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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A severe cyclone is reported in Alabama and Georgia.

The Windsor Hotel at Jamestown, Dak., burned on Tuesday night.

Ben Butler has sued the Boston Herald for \$25,000 damages for alleged libel.

John W. Lowell & Co., well-known wagon and implement manufacturers, have failed.

Last Friday night Sioux City, Iowa, had a \$60,000 fire. Fifteen firms were burned out.

The late Secretary Folger's only son, Chas. W. Folger, died on Sunday of consumption.

The house of representatives adjourned for one day out of respect for Schuyler Colfax.

The authorities of Plymouth, Pa., and the Salvation Army had a pitched battle on Sunday.

Silverton, Colorado, and the neighboring country had a blockading snow storm this week.

The entire town of Perisus Altos, Mexico, has been destroyed by fire and 500 people are homeless.

G. N. Hatch with a detachment of troops is on his way to Indian Territory to remove white colonizers.

A fire in the tobacco factories at Durham, N. C., on the 9th, destroyed \$70,000 worth of "the weed."

John Stapleton was lynched at Sayersville, Ky., on a charge of murder of which many believe him innocent.

It is said that the Mormons have lately bought 14,000 acres of land near Du quo, California, and will colonize it.

Jews in Morocco, Africa, are being terribly persecuted and driven out of the country by the gentile people backed by the authorities.

A piece of tin ore weighing 1045 pounds, beside several boxes of smaller specimens, has been shipped from the Black Hills to the New Orleans Exposition.

A band of 40 Mexican soldiers stationed near the border and near the Pacific coast mutinied, killed their captain and escaped. They are a desperate lot and fears of outrages are entertained.

Gen. Grant is suffering from an affection of the tongue that leads to the fear that a cancer may develop itself. The general has been an inveterate smoker and this may have caused the trouble.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines who has become famous by her litigation, extending over a period of 40 years, on a claim to a large amount of valuable property in New Orleans died in that city on the 9th.

George Osmond, editor of the New Orleans Mascot, shot J. D. Houston in the hand when the latter attempted to cane him on account of a published article. Osmond also received a shot in the hand from Houston's pistol.

The Oliver Chilled-Blow employes at South Bend, Ind., and a number of 200 men struck for higher wages on Tuesday and refuse to allow anyone to enter the works. A collision occurred between them and the city officers in which several were wounded.

A dispatch of the 10th from Deadwood, S. D., says: The bare report has just been received that a parcel of cowboys visited the store and ranch of James Davis on Sand creek, Wyo., last evening and attempted to rob the place, but more than their match in Davis, who turned loose with a six shooter, killing three and escaping injury. No further particulars.

The senate committee on public lands has reported favorably a bill to amend the revised statutes relating to the entry of coal lands by reducing the price of such lands from \$10 to \$5 per acre, where lands are more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad, and from \$20 to \$10 where lands are within fifteen miles of a completed railroad.

A telegram from Salt Lake says: Recently some high Mormons returned from Mexico. They reached the stronghold of the untamable Yaqui savages and made a conditional treaty with them. Within a few days John Taylor, head of Mormon church, Chief Counselor Smith, Bishop Sharp and others left here. It is known that they are on route to Mexico. It is believed that they have gone to the capital to treat with the Mexican government for land and a charter like the Nauvoo charter. Their plan is to make a rendezvous for Mormons liable to prosecution under the Edmunds law, also to form a nucleus for a future empire.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, HELENA, M. T.
To the Council and House of Representatives:
It is a cause for congratulation that you have convened at a time when order is as firmly established, life and property as sacred and secure, and justice as wisely administered in Montana, as in the States. Since the last meeting of the Legislative Assembly the great increase of the Territory in population, wealth, and the opportunities for the development of its exhaustless resources, will give to your deliberations and conclusion an importance that has not characterized any previous session. The knowledge, common to the people, that you are to make laws for a vast Territory, which is unsurpassed in America for its salubrity of climate and its wealth in precious metals, and whose plains and valleys are underlain with fuel and covered by the richest pastures cannot for a moment escape your minds. It is fortunate that in the constitution of the two branches, the choice has been made of so many who have a thorough acquaintance with the varied interests and industries of the Territory.

The message then calls attention to various matters demanding legislative attention.

1—Increased provision for the confinement of convicts and by the territory in the absence of a congressional appropriation.

2—The election of county instead of district attorneys.

3—The reduction of the fees and mileage of officers in the territory.

4—To regulate the terms and appointment of notaries public.

5—The registration of voters, either throughout the territory or in the more populous centers.

6—That public officers in the territory be required to make reports to some supervising authority.

7—That the broken sets in the public law library be filled out.

8—That an appropriation be made to carry out the work of the commissioners of the New Orleans exposition.

9—(This section being important we give it in full): The auditor of the territory has reported to me that the expenses of the territorial government for the past year were \$68,566.77 in excess of the revenue. It

therefore becomes necessary that the system of taxation, in any respect faulty, should be so revised, or the expense of government so reduced, that the revenue derived shall honor all legal demands upon it. It would be greatly to the advantage of Montana that it should long continue to be a fact that she owes not a dollar.

10—That congress be memorialized to enlarge the territorial penitentiary and to open the Indian reservations, but at the same time keep the public land out of the hands of large holders, such as the company that wants the Crow country.

The executive message closes as follows: It is a pleasure to state that no complaint of official misconduct has reached me, and it is a gratification to know that our common school system, excellent in itself and wisely conducted, is furnishing to the youth all the advantages to be found in older communities.

Relying much upon those who committed their early fortunes to a new land to give me the benefit of their wisdom and experience, I shall hereafter be my privilege to communicate with you upon matters of public concern as occasion may require. It is hoped that all the departments of the territorial government will co-operate for the promotion of every legitimate interest, without sectional prejudice or partisan bias, so that there may be a just, economical, and enlightened administration of public affairs.

B. P. CARPENTER.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.
Proceedings of the Fourteenth Regular Session.

HOUSE.
MONDAY, 12TH.

David Marks, chief clerk of the thirteenth session, called the members-elect to order. A. J. Seligman, of Lewis and Clark, was elected temporary chairman and Hatch, of Meagher, temporary clerk.

Chief Justice Wade administered the oath of office to the members. Callaway, of Madison, and Forbis, of Silver Bow, nominated for speaker; Callaway elected by 14 votes. H. H. Davis and O. B. Totten, both of Helena, nominated for chief clerk; Davis elected by 15 votes. Fred H. Foster of Billings and H. M. Payne of Helena nominated for engrossing and enrolling clerk; Foster elected by 15 votes. T. P. Warren of Missoula and Hardenbrook of Deer Lodge nominated for sergeant-at-arms; Warren elected by 15 votes. R. A. Merriam of Jefferson was elected page. Matthew McQuirk of Bozeman was elected watchman. Rev. F. T. Webb of Helena was elected chaplain. The rules of the Thirteenth Legislature were adopted as the rules of the Fourteenth. Adjourned until Tuesday.

TUESDAY, 13TH.
Notice of the following bills was given: By Potts, a bill for an act to punish and suppress prize fighting in Montana. Also an act to amend an act to provide for the payment of stock killed or injured by railroads. Also an act to repeal an act to increase the compensation of county commissioners.

By Seligman, an act to amend section 907, fifth division of the Revised Statutes, relating to oath of office.

By Wells, an act relating to the registration of voters.

Committee were appointed to notify the Council and the Governor that the House was ready for business. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH.
The chair appointed the following standing committees:

Ways and Means—Potts, Kohrs, Tingle, Hatch, Baldwin.
Judiciary—Speer, Forbis, Potts, Baldwin, Eastman, Moore, Biddle.

Territorial Affairs—Hatch, Emigh, Perkins, Robinson, Holt.
Intended Improvements—Emigh; Fisk, Nichols, Moore, Biddle.

Roads and Highways—Jurgens, Page, Perkins, Sloan, Holt.
Public Lands—Page, Norton, Taylor, Knight, Forbis, Biddle.

Grazing and Stock Growing—Kohrs, Potts, Tingle, Hatch, Taylor.
Federal Relations—Nichols, Speers, Eastman, Biddle, Tingle.

Education and Labor—Wells, Seligman, Biddle, Baldwin, Norton.
Towns and Counties—Norton, Emigh, Hatch, Robinson, Sloan.

Military Affairs—Potts, Robinson, Page, Moore, Speer.
Incorporations—Perkins, Emigh, Forbis, Biddle, Seligman.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Fisk, Kohrs, Nichols, Moore, Holt.
Elections—Forbis, Seligman, Wells, Norton, Perkins.

Indian Affairs—Eastman, Hatch, Taylor, Tingle, Jurgens.
 Mines and Minerals—Seligman, Wells, Perkins, Baldwin, Moore.

Engrossment—Nichols, Biddle, Wells.
Enrollment—Tingle, Hatch, Eastman.
Printing—Fisk, Norton, Jurgens, Holt, Moore.

Bills were noticed as follows: to amend the license law, to relieve Wm. A. Clarke, to create the office of county attorney, by Norton to enlarge the boundaries of Yellowstone county, to create the county of Valley. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: to amend the act relating to notaries public, referred to judiciary committee; relating to oaths of office, referred to judiciary committee; to suppress prize fighting, referred to judiciary committee; to repeal the act fixing the price of stock killed by railroads. Baldwin, Seligman and Sloan were appointed a committee on rules. Norton of Yellowstone introduced Joint Memorial No. 1, to restore all that part of the Crow reservation lying east of the Big Horn to the public domain. The rules were suspended and the memorial passed by unanimous vote. No business of importance was transacted in the afternoon.

COUNCIL.
MONDAY, 12TH.

Members-elect called to order by J. W. Wells, former chief clerk. Dr. A. H. Mitchell of Deer Lodge was elected temporary chairman. David Marks of Helena

was elected chief clerk; C. Calvin, sergeant-at-arms; W. Johnson, watchman; James McEvily page. Adjourned until Tuesday.

TUESDAY, 13TH.
Chief Justice Wade administered the oath of office to the members-elect. Balotting for president of the council then began. A. H. Mitchell of Deer Lodge, F. L. Green of Yellowstone, F. K. Armstrong of Gallatin, W. W. Morris of Madison, H. R. Buck of Choteau and S. De Wolfe of Silver Bow were prominent candidates during the contest. On the eighteenth ballot Armstrong was elected by eight votes out of the twelve, De Wolfe receiving the other four. The election of permanent minor officers was then proceeded with. David Marks of Helena was elected chief clerk; S. W. Langhorne of Bozeman enrolling and engrossing clerk; A. Calvin sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Johnson silver bow. J. McEvily messenger. Council adjourned to Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH.
Rev. L. L. Wood was elected chaplain. A committee was appointed to inform the governor that the council was ready for business. In the afternoon the governor's message (published elsewhere) was received and read. The rules of the Thirteenth Assembly were adopted for this session of the council. Adjourned.

Vanderbilt and Grant.
Much interest has been aroused by Gen. Grant's financial misfortunes, and particularly by the late sale under mortgage and execution of his household property, etc., at suit of W. H. Vanderbilt. Correspondence on the subject has appeared this week which gives a clearer insight into the matter. On Saturday last Vanderbilt wrote to Mrs. Grant to the following effect: That on May 4th, last, in response to Gen. Grant's request, he loaned the latter \$150,000 without security. The next day Grant & Ward failed. A few days later Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant sent Vanderbilt deeds of all their joint property to cover the loan. Vanderbilt returned the deeds. Then Gen. Grant gave Vanderbilt's attorney mortgages up on all his real estate, household effects, swords, medals, works of art, memorials of his victories, and presents from various governments, to secure the \$150,000. At Gen. Grant's solicitation these mortgages were foreclosed and the articles included reduced to possession. Saturday's letter from Vanderbilt presented to Mrs. Grant all the former's debt and judgment, and all the articles included in the mortgages on the one condition, "that the swords, commissions, medals, gifts from the United States, cities and foreign governments, and all articles of historical value and interest, shall at the General's death, or if you desire it sooner, be presented to the government at Washington, where they will remain as perpetual memorials of his fame and of the history of his time." This princely offer Mrs. Grant, with the consent of the General, declined. But on Sunday Vanderbilt wrote to Gen. Grant his intention in spite of the offer being declined, of carrying out his plan. The swords, commissions, etc., will be given to the national government and the remainder of the property covered by the mortgages will be converted into money and the proceeds deposited with the Union Trust Company to be held for the benefit of Mrs. Grant, the income to be paid her during her life and upon her death the principal sum to be disposed of according to her directions. So that \$150,000 is disposed of in a way that reflects much credit on Vanderbilt after all.

Trouble Among Dynamiters.
On Friday afternoon of last week there was a great commotion in dynamite circles in New York. Capt. Phelan an Irish agitator from Kansas City was sitting in O'Donovan Rossa's office in New York city. Two or three other men were there and they were talking about an interview with Phelan that had lately appeared in a Kansas City paper in which Phelan had given away dynamite secrets. They were much incensed at Phelan but did not know that he was present until someone connected with the office gave them the information. Then there was a commotion; first a wordy war, then a game of fistfists and then a man with a bowie knife attacked Phelan furiously and administered a full baker's dozen of severe wounds in various parts of his body. The assailant then fled and Phelan after him, spouting blood like a watering cart. Down on the street Phelan caught sight of the man who had wielded the knife and drawing a revolver fired a shot which pierced his clothes but was stopped in its passage by a metal match safe. Both men were arrested. Phelan was taken to a hospital where he lies in a desperately precarious condition, though hopes of his recovery are entertained. The man who did the cutting is one Richard Short, a member of Rossa's immediate circle. The interview with Phelan which led to the affray contained an account of the record of one J. F. Kearney who, Phelan alleges, blowed up the Caledonian Railway station at Glasgow and afterward put dynamite into the hold of the ocean steamer Queen with the intention of sinking her with all on board, but was not permitted to complete his arrangements.

Death of Gov. Hale.
Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch: Governor Wm. Hale, of Wyoming territory died on Tuesday evening at Cheyenne after a lingering illness from kidney complications. He was appointed governor by President Arthur August 3rd, 1882. His former residence was Glenwood, Iowa. He was 48 years old. His remains were interred at Cheyenne yesterday. Our readers will remember that when Gov. Hale visited Livingston and the Park last summer he was so ill that for a few days it was feared death would immediately overtake him. Trevausion Hale of Mammoth Hot Springs constable of the Park is his brother.

National Cattle Trail.
A bill is before congress to establish a national cattle trail from Texas to the British line. The trail is to be never more than six miles wide and occasionally narrowed to a mere roadway; grazing area not more than twelve miles square are to be established at proper intervals; both trail and grazing grounds are to be strictly quarantined. The ground devoted to the purpose is to be withdrawn from sale or location for ten years and is to be open at all times. The ground devoted to the purpose is to be withdrawn from sale or location for ten years and is to be open at all times. The sum of \$10,000 is to be devoted to the purpose of laying out the trail. The southern and western stock men are supporting the bill and advocate the adoption of what is known as the Dodge-Griffin trail.

Bills of Territorial Interest.
The lower house of congress has lately passed the following bills: Authorizing the service of civil and criminal process issued by territorial courts within the military and Indian reservations and Yellowstone Park. Amending the Revised Statutes, so as to prohibit territorial legislatures from granting private charters. Regulating appeals from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and Supreme Courts of the Territories. (It provides that no appeal or writ of error shall hereafter be allowed from any judgment or decree in any suit at law or in equity in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or in the Supreme Court in any of the territories of the United States unless the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed five thousand dollars.)

Tearing Up the Land Laws.
On Tuesday last a bill passed the senate to repeal the pre-emption, desert land, and timber culture laws and to amend the homestead laws. The bill will not affect rights now in existence, that is to say filings already made. It further provides that any person who has not exercised a pre-emption right and who has failed to make proof on a homestead filing may make a second homestead entry. It is also provided that under a homestead filing the minimum government price will be paid for the land after 18 months residence, six months notice being given. Another section provides that no public lands, except abandoned military or other reservations, mineral lands and other lands on sale, which have been authorized by special act of congress, shall be sold at public auction or by special private entry. All offered public lands are withdrawn from the market, and shall be disposed of as unoffered public lands. The bill has not yet passed the lower house.

Fencing Public Lands.
On Monday last Senator Van Wyck submitted a report from the senate committee on public lands, to accompany the bill also reported by him relating to the fencing of public lands. In the report the committee say that without the least authority, and in open and bold defiance of the rights of the government, large and often foreign corporations deliberately enclose hundreds of thousands of acres of land, thus closing the avenues of travel and preventing its occupancy by those seeking homes. They all allege that the lands within their enclosures still remain open for settlement. Yet no humble settler, with scant means, would presume to enter any such enclosure to seek homes. The government has sufficient authority to drive those seeking homes from the Indian Territory and to burn the ranches of those invading the Yellowstone Park, while those appropriating these vast areas hope the only remedy to be used against them will be the laws, with the usual delay in the courts. Therefore the committee has added a new section to the House bill, authorizing the President to summarily remove all obstructions, and if necessary use the military power.

The Western Blockade.
The recent snow blockade on the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's lines upon which the Northern and Union Pacific roads are dependent for their Pacific coast connections is described as having been very serious. Never since 1861 has such a depth of snow been experienced in Oregon. Along a distance of 60 miles the snow lay three and one-half feet thick. Alternate warm and cold weather had rendered the snow almost ice. The O. R. & N. had only two small snow plows with which to attack this monstrous impediment and would accept no aid

from the Northern Pacific until its own inadequacy to raise the blockade had been demonstrated by many days of failure. Then J. M. Buckley, N. P. general manager, went to the rescue and with giant powder blowed up the frigid mass in advance of the snow plows. A progress of 15 miles per day was made until trains were allowed to pass. The Oregon Short Line suffered quite as much delay as did the Northern Pacific and probably more. It is thought that this serious blockade on connecting but independent line will hasten the Northern Pacific in work on its own line—the Cascade division—to the Pacific.

And so say we all.
Minneapolis Tribune: "Martin Maginnis will undoubtedly be Montana's next governor," said a prominent gentleman from Helena at the Nicollet house yesterday evening. "There isn't a man in the territory who knows its history better, and is better able to provide for its future needs. As our delegate to congress he has acted very wisely. His record has been so satisfactory, even to republican, that I think many of that party will openly insist on his appointment should any less desirable men present themselves as his competitors. Still, there is no other democrat who can show such qualifications for the position as Maginnis, and while there are some who have strong claims on their party for past services, it is not likely that they will make any contests."

Cleveland's Policy Toward Office-Seekers.
On the 20th of December the National Civil Service Reform League by George William Curtis of New York, its president, addressed to President-elect Grover Cleveland a letter asking the intimation of his attitude toward the policy of that association and the civil service reform law now on the statute books. Mr. Cleveland sent the following explicit reply under date of the 25th ultimo:

"Your communication dated December 20, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, has been received. That practical reform in the civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication passed by Congress with the assent of both parties, and by the farther fact that the sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and without evasion enforced. And because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belonged, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised that this should be done. I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer that many of our citizens fear that recent party changes in the national executive may demonstrate that abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable.

I know they are deeply rooted and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that those who profess to be friends to that reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But, fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause the relaxation or my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that removal therefrom of the present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the term for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power. Many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claims to retention because they used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people and because instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned; such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming administration is to be democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while the democrats may expect all proper consideration in the selection for office not embraced within the civil service rules, they will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instigated by those charged with that duty, rather than upon the persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of the candidates for appointment."

Dame Rumor has it that a young and energetic cowboy of Prairie Dog valley, will soon lead to the matrimonial altar one of Big Goose creek's fairest daughters—Big Horn Sentinel. The picture of this lucky son of the Prairie Dog wooing the favorite daughter of the Big Goose while Madame Rumor hovers about to bear the news to the mighty Sentinel of the Big Horn sounds like a beautiful fairy tale or makes us look hopefully forward to the millennial day when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together.

Quite a crowd down at the depot yesterday, old-timers all with one exception. The crimson yarns they spun if written on legal cap would reach from Livingston to Timberline and repeat. Had Munchausen been present he would have spun to the river and soaked his cranium, and it is highly probable that the superb trifter with truth would have been eager to make a trip to Billings—under the ice. To an old-timer the yarns referred to might pass as genuine, but to those of us who never tell stories outside of Y. M. C. A. halls they did seem to be, as the ancient Greeks expressed it, "just prior to the late unpleasantness," "a passel of dahmlize." A tall, gaunt, long-whiskered and grizzled appearing individual had just finished the last of a blood-curdling, &c., series of events alleged to have transpired in "49 and spring of '50," in all of which he figured as the hero, when a smooth-checked youth of about twenty-seven falls, and possessing the frame of a Sullivan, said: "Believe I had a little experience in 49 myself. I failed, however, to connect in killing anybody, and don't even recollect now that anyone killed me in the slightest degree, even in fun or otherwise. But I tell you, gentlemen, I had lots of fun in 49. In old 49! oh, those glorious days, those happy times when—but what's the use of moralizing. I had a gay old stock of goods then, but it wasn't long before I failed, and I came out with \$50,000 more than I started in with, and I commenced business without a cent just six weeks previous to the bust. Please kick that cuspidor over this way in order to accommodate these violent weep."

"See here," remarked the old grizzly 49er referred to, "it 'pears to me you're rather young looking to be a 49er."

"My dear old catamount what in Topeka has one's age to do with the days I speak of?"

"Oh,