

BENTON STABLES

McDEVITT & WRIGHT,
PROPRIETORS.

LIVERY, FEED and SALE STABLE

Day and Night Herd. Horses Bearded by the Day or Week.

Saddle Horses, Light and Heavy Turnouts

FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT REASONABLE RATES.

H. J. WACKERLIN.

T. C. POWER & BRO.

H. J. Wackerlin & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, BAR IRON, WAGON TIMBERS

HORSE SHOES AND NAILS,

Tinware, Stoves, Queensware, Glassware, Tin Roofing, and Sheet Iron Goods of Every Description.

Our Wagon Timbers are of the Best Seasoned Hard Woods, and consist of all woods used in building and repairing Wagons, Carriages and Buggies. Our stock of Queensware is the largest and most complete ever brought to Montana, and comprises every article required by hotels and families.

PLAIN AND FANCY TOILET, DINNER AND TEA SETS,

Cut Glass Bar Tumblers, Plain and Fancy Goblets.

CHARTER OAK COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

THE CELEBRATED GARLAND BASE BURNER,
And the popular

Argalia Soft Coal Base Burners,
THE BEST AND ONLY SUCCESSFUL BASE BURNERS IN USE.

TIN GOODS.

We have a complete stock of Tin Goods, including Tin Roofing, Gutters and Pipes, and will contract to do all kinds of Hoop, Repairing, etc. Tin Goods sent by Express Made to Order on short notice and at reasonable prices. We give you the best of the largest and best supplied establishments of the kind in Montana, and will spare no pains or expense to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO OUR PATRONS.

J. C. GUTHRIE,

Patrons rest, one door above Murphy, Neel & Co.'s New Store.

FORT BENTON, M. T.

Bread, Cakes and Pastry

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Orders promptly filled and delivered to any part of the Town. We make a specialty of

WEDDING CAKE

And Party Orders.

JOHN SCHWARTZ,

Dealer in

Fine Cigars, Confections

FRUITS,

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES,

Nuts, Toilet Articles,

And a full line of

SMOKERS' ARTICLES,

NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

W. E. TURNER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs and Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes and Glass,

CIGARS, NOTIONS, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Front Street, - - - Fort Benton, M. T.

CHATEAU HOUSE

{ New Hotel. }

Thoroughly Refitted and Newly Furnished.

SULLIVAN & HILL,
Proprietors.

Conducted on first-class principles. Everything new, neat and attractive. (Feeling assured that we have the best accommodations offered by any house in Montana Territory, we respectfully solicit the transient and resident custom of Benton, believing that a trial will secure permanent patronage.)

PRICES REASONABLE.

THE LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN CHATEAU COUNTY.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Impertinent Reflections on American Politics by Representative Statesmen of all Political Parties.

[The American.]

While there is always room in politics for the unforeseen and the unexpected, the American people of both parties have made up their minds, since the October elections, that Mr. Garfield is to be our next President. All the straws indicate that few or no bets are now taken against him, whatever the odds. The weather-cock newspapers, after cheering on the Democracy for three months past, and applauding the splendid management of the campaign by Messrs. Barnum and English, are now telling that party that they have shown themselves asses from the very start, and bidding them vote for Gen. Hancock but stake their money on Mr. Garfield. The business of making Cabinets for the former no longer flourishes, while the choice open to Gen. Harrison, of a seat in the Senate or a seat in the Cabinet, is freely discussed.

It is not too soon, therefore, to suggest that there might be a general softening of political asperities during the week before election, and an effort to come, before the 2d of November, to some common standing ground for all honest and patriotic citizens. We should be unworthy the name we bear if we did not regard it as our duty to remind men of all parties that they are first of all Americans, that they agree upon far more important points—including the Ten Commandments—than those upon which they differ, and that their differences are somewhat magnified and exaggerated during the heat of great elections. As there is no certainty that the party leaders could be got together in time for the purpose of the ante-election love feast, we shall take the liberty of telling them what gracious and kindly things each of them might well have said at such a meeting:

MR. CONKLING.

My master feeling, on this auspicious occasion, is a profound regret for the sins and shortcomings of Gen. Grant's two administrations, which did so much to intensify and perpetuate partisan bitterness, and so diminish the claims of the Republican party to the respect and support of my countrymen. I am still a Grant man—it is my pride to have been one of the 306 who stood by the Great Captain at Chicago—and during the labors of the present campaign you may have observed that I managed to say a word or two which looked to his election in 1868. But I rejoice to know that the Hayes and Garfield administrations will have made a break between 1876 and 1884, and that the party tradition in favor of good and pure government, by that time, will be fixed. We want Mr. Grant again, but no more Murphys and Belknap; and we believe the General has learnt something as to his choice of men, and his undue obstinacy in standing by unworthy friends. As for Gen. Garfield, there is every ground for believing that his administration will be splendid and successful. I have the best of reasons for valuing his personal friendship, but I am certain he will enter upon office untrammelled by bargains of any sort with any person.

MR. CURTIS.

As speaking for what has been called the Civil Service Reform wing of the party, I am greatly gratified by the candid utterances of our Senator. I cannot say that the gentlemen I am supposed to represent are altogether pleased with the situation. We did expect some definite pledges from Mr. Garfield; we have only learned from his letter of acceptance that he has given attention to the subject, but is even more impressed with the difficulties of the subject than with the necessity for it. But perhaps the existing confusion in this matter is due as much to my associates as to any other cause. We tried to import into American politics a European expedient, whose value has not been fully tested at home. We thought to debar office-holders from taking that legitimate interest in politics which was their right as citizens, when we should rather have sought to give them such a permanence in tenure of office as would have relieved them of any temptation to neglect their public duties. We lopped off the branches, but never touched the roots of a great evil. We managed to identify a great reform with plans and devices which did not commend themselves to the common sense of the people.

MR. BLAINE.

I hope that I have waved the bloody shirt for the last time, and that before another election our party divisions will be reconstructed on new lines. Speaking of reconstruction reminds me that the Southern people are not the only people to be blamed for the present unhappy situation. We were too much afraid of Mr. Johnson in 1868. We adopted a half-baked plan of reconstruction, which we hoped would give the Republican party the permanent control of the South through the negro vote. We made the mistake of running our heads against a natural law of politics. We tried to govern society through its weakest part, through a class unavoidably ignorant, and altogether devoid of political discipline and experience. We failed miserably—we deserved to fail. But I may be excused for refusing to admire the Southern statesmanship which, with all the resources of wealth and intelligence at its command, found no other means than those actually employed to undo our work. Nor shall any fear of censure or criticism deter me from pleading the rights of the Alabama negro until he is as free to vote, and to have his vote honestly counted, as is the Maine

Democrat. As for the carpet-bag governments, no Republican of intelligence would desire their restoration. Mr. Hayes was right in leaving them to their fate. As Mr. Garfield said, he could not do otherwise under the constitution.

MR. WADE HAMPTON.

I have just been reading the last volume of Mr. Justin McCarthy's *History of Our Own Times*, and I could not help comparing his story of the suppression of the Jamaica Insurrection of 1865 with the story of what was done with our own Southern people during the same year, under even the excitement which followed Mr. Lincoln's assassination. It made me prouder of the American name, and it awakened some regrets that after fifteen years of clemency we are still in sectional array against our brethren of the North. * * * My brother from Maine has confessed the sins of his party in the matter of reconstruction. Let me add that he is right in refusing to admire the measures by which we defeated that policy. Those measures have done a frightful injury to the South. They have given a sanction to violence and fraud, for which we are suffering. They have co-operated with the reminiscences of slavery in causing a marked deterioration in the character of our young men. Every thoughtful Southerner would be glad to see them buried in oblivion, and to co-operate with the whole nation in defending the negro and in fitting him for the duties of his new position. I am glad we are to have a President whose sympathies are American.

MR. SHERMAN.

I hope that I shall not be expected to abandon my belief in the blessings conferred on the country through the resumption of specie payments, nor to forget my own share, and that of the Republican party, in effecting it. But I must admit that there were classes who suffered terribly in the process, and that we did not by any means exhaust the resources of statesmanship for their relief. And when under the pressure of measures which added fifty or a hundred per cent. to their debts, but nothing to their resources—they showed a disposition to cry out against our fiscal policy and to listen to any theorist who thought he knew better than we, they were too often treated with scorn when they rather deserved our sympathy. The financial Pharisaeism of the Republican party lost it the votes of many honest men, of whom we often spoke as though they wished to repeal the eighth commandment. I may add that our financial and banking system, while better than anything previously known in America, is by no means the end of all perfection. When compared with the Land Banks and the People's Banks of Europe, it is easily seen to be an aristocratic system; like a "limited express" made up of palace cars with no place for the farmer and the poor man.

GENERAL WEAVER.

If the Secretary had always been so candid the need for a Greenback party would not have been so great. He has made it easier for me to admit that our party took upon its shoulders many wild vagaries, of which it was finally unloaded in our Chicago Convention. We have not given up our hope of seeing the principle recognized that the nation alone should issue paper money as well as coin. But you will hear less about fiat money from us. As regards silver, I believe the day is fast approaching, when not only parties but all civilized countries, will unite for its remonetization at some rate corresponding to its market price. From Mr. Garfield we expect no special sympathy for our party views. But the Radical mob cried, "Cheers for old Eldon! He never rattled!" We, too, can respect a decided and consistent antagonist, who never embraced our cause, and therefore never betrayed it.

WHARTON BARKER.

I suppose it will be conceded that if this election has settled anything it has shown that the American people mean to maintain their Protective Tariff, and that it is no local question, in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. But I wish to add, that we do not regard our victory as giving any sanction to the crudities and anomalies in Protective legislation, which are now on the statute books. During the last session of Congress the Protectionists of America asked for the passage of General Eaton's Tariff Revision Bill. And I want to say that we are as much in earnest for such a revision as we were before the election. We regret to see our brethren of the South arrayed against us on this question of our fiscal policy. It is one of the worst heritages of Slavery, that the South is merely an agricultural country, and its people are employed only in the less productive sorts of labor. We desire a better industrial status for them, and we look for the day when Georgia will rival the banks of the Merrimac in cotton spinning, and when Minneapolis will spring up along the water courses of North Carolina.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

Somebody says that only that ignorance which you mistake for knowledge will do you much harm; I have learned something about my ignorance on several points since the beginning of June, and one is this of Protection and Free Trade. While not quite so eager for the Presidency as is alleged by a gentleman whom I had always supposed to be eager enough on his own account, I did cherish an honorable ambition to fill the highest office in the gift of my countrymen. I have yet to learn what was blameworthy in that ambition. I am not aware of having stooped to any undignified or dishonorable course to promote it. Everyone knows that I have not posed before the country, year in

and year out, as the coming man. * * * One consideration which alleviates my regret is my honest respect for the gentleman who seems likely to be my successful rival in the matter. To be beaten by a man so pure and able as Mr. Garfield makes the defeat more tolerable.

SENATOR BAYARD.

I must confess my surprise at the evidence we have had of the hold which the Protectionist policy had upon the Northern people. I am not so agile as our honored candidate for the Presidency, in the matter of getting over to the winning side. But I now see that, even supposing we were right in preferring Free Trade, we made a great mistake in proposing a transition so sudden as to amount to an industrial revolution. The Tariff amounted to a national pledge, under which industries have grown to great magnitude; and it would be something like a breach of faith to propose an immediate change to the opposite policy. I shall be happy to co-operate with the Protectionists in effecting a sensible and moderate reform of the Tariff.

MR. HAYES.

Bless you all, my children.

FLOATING FANCIES.

When the enterprising heeler isn't heeling,
Isn't heeling,
The enterprising heeler is in bed.

Is in bed,
With a rather wild and alcoholic reeling,
"Hollo reeling,
Located on the inside of his head,
Of his head.

But he always rises early in the morning,
In the morning,
And hunts the candidate with vim and glee,
Vim and gee.
And he goes for him without a minute's warning,
Minute's warning,
And pounces on him nimbly for a V,
For a V.

He tells him that his cause he idolizes,
Idolizes,
He says he'll vote for him full of and free,
Of and free.
Then he strikes him for some silverware for prizes,
Ware for prizes,
To be shot for by the target compa-nee,
Compa-nee.

And the candidate his feelings has to smother,
Has to smother,
He'll be beaten if the heeler he doth shun,
He doth shun,
Taking one consideration with another,
With another,
The heeler's lot is quite a happy one,
Happy one. —Chic.

"I am satisfied with my lot," said a real estate owner who held a piece of city ground worth \$5,000 a foot.

"Let us bury the beer and use our teeth as tombstones," is the way to ask a friend to take something to take.

The average age of a hog is only fifteen years. This always consoles us when we see a man spreading himself out over four seats in a railway car.

"How can I get rid of some of these girls?" said a penurious old woman, anxious to marry off her daughters. "Ma-try-mon-ey" replied her son.

A young lady at an examination in grammar was asked "why the noun bachelor was singular?" She replied—"Because it is very singular they don't get married."

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Brooklyn Sunday-school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the head of the class. "Dead," was the calm answer.

"Who won?" asked Xenophon, as he saw Gryllus tearing off his clothes and throwing them away. "The skunk," growled Gryllus. "Then, on this occasion," suggested Xenophon, "the battle was to the strong."

Dr. X. is as bad a hunter as he is a physician, but this does not prevent him regularly as the hunting season comes around from spending a fortnight in the fields with his dog and gun. "And that's the only period of the year when he don't kill anything," said one of his colleagues, kindly.

"My case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer the other day; "the plaintiff will swear that I hit him, and then I will up and swear that I did not. Now, what can you lawyers make out of that if we go to trial?" "Five dollars apiece!" was the prompt reply, as the attorney extended his hand.

Of all the specimens of mankind you see, the city-bred greenhorn is the funniest. He knows the superficial, can tip his hat gracefully and all that sort of thing, but he hasn't as much common sense in a whole year as his country rustic cousin who says "By gosh" and "Gol darn it all" does in five minutes. The city chap will grow greener the older he becomes, while the country lad will move to the city and clean him out of house and home by a sharp bargain.

The other Sunday the Superintendent of a city Sunday school was questioning the pupils on the subject of the lesson. Among the questions asked was: "When God found out that Adam and Eve had sinned in the garden, what did he do?" A little fellow in the rear of the room was just too anxious to reply; his glistening eye and excited frame attracted the attention of the questioner, and unfortunately he was greeted with a nod indicating that he might answer. With a voice, the echoes of which could be heard far off on the distant commons, he shouted, "Gave them the g. b." To most of the school this was perfectly satisfactory and intelligible, but to a few it had to be explained that it was street Arab for "grand bounce," that is, removal from the garden.