

WHERE SHOULD HE SIT?

The President's Place at the Table
When the Guest of Honor.

Unpopular Innovation of Mrs. Noble, Who Vacated the Post of Hostess.

Abundant Illustration of Sovereignty That Has Not Reason, Remoteness or Fiction to Sustain It.

Because the rules upon which rest the observance of society are like the laws of the Medes and the Persians in their immutability it has given to the inner circles something akin to a sensation that the wife of a cabinet officer should attempt to amend the code of precedence. The innovation made by Mrs. Secretary Noble at her dinner last Thursday in assigning to the president the chair already occupied by the host is being talked about in society to the exclusion of every other topic, says the Washington Post. One of the authorities, a gentleman who moves in the highest strata and is accustomed to look for the reason of things instead of accepting them as they are decreed, talked interestingly to a Post reporter of the innovation.

"I feel quite free to discuss this incident," he said, "because it has been given to the public as a precedent established by official social authority and has been lauded by the newspapers as the proper thing, quite consistent with what is due the president. Any citizen has a right to enter a protest and characterize the incident according to its deserts. Some of the papers say that the wife of the secretary of the interior settled a mooted question of table etiquette when she abdicated her customary seat at her own table in favor of the president and seated herself at his right. The authority for the innovation is said to be found in an English custom.

"Let me say, in the first place, that the order of social precedence in the United States is not a rule of right, but a rule of convenience. There is no written law on these matters, and what may be called the unwritten law has no official sanction or recognition. But this action of official authority does not lessen the importance of having well-established rules of social conduct, because we must avoid confusion, secure decorum, and prevent ill-bred intrusion, so we have rules that rest on common consent. There is a reason for every rule, in both prescribed and agreed systems of etiquette. We agree to abide by the order of distinction in the law, naming them when we establish the social positions of our high government officials, and where there is equality of rank we resort to some secondary consideration or analogy.

"Let me illustrate this. There can be no doubt of course that the president is the highest official named in the constitution. But by that same constitution the senators and representatives have the same power. We find the senator has a longer term, and that gives us a reason for distinction, besides the additional fact that we modeled our legislature on that of the mother country, where the senator belongs to the upper house. The president goes into dinner before all, but the representative walks after the senator. No one has the right of social precedence as instituted by law under many other governments. Concession establishes with us an accepted rule.

"So much for the rules of precedence. Now about the host. Among people of our civilization the right hand is universally the place of honor where there is a host, and this rule prevails in England just as it does in America. If we learn order from the first law of heaven, we may say, with out irreverence, that the place of honor is given to us by our creed. The new rule for seating the president, it is announced, came in response to an inquiry made to the English court. The text of the reply is given to the public, but it is safe to assume that it indicated the seat given to the sovereign.

"When the queen graciously informs a subject that she will be pleased to dine at his table, in response to an invitation from him, her acceptance is in the form of a command that rests on the present action that she will simply partake of her own under his loyal attendance. The host abdicates when his sovereign is present.

"The queen would not be so arrogant as to recognize the proprietary right of a host. She has the ultimate property in everything, and he simply has the enjoyment. But there is no reason why the American host should abdicate his seat for the president to occupy. There is no such fiction in our political system. If our eminent do main is the same thing as this royal prerogative of ownership it is not in the president. It is in the people, and if we want to illustrate this feature in our dinner we should leave a vacant chair at the head of the table for the people of the United States.

"To place the president in the place of the host is an absurd illustration of sovereignty that has not a single reason, remote or near, to sustain it. No other social act could do more violence to our political system. It is our distinguishing feature that sovereignty is in the body of our people, and not in our officers of government. To place the president in the seat of the host would have no other significance but that he has the sovereign right of ownership as the queen has, and that in his presence the host must abdicate. Such a situation might be very unhappy for the secretary of the interior—the 'hand of the host'—but his own seat would be subject to his sovereign's will, even to the quarreling on him of belligerent guests.

"That this distinction of the president rests on an assumed sovereignty in the character of his office appears from the circumstances that like honor was not extended to the president's wife. It is a long established usage that the wife of the distinguished guest enjoys the counterpart honor bestowed upon her husband. If she sits on the right of the host she sits on the right of the host. In all the history of presidential entertainment this is the first instance I remember where the wife of the president did not receive the corresponding honor accorded to him. If it was desired that she should sit on the right of the president's wife would not have been displaced in this way. If the reason for placing the president was of such official significance that the honor could not be extended to his wife, the reason was one that has no foundation in this country.

"Would it not be rather interesting to know what the president thinks of this new departure himself? As a guest he might feel compelled to take the seat of honor offered him, but the host's indulgence in this ridiculous pretension of the sovereignty can be excused only on the ground of inexperience."

THE HOME OF WHALES.

Roe's Welcome, Where the Great Polar Leviathan is Numerous.

From the northern part of Hudson's bay, already Arctic in character, stretches far toward the pole a deep inlet, which some early navigators of those desolate polar shores has termed Roe's Welcome—as if anything within that ice-bound and lonely coast could be welcome to a person just from civilization. The name was, no doubt, given in memory of some escape from the drifting ice packs, when the inlet furnished refuge from one of the fierce storms of that polar region.

Roe's Welcome is a famed hunting place for the great polar whale. This huge whale, which is, indeed, immense in size, often makes his home among the ice packs and ice-folds of the polar sea, and a goodly quantity of these it finds in Roe's Welcome. But the ice packs, swinging to and fro with the tide currents and winds in such a long, narrow inlet as this, render navigation dangerous even for the staunch whaling ships, and they generally make their great grounds of the lower mouth of the great inlet, where the opening is much safer. If not always so profitable.

Occasionally, when some exceptionally good ice master is in charge of a whaler he lashes into the better fishing ground for a short cruise; another, less skillful, lured by the brighter prospect of a large catch, poor catch outside, enters the inlet, and either reaps a rich harvest of oil and bone, or wrecks his vessel. Or he may even escape after an imprisonment in the grip of the ice pack, and find himself a year or two longer than he intended to stay.

Such was the fate of the good ship Gindinar. She got to the northernmost end of the "Welcome," as the whalers call it, and, after a most profitable catch of whales, and the ill-fortune to remain firmly bound in the ice for two years. During this long time, much longer than that for which the vessel had been provisioned, the crew were dependent on the many Esquimaux who clustered round the ship. The natives supplied them with any amount of reindeer, musk ox, seal, and walrus meat in return for small quantities of molasses and coffee. Their companionship, too, rude as it was, did much to while away the long, lonely hours of the two years' imprisonment.

Fast Running.
The Great Northern leaves Helena at 11:10 a. m., and makes several hours quicker time than any other line to St. Paul, Chicago and all eastern points.

They run palace dining and sleeping cars, also free colonist sleepers. Ticket office, No. 6, Main street. B. H. JARLEY, General Ticket Agent.

Dyspepsia.
That nightmare of man's existence which makes food a mockery and banishes sleep from weary eyes, readily yields to the potent influence of the celebrated English Dandelion Tonic. It tones up the digestive organs, restores the appetite, makes assimilation of food possible and invigorates the whole system. All druggists sell it at \$1 per bottle.

Bermuda Bottled.
"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money. "Well, if that is impossible, try SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold I have cured with it; and the most sensitive stomach can take it. Nothing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hy-rophosphates which it contains. You will find it for sale at the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

NEW SIOUX CITY ROUTE EAST.
Passengers for the East from Helena and other western points will find the NEW ROUTE VIA SIOUX CITY AND THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. not only desirable as to time and equipment, but one of the most attractive, passing through Sioux City, the only Corn Palace City of the world; Dubuque, the handsome Key City of Iowa; Rockford, Illinois, a new manufacturing city, that has become a "world within itself," and Chicago, whose growth and enterprise is the wonder of the world.

With elegant free Chair Cars, and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on every train between Sioux City and Chicago, and with a close connection with the Union Pacific trains at Sioux City, the

respectfully presents its claims for the new and every way desirable SIOUX CITY ROUTE.

For folders and further particulars call upon local ticket agent, or address the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa.

J. F. MERRY, Asst. General Passenger Agent.

SUMMONS—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the First judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark.

Lilly Fischer, plaintiff, vs. Thomas A. Fletcher, defendant.

The state of Montana sends greeting to the above named defendant.

First National Bank
OF HELENA, MONT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, 700,000

Designated Depository of the United States.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
General Banking Business Transacted.
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

Directors:
S. T. HAUSER, President.
E. W. KNIGHT, Asst. Cashier.
T. H. KLEINCHMIDT, 2d Asst. Cashier.
GEO. H. HILL.

Associated Banks:
Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Minn.
First National Bank, Helena, Mont.

Helena National Bank
OF HELENA, MONT.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Directors:
JOHN T. MURPHY, President.
SHIRLEY C. ASHBY, Vice-President.
FRANK BAIRD, Cashier.

Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange issued on foreign countries. Transfers of money by telegraph. First-class city, country, and state securities bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to.

Board of Directors:
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The American National
BANK OF HELENA.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.

Directors:
T. C. POWER, President.
A. J. SELIGMAN, Vice-President.
A. C. JOHNSON, Cashier.
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Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange issued on principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe. Transfers of money by telegraph. Collections promptly attended to. City, county and state securities bought and sold.

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OF HELENA, MONT.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Capital Paid in, \$500,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$200,000.

Directors:
C. A. BROADWATER, President.
G. F. PHELPS, Vice-President.
W. J. CHURCH, Cashier.
A. L. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.

A. G. Clarke, Herman Gans, H. E. Cullen, Peter Larson, C. W. Cannon, A. C. Wallace.

The Thomas Cruse Savings
BANK OF HELENA.

Incorporated Under the Laws of Montana.

PAID IN CAPITAL, \$100,000.

Trustees:
THOMAS CRUSE, President.
FRANK H. CRUSE, Vice-President.
WM. J. SWENEY, Asst. Treasurer.

Allows 4 per cent. interest on Savings Deposits, compounded January and July.

Transacts a general banking business. Deals in county and city bonds, and makes loans on real estate mortgages.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Also on Saturday and Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Second National Bank
OF HELENA, MONT.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$75,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$25,000.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Directors:
E. D. EDGETON, President.
J. B. SANFORD, Vice-President.
A. N. BAYNE, Cashier.
E. D. EDGETON, Asst. Cashier.

Board of Directors:
J. B. Sanford, G. G. Evans, A. N. Bayne, S. J. Jones, E. D. Edgeton, C. K. Cole, George B. Child.

Merchants National Bank
OF HELENA, MONT.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Paid in Capital, \$350,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$90,000.

Directors:
L. H. HERSHFIELD, President.
AARON HERSHFIELD, Vice-President.
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Board of Directors:
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Exchange issued on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Transfers of money made by telegraph.

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PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, 700,000

Designated Depository of the United States.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

THE GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE.

Passes through Minneapolis, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

THE DINING CAR LINE.
Dining Cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ROUTE.
Pullman service daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Butte. The Northwest and between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Butte, North Dakota and Manitoba points.

THE POPULAR LINE.
Daily Express Trains carry elegant Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Day Coaches, Pullman Tourist Sleepers and Free Colonial Sleeping Cars.

YELLOWSTONE PARK ROUTE.
The Northern Pacific R. R. is the rail line to Yellowstone Park; the popular line to California and Alaska; and its trains pass through the grandest scenery of seven states.

THROUGH TICKETS.
Are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

TIME SCHEDULE.
In effect on and after January 20, 1892.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT HELENA.
No. 1, Pacific Mail, west bound, 4:20 p. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Mail, east bound, 12:25 p. m.
No. 6, Missouri, Butte and Wallace Ex. press, 10:50 p. m.
No. 8, Marysville passenger, 11:30 p. m.
No. 9, Marysville accommodation, 6:15 p. m.
No. 10, Butte, Missoula, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 5:00 p. m.
No. 7, Wicken, Boulder and Elkhorn passenger, 7:00 p. m.

TRAINS DEPART FROM HELENA.
No. 1, Pacific Mail, west bound, 4:45 p. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Mail, east bound, 12:40 p. m.
No. 6, Missouri, Butte and Wallace Ex. press, 11:20 p. m.
No. 8, Marysville passenger, 7:30 a. m.
No. 9, Marysville accommodation, 7:45 a. m.
No. 10, Butte, Missoula, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8:00 a. m.
No. 7, Wicken, Boulder and Elkhorn passenger, 7:55 a. m.

For Rates, Maps, Time Tables or Special Information apply to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or

A. D. EDGAR,
General Agent of the Northern Pacific R. R., at HELENA, MONT.

A. K. PRISCOTT,
—Dealer in—
MARBLE
—AND—
GRANITE
MONUMENTS
—AND—
Headstones.
HELENA, — MONT.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO COT. TIM.
In accordance with the provisions of sections, rules and regulations prescribed by the honorable secretary of the interior, May 1, 1891, the undersigned hereby gives notice that the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of publication of this notice, it will apply to the non-compliance with the interior, and the application, for authority to cut and remove the merchantable saw logs, consisting of pine and fir timber, on the following described public lands, to wit:

Beginning at the forks of Cottonwood creek, which is a tributary of the south fork of the Missouri river, thence running north, east and west, and middle forks of said Cottonwood creek, and embracing the natural water shed of both.

Said land embraces what would be (p. 6 a. r. 10 c. if surveyed. All of said land is rough, rocky, mountainous and covered with a growth of brush and timber, and is situated on the north slope of the Crazy Mountain, in the northern part of the state of Montana, and contains about three million 800,000 feet of merchantable pine and fir timber.

SMITH & BROWN,
By John H. Smith, president.
Attorneys for Applicant,
White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

SUMMONS—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the First judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark.

Henry E. C. Kinschmidt, plaintiff, vs. Andrew A. Patton, North Western Land and Investment company and G. W. Griffith, trustees, defendants.

The state of Montana sends greetings to the above named defendant.

You are hereby notified to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the First judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, but in the district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, described in the complaint, and to enforce the interest of the second of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the third of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the fourth of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the fifth of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the sixth of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the seventh of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the eighth of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the ninth of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of 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date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the one hundred and twelfth of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the one hundred and thirteenth of said promissory notes, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1891, and to enforce the interest of the one hundred and