

THE YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL.

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MILES CITY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893

PRICE FIVE CENTS

POSTOFFICE REGULATIONS.

MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern, general and local, 8:30 p. m.
Eastern, for points east of Jamestown, 8:30 p. m.
Western, general and local, 8:30 p. m.
Western, for Helena only, 8:30 p. m.
Fridays, Mondays, Wednesdays and
Tongue River, Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays, 8:30 p. m.
Sabbath, Saturdays, 1:30 p. m.
Office opens, 8:40 a. m.
Office closes, 7:30 p. m.
Money order closes, 4:30 p. m.
Registry closes, 7:30 p. m.
Sundays—Office open from 12 to 1 p. m.
CHAS. W. SEYDE, P. M.

Northern Pacific Time Table.

LEAVE MILES CITY GOING WEST.
No. 1 Pacific Mail, 9:52 p. m.
No. 55 Express Freight, 1:30 a. m.
No. 55 Pay Freight, 8:30 a. m.
LEAVE MILES CITY GOING EAST.
No. 4 Atlantic Mail, 8:27 a. m.
No. 24 Express Freight, 8:50 a. m.
No. 26 Way Freight, 12:40 p. m.

Official Directory.

STATE.
Member of Congress, W. W. Dixon, Helena
Governor, J. E. Rickard, Helena
Lieutenant Governor, Alex. Botkin, Helena
Secretary of State, W. Brewitt, Helena
State Treasurer, F. W. Wright, Helena
State Auditor, Andrew B. Cook, Helena
Att'y General, Henry J. Haskell, Helena
Supt. Public Instruction, C. A. Stover, Helena
Chief Justice, W. Y. Pemberton, Helena
Clerk Supreme Court, Roy Webster, Helena
Associate Justices, J. B. Harwood, Billings
W. H. DeWitt, Butte

FEDERAL.
Surveyor General, Geo. O. Eaton, Helena
U. S. Marshal, J. H. Furey, Helena
Collector of Internal Revenue, H. Mills, Deer Lodge
Register of Land, S. Gordon, Miles City
Receiver, A. T. Campbell, Miles City

DISTRICT.
Judge Seventh Judicial District
Hon. Geo. R. Millburn, Miles City
Official Stenographer, Fred W. Kreidler, Miles City

COUNTY.
State Senator, R. Swift, Ekalaka
State Representatives, J. E. McKay, Miles City
Sheriff, J. A. Hudson, Miles City
Treasurer, W. E. Savage, Miles City
Clerk and Recorder, A. H. Sverdrup, Miles City
County Attorney, W. J. Zimmerman, Miles City
Assessor, Geo. E. Newman, Miles City
Surveyor, Chas. Sexton, Miles City
Comptroller, C. R. Lohrler, Miles City
Supt. of Schools, Mrs. J. E. Lutz, Miles City
Public Administrator, Henry Nave, Miles City
Commissioners, W. S. Smith, Hathaway
T. J. Graham, Roseland

TOWNSHIP.
Justices, John Gibb, Miles City
Constable, H. Hogan, Miles City

CITY.
Mayor, H. B. Wiley
City Attorney, C. R. Meddlet, Miles City
Clerk, S. Gordon, Miles City
Treasurer, Ed. Arnold, Miles City
Chief of Police, E. S. Jackson, Miles City
Police Magistrate, John Gibb, Miles City

ALDERMEN.
First Ward—E. F. Fish, N. P. Sorenson,
Second Ward—Thos. Gibb, W. H. Bullard.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. R. G. REDD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at W. E. Savage's Drug Store.
DR. E. F. FISH, PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
(April, Wanderski on (Gibbs) Office at
W. E. Savage's Drug Store.
DR. S. Whitney, DENTIST,
Main Street over Stockgrowers' National Bank
Work guaranteed and at reasonable prices.

DR. ADAMS, Dentist.
Practices all the latest and
improved methods. Post-
office block,
Miles City.

CHURCHES.
EPISCOPAL Church, cor. Palmer and
Eleventh streets. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and
8 p. m. Holy communion first Sunday in each
month after morning services.
Rev. J. T. Fritchard, Rector.
METHODIST Church, corner Eleventh and
Pleasant streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings.
Rev. F. G. Boylan, Pastor.
PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner Main Street
and Montana Avenue. Services Sundays at 11
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Jno. Dunlap, Pastor.
CATHOLIC Church of the Sacred Heart, Corner
of Main and Tenth Streets. Services first and
third Sundays of the month. High Mass at
10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Vespers
and Benediction at 7:30 p. m.
BAPTIST Church, corner Tenth and Palmer
Streets. No pastor.
Pastor Chaplain I. Newton Ritter preaches once
each month and conducts a devotional service
every Thursday evening, beginning at 7:30
o'clock. During mid-winter these services
are suspended.

SOCIETIES.
A. F. & A. M. Yellowstone Lodge No. 28 meets
at Masonic Hall on first and third Wednesdays
of each month.
I. O. O. F. Custer Lodge No. 13, meets in
their hall every Monday night.
Benevolent Enfranchisement meets first and third
Friday of each month.
K. of P. Crusader Lodge No. 7, meets at Odd
Fellows hall on the first and third Thursdays
of the month.
I. O. G. T. Star of the West meets at Masonic
hall every Thursday evening.
G. A. R. U. S. Grant Post, No. 14, meets at Odd
Fellows hall on the first and third Thursdays
of the month.
A. O. U. W. Tongue River Lodge No. 35, meets
on the 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month.
S. of V. Col. E. Butler Camp, No. 4, meets the
second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

GEARY LAW ARGUED.

Joseph H. Choate, of New York
Appears for the Side of the
Celestials.

Solicitor General Aldrich Represents the
United States in the Contention—
The Arguments.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A special session of the supreme court today to hear argument upon the constitutionality of the Geary law, which he said had not for its purpose the deportation of Chinese laborers, as counsel for petitioners erroneously claimed, but to provide a system of identification and registration for such as are here.

In conclusion the solicitor general said: "Assuming the maximum that the safety of the people is the supreme law, then the police power in relation to every subject of danger must, under our system, rest either in the states or the United States or the people. If it is assumed that Chinese alien labor is a public danger, threatening the safety of the people, then the power to cope with it rests somewhere. If the latter, it occurs to me the Chinese residents of this country have need to repeat the old prayer that they may be saved from the friends or counsel, for if they can induce the court to hold that the power does not belong to the federal government, but rests in the people of the several states, no person can doubt that the states will promptly rid themselves of the baneful presence by appropriate legislation of the state. The Chinese would be worse off than now, for while the act under consideration seeks only to prevent perpetration of frauds upon the government any action by the people of the states most directly affected would probably be drastic in character with the purpose of not protecting duly accredited Chinese, but expelling entirely from their domain the obnoxious race.

J. Hubley Ashton concluded the argument, traversing somewhat different ground, by an argument that the question concerned the fundamental principles of American constitutional liberty, the right to freedom, property and the pursuit of happiness, of many thousands of persons living and laboring under the protection of this land, as well as the friendly international relations between the United States and China, and the welfare of American citizens interests in that empire.

so far as it confers judicial power it attempts to confer it upon an individual judge, no particular court, and not in any court, and also a collector, an executive officer; and, third, because the third article provides that the judicial power shall extend to cases that should be brought by act before a United States judge. The section of the act under discussion is in effect a bill of attainder, and unconstitutional, as a violation of subdivision 3, section 9, article F, of the constitution, and finally, that the power sometimes called police regulations does not reside in congress.

Choate prefaced his argument with a statement of facts in the three cases, which he said differed chiefly in being initiated at various stages of the operations of the law. It appeared from this that Lee Goe's case presented, in addition to the questions involved in the others, the constitutionality of the provision of the exclusion act requiring the Chinese to present white witnesses support of their right to receive certificates. After a resume of the provision of the treaty and legislative history in relation to the United States and China, Choate said: "The act of May 5, 1892, was passed with the desire to keep out more Chinese from the country. The sixth section, is wholly distinct from and unlike any of the other sections. The first five sections follow the provisions of the treaty of 1880. In the provisions of the Burlingame treaty it was decided that when, in the opinion of the United States government, it became evident that the importation of Chinese threatened the welfare of this country the Chinese government agreed that this country might regulate the coming of such Chinese, but may not absolutely prohibit.

"May it please your honors, there had already been enacted a law providing for the expulsion of persons not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States. It is hard to reconcile the title with the construction put upon the section which takes away a right already conferred to remain in the country. The lower court recognizes the right of their people whom I represent to remain in the United States and then takes it away from them. Is it the intention of the United States to revoke a treaty already made with a friendly nation, and thus deprive thousands of people of residence, whom it has already been decided have the right to remain here? The Chinese have the right to remain here and according to this act they shall have the right to remain here as long as they comply with the provisions of this act. One other reason why the intention to return the Chinese to China should not be imputed to the framers of the act. Because congress has no power in time of peace to expel all or any friendly aliens who come here upon invitation and have taken up residence.

Choate submitted that the exclusion act deprived his clients of their liberty without due process of law, in direct violation of the fifth amendment to the constitution, the protection of which they are unquestionably entitled, and further, by the sixth section of the act appellants are deprived of their property without due process of law and it is therefore unconstitutional.

Other points made by Choate in opposition to the validity of the law were: The third article of the constitution is clearly violated in three respects by the sixth section of the act. First, in that it attempts to vest extraordinary power in "a United States judge," whereas the judicial power is to be vested only in the courts of the United States. Second,

the churches of old England in turbulent times were regarded as places of safe custody for public and private property. In the border land of England and Scotland the idea was carried out still more completely, and churches, or at least their towers, became regular fortresses and not infrequently were objects of offenses and defense. We may note in rural England that in the cases of ancient churches the towers are often not merely disproportionate in size to the rest of the church, but are carefully and strongly built, evidently with an object.

Even in peaceful Surrey and Sussex the belfries are veritable strong rooms with barred windows and massive doors and often contain a massive treasure chest. Hither, at the first alarm, money and valuables were hurried, for beyond the security of thick walls and bars and bolts there was an aisle of sanctity which in a superstitious age protected the building from the most ruthless of foes. The fortresslike construction of many of the border land churches is an interesting study to antiquarians.—London Standard.

A New Type of Girl.
I met a new type of girl the other day, and she was certainly refreshing. Girls are all a good deal alike as a general thing, you know, and one does get so tired of the same old stereotyped girl—sweet enough in her way, I grant you, but with an eternal sameness that grows rather irksome.

She is a little witch to begin with. She will stand a man's heart before he knows it and then pretend not to know it herself. This done is most attractive to men, for, spite of her originality, she is adaptable personified. She seems to be able to converse intelligently with all sorts of men and gets each fellow's fad at her finger tips too. She knows more than many of her men friends, but she never lets them suspect it. She makes each believe that she learns so much from him and depends so much on him. She is a very feminine, unassuming, natural sort of little woman, with something appealing about her.

But down under it all she is artful. She has made a study of men, and she has profited by that study.—Chicago News-Record.

Are Yores Incandescent Lamps.
Some interesting tests have been recently made to decide the relative illuminating power of the arc and the incandescent lamp. One company which has 120 incandescent lamps from 8 candle power to 500 candle power and six arc lamps of 2,000 nominal candle power on its extensive premises finds that each arc lamp tested illuminates an area of 3,000 square yards and absorbs one horsepower, and that each 300 candle power incandescent lamp illuminates an area of 200 yards and absorbs one horsepower.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Way Up.
Customer at the fruiterers—Let me have half a dollar's worth of your nicest strawberries.
Dealer—Yes, sir. Will you take it home with you?—Chicago Record.

The motto "E Pluribus Unum" was taken from the title page of The Gentleman's Magazine, at the time of the Revolution having a large circulation in the colonies.

"LO, I CAN WAIT."
A woman's tears on a ground of night
Inlaid with shadow stars that dimly shine
Down in the loneliness of quiet there—
As in vague hope some alien lane of light
Might pierce their woe. The tears that blind
Her sight—
The salt and bitter blood of her despair—
Her hands toss back through torrents of her
hair—
And grip toward God with anguish infinite.
And, oh, the carven mouth, with all its great
intensity of longing from fast
In such a smile as well may designate
The slowly numbered heart that to the last
Conceals each newer wound, and back at fate
Throbs love's eternal lie—"Lo, I can wait!"
—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Reason Why
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the favorite:
It is the oldest and was first in the field.
Its train service is the very best.
It is the first to adopt improvements.
Its sleepers are palaces on wheels.
It runs elegant drawing room sleepers on all-night trains.
Its trains are lighted by electricity.
It runs luxurious chair cars on day trains.
It is the only line using the electric berth lamp.
Its dining car service is unexcelled.
Its trains run solid to Milwaukee and Chicago.
It is the best route to St. Louis and the south.
It is the best route to Kansas City and the west.
It runs four trains daily to Milwaukee and Chicago.
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It is the government fast mail route.
It is popularly styled the "Old Reliable."
It furnishes safety, comfort and speed to patrons.
For information as to the lowest rates to all points in the United States and Canada via "The Milwaukee," apply to any coupon ticket agent, or to
J. T. CONLEY,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt.,
St. Paul, Minn.

LAW THAT IS QUEER.

A Decision Which Practically Makes a Nom de Plume Common Property.
A very interesting claim, in which every author who uses a signature is more or less concerned, was ignominiously dismissed by Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court. As I understand it, a mediocre book was published in this city purporting to have been written by Alan Dale, the nom de plume of one of the brightest and cleverest of New York's younger literary men. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cohen (Alan Dale) did not write the book, and when he heard of its publication protested against the use of his name. Protest being unavailing, through his counselor, Mr. Stecker, he sued the publisher, claiming \$1,000 damages. After hearing Mr. Cohen's testimony, Judge Lacombe virtually informed the jury that there was no necessity of further evidence, as it could not be shown that the plaintiff's salary on a daily paper in this city had been decreased by reason of the publication, or that he had had any subsequent trouble with publishers.

That may be law; it's not justice. Mr. Cohen could have proved by George Alfred Townsend, A. C. Wheeler, Samuel L. Clemens and other writers of national repute that the signatures over which they are known to the world of readers—Guth, Nym Crinkle, Mark Twain—mean a fortune, and that any use of those signatures by other parties was not only an abuse but a traverse of equity, dishonest and cruel. I can't understand Lacombe's action in the matter. It virtually says to irresponsible publishers: "Go ahead, publish what you please, lyingly announce that the matter is written by any author whose name you may prefer. He has no remedy unless he can prove that he has lost an engagement or is in disfavor with the publisher."

I wonder how Lacombe would like to see decisions, purporting to have been rendered by him, signed with his name, circulated in the community. And I also wonder whether it ever entered his somewhat interesting mind that it is advisable to mule thieves, bars and bearers of false witness, for the protection of the community in general and of men as well to whom reputation is worth much more money than the circuit court could possibly collect.—Joseph Howard in New York Recorder.

Churches as Places of Refuge in War.
Our ancestors transacted a good deal of business of one kind or another in and about their churches. To begin with,

Not Too Late!!

Cut out this advertisement, insert the missing word in the quotation given below and mail to us. The person mailing the correct answer first will receive a beautiful, Triple Plated, Silver Cake Basket. Here is the quotation:

"Life, after all, is but a bundle of hints, each suggesting actual and positive but rarely reaching it."

You must cut out this and sign your name on the line, or your guess will not be counted.

Sign here

Case, King & Woditzki.

W. B. JORDAN, President. G. M. MILES, Vice-President.
H. B. WILEY, Cashier. C. L. CARTER, Ass't Cashier.

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