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15 "	19 00	23 00	25 00	27 00	44 00	52 00	60 00	76 00	92 00
16 "	20 00	24 00	26 00	28 00	46 00	54 00	62 00	78 00	94 00
17 "	21 00	25 00	27 00	29 00	48 00	56 00	64 00	80 00	96 00
18 "	22 00	26 00	28 00	30 00	50 00	58 00	66 00	82 00	98 00
19 "	23 00	27 00	29 00	31 00	52 00	60 00	68 00	84 00	100 00
20 "	24 00	28 00	30 00	32 00	54 00	62 00	70 00	86 00	102 00

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DUTIES OF OUR DELEGATE

If Major Maginnis is not possessed of an extremely philosophical mind, he must have long since concluded that there are other positions in life more desirable than that of Montana's Delegate. From every corner and by nearly every journal of the Territory reproaches, slurs, and insinuations have been heaped upon him, for alleged neglect of interests peculiar to certain sections and often conflicting with those of the general public. Such treatment can hardly inspire a public officer with unusual energy and zeal or even assist him to a conscientious discharge of his duties; indeed, there is reason to believe that much of the corruption now so prevalent in official circles, is due to the fact that whatever the merits of our legislators may be, they cannot escape the persecutions of political opponents or the slanders of ignorant, thoughtless or mercenary journalists. There are but two classes of elected or appointed officers who seem indifferent to public censure; one is the unprincipled, scheming politician, the willing tool of real and would-be monopolists, and the other is the conscientious, devoted servant of his country.—Our Delegate, it is to be hoped, belongs to the latter class, and therefore will not be discouraged by abuse, or the unreasonable demands that have been made upon him. If he is all that an honest, upright public officer should be, neither threats nor flattery will swerve him from the path of duty, he will be free from political prejudices, and his best efforts will be faithfully devoted to the welfare of our Territory irrespective of sectional or personal interests.

During the next session of Congress, more than at any other time within the history of our Territory, we shall have need of an able and conscientious advocate. The vast mineral, agricultural, and pastoral resources of our country can never be properly developed, until the Missouri river is made available for the purposes which nature evidently intended it—the great avenue for exporting our surplus gold, silver, and other productions; the true channel for importing Eastern merchandise, and the cheap highway for immigration. This is a matter which concerns the whole Territory, and no local interest should be allowed to interfere with it. To procure an appropriation for the improvement of the river will be the first and most important duty of our Delegate at the approaching session of Congress. There are other matters which also demand his attention, and in which all our people are interested. The Canadian Government has on several occasions during the past and present year interfered with the rights and privileges of American citizens residing in Montana. But the Canadians are not perhaps so much to blame in the matter as our own Government, who has failed in these instances to maintain the rights of its people, and afford them redress when wronged—duties which it is needless to say every Government owes to its subjects. If these facts are properly represented at Washington, our cousins across the line will soon cease to arrest our citizens for imaginary offences and convict them upon manufactured or purchased evidence; but if not, the abuses may continue until they result in the most disastrous consequences. The Indian question is a subject which concerns the welfare and prosperity of our Territory, and should consequently receive the attention it deserves from our Delegate. We require more troops to prevent the Indians from murdering peaceably disposed residents, and intimidating those who desire to settle among us. On all of these subjects the people of Montana have a right to expect that Major Maginnis will at least make an earnest effort to procure favorable legislation.

THE INDEPENDENT ON LOCAL INTERESTS.

The "Independent" in an article on the proposition to cut off a portion of Gallatin County and to at-

tach the same to the reservation for the Crow Indians, takes a very sensible view of the relations which should exist between localities in regard to the general advancement of the Territory. We commend the following extract to the journals of the Territory, and indeed to the "Independent" itself, for reflection.

"Instead of endeavoring to advance the prosperity and development of the whole country, shortsighted men imagine that if they can concentrate the trade in any particular locality they will subserve a purpose in which selfishness and greed are the prominent characteristics. It is this spirit, too evident in some parts of the Territory, which hinders that united and consistent effort essential to put our country upon a basis of social and material prosperity."

In regard to local jealousies we desire to say a word or two. By more than one journal we have been taken to task for our persistent efforts in behalf of this section of Montana. It should be borne in mind that for years nearly every county in the Territory has had the advantage of being properly represented through the columns of their respective journals, while this section, until the advent of the RECORD, has been disregarded and its people basely slandered. No epithet, however insulting, seemed out of place when applied to this town and locality. Every thing foreign to a sense of true citizenship or having an affinity to outlawry was synonymous in application to this section and to the enterprise of its inhabitants. But a light has fallen on this vicinity, and it is not to be wondered at that the RECORD should be steadfast in its endeavors to remove the impression which other journals have persistently attempted to create, and in some instances partially established. Nor have we been alone in our task of representing the necessity of combining general questions in local issues. Other sections have been equally persevering to the same end, and no one can be better acquainted with this fact than our Helena friends, whose journals have been illiberally persistent in the attempt to concentrate trade for their own advantage regardless of the welfare of the Territory. The reverse of this has been the course pursued by the people of this section who believe that their interests are identical with the general progress of the Territory. We shall refer to the latter subject in a future issue.

GOVERNOR POTTS' LETTER.

The correspondence which we publish in another column, requires but little comment. Governor Potts intimates the desire of the American citizens imprisoned at Fort Garry for the appearance of certain witnesses on the 15th proximo at the place of trial. Among those needed are the men who were under examination at Helena. Mr. Trevanion Hale in acknowledging the notification of the Governor, briefly explains the position of the parties whose evidence is required by Vogle, Bell and Hughes, and gives a brief summary of the nature of their testimony. As Mr. Hale says, Governor Potts must "perceive the necessity of immediate steps being taken to stay the trial" in order that the imprisoned parties may not be denied the opportunity of defending themselves. On receipt of that communication we presume that the Governor will not allow any delay to occur ere the authorities at Washington are in possession of the material facts contained therein. That these men are innocent of complicity in the Cypress Hill fight, as charged by the Canadian authorities, there can be no doubt; and a great deal of future trouble may now be avoided by the immediate use of the telegraph in imparting the true condition of their connection with the Cypress Hill affair to the Department of State. Even if these men are convicted and sentenced at Fort Garry in the absence of the evidence in question, the matter will not be allowed to end at that. The President of the U. S. has the power to demand the release of any American citizen who may be unjustly imprisoned by a foreign government, and of enforcing the demand to any extent short of war. That these men would be unjustly imprisoned were they convicted without being able to produce the bona fide evidence of their innocence which we assert exists, there could be no question, and that the demand for their release would in that event be made, there can be no doubt. In order to avoid unnecessary delay and consequent punishment of these men through long and tedious imprisonment, we suggest that Governor Potts will immediately take such steps as will enable the accused parties to obtain a speedy and fair trial. The law provides for cases of this nature, when the witnesses reside in a foreign country or where through

different causes they cannot be present at the place of trial. The President is empowered to appoint a commissioner to receive the evidence, at which both parties may be represented by counsel. We suggest that this course be adopted in this case as soon as possible, and that Governor Potts and Delegate Maginnis endeavor to have this commission appointed and thus prevent the sacrifice of citizens of this Territory for the subservience of the interests of a foreign corporate monopoly.

"Our little contemporary at Fort Benton is very much exercised about the Yellowstone river. It is quite evident that it thinks Benton will be left out in the cold when the boats commence navigating the Yellowstone, which will be early next season. We feel sorry for Benton, but the interests of the entire Territory cannot be made subservient to the little town at the head of navigation on the Upper Missouri. But Benton should not despair, she will have the patronage of Whoop-Up. [Avant Courier]"

"Our little contemporary is very much exercised" over the continued efforts of the "Courier" to inveigle the people of Fozeman into one of the most ridiculous enterprises that ever entered the imagination of a wooden headed journalist. Is the "Courier" really stupid enough to think that the Yellowstone will ever be navigated by steamboats, or is it only trying to get even with those of its patrons who have failed to deliver their contributions of flour and wood in lieu of cash subscriptions?"

CHAS. K. WELLS

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