

DELINQUENT PERSONAL PROPERTY--CONTINUED.

NAMES	P. O. ADDRESS	Delinquent Tax	Penalty	Publication Tax	Total	NAMES	P. O. ADDRESS	Delinquent Tax	Penalty	Publication Tax	Total	NAMES	P. O. ADDRESS	Delinquent Tax	Penalty	Publication Tax	Total
Murray Felix	Adobetown	2 99	30	33	3 62	Root Fred	Sheridan	2 98	30	33	3 61	Taylor N J	Sheridan	2 68	27	29	3 24
McVey Preston	Pony	2 22	32	35	3 89	Rowe John	Silver Star	3 17	32	35	3 84	Tovey R R	Twin Bridges	2 80	28	31	3 39
McKelvey John	Norris	2 63	26	29	3 18	Siprell E S	Sheridan	4 84	48	53	5 85	PAID					
McColgan Thomas	Virginia City	4 04	40	44	4 88	Scales Geo E and Wm						Woods J M	Pony	2 60	26	29	3 15
McClurg Con	Virginia City	3 67	37	40	4 44	Barton	Twin Bridges	5 05	50	55	6 10	Willeox William	Pony	2 58	26	29	3 13
McClurg James	Virginia City	3 17	32	35	3 84	PAID						Willet James	Virginia City	13 10	131	144	15 85
Polberg H H	Twin Bridges	3 48	35	38	4 34	Smith Isaiah	Silver Star	2 98	30	33	3 61	Parker Geo F	Virginia City	64 84	648	713	78 45
Proctor Thomas	Adobetown	4 84	48	53	5 85	Stotenburg Geo O	Flash Creek	10 81	108	119	13 08	Searle Frank	Virginia City	4 02	40	44	4 86
Park A M	Virginia City	4 78	48	53	5 79	Tureman C P	Magdalen	3 58	36	39	4 33						

Section 3901 Laws of Montana provide that the treasurer may, after the first Monday in February, each year, in each county of the state collect the taxes due in personal property by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by the delinquent, except when real estate is liable therefor.

JACOB ALBRIGHT, TREASURER.

The Madisionian.
Established 1873.

The Capitol Times.
Established 1869.

The Montanian.
Established 1870.

THE CAPITOL TIMES was absorbed by THE MONTANIAN in 1870; THE MONTANIAN was absorbed by THE MADISONIAN in 1876.

WILL W. CHEELY, PROPRIETOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year.....\$2.50
Six months.....1.50
Three months.....75

SWAP OFF THE ANGLO-MANIACS.

There has been held in the City of New York an indignation meeting for the purpose of protesting against the course of the president on the Venezuelan question. His position on the Monroe doctrine was denounced and declared un-American.

Many speeches were made in which the English side of the matter was openly asserted and advocated. All of this was natural. New York has so long aped and imitated English manners and habits that it is a question as to where she belongs; on this side of the Atlantic or the other. In case of difficulty between the two countries it would not be a bad idea to trade off Manhattan Island; give it to England, in exchange for some of the British territory on our northern boundary; say British Columbia—we could well afford to give New York away for the vast country lying to the north of us. There is lots of gold and silver, lead, iron and minerals of all descriptions which would more than compensate the country for the loss of New York. It is true that this exchange would involve the loss to America of that wise, patriotic and benevolent institution—Tammany Hall, but we might get a bonus of some kind for that valuable political franchise.

CHRISTMAS IN THE EARLY DAYS.

There was a day in Montana when Christmas bells did not ring out their glad summons as they are popularly supposed to do in these later times. That was back in the '60s, when the population was comparatively scarce. But the day wasn't overlooked. The newspapers of the time, says the Helena Independent, only made a brief record of the coming of the holiday, for there was seldom anything of unusual interest. Indeed, it was announced by the Montana Post of Dec. 30, 1895, which was the first issue after Christmas, that the day had been uneventful, and the following account was given of the celebration in Virginia City, which was then the principal city in the state:

"We were pleased to notice, on Christmas day in Virginia City, the entire absence of the disorder and rowdiness that usually mark its enjoyment in the mountains. Services were held in the churches and, generally speaking, everybody was as happy as his individual temperament permitted. The police say there was not a single fight in town, although the consumption of stimulents was extensive. The world's holiday has passed and left no sting behind it, but, instead, a memory of kind social intercourse and a 'good time.'"

There was a similar absence of fighting in Nevada, where, instead, there was a ball at Adelphi hall, given by the Masons. According to the truthful chronicler who wrote the account of the day in Virginia, it passed off with great eclat. The account goes on to say:

"About 100 couples were present, and the party looked as happy as a gathering of school children on a holiday. An interesting feature of the ceremony was the marriage of Judge Courtwright and Mrs. Peak. Judge Allen occupied just 12 seconds in the wedding opera-

tion. Much mirth was created by Dr. Frary's final exemplification of the duty of the best man, the proper official being behind time, and requesting information. Dancing continued until five a. m."

The day in Helena, the same year, was made lively by a single conflict, which is thus described in the Post: "Monday the 25th, in a saloon on Main street, Jimmy Garron walked up behind a man sitting at a table and struck him over the head with a revolver. X. Beidler was speedily on the ground and carried the wounded man to the International. Garron said it was all a mistake, paid the doctors fee, and made so many protestations of future good behavior that X. took a different course than usual and let the fellow go. Cooney, the wounded man, made no complaint."

But those were breezy days. If it had been now there are more than 10 chances to one that Cooney would have made a complaint, and it is a sure thing that the story that "it was all a mistake" would not be accepted by Marshal McCann as a good excuse.

The record of the proceedings at Virginia would not be complete without an account of the way the butchers made merry. The Post thus tells us of it:

"The butchers of Virginia City, having most successfully exerted themselves in adorning their respective markets for Christmas, united their forces in the evening and went on the festive, 'one of their number with rosettes and ribands pinned all over his body, directing the progress of the bleeders from 'grocer-ee to grocer-ee.' The little bills sent around the next morning did not aggregate less than \$1,000."

That was 30 years ago, 1865.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Speer, of Butte, has rendered a decision in which he holds that the license law, adopted by the last legislative assembly, is unconstitutional. Should the supreme affirm the decision of the lower court, an extra session will be a necessity.

This decision, if upheld by the supreme court, will deprive the state of several hundred thousand dollars annually. The revenue collected from licenses in Madison county is in the neighborhood of \$10,000, 75 per cent of which goes to the county and 25 per cent to the state. It is easy to see what a tremendous loss the decision would mean to Montana.

Should an extra session be held it is earnestly to be hoped that the rates will be modified if it is possible so to do, and not cripple the state financially, as the present rates are exorbitant. Judge Speer holds that a license for revenue is a tax, and is unconstitutional, and that each county has the power to impose and collect its county licenses, separate from the state licenses, which, however, would be collected through the county officials.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Editor Madisionian:
Be good enough to allow me a sufficient space in your paper to make a brief explanation as to the origin and present state of what is known as the "Monroe Doctrine." The matter has recently come into prominence by reason of the complications existing between the republic of Venezuela and the government of England, and I believe that a little more knowledge on the subject will give a better understanding of the position of the United States in respect to the existing controversy.

The "Monroe Doctrine" has its origin in the familiar statement of the Declaration of Independence "that all men are born free and equal, and have the inherent right of self government." Thomas Paine, in the "Rights of Man" illustrated and demonstrated the truth of the proposition. He denounced the "Divine rights of kings," emperors, sultans and all forms of inherited despotic power. He claimed that there was no power from beyond the clouds or any where else on the part of one man or one family of men, to govern, control, and regulate the affairs of men. That this right rested solely with the people who were the primary and absolute sovereigns of themselves.

On this principle the American govern-

ment was founded and on this principle we have built up and constructed the greatest and most civilized nation in the whole world. By the success of the American Republic it has been demonstrated that the principles of self government best conduce to the education, enlightenment and civilization of the race. There is more wealth, prosperity, more intelligence, more general benefits to mankind than under any other form of government.

In 1823, James Monroe, then president, delivered a message to congress in which it was announced that it was not conducive to the interests of this country to have European or other foreign powers transplanting and establishing their forms of government on the soil of the American continent and that all efforts and attempts so to do would be resisted by the United States.

The fear at that time was of the possibility that hostile powers might be planted about our country and with their antagonistic principles impair and probably destroy the new republic. That fear has now, however, passed away. We no longer dread the proximity of any foreign government whatever, and the question now assumes another form and one of much more significance to the human race.

We have grown great and powerful under the wise and just application of the doctrine of the inherent right of man to govern himself, and have become, as it were, the champions and defenders of that doctrine. We understand what blessings and prosperity have resulted from this form of government and our duty to our race and kind now is to say to all peoples and countries, on this continent at least, "If you desire to try the experiment of self government this nation will sustain you in the trial," and to those nations and people who have already established such forms of government "We will help you to maintain yourselves against all the powers of the old world." And so to these powers we simply say, "hands off. You have no rights and no interests among these people." This is the Monroe doctrine of today. All despotic powers, all kings, princes, and emperors must keep their hands off the soil of the American continent. We will not only permit the establishment of your institutions on the soil of America, but we will assist all weaker governments in resisting your attempts upon their territory."

"We have cited the Monroe doctrine, but it was simply as a precedent, as a sort of warrant for our present position. You have claimed that it was no part of any international law. We care not. We will make it from this time on a part of your international law and you will abide by it."

Not England nor any other government or power has any natural right to impose itself upon any land, people or territory, in the world, and if they do it is by sheer force of arms and physical ability, there is no semblance of right about it.

The colonies of England are planted and created for the one purpose of extending the form and dominion of the mother country, of increasing her trade and her riches; nothing else, there is not the shadow of a moral purpose behind it. Just look for a moment at the manner in which, for centuries, she has imposed herself and her armed forces upon the people and soil of Ireland. Here was a country with a productive soil, a salubrious climate, splendid natural scenery, flowing rivers of pure water, towering mountains, grassy valleys and abundant crops. Her skies glowed with mystic splendors, her landscapes were the most beautiful and attractive on the whole earth. She was capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people, but England laid her iron hand on the heads of Ireland and it became a nation of beggars and slaves. With unheard of cruelties, murders, robberies rapine and blood she kept the Irish people down until they were forced, by fear and starvation, to flee from the land of their birth. One cannot believe that the Irish people will soon forget those marks of cruelty and power which culminated in the tragic murders of Robert Emmett and Lord Edward Fitz Gerald.

Let me turn for a moment to India, another of the colonies of England. Here without any provocation or right beyond the mere force of arms, she seized upon the country of a peaceable people with whom she did not even pretend to have any dispute; she planted fortifications on her soil and landed armed men upon her territory. She built castles and custom houses, took her revenues and levied taxes, stole her jewels and her money and murdered her people by the tens of thousands. When those people resisted, she seized the rebels tied them to the mouths of cannon and blew their bodies into space. Three hundred millions of people were made subject to the benign and civilizing power of England.

The Hindoos were a moral, temperate and peaceful people. They were religiously opposed to the shedding of blood and the drinking of alcohol. For twenty three hundred years they had no bloody wars and no drunkards graves could be found upon her soil; they were at peace among themselves and with all the world. It was left to England the proud imperial nation of the East to flood this land with rum and gunpowder and demoralize and enslave its people. You have only to look for a moment at the history of the English administrations in India under Lord Clive and Warren Hastings to see what havoc was committed upon this innocent nation. The heart of man recoils with horror at the deeds of violence and blood which marked this era in her history.

These examples could be indefinitely multiplied. In Africa, Australia and South America, England has also planted her remorseless feet. It will now be understood what the Monroe doctrine means. It is simply and briefly this, that the government and people of the United States will not permit any more such work on the soil of America, and they will protect and defend any nation, country or

people who are threatened with the infliction.

It may be well to add that the immediate cause which prompted President Cleveland to act was a dispute between the Republic of Venezuela in South America, and Great Britain in respect to boundary line between their several possessions. Venezuela is a Republican state of considerable size located on the northeastern coast of South America. England owns or claims to own a small territory called British Guiana. She really has no more right to or ownership in the country than the devil has to the gates of Paradise, but she claims the right and proceeds to mark off her boundaries and take the land within the ownership of the people of Venezuela. She will submit to no arbitration and make no settlement except on her own arbitrary terms.

The United States now says that her people will not permit England to encroach upon the rights of a weak and defenseless country and if she insists it will be her duty under the principles embodied in the Monroe doctrine to put a stop to it by force.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT,
Virginia City, Dec. 24, 1895.

FROM CITIZEN CALLAWAY.

Editor MADISONIAN:
As a New Year's motto for Montanans I submit an improvement to Gov. Rickard's "Christmas Compliments." He says: "Peace on earth, the free coinage of silver, and good will to men." Good but add: Stand by and ENFORCE the Monroe doctrine to the fullest extent of Secretary Olney's advocacy.

J. E. CALLAWAY, Citizen,
Virginia, Mont., Dec. 27th, 1895.

Napoleon knew well the value of a victory. After Austerlitz the world seemed his. Fame invited, fortune favored, everything stimulated his aspiring ambition. With growing power he gathered the fruits of victory. And so it has ever been. Success succeeds. A notable illustration of this truth is furnished by the great victories won at the world's Fair in '93 and the California Midwinter Fair in '94 by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Ever increasing sales and popularity have been the result. The people have promptly ratified the official verdicts that declared Dr. Price's for leavening power, keeping qualities, purity and general excellence the "foremost baking powder in all the world." Quite as quickly as the great Emperor do they know the value of a victory that means world-wide supremacy.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are anxiously waiting and watching for you.

Why not go home for Thanksgiving and the holidays?

What more appropriate time to make glad their hearts again?

Your time may be limited, hence you desire the most direct route.

There is none better than the Burlington and very few as good.

It will land you at home hours in advance of other routes.

Our folders tell you all about it. Write for one.

Phil Daniels, T. P. A., Butte, Mont.
H. F. Ruger, T. P. A., Helena, Mont.
W. W. Johnston, Com'l Agent,
Billings, Mont.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

LADIES SEND US 30 CENTS

and we will send you post paid a Fast Black Regular Made Cotton Hose, double soles, high spliced heels that we will guarantee cant be bought at any other Montana store less than 50 cents. Try one pair as a sample and you will order more.

The C. O. D. Store
DILLON, MONT.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. High est of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall Street, New York.

Catarrah Can not Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents.

The White Star steamer Majestic will make a special holiday trip from New York to Liverpool, England, leaving New York December 17th., and reaching Liverpool December 23rd. This steamer has superior accommodations for all classes, and berths will be very much in demand. All intending passengers should secure reservations as early as possible. G. W. LAMSON, Agent, corner Main and Broadway, Butte.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metzel Live Stock company will be held at its office at York ranch, Montana, on Saturday, the 4th day of January, A. D., 1896, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business that comes before the board.

F. S. METZEL,
Dec. 21, 1895-21 Secretary.

Close Connections With the N. P.

Commencing May 15th and until further notice, the stage for Sappington will leave Virginia City at 7:30 a. m., running through to Sappington without lay-over arriving there at 7 p. m. The Northern Pacific through east-bound train passes Sappington at 12:50, midnight. The train for Butte and all points west passes Sappington at 6:36, a. m.

For the return trip the stage will leave Sappington at 7 a. m., running through to Virginia City, without lay-over, arriving at 7 p. m.