

THE DAILY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. I. NO. 157.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1883.

Price, Ten Cents

THE DAILY ENTERPRISE.

Published every day except Sunday.

WRIGHT & HENDEY, Publishers.

LIVINGSTON, M. T., DEC. 6, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year by mail \$12 00

Six Months by mail 7 00

Three Months by mail 5 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

By Carrier, every morning 50cts per Week.

By Mail, every morning 10cts.

By Mail, every morning 5cts each.

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Exchange on all the principal cities of the

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Authorized Capital, \$250,000 00

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Exchange Bought and Sold on all parts of

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And all Banking business promptly

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Neatly and promptly done.

Have a large and complete stock of goods

in the Harness line and I am

now ready to receive

orders.

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CHICKORY!

Gallatin County, M. T.

Is situated on the National Park Railroad, twenty-eight miles from Livingston and about the same distance from the National Park. At this point the Northern Pacific Railroad company are building a Depot, Section House, Water-Tank, Etc., and many other substantial improvements are going on. The town is indorsed by the railroad company, who own a one-half interest in the same, and will do all in their power to further its interests. The lands lying north and south are exceedingly fertile, and west cattle ranches are numerous; east are the celebrated Mill Creek, Emigrant Gulch and Six Mile Mining Districts and in the place itself thrift, energy and intelligence are to be found among its citizens. The Villard Mining Co's claims adjoin the town on the east. The Gold and Silver bearing quartz mines in Emigrant Gulch are very rich, as are the Placer mines. Coal mines within one mile of the town are being vigorously worked; and Iron, Lime and Sandstone abound. Before the town was platted, lumber was on the ground for a number of buildings, and before the town was entirely surveyed buildings were in course of construction.

THE TOWN IS YOUNG YET!

And thereby affords opportunities for securing lots at low figures, and we feel confident that the constant and increasing demand for the same will advance prices from twenty-five to fifty per cent. within a short time. Full particulars, prices and plats will be furnished upon application to

Allen Bros.

LISBON, Dakota. LIVINGSTON, Montana.

LIVINGSTON OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.

IT IS A FACT!

Overcoats at reduced prices.

Rubber Goods constantly on hand.

Suits, ready made, we carry the finest selection.

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Everything as represented.

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Neckwear just received; the latest styles.

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Remember our New Brick Store,

On Park Street, next to Merchants Hotel.

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Metropolitan Hotel,

MULKERN & GALLAGHER

MAIN STREET, LIVINGSTON, M. T.

House well furnished throughout, and all hard-finished rooms. Centrally located with a Large Sample Room for the accommodation of Commercial Travelers. Table, the Best. Fine Bar attached.

EAT THE GATE OF WONDERLAND!
The House Par Excellence.

The Livingston Hotel

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA.

The Largest and Most Commodious, accommodating double the number of guests of any other hotel in the town. An excellent cuisine; the table supplied with all the luxuries of the season. Parlors and Rooms fitted up with all the comforts of a home, with polite and courteous attendants. Special attention given to Tourists and Travelers, and information freely given relative to the innumerable wonders, and different routes through the Great National Park.

A Free Bus attends the arrival and departure of all Trains.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar in connection with the House

TERMS REASONABLE. J. P. NOLAN, Propr

The Presidential Message Summarized.

The customary congratulations are extended upon the favorable aspect of domestic affairs and foreign relations. Notice has been given that the fishery treaty with Britain terminates by limitation July 1, 1885, and it is suggested that congress create a commission to consider and devise means whereby this nation may enjoy proper rights to North American fisheries. "Assisted immigration" from Ireland is referred to, and a revision of legislation deemed advisable for protection against this imposition. The ubiquitous "American hog" is mentioned as having been lately admitted to France, but still excluded from Germany; a presidential commission has been appointed to inquire whether the use of pork is injurious to health. Claims upon Spain growing out of commercial relations of American citizens with the Spanish West India islands still remain unsettled, though they have been presented diplomatically, and as the claims have been admitted to be just, the president thinks their liquidation should no longer be delayed. Switzerland has proposed to this government a class of international treaties or arbitration as the proper method of settling international disputes. This government has assented to the proposition so far as it relates to Switzerland. Authority is asked to establish a diplomatic agency at the capital of Bulgaria. Mention is made of the negotiations now in progress for the revision of the Turkish tariff, in which the United States is taking an active part. The perpetuation of close relations with Mexico is mentioned as an urgent need owing to the rapid influx of our population and capital into that republic. Several instances of an infringement of existing treaties on the part of Mexico are mentioned though a more definite treaty has been framed and awaits the approval of the senate. A convention for the survey of the international boundary, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, will carry out its work as soon as congress makes the necessary provisions therefor. Relations with South American states, and with the Sandwich Islands, are represented to be in a most flattering condition. During the past year legations have been established in Persia, Siam and Corea; a treaty concluded with the latter country, and another is in prospect with Siam. Relations with China are slightly mixed. The rights of American citizens in the Chinese empire are compromised by restrictions imposed by the latter, while it is believed that the act prohibiting the migration of Chinese laborers hither has been persistently violated. It is believed, however, that China will co-operate with this country in securing a faithful observance of the laws. Reference is made to the influence exercised by this government in the differences existing between Liberia and Great Britain, and to the part taken by American citizens in the settlement of the Congo valley on philanthropic principles, both of which are regarded as worthy of endorsement by congress. It is regarded as advisable that appropriations be made to defray the expenses of persons sent to represent the United States upon foreign invitations to attend social and scientific congresses that are continually being held. In view of the fact that certain foreign powers impose grievously restrictive duties upon a few American products, it is suggested that this government reciprocate by establishing restrictive duties against the staples of those countries and thus producing equitable results. Then follows an extended statement of the receipts and expenditures of the last fiscal year and the estimates for the current year, in which it appears that the national debt is being paid off more rapidly than is advisable. By the reduction of tariff receipts consequent upon the law of last session the revenue has been somewhat reduced, and it is not considered advisable to adopt any measures of large diminution of the revenues at this session. The provision of proper national defenses is regarded as a good object upon which to defray a portion of the surplus revenue. The establishment of a somewhat changed basis for national banks is discussed, and the retirement of the trade dollar suggested. The consolidation of customs districts is recommended. It is hoped that Indians throughout the country will remain in

peaceable submission in future. Suitable provision for the improvement of coast defense is advised, as also the encouragement of militia organization. The work of improving the navy is reviewed and an extension of this work strongly recommended as a matter of great importance to our commercial prosperity. The condition of the postal service is said to be most gratifying, and a reduction in the postage on local or drop letters to one cent is advocated, as it is believed that the present rate need no longer be maintained to defray expenses of service. The president does not consider it advisable to purchase or construct a postal telegraph line with which to enter into competition with private enterprise, but believes that the government should be authorized by law to exercise some sort of supervision over inter-state telegraphic communication. The views of the attorney general are concurred in, in which an increase in the compensation of jurors and witnesses in federal courts are advised; also that the laws be revised which regulate the compensation of federal district attorneys and marshals. It is feared that to obtain fees such officials have instituted oppressive and needless litigation, and to obviate this it is recommended that they be paid wholly by salary. Attention is directed to those portions of the report of the secretary of the interior relating to the Indian question, repeal of the timber culture and pre-emption laws, and the pension frauds. In view of the alarming state of illiteracy prevailing in some portions of the country, federal aid to primary education is recommended. The Utah problem is discussed and the opinion expressed that polygamy is so strongly entrenched that it cannot be uprooted by ordinary means. A remedy recommended is the disestablishment of the territorial government of Utah and that its control be delegated by congress to a commission. The aid of congress is to be asked to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases among cattle. The provision of a form of government for Alaska is strongly urged. The problem of oppressive railroad tariffs is mentioned, and its consideration by congress recommended. The protection of forests is strongly advised as influencing the water supply of the country, and as agricultural industry depends upon the water courses it is recommended that a forest preserve be established in the region of Montana where the Columbia, Missouri and Saskatchewan take their rise. Industrial exhibitions held and in contemplation are strongly commended. The provisions made by the last congress for appointment to the civil service are said to have worked admirably and to have proven highly beneficial. An amendment to the constitution providing for the succession to the presidency, in case of the death, inability or non-existence of the president, vice president and president of the senate, is suggested; also a proper interpretation of the phrase "inability to discharge the duties and powers of the president's office." An extension of the presidential veto power so that in bills for the appropriation of public money, certain items may be disapproved without vetoing the whole bill. The recent decision of the supreme court by which colored citizens were held to be denied certain rights which the fourteenth amendment was supposed to guarantee them is referred to, and legislation on the subject suggested.

One of the queerest curiosities on the globe is a man with a silver skull who is now visiting in Louisville, Ky. During a fiercely contested battle in the late war this interesting individual was struck on the head with a piece of shell which tore away the entire top of his skull, leaving the brain horribly exposed. Strange to say, he survived the terrible wound, and a noted surgeon, who was one of the physicians in attendance upon the lamented Garfield, succeeded in fitting a silver plate over the opening, which shielded the brain as well as the skull. This plate is about the size of a man's hand and works on hinges, and it may be raised up and let down at will. The re-skulled man does not experience the least pain, and as he wears a wig all evidence of a shattered skull is concealed.

T. G. Merrill, a mining engineer of large experience, estimates the yield of Montana in the precious metals, beginning with July 1, 1884, at the round figures of \$36,750,000 per annum. These estimates he says are not made upon guess, but upon what he knew of prospective improvements and upon personal observation and study into the extent and character of the ore. Those upon the western slope he estimates will produce \$22,500,000, and those upon the eastern slope, \$14,250,000.