HE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1891.

IN A QUANDARY.

It was in the spring of 1888, if we mis-e not, that the government estab-ed a line in northern and northwest-Texas from below or south of which cattle should be driven into northern ritory. This line was known as the vernment quarantine line, the object its establishment being to prevent the reading of Texas fever among the cat-of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana d other adjoining states and terri-ries. It was effective as far as Mon-na is concerned for if there was ever a se of the fever brought from Texas is state it never reached the knowledge the authorities.

But now it transpires that the execu-ves of the states named have recom-ended that the government quarantine e be removed a couple hundred miles the southward of the present one, and ticipating that the government would mply with the recommendation several rties have purchased young Texas ttle in the perscribed section of that ate for the purpose of stocking the nges of Colorado, Wyoming and Mon-ana with them. But it appears secre-ry of agriculture Rusk put his foot own on the proposition and those who ave bought cattle in the tabooed erritory for shipment north are in a uandary as to what they will do with hem. Some of them have started their ands northward but now find they can-ot cross the quarantine line with a clean ill of health unless they can get a modi-ied order from Secretary Rusk. That entleman is with Harrison and unless e can be waylaid and interviewed on he line of his journey the order cannot e obtained if it can be obtained at all —for some time. In the meantime the owners are confronted with the pos-sibility of heavy loss.

At first glance it looks as though the purchasers of these cattle should be permitted to come north with their stock if they themselves are willing to take the chances of fever developing itself in their herds, but upon second thought it will appear that others besides themselves would be seriously affected if the fatal disease should be brought on northern ranges. Heretofore they have been free from it and no healthier cattle than those from Montana are shipped into eastern markets. This enviable condition of health should be preserved, and stockmen should be very careful about making experiments with cattle from fever infested districts, or in taking risks with those from ranges where the disease has prevailed. The quarantine line should not be removed an inch southward unless undoubted assurance be given that it will embrace perfectly healthy territory. It were better that the cattle purchasers referred to lose their venture than that the ranges of this state be corrupted by fever stricken herds from Texas.

THAT "COWARDLY SURRENDER"

Our amiable, but somewhat careless and altogether lamentably ignorant evening contemporary has managed to absorb a stalwart amount of misinformation concerning that immigration resolution adopted by the republican league convention recently held at Cincinnati. As it is one of the missions of the TRIBUNE to keep the faulty Leader accurately informed in regard to past and present political and other events it will give the history and final disposition of the resolution in question. The resolution as it was introduced by the committee read as follows:

Recent events have made more apparent than ever the necessity for exercising the sovereign right inherent in our nation as in all others, to use discrimination in the admission of foreigners as residents in this country. We therefore recommend such changes in our laws as will effectually prohibit the immigration of paupers and criminals, and of peoples so alien from us in their ideas and habits of thought that they cannot be assimilated in the body politic.

That resolution, as the Leader says, "is comprehensive and covers the whole ground," and as the Leader adds: "If our laws were framed in accordance with the advice herein, the riff raff of the world would have to stay out." But and here is where our evening contemporary exposes its ignorance the resolution as it appears above *was not adopted* by the convention. A Wisconsin delegate "whose accent and words told he was of foreign birth begged on behalf of many republicans in the northwestern states that the proposed language restricting immigration be expunged. General Fairchild, of the same state, supported the appeal of the foreign-born delegate. A hot and lengthy debate followed. "Finally" and we quote the published account of the proceedings—"Judge Webster moved to strike out all after the word 'criminals' and this was done and the resolution was passed." And because it did strike out all after the word "criminals," the TRIBUNE charged the convention made a "cowardly surrender to ignorance and expediency." It reiterates that charge.

The resolution as it stands proposes no addition or amendment to our immigration laws. As amended by the last congress they prohibit the landing of foreign paupers and criminals upon our shores, but they do not prohibit the immigration "of peoples so alien from us in their ideas and habits of thought that they cannot be assimilated in the body politic." Anarchists, Nihilists, converts to Mormonism and members of the Italian Mafia can come and go as they please. The resolution was originally aimed at those very objectionable classes of immigrants but the convention didn't have the backbone to stand by it, and made a cowardly surrender to ignorance and expediency.

A VICTORY WON.

No better evidence of the wide-awake, go-a-head, enterprising, progressive spirit which actuates the citizens of Cascade county in general and those of Great Falls in particular can be given than is shown by their votes on the court house and the several bridge propositions yesterday. While the opponents of some of these propositions were active at the polls and presumably brought out their full adverse vote the friends of the measures seemed content to leave the decision of the several questions to the cool, calm judgment of the people. This accounts for the light vote cast, for, if the supporters of these several propositions had exhibited the same industry and perseverance which were displayed by the opposition it is reasonable to presume that the majorities would have been largely increased.

However, the result of the election is as gratifying to the friends of progress in the city and county as it is flattering to their judgment. If intending investors in the city entertained any doubts as to the public spirit of our people, or of their confidence in the future of the place a glance at the majorities cast for the several propositions will dispel them. As we said at the outset of this article no better evidence can be given of the enterprise and progressive spirit of the people of this county than is manifested by the election yesterday.

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

The following is a summary of the new immigration law which went into effect the 1st of this month. It will be seen that the law itself is all right as far as it goes, but great difficulty will be experienced in enforcing it. The trouble is the undesirable character of an immigrant cannot well be determined until after his arrival here and he has obtained a footing in the country. The law attempts to purify the stream at its mouth instead of at its source. The fault lies in the fact that immigrants are not required to provide themselves with certificates from American consuls abroad, vouching for their character or suitability as intending settlers of the country. Such a provision would prevent the landing of any but those who would be acceptable in any community. The law falls far short of this. Here it is:

It reaffirms the laws previously enacted for the exclusion of lunatics, felons, paupers, polygamists, contract laborers, assisted immigrants and persons with contagious diseases.

It provides for the more vigorous enforcement of the alien contract labor law of 1885.

It declares that immigrants coming here through the solicitation of advertising agents in Europe shall be treated as violators of the law; and it prohibits steamship and transportation companies from encouraging immigration to this country.

It provides that the names and nationality of all immigrants shall be reported on their arrival, and that the immigrants shall be promptly inspected by authorized agents empowered to decide upon their right to land.

It provides that state and municipal authorities may exercise such jurisdiction over immigrant stations as may be necessary for the public peace.

It provides that all immigrants who come in violation of the law shall be immediately sent back on the ship that brought them here; but, should that be impracticable, they may be returned at any time within a year after their arrival. Any alien who may become a public charge during the first year here, shall be sent back to the country from which he came.

It provides penalties, by fine or imprisonment, for the violation of its terms.

It provides that the federal courts shall have full jurisdiction in all causes arising under it.

It establishes the office of superintendent of immigration under the treasury department.

CROP AND GRASS OUTLOOK.

The recent rains have done much to assure an excellent grass crop on the ranges of northern Montana. The winter snow fall melted so gradually that nearly or quite all of its moisture was absorbed by the earth, leaving it in splendid shape for subsequent rains. The ground is now pretty thoroughly soaked with a fine reserve of moisture held by the clay subsoil which underlies the rich loam of the surface. As far as the ranges are concerned there is really left no cause for anxiety.

The outlook for farmers is also flattering in the extreme. Their lands were in fine condition for early sowing and the weather has been very favorable for the growth of the young grain. The rain has given it another impetus which with one good fall in May and June will insure a fine crop of cereals and vegetables. On the whole the prospects were never better in Montana for an excellent out put of grasses, grains, and vegetables.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS is credited with saying that: "Fewer innocent men have been hanged or shot by mobs in the last century than have perished on the scaffold under due sentence of law." Could Ingalls have had Peffer in mind when he made the remark?

GOLD AND GALL.

During the days of Clay and Webster and Calhoun and Benton and Douglas the office of United States senator was regarded as one of great dignity and responsibility but little short of the chief executive of the nation. Intellect, not political chicanery; brains, not money, were then considered the conditions precedent to the acquisition of the exalted station. As a rule senators were very dignified, very decorous, and very grave men, who, like Cæsar's wife, were above reproach, and who by their intellectual attainments and integrity of character commanded and retained the confidence and high respect of the people. The office was one of great honor and truly honorable men alone could obtain it.

But times have greatly changed and men have changed with them. The exalted official positions of the land have become, in a measure, objects of barter and trade. Long purses, too frequently, supply the place of brains and the assurance born of an adamantine check supply that of merit. Gold and gall are now the prime factors in political contests, and he who has neither is left in the rear of the procession. They are the levers which raise mediocrity to high places, and hold stupidity above contempt. They fill offices with men who regard a public trust as a private snap and who make their positions stepping stones to fortunes. It is gold and gall that have made the United States senate a dumping ground for millionaires and a coveted place for designing and unscrupulous politicians. The chamber that was honored by the presence of a Thurman and a Sumner and a Seward and scores of others whose names and deeds brighten the pages of history, is now the theater in which petty, ambitious men air their oratory, and narrow gauged politicians emphasize their party hate and prejudices. It is and all Americans confess it with shame no longer the home of political purity and honesty, or the arena in which right can conquer might where party interests are at stake.

It is, therefore, a matter of no surprise that such men as Edmunds and Reagan willingly and voluntarily resign their seats in that body. The one vacates the chamber, ostensibly for his health, the other retires from the very badly mixed assemblage to accept the chairmanship of a railway commission. It is not evident that either of the gentlemen resigned with any feeling of regret, or that they feel they have lost anything by parting company with the Sanders and the Powers and the Hoars of that body. Clay nor Webster nor Benton would have resigned their seats in that once august branch of congress for a chairmanship of a railway commission, however remunerative it might have been, though all were comparatively poor men. There were intellectual giants in the United States senate in the days of those famous men, who were revered and honored by the masses and who in turn honored their stations. But that was before gold and gall and number 6 hats had found an abiding place upon the floor of the senate chamber.

LUCKY TOM CARTER.

And now comes the report from Washington that Land Commissioner Carter will probably succeed Nable as secretary of the interior department. There may be much truth in the report and then again there may not be, but of one thing there can be no two opinions, and that is: that Tom Carter is a lucky man. When he stepped off a Northern Pacific train at Helena some six or seven years ago, a young attorney without fame or prestige, a dollar or two in his pocket and a change of linen in his grip he little dreamed of the brilliant future before him. If the truth were known it would doubtless be found that Mr. Carter about that time, was seriously engaged in solving the problem of how to get the money for his first month's board. Thomas got it, however, and not long afterwards got the appointment as administrator for some estate.

When the Hon. W. A. Clark was nominated for delegate to congress in 1888 by the democrats no prominent republican could be found to take the nomination against him. Sanders wouldn't look at it. Power wouldn't touch it and Mantle wouldn't take it. Several other names were suggested and rejected and finally some one thought of Carter. It was said he was a pretty smooth, oily talker and if he were beaten, as it was supposed he would be, the defeat wouldn't injure him and the old war horses and leaders of the party would still be in the ring to fall back upon when the political skies wore a more encouraging look. Carter took the nomination and went into the fight like a sure winner, while at the same time, he thought he would be so deeply snowed under that his political resurrection would never be achieved. But through a combination of circumstances over which he had no control, the nature of which it it not necessary too explain here, Mr. Carter was elected by a larger majority than any other candidate who had previously been elected to that office ever received in the then territory. No one was more surprised at his election than Mr. Carter himself.

Before he could take his seat Mr. Carter was legislated out of office by the admission of Montana into the union of states. He was again nominated for congress by his party in 1889 and elected after a hard and very close race with Major Maginnis. The fact that he had lost his seat in congress after having so gallantly gainined it created a certain sympathy in his favor that determined the election. Thus far Mr. Carter had been favored by fortune, but it apparently deserted him when he again ran for the same office last fall. The desertion, however, was only apparent. His defeat proved to be the stepping-stone to a superior office, and now the fates, that have so kindly cared for him, still wear a smiling front and promise him a place far beyond his most sanguine anticipations. Verily, Mr. Carter is a favored child of fortune. He should press his luck, while Russell B. is putting up for him.

BARON FAVA is of the opinion that there is no way out of the situation forced upon Italy by the New Orleans lynchings as the United States is powerless to afford satisfaction to his country. The baron certainly could not have read Secretary Blaine's last letter to Rudini very closely. The secretary said: "*If* it be found upon investigation that any Italian subjects were killed; *if* it be found they were at peace with the United States government and the state of Louisiana at the time of the killing; *if* it be found that the authorities of the state or those of the city of New Orleans took part in or connived at the lynchings, then the president of the United States would have cause to present the matter to congress for its consideration." What more does Fava want? Isn't it as clear as mud that in time the matter will be settled some way? Fava is unreasonable.

No one doubts the ability of President Harrison to make very neat, gaudy little speeches from the rear platform of a Pullman sleeper. In fact he has justly earned the champion belt as taffy slinger among the prize orators of the day, and it stands him in hand to keep it. Harrison is playing for a big stake no less than a renomination from the hands of his party. If the ovations he receives from the idle crowds which he finds at railroad stations represent the sentiment of the republican masses he has a "cinch" on the nomination. It would be interesting to note the receptions Blaine would receive if he should conclude to become a candidate and follow Harrison's trail in his swing around the circle.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY is a very thrifty individual. While he may have travelled through "Darkest Africa" for his health he didn't make his recent trip through the eastern states with that object in view. He took back a cool $100,000 which he cleared by his lectures, and has a six weeks' engagement on the platforms of Great Britain to fill. Mr. Stanley is offered the governor generalship of the Congo states, but if he is wise he will forego the pleasure of holding the scepter over a lot of breech clouted negroes and remain under "the genial influences of civilization" where he can pick up a hundred thousand or so in a couple of months' lecturing.

THE determination of secretary of the navy Tracy to take the government navy yards out of politics will be regarded by those who do not hold that: "The purification of politics is an iridescent dream," as a step in the right direction. It is not a violent assumption to assume that the well-known prostitution of the navy yard vote in the interest of Thomas B. Reed at the last election of that gentleman to congress has something to do with the secretary's reform in the direction named. Reed owes his election to the pressure brought to bear upon the government navy employes in his district.

SENATOR HOAR wishes it to be distinctly understood that the remark attributed to him that he intended to carry a delegation from Massachusetts to the next republican national convention favorable to the nomination of Mr. Harrison, "is a lie in general, a lie in detail, a lie in gross and a lie in particular." That is emphatic enough to dispel all incredulity concerning the senator's sincerity. The fact will be accepted that the Massachusetts senator is not for Harrison. By the way it is quite possible Mr. Hoar has discovered a pretty good sized presidential bee in his own bonnet.

AN exchange pertinently remarks that "if Napoleon was right in saying that providence takes sides with the heaviest batteries, England had better be looking after her ordnance department. Latest reports credit France with 2,880 guns, Germany 2,004, Russia 2,034, Austria 1,836, Turkey, 1,248, Italy 1,188, while proud Albion can only muster 660 in the artillery arm of their respective armies. It would not be safe to count on such disparity in case of a fight, however, nor safe to fool with England through faith in Napoleon's oracular saying."

OUR somewhat forgetful evening contemporary says it "was very strongly opposed to *one*" of the four propositions which carried by such handsome majorities over its opposition last Saturday. The readers of that journal are under the impression it strongly opposed *two* of the propositions. It seems, however, but little attention was paid to the Leader's objections, the great majority of the voters doubtless not knowing or caring whether it opposed or favored the propositions.

SOON after Carter was appointed land commisioner it was reported he had offered Johnny Read, of the Inter Mountain, a nice, easy little office at Washington, which the former had at his disposal in his department. About that time Read left for the east and many supposed he would remain at the national capital during the rest of Harrison's term. But now it is stated that Russell Harrison has interfered in the matter and spoiled Johnny's prospects. Some color of truth is added to the report from the fact that Read has not missed an opportunity during the past year or so, to burn the Journal and roast Boos. As Harrison is a partner of the latter in the Journal, he has unquestionably knocked the plum from Read's extended hand to avenge the scorchings of Read's caustic pen.

IN the death of Von Moltke, Germany loses its most brilliant general, and the world the ablest military tactician of the age. To his courage and his genius Germany owes its series of victories over France in its last war with that nation, in which it retook and still holds the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and at the same time exacted an indemnity from the French government as unprecedented in the immensity of the sum as was the promptitude of its payment. The fatherland mourns the loss of one of its greatest men.

THE Livingston Herald is the latest newspaper candidate for public favor and patronage in the state. It is an eight column folio, typographically neat, newsy and well edited and is published weekly at Livingston by DeHart and Mahoney. The Herald is democratic in politics, but promises to furnish good reading matter for all classes while looking after the interests of its party. It has the prayers and best wishes of the TRIBUNE in its herculean task of making democrats in that republican ridden county.

CLEVELAND submitted to our interview concerning his position upon the silver question, but it is money to marbles that there is not a man in the country who can get a word out of Harrison on the subject. Harrison believes he can better read his title clear to a renomination by keeping silent upon that question, and he will remain so until the next congress force an expression of opinion from him by presenting a free silver coinage measure to him for his signature.

BUTTE has declared by an ordinance of its city council that the old steam motor must go. Steam motors on street railways, like toll bridges in incorporated cities, should be relegated to the rear. They are things of the past and have no place in this age of enterprise and progress. The clean, smooth running, noiseless electric motors have taken the place of steam. This is according to the eternal fitness of things.

LIFE is too short and time is too precious for the TRIBUNE to say more than that it accepts the apology of the Leader for the unwarranted exhibition it made of its ignorance in discussing the Cincinnati resolutions. The Leader will learn in due time that it is not so much what an editor puts into a newspaper that gives it value and establishes its reputation for reliability as what he keeps out of it.

THE fact that the ice on Lake Superior was broken up by a heavy wind last Sunday night is made the subject of an Associated Press telegram. That record is beaten in Montana's banana belt. The Missouri river closed at Fort Benton the 15th of February and was open to navigation in just five weeks from that date, or about six weeks earlier than Lake Superior opened.

THE Helena Independent says the Montana & Canada railway is among those which will be built to Helena within the next two years. Will the Independent please inform an inquiring world where the Montana & Canada road is located or will be located. No road of that name is known in this "neck of the woods."

IS the Leader quite sure that the TRIBUNE did not say the government was swindled out of $1,000,000,000,000,000 in a single day by republican connivance? The Leader should be exact in its statements if it would earn a reputation for being reliable.

THE commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county have, in view of the present electrical condition of the editors of the Journal and Herald, ordered the lightning rods on the court house at Helena to be tightened.

ANOTHER Indianian was inducted into office at Washington yesterday. Harrison evidently proposes to secure that state's delegation to next year's republican nominating convention.

IF the New York police fail to discover and arrest "Jack the Ripper" the press of that city should hereafter hold its peace about the inefficiency of the London constabulary.

NEW YORK, having reached the Grant monument matter by breaking ground for the structure it may be assumed it will be pushed to completion without delay.

Fifteen and one-half pounds Granulated Sugar for $1 at Murphy, Maclay & Co.'s.