) Tuesday, December 13, 1887, for surgical and medical attendance upon the poor and sick in hospital, wards of County in St. Mary's Academy and inmates of county jail for one year from December 20, 1887. Also that bids would be received up to same date and hour for medicines required by said indigent poor and sick.

Ordered that a special session of the Board be held on Monday, January 16, 1888, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

Bills allowed:

CONTINGENT FUND.

E M Leach, work in treasurer's office	$ 3 00
Geo Hammond, sal and exp dep sheriff 3 mos	470 40
Geo Hammond, hire special engine	50 00
J H Owings, mdse as per bill	9 40
W F Shanley, sal dist clerk	500 00
R G Humber, assisting treasurer	96 00

COUNTY FUND.

T G Edwards, const fees	56 05

POOR FUND.

Geo Hammond, care indigent poor	30 00
G E Burkett, serv case Scott	15 00
New Deer Lodge D Co, med for hospital	74 81
Madame Lamont, care Alexander family	60 00
New D L Drug Co, med to poor	17 50
St. Mary's Academy, care county wards	169 00
F Normandin, care Alexander family	15 00
J H Owings, post mortem case Miller	25 00
J H Owings, med attendance Reese	20 00
J H Owings, sal county physician 3 mos	175 00

ROAD FUND.

Chas Rouleau, supervisor Dist No 1	361 57
Wm Dilts, work Road Dist No 19½	90 00

Board adjourned.

MORGAN EVANS, Chairman.
Attest: WM. M. THOMPSON, Clerk.

SIXTH DAY.

DEER LODGE, M. T., Dec 10, 1887.

Board of County Commissioners met in regular session at 9:30 a. m. Present, Commissioners Evans and Batterton and Clerk Thompson. Absent, Commissioner Walker.

Ordered, upon the petition of Wm. Weinstein and 16 others that Road District No. 14 be and the same is hereby established with boundary lines as follows: Beginning at a point called and known as the crossing of Frost Creek, about one half mile in an easterly direction from the town of Philipsburg, Deer Lodge County, Montana Territory, and running thence in a northeast direction over the traveled wagon road to the village of Granite, a distance of about three and one half miles, thence in an easterly direction over the present traveled wagon road to what is called Race Track Lake, a distance of about six miles, and extending a distance of three miles on each side of said road, being and including a tract of country about nine and one half (9½) miles in length by six (6) miles in width.

Ordered, that John W. Plummer be appointed supervisor of Road District No. 14, with bond fixed at $2,000.

Ordered that the taxes of Mrs. R. Blum (non resident widow) amounting to $12.60, be remitted.

Bills allowed.

CONTINGENT FUND.

J Galbraith, sal dep dist clerk	$ 250 00
H B Roes, sal jailor 3 mos	180 00
Geo H Bell, sal and exp dep sheriff 3 mos	285 60
Thos Trevaillie, serv Ter vs Underwood	35 45

COUNTY FUND.

D Boisvert, const fees	$ 6 40
J M Hartwell, J P fees	6 00
T E Barnes, spcl const fees	2 70
P B Conger, juror Ter vs O'Donnell	1 50
John Hickey " " "	1 50
Louis Schardt " " "	1 50
W Marshall " " "	1 50
Geo W Smith " " "	1 50
Jas Martin " " "	1 50
Jos Hilligar " " "	1 50
Chas Collins " " "	1 50
John Holquist " " "	1 50
Henry Logue " " "	1 50
J W Dawson " " "	2 70
Louis Schardt, wit " Stokes	1 50
C A Marshall " " Clarke	1 50
John McIntosh " " "	1 50
F E Barnes, guarding prisoners	7 00
Jas Carten wit Ter vs Doe	1 50
Geo Walters " " Severson	2 70
Ben Walters " " "	1 50
Wm Hickey " " "	1 50
Jas Gallagher " " "	1 50
Jas Valelly " " "	1 50
Jno W Plummer " " Hooper	1 50
E Leggett " " "	1 50
Sam Lake " " "	1 50
W S Warren " " "	1 50
H G Roberts " " "	1 50
Jas Dolby " " "	2 70
D Boisvert, const fees	4 95
D Boisvert, const fees	3 10
J H Helm, juror Ter vs Rice	2 10
John Hall " " "	2 00
Henry Sanford " " "	3 00
John O'Neal " " "	2 40
M Geary " " "	1 80
Jno Geary " " "	1 80
Ed Smith " " "	2 40
A Pritchard " " "	1 50
Z D Spencer " " "	3 00
John Ganley " " Rice et al	1 50
Henry Hoffman " " "	7 50
Mrs Henry Hoffman wit Ter vs "	7 50
John Fitzpatrick, wit Ter vs "	6 00
Geo Copeland " " "	4 80
J E Marcum " " "	1 50
J M Hartwell, J P fees	5 95
Nathan Smith, wit Ter vs McLellan	5 10
Hattie J McAnnich, wit Ter vs Keenan	3 00
J Murphy " " "	3 00
W P Nichols " " "	4 20
T G Edwards " " McKenzie	1 50
T H Harnan " " "	1 50
T G Edwards " " Boyd	1 50
Ed Johnson " " "	1 50
T G Edwards " " Lawler	1 50
T G Edwards " " Jones	1 50
J R Boarman " " Smith	1 50
J B Keefe " " "	1 50
Jno Madigan " " McGlynn	1 50
Jno McGuire " " "	1 50
J B Keefe " " "	1 50
Jos Howard " " "	1 50
L M Agnew " " Rosser	1 50
Rose Landry " " "	1 50
James Stagg " " Bradley	1 50
R Kaltenbach " " "	1 50
Jas Vipont " " "	1 50
A Hoffeditz " " "	1 50
Thos Malone " " "	1 50
John Landry " " Williams	1 50
Maggie Chevalier " " "	1 50
Rose Landry " " "	1 50
Ed Havessen " " "	1 50
Amelia DeLodge " " "	1 50
Mrs C A Peterson " " Graham	1 50
C J Weiberg " " "	1 50
John Smith " " "	1 50
David Cowan " " "	1 50
Geo Hopkins juror " "	1 50
W R Sloan " " "	1 50
Mike Mullen " " "	1 50
L C Challico " " "	1 50
S C Haynes " " "	1 50
Chas Green " " "	1 50
T H Harnan wit " Rutledge	1 50
E C Friend " " Bachand	1 50
M S Montague " " "	1 50
B Gagnon " " "	1 50
R Keith " " "	1 50
A Deslauries " " "	1 50
Fred Lemieux " " "	1 50
Chas Barbeau intpr " "	3 00
Mike Shea juror " "	1 50
Geo D Brown " " "	1 50
Jos Belcher " " "	1 50
Danl Robertson " " "	1 50
J W Cornelius " " "	1 50
Richd Adams wit " "	1 50
Geo Sealley " " "	1 50
J T Welby " " "	1 50
Jas Marken " " "	1 50
Chas Graham " " Wilkeson	1 50
T H Harnan " " "	1 50
Theo N Hurst " " "	1 50
M J Fitzpatrick, J P fees Ter vs Levengood et al	15 70
C J Vincent wit Ter vs Levengood	3 00
B Vincent " " "	3 00
C B Jones " " "	2 95
J Stuckey " " "	2 95
Chas McCullough " " "	1 50
Geo Callihan " " "	1 50
R E Brandt " " "	1 50
Jas Lengenfelter " " Deslauries	1 50
Angus McMillan " " "	1 50
Hugh McMillan " " "	1 50
Chas Barbeau " " "	1 50
Jos DeLoze " " "	1 50
H Deslauries " " "	1 50
T G Edwards " " "	1 50
L St. Jean intpr " "	1 50
M J Fitzpatrick, J P fees 21 cases	129 20
T D Fitzgerald, J P fees 17 cases	92 80

POOR FUND.

Allen McDonald juror inq Scott	$ 1 50
C B Allen " " "	1 50
John Eastlan " " "	1 50
Louis Schardt " " "	1 50
P B Conger " " "	1 50
Gus Meyer " " "	1 50
Jones McDonell wit " "	1 50
G G Thatcher " " "	1 50
Thos Beach " " "	1 50
Mrs Fewen " " "	1 50
Geo W Smith juror " Pincus	1 50
Lee Conn " " "	1 50
W Smith " " "	1 50
J D McDonell " " "	1 50
Jas Nicholson " " "	1 50
L S Coelth " " "	1 50
John Kelliher wit " "	1 50
J F Fox " " "	1 50
Fred Meyer " " "	1 50
H Smith " " Ferrell	1 50
Wm Bowler " " "	1 50
John Wilson " " "	1 50
Wm Colwell " " "	1 50
Richd Warren " " "	1 50
S A Nixon juror " "	1 50
Thos Stafford " " "	1 50
G G Thatcher " " "	1 50
Lee Kohn " " "	1 50
D D McMillan " " "	1 50
Dan McDonald " " "	1 50
J F Dickson, post mortem Scott	35 00
J F Dickson, post mortem Floyd	21 00
R M Forgeson, act cor inq Weddle	9 60
Reuben Conn, spcl const Weddle	6 00
H Weddle wit inq Weddle	1 50
M Hanna " " "	1 50
S Hanna " " "	1 50
J A Featherman, juror " "	3 30
Wm McLaughlin " " "	3 30
R Thomas " " "	2 40
J F Swank " " "	2 40
Wm Brown " " "	1 50
J Magee " " "	2 10
P Johnson, care Mrs Nelson	45 00
St Joseph Hospital, care Co poor	1137 50

Board adjourned.

MORGAN EVANS, Chairman.
Attest: WM. M. THOMPSON, Clerk.

(*Continued on second page.*)

AFTER MEXICAN BANDITS.

Who Have Killed 2,000 People and Destroyed 100 Towns.

NOGALES, A. T., Special.—The frequent raids and murders of the notorious Mexican bandit, Bernat, are causing increased alarm. The Mexican government is making strenuous efforts to effect the capture of Bernat and his little army. Almost all the troops of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, and also large bodies of citizens, are in the field. The troops surprised one bandit camp, but were forced to retreat. Another attack was made, when several bandits were killed and the rest fled. The federal loss was two killed and three wounded. Bernat's army was divided into two or three parties. It is thought the bandit chief is not now with his forces, but in hiding, though still manipulating the movements of his men. It is believed that the troops have now hedged in most of the men, and the report of a desperate battle is hourly expected. Nearly the whole of Sonora and Sinaloa are up in arms and much excitement prevails. These bands of outlaws have given the Mexican government more trouble, and are calling more troops into the field, than the Apaches ever did. It is estimated that Bernat's army has killed nearly two thousand people during the last year and destroyed more than one hundred towns.

FEED.

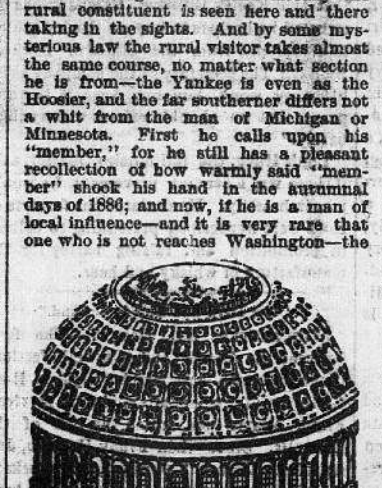
Fresh Ground Feed in large or small quantities, now in stock at
961 tf BENNETT BROS.'

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

SIGHTS AND SCENES AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Country People Who Go to the City on the Potomac and the Wonders They Behold—They All Visit the Same Places, No Matter What Section They Are From.

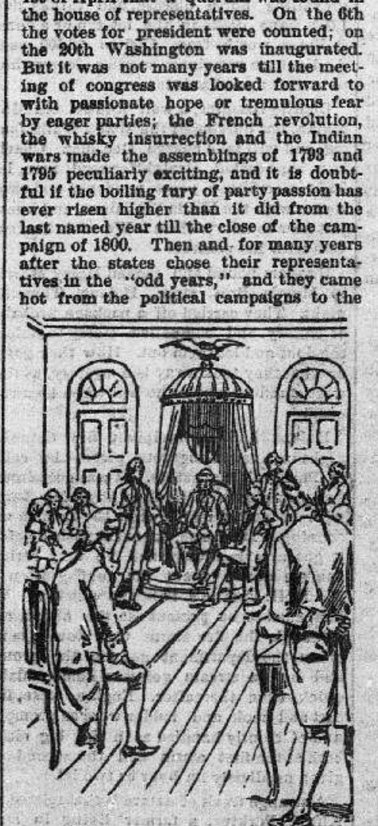
CONGRESS is again in session. Again is Washington the Mecca to which lobbyists and anxious office seekers resort, and again do throngs of the curious and pleasure seeking haunt the capital, among them the usual large proportion of brides and grooms on their wedding tour. And already the rural constituent is seen here and there taking in the sights. And by some mysterious law the rural visitor takes almost the same course, no matter what section he is from—the Yankee is even as the Hoosier, and the far southerner differs not a whit from the man of Michigan or Minnesota. First he calls upon his "member," for he still has a pleasant recollection of how warmly said "member" shook his hand in the autumnal days of 1886; and now, if he is a man of local influence—and it is very rare that one who is not reaches Washington—the



GAZES SPELL BOUND AWAY UP.

said "member" goes to the gallery with him and points out the principal men upon the floor, takes him to the stationery room and presents him with one of the noted "congress knives," and then waves his good day with "You will please excuse me now for awhile, as I have an important committee meeting." Then the visitor seeks the rotunda and gazes spell bound away up to that wonderful dome, on which is the peculiar allegory where Peace and Victory, Ceres and Fortuna and several other classic goddesses, without pantalettes or bodices, are apparently playing ring around a rosy about the majestic face of George Washington. Next he makes the circuit of the rotunda and studies the red and umber pictures from Pocahontas and John Smith down to the "Surrender of Cornwallis," after which, if young and vigorous, he toils up the winding stair to the dome itself and feels that he has "done" Washington.

And how peaceful seems the meeting of this congress, and how glibly the old habitues contrast it with December, 1849, still more with the Decembers of 1855, 1863 and 1867, and most of all with the awful and ever memorable July days of 1861. Indeed, if some great historic painter could picture the scenes at the opening of each biennial congress, the series would form a not inapt epitome of national history. Those who recall the recent stirring occasions are apt to imagine the meeting of the First congress in 1789 as the most stirring of all; but in fact it was quite otherwise. All the testimony goes to show that the ardent advocates of the new government had to exert themselves most strenuously to create an interest in the First congress, and when the day came there were barely enough members present to go through the motions of calling the roll and adjourning to wait for a quorum. Day after day passed in this tedious way, several members growing so weary of it that they were ready to quit in despair; nor was it till the 1st of April that a quorum was found in the house of representatives. On the 6th the votes for president were counted; on the 20th Washington was inaugurated. But it was not many years till the meeting of congress was looked forward to with passionate hope or tremulous fear by eager parties; the French revolution, the whisky insurrection and the Indian wars made the assemblings of 1793 and 1795 peculiarly exciting, and it is doubtful if the boiling fury of party passion has ever risen higher than it did from the last named year till the close of the campaign of 1800. Then and for many years after the states chose their representatives in the "odd years," and they came hot from the political campaigns to the



MEETING OF THE FIRST CONGRESS.

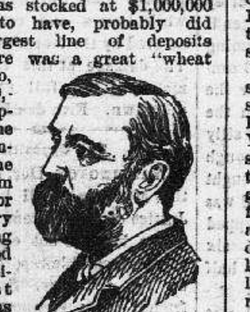
halls of the house. Indiana, Illinois and some other western states maintained this system till after 1850; Kentucky and New Hampshire did not abandon it till after the war; a few "October states" long maintained their separate elections till after 1880, and it is only a recent thing that congressmen are chosen upon one day, and that a year and a month before their time of service begins. Even now a few impatient "reformers" insist that representatives should come direct from the polls to their work; but the common sense of Americans recognizes that it is good to pour the coffee into the saucer to cool, and that elections in the "even years" give members time to reflect.

After the second war with Great Britain the first session to begin with dangerous excitement was that of 1819-20, when Maine and Missouri knocked for admission. The famous compromise was adopted in March, 1820, but the second session of that congress was equally stormy. In December, 1849, began the ever memorable "long session," lasting till September, 1850, admitting California, fixing definitely the Indian and territorial policy of the nation, and settling, as was then fondly hoped, the slavery question forever. Yet only six years after, another and scarcely less memorable session began in which two months were consumed in choosing a speaker, and the only absorbing issue was slavery! Finally, on July 4, 1861, began that congress which dwarfs all others in interest, which provided for a war without parallel in modern times, and enacted sweeping changes in finance, tariff and constitutional problems of which we can even now but dimly discern the full import and which we cannot yet temperately discuss. Then was the flood tide of excitement. Since then, with alternations of ebb and flood, we have been slowly settling back to old time quiet till now.

CINCINNATI'S BIG TRIAL.

The Wreckers of the Fidelity National Bank Before the Court.

Cincinnati now presents to the world a sad spectacle. An old man, at the close of a long and honorable business career, is reduced to poverty and dishonor by the frauds of his trusted assistants; a younger banker is in peril of the penitentiary for perverting his trust, and a man barely in the prime of life is on trial charged with the most astounding frauds. In the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Ohio, held at Cincinnati, Judges H. E. Jackson and George R. Sage presiding, Edward L. Harper is on trial for violating almost every section of the United States laws for the government of national banking institutions. Only a few months ago this man was vice president of the Fidelity National bank, which was stocked at $1,000,000 and claimed to have, probably did have, the largest line of deposits in Ohio. There was a great "wheat deal" in Chicago, involving $100,000,000, as supposed; and all the operators wondered where the money came from to "put up for margins." Every day the knowing ones predicted that the "combination must break, for it was holding up the price of wheat in the face of a light foreign demand and falling prices elsewhere."

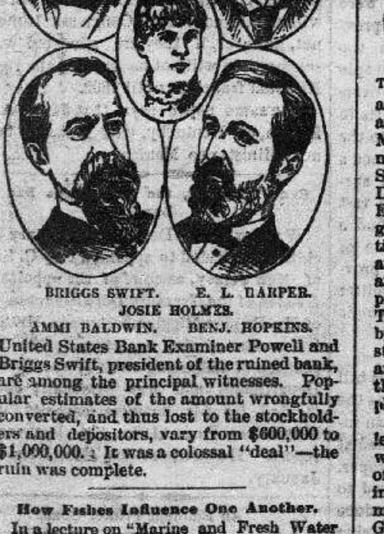


JUDGE SAGE.

The combination held up long, and the margins to sustain it were regularly paid, but the break came at last and the mystery was solved. All the available cash of the aged Briggs Swift, and nearly all that of the depositors of the Fidelity National bank, had gone into the "deal" and was irretrievably lost. The responsible man was Edward L. Harper, and associated with him were Ammi Baldwin, cashier, and Benjamin Hopkins, assistant cashier. The last two wait their turn, as Harper is tried first.

He is comparatively a young man, not quite 40 years old, native of the lumber regions of Pennsylvania, and has been a speculator from the start. It is said that in one transaction, in 1881, he and a few associates netted $1,000,000 in a Chicago deal. Infatuated, like other gamblers, he went in again, on the falling market of 1885, and lost it all; a third time he tried it, with other people's money, and is now called upon to prove that his action was not criminal. The prosecution charges that he was assisted by Cashiers Hopkins and Ammi Baldwin. The latter is 60 years old and has seen much trouble. His son, Harry Baldwin, was murdered on the street in Cincinnati in 1879, and no clew to the perpetrator was ever found. Benjamin Hopkins is 55 years old, and a man of marked ability in some respects, but very peculiar in others; he is a Spiritualist of the extreme type and an eager reader of all sorts of out of the way and occult literature. The prosecution charges that he connived with Harper for the exchange of personal checks; that these were to be returned in the assets as cash, and that Miss Josie Holmes, exchange clerk of the bank, over whom Harper exercised some strange influence, did the fraudulent clerical work. She is also under arrest. Additional charges against Harper relate to fictitious credits, false accounts and bogus certificates of deposit.

As might be expected, there was much difficulty in securing a jury, the matter having obtained wide notoriety, all the facts having been published in the papers. A special venire was issued and sixty talesmen were sworn on their voir dire before the "impartial twelve" were selected. Nearly all the talesmen are farmers of the best class, and the jury consists of men of high character. It is occasions like this, especially in the agricultural regions, that show the value of American institutions and the high character of American citizenship. The verdict of such a jury carries with it the force of matured and honest conclusions. All the surroundings of the trial are such as to make it historic. It is held in the large and handsome United States circuit court room, on Main street; the adornments of the room symbolize the dignity of the government, and from the wall the large portraits of the late Judges Swing and McLean look down upon their worthy successors, Judges Sage and Jackson. United States District Attorney Burnett, assisted by Mr. Henry Hooper, prosecutes; Maj. Blackburn and ex-Judge Wilson defend; United States Marshal Henry C. Urner and his deputy, Richard C. Rohner, are the ministerial officers, and Miss Ryan, a petite, black eyed young lady, is official stenographer. The crowd in attendance packs the room; the prisoner is attended by his wife and family, and in the audience are many distinguished lawyers and public men. The people recognize this as one of the great trials of the age.



BRIGGS SWIFT. E. L. HARPER.
JOSIE HOLMES.
AMMI BALDWIN. BENJ. HOPKINS.

United States Bank Examiner Powell and Briggs Swift, president of the ruined bank, are among the principal witnesses. Popular estimates of the amount wrongfully converted, and thus lost to the stockholders and depositors, vary from $600,000 to $1,000,000. It was a colossal "deal"—the ruin was complete.

How Fishes Influence One Another.

In a lecture on "Marine and Fresh Water Fishes" Mr. W. A. Carter said that fish have the power of influencing one another by sounds and action. He had observed a shoal of carp following the lead of a single one which conducted them to a quantity of food at a considerable distance away. He had also noticed that certain fresh water fish, such as trout, were subservient to a ruler, which might be seen swimming at the head of his tribe. The same was possibly the case with some marine forms, like the herring and bass.

Most of the hair dye used in barber shops is said to induce blood poisoning.

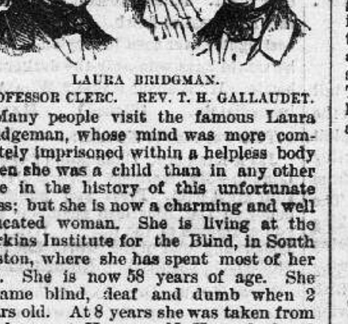
JUBILEE OF THE DEAF.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE GENEROUS GALLAUDET.

Faneuil Hall, Boston, the Scene of the Meeting in Celebration of the Invention of Visible Speech—Some of the Men Prominent in Deaf Mute Education.

FANEUIL hall, in Boston, whose walls have so often echoed bombast and eloquence, can now boast of a strange sort of mum sociable—an audience which could not break the golden silence with speaking words if they would and an orator whose knowledge is at his fingers' tips, for he clutches and extends his fingers as though he were scattering words like seeds from his hand. A keen eyed audience, you may depend upon it, for their eyes must do the duty their ears refuse—an audience of deaf mutes assembled upon the 100th anniversary of his birth, Dec. 10, in honor of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, of Hartford, who inaugurated upon this continent the system which has made these silent people intelligent citizens.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, son of the hero of the occasion, is a skillful interpreter of visible speech. Isaac Lewis Peet, principal of the New York Deaf Mute institution, the orator, speaks the finger language. He is the third of his family to engage in this, his grandfather and father having done so before him. Religious services are usually an important feature of gatherings of the deaf and dumb, who owe their mental deliverance almost entirely to men of religious callings, such having been foremost in perfecting the art of instruction. A novelty in music is the "singing" in signs by deaf people, who indicate words, time and tune by the motions of their hands and fingers. Tableaux, dancing and black magic are also in their entertainments.

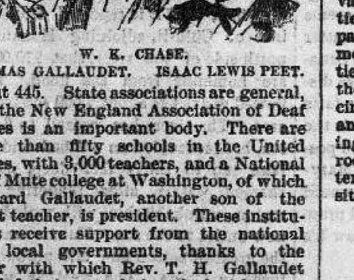


LAURA BRIDGMAN.
PROFESSOR CLERC. REV. T. H. GALLAUDET.

Many people visit the famous Laura Bridgeman, whose mind was more completely imprisoned within a helpless body when she was a child than in any other case in the history of this unfortunate class; but she is now a charming and well educated woman. She is living at the Perkins Institute for the Blind, in South Boston, where she has spent most of her life. She is now 58 years of age. She became blind, deaf and dumb when 2 years old. At 8 years she was taken from her home at Hanover, N. H., and placed in charge of Dr. S. G. Howe. He found her a breathing, eating and sleeping animal, who could not talk, hear, see or smell, and had only an imperfect sense of taste. To reach the darkened mind was his task, and the only avenue was through the sense of touch. He began by giving her objects to handle, which bore their names in raised letters. When she was familiar with the forms of these words he separated the letters and taught her to put them together again. After she had learned the alphabet in this way she readily acquired an understanding of the finger alphabet—all this within three months. Finally she was taught to write, play the piano, sew, attend to household duties and read books with raised print. As she grew toward womanhood she gave such indications of character as a scrupulous neatness and a jealous regard for the rights of herself and others. She is fond of society, remembers old acquaintances and recognizes them eagerly, and is as fond of chatting, on her fingers, as any lady who has control of the more formidable weapon of woman.

Mrs. Maria Lamb, of Norwich, Conn., aged 90, and her sister, Mrs. Harriet Derby, of Mystic River, Conn., are the oldest pupils of the American asylum at Hartford. They both entered the asylum in its first year, 1817.

The mum people are a numerous class. They are to be found in all the professions, and many are printers, bookkeepers and manual laborers. They number 30,000 bread winners in this country, besides a host of dependents. About half of them are born deaf, and the rest achieve deafness. Loss of speech follows, for the tongue needs the guidance of the ear. Articulation is taught at some schools, but the speech of the pupils is at best harsh and indistinct, as the motions of the vocal muscles are purely mechanical. The finger language is known to nearly all mutes, but articulation and lip reading are added as accomplishments by a large number. They have several newspapers published in their interest, and form literary and religious societies in all quarters of the country. The deaf mutes in Boston who thus band together number



W. K. CHASE.
THOMAS GALLAUDET. ISAAC LEWIS PEET.

about 445. State associations are general, and the New England Association of Deaf Mutes is an important body. There are more than fifty schools in the United States, with 3,000 teachers, and a National Deaf Mute college at Washington, of which Edward Gallaudet, another son of the great teacher, is president. These institutions receive support from the national and local governments, thanks to the ardor with which Rev. T. H. Gallaudet pleaded their cause before the legislatures. Their benefactor's memory was honored by the deaf mutes by the erection of a statue at Hartford, some thirty years ago, and $8,000 has now been raised, among their own number, for the purpose of placing another statue at Washington.

The manner in which Gallaudet was led to pity and work for the deaf mutes was peculiarly interesting, and the name of little Alice Cogswell, of Hartford, is inseparably associated with his achievements. She was a neighbor's child whom Gallaudet, then a young Congregational minister, undertook to rescue from the mental darkness consequent upon her deafness, the result of fever. His experience with this little girl revealed to the minister the imbecile condition in which thousands of his fellow creatures were existing for the want of some means of communication of ideas. Several Hartford gentlemen combined in 1815 for the purpose of starting a school, and sent Gallaudet to France, where he learned the Abbe Sicard's method of education by means of the manual alphabet and, returning, founded the American asylum at Hartford. It still flourishes.

Gallaudet did not invent a system of teaching, but he so improved upon the methods of Sicard that he acquainted his pupils with simple truths of morality and religion, with ideas of themselves, their senses and souls, with ideas of God and the social world, in a year's time, when the pupils of European institutions had not advanced beyond the knowledge of sounds and the names of sensible objects, qualities and actions. Herein was Gallaudet's great merit as a teacher. He put ideas before words, and caused to bud and bloom in the light of reason the souls of his pupils which had been hidden in darkness.

A leading object in the first lessons was to establish free communication with the pupils in sign language in reference to their own feelings and thoughts as excited by objects seen or events in their lives. Then the pupil easily comprehended the feelings of others, and was thus led to learn the names of simple emotions and acts of the mind, and to think of the invisible agent—the soul—as the being that feels and perceives. Gallaudet conducted the asylum for thirteen years, and was consulted in its management till his death in 1851. He married one of his first class of pupils in 1821.

Previous to the labors of Gallaudet the defectives in this land were almost wholly without aid. A few wealthy families sent their unfortunate children to Europe—or brought over from there private instructors—but for the deaf and dumb as a body there was no help. The possibility of help was not generally believed. The old notion—that mental action was absolutely dependent upon audible speech—still prevailed.

Gallaudet had given preference to the manual alphabet, but Horace Mann arose to advocate the method of "articulation" and lip reading, and between these two schools there has raged a controversy which bids fair to be perpetual. Dr. S. G. Howe was a conspicuous advocate of the finger alphabet. The Horace Mann day school in Boston and the Clarke institute in Northampton, Mass., teach lip reading.

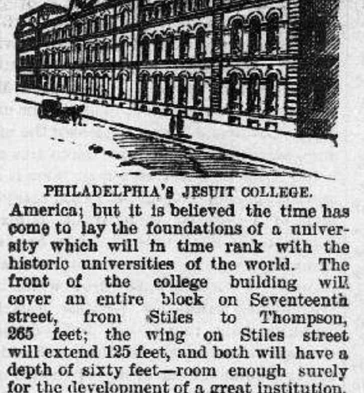
Though the cruel kindness of parents keeps many deaf children at home in blank ignorance, an intellectual and moral sleep tending toward imbecility, prominent educators assert that they can be reached even in a state of idiocy.

A name hardly less honored than Gallaudet's is that of Laurent Clerc, a pupil of Sicard, whom Gallaudet brought from France as his chief assistant. He acted as instructor in the American asylum for forty-one years, and a statue in his honor fronts the Gallaudet monument in Hartford.

W. K. Chase, whose portrait is among those given, is prominent in the work of educating the deaf.

A Big Jesuit College.

Probably the greatest Jesuit college in the United States, and one among the greatest in the world, is soon to be erected in Philadelphia; it will be pushed rapidly to completion and is expected to begin its educational work with twenty-five professors and accommodations for 700 students. The Jesuit colleges at Georgetown, Fordham and Worcester rank high, and there are many minor Catholic institutes in

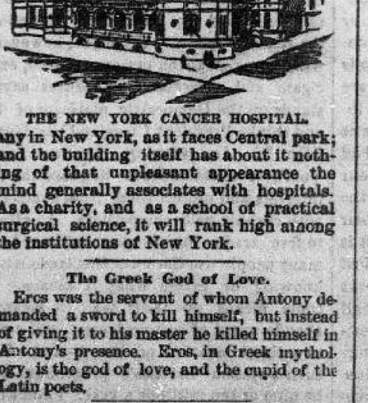


PHILADELPHIA'S JESUIT COLLEGE.

America; but it is believed the time has come to lay the foundations of a university which will in time rank with the historic universities of the world. The front of the college building will cover an entire block on Seventeenth street, from Stiles to Thompson, 265 feet; the wing on Stiles street will extend 125 feet, and both will have a depth of sixty feet—room enough surely for the development of a great institution. Besides basement and mansard roof, the central structure and extreme wings will have three full stories—as shown in our engraving—the remainder but two. On the inner side of the ell caused by the wing will be an immense covered veranda and a court yard, making the place homelike, and in the rear, along Eighteenth street, will be a garden 65x150 feet. There will be eight large class rooms, lecture rooms, completely equipped chemical laboratory and demonstrating rooms, museum, professors' rooms and all the adjuncts of a first class university. The structure is to be of brick, with granite finish on the main side and brown stone on the other, and the estimated cost is $300,000. The present Church of the Gesu on the lot will be removed, but there will be a new sacristy and other halls for religious uses, as well as a large library of church publications in addition to the general library.

New York's Cancer Hospital.

New York city has a cancer hospital, recently opened for patients, which is a splendid monument of Christian charity and an honor to the city. The building is the gift of John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton Cullum also contributed liberally toward the purchase of grounds and other necessities, and a few of the wealthy men of Wall street gave $5,000 or $10,000 each. The building is at the corner of One Hundred and Fifth street and Eighth avenue, and is a rectangle, 100x50 feet in extent, with round towers on each of the three corners next the street. It is in these towers that the unique and very convenient feature of the hospital appears. Up the center of the tower runs a large ventilating shaft, and from it the beds extend out to the circular wall like spokes from the hub. The southeast tower is fitted up for patients who desire and can pay for extreme privacy; for the general plan is to take patients of means as well as those who can pay little or nothing. There are accommodations ample for seventy-seven patients. The operating room is as light as the outer air, yet well secured; there are circular seats in the usual style for clinics, and an elevator on which the patient, lying upon his bed, is gently raised to the room. All the arrangements for administering anæsthetics are very complete. The situation of the hospital is as pleasant as



THE NEW YORK CANCER HOSPITAL.

any in New York, as it faces Central park; and the building itself has about it nothing of that unpleasant appearance the mind generally associates with hospitals. As a charity, and as a school of practical surgical science, it will rank high among the institutions of New York.

The Greek God of Love.

Eros was the servant of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself, but instead of giving it to his master he killed himself in Antony's presence. Eros, in Greek mythology, is the god of love, and the cupid of the Latin poets.

Recent estimates place the number of school teachers in this country at 325,000.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One Year...............................$4 00
Six Months............................ 2 00
Three Months......................... 1 00

When not paid in advance the rate will be Five Dollars per year.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS

1. Anyone who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher will continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take the newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Papers ordered to any address can be changed to another address at the option of the subscriber.

Remittances by draft, check, money order, or registered letter, may be sent at our risk. All Postmasters are required to register letters on application.

Hoffman, the Child Pianist.

Once in a while, and at nearly equal intervals, nature sends into the world an infant prodigy, as if to hint to us that our long labors of acquisition are not really needed, if only we could discover the method of being born with the particular science already in us. Two curious facts are notable about these prodigies; they are almost always boys, and the inherent talent is nine times out of ten a natural sense of melody or numbers. There, for

JOSEF HOFFMAN.

instance, was Alexander Pope, who wove his childish babble into a rude rhyme, even when his words had no meaning; and Mozart, whose keen sense of harmony was noticed as soon as he could talk, and who composed a difficult piano concerto at the age of 5; and there was the wonderful Yankee boy, Zerah Colburn, who could multiply sums of 10,000 and over by equal sums, "in his head," faster than the most expert accountant could do it with pencil. Only a few years ago Willie Spaight, of Cincinnati, astonished that musical city by his violin renditions at the age of 6; and as he was well grown and healthy, much was expected of him, but two or three years later he died very suddenly, after a short and not very severe illness. It seemed as if the nerve threads of his young life had been drawn a little too tense and snapped suddenly without warning. His last audible words were: "O God, don't be too hard on a poor little fellow."

At present little Josef Hoffman is the musical sensation of New York. His achievements on the piano excite the astonishment and admiration of professionals. At a recent test two pianos were placed in one room—a grand with the pedals shortened for Josef's use, the other an upright. At the latter Otto Floersheim, a skillful pianist and composer, took his seat and improvised a theme; the boy took it up where the pianist stopped and carried it by easy steps into a foreign key, pausing on a chromatic progression. Then the pianist played a variety of airs in several keys, to each of which the child responded gracefully and intelligently, the two conducting thus a sort of musical dialogue for ten minutes. He learned a difficult minuet in three minutes, though he cannot read music and has had no education whatever in musical science. All his music so far is imitative, and the object of his American tour, under the management of Henry E. Abbey, is to obtain the money for a thorough musical education.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A part of the white pepper of commerce is bleached with chlorine, hence its inferior quality.

A solution of thymol, used as a mouth wash after smoking, will remove the unpleasant odor of tobacco.

A richly cut, solid glass bedstead has been recently made at a Birmingham, England, factory for a Calcutta millionaire. The king of Burmah also has one.

Both Sydenham and Boerhaave, great names in medicine, asserted that acute pneumonias were rarely cured without the abstraction of forty ounces of blood.

M. E. Julien has been awarded the Cross of the Order of Leopold in recognition of his services in the application of electricity for traction purposes, as employed on the Brussels tramway lines.

It has been proved by experiments made by Professor Leeds at Mount Holly that the addition of half a grain of alum to a gallon of impure water will not only clear it of the grit and coloring matter, but will almost entirely rid it of bacteria. Filtering completes the process and leaves it as pure as would a prolonged boiling. The alum is not perceptible to the taste.

Some curious results produced by exploding marked blocks of gun cotton on flat plates of wrought iron have been described by Mr. C. E. Monroe. The gun cotton blocks were placed with the lettered side down and the letters stamped in relief appeared in relief upon the iron after explosion, while, on the other hand, the letters depressed in the gun cotton were also depressed on the iron plate.

In addition to supplying crops with the necessary moisture rain has a distinct manurial value. At Rothamsted, the well known farm of Sir John B. Lawes, it has been shown that, with an annual rainfall of little less than thirty-two inches, each acre of land receives every year in the rain water over fourteen pounds of pure chlorine, seventeen pounds of sulphuric acid and between two and three pounds of ammonia.

The dynamic value of one pound of good steam coal has been estimated by Prof. W. D. Rogers as equivalent to the work of one man one day, while three tons would represent his work for twenty years, counting 300 working days in a year. He has further estimated that a four foot seam would yield one ton of good coal to the square yard, and that one square mile in area would represent the labor of over 1,000,000 men for twenty years.

According to Fire and Water, the soda water tank now appears in a new role—that of a neat and efficient extinguisher of fire. Some days ago a vessel filled with varnish was accidentally set on fire in the cellar of a Louisville drug store, and it blazed up through a grating in front of the building as high as the second floor. Before, however, the flames could gain headway in the building the heat had melted the lead pipe connected with the newly charged soda fountain, and the flames were instantly extinguished.

In New Orleans, where the soil is waterlogged three feet beneath the surface, they get over the difficulty of putting telegraph and telephone wires under ground by erecting strong towers 150 feet high at intervals, and bracing them together with cables of steel wire rope. These cables support the cross arms, etc., to which the telegraph and telephone wires are attached, and the wires are securely carried above the public streets. The towers are also utilized for fire extinguishing purposes, as a standpipe, with nozzles at different elevations, is fitted to each tower.

Careful of Their Wives.

In Greece, Syria, Palestine and Asia Minor generally, Greek monasteries are very numerous, and each has usually a large population of able bodied and industrious monks. One curious difference exists between the Greek and Roman Catholic churches in this particular. The priests of the Greek church may have one wife only, and many droll stories are told of the zealous care manifested by Greek priests for the health of their consorts, as knowing that if the one wife dies, single blessedness is their fate the balance of their days. One traveler notes a Greek priest doing the week's washing, and when asked why, very naturally replied: "My wife is sick, and I'm afraid to overwork her."

Greek monks, however, like those of the Roman Catholic church, do not marry, and in order to remove as far as possible from the temptations of the world, usually locate their monasteries in almost inaccessible places.—"The Isles of the Princes."