

## Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

R. N. SUTHERLIN, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

Nothing is more disagreeable to the farmer, when he picks up a paper, to find a long leader upon economy. The man who is struggling along without many of the actual necessities of life, to say nothing of the years that have passed since he was able to enjoy its luxuries, is in a poor mood to read the suggestions of some kid-gloved editor upon the necessity of more rigid economy. He looks about the scantily furnished room, and sees nothing that could be dispensed with; his little children that play around the room are poorly clad; his good wife, busy with the daily rotation of household duties, is dressed in the simplest manner. Unable to see where retrenchment should begin, he lays the paper down.

Now, economy is a good thing, and should be practiced by all, especially the laboring class, and occasional articles on the subject would not be amiss, provided the writer knew whereof he was writing. Economy does not mean downright stinginess—upon the other hand, many persons are too penurious to practice it. It is not economy for the farmer to rob himself and family of the comforts of life. A few hours given daily to recreation and an occasional day to pleasure, is usually the means of diffusing more life and activity into many a home, and results advantageously to the work of the farm. Economy means that wisdom and judgment should be exercised in all things, in order that no labor be spent in vain. If you have a new wagon, although you have purchased it at Grange prices, it is not economy to let it stand in the sun simply because it would cost a few days' labor and a few dollars' worth of lumber to prepare a shelter for it. If you have a good team, it is neither good judgment nor economy to keep them on half rations because grain is selling at a good price.

Let newspaper men, who are so apt to think, (in the matter of advice,) that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," remember that charity should begin at home, and apply some of their valuable suggestions to their own cases, that they may know whereof they speak.

WE PUBLISH this week, the North and South railroad bill, as passed at the last session of the Legislature. The provisions of this bill are plain and easily understood. It provides for the subsidizing of a railroad from Franklin, Utah, to a given point in this Territory.

The first question to be considered by the tax-payers of this Territory is, whether or not the need of a railroad is so urgent as to justify us in voting a subsidy to any railroad.

The next and equally important question to be determined is, whether or not this road is the proper one to subsidize. The value of such a line may be readily estimated by the usefulness of that portion now in operation between Franklin and Ogden.

There are many serious objections to the proposition. It is a subsidy outright, given to a narrow gauge road, which is impracticable and inadequate for a main trunk line; almost entirely useless in winter, as shown by the experience of this winter. It places us at the mercy of a monopoly, and is calculated to accommodate, and that imperfectly, only a small portion of the Territory without the possibility of its being, except to a very limited extent, a source of revenue to the Territory.

In view of these and many other facts, we shall record our vote North and South railroad subsidy. No, believing that we are serving the whole Territory by so doing.

Let the farmers and stock-growers, who are identified with the country, and who expect to make Montana their home; those who are to bear the burden of the taxes, read for themselves and gather all the information possible upon the subject; but listen not to the silver-tongued orators, nor heed the advice given in beautifully colored essays which those financially interested in the scheme are likely to ask you to consider. We shall endeavor to present nothing but facts to our readers, relying upon their cool judgment to decide the most important issue in the history of the Territory.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GALLATIN CITY, February 23, 1876.

It was with reluctance we mounted our horse on Tuesday, 22d, for a news-gathering and business tour upon the Gallatin. It being a national holiday, all business seemed suspended for a day of rest, and every countenance seemed lighted up with a glow of present and anticipated pleasure. Two dances were the order of the evening. We love fun and frolic, but duty decreed otherwise, so we vaulted into the saddle and were off to gather items to gratify the desire of a news hungry public, leaving Diamond and her festivities behind.

It was a beautiful day. The sun glowed warm, and the road was dry and dusty, the valley free from snow, while the drifts along the foot-hills were fast being fanned into water by the balmy breeze that came stealing gently in from the south, as if spring had come, but the mountain-tops lay wrapped in winter's winding-sheet of spotless white. We found the ice-bridge upon the river "a little too thin," but passed over in safety, and reached A. Macomber's, on Crow creek, before night. This is a pleasant location, and well arranged for the accommodation of the traveling public. Mr. M. is Master of Lone Star Grange, which position he fills to the entire satisfaction of the members. The Grange is in good condition, and the membership is gradually increasing. It meets regularly at the appointed time, in their new hall, within a few rods of the Worthy Master's residence.

Once in our eventful life the fates seemed to decree in our favor, for, though we had left joy and merriment behind, we found it on our way. A dance was the order of the evening, and proved in every way a complete success. A goodly number of gallant beaux and bewitching belles came forth from Radersburg, St. Louis, Springfield and Centerville, and the surrounding valley was well represented. The company was not large, but just large enough to be pleasant. There were twenty-five ladies in attendance, and for beauty, we think they would compare favorably with those of any portion of the Territory. There were fifty-two numbers taken, yet all went away satisfied. Having "navigated the cumbrous, unwieldy pedal extremity," (we believe there is a new quotation, referring to a light, fantastic toe, but we prefer the old accepted one), partaken of the good things, (for the supper was gotten up in a manner calculated to please the most delicate epicure), and enjoyed loving smiles to their heart's content, the party dispersed, having spent an evening long to be remembered.

Having rested a couple of hours, we rode down the creek a few miles, finding the farmers in good spirits. The good weather was tempting them to begin the season's labors, and upon one occasion we noticed a farmer re-setting fence, and digging post-holes, there being no frost in the ground to prevent.

We called upon our friend, B. F. Bembrick, but he had gone fishing. From his estimable lady, who gave us a cordial welcome, we learned that he would depart soon to see after his herd on the Muscleshell. Towards evening we went to Radersburg, and found it quiet. We met Mr. Chisholm, of the *News*, there, and it is quite likely when that paper resumes again it will be issued from that place. We wish the enterprise success.

We again rested for the night under the hospitable roof of friend Macomber. In the morning we reconnoitered the premises in search of fine stock. We found good and commodious barns, large ricks of hay, and some good colts, but nothing in the way of thoroughbreds except a pair of Berkshire pigs; and it might be well to mention that the splendid ham with which Mr. M.'s table is supplied was of his own raising.

From Crow creek to Warm springs a distance of nine miles, lies as fine a body of agricultural land as can be found in Montana. The warm springs are valuable property, affording about two hundred inches of water, at a temperature of 60°. This water is utilized in summer for irrigating, and in winter for running a quartz mill, for which purpose it is just suited, being high enough to secure good fall, and warm enough to prevent its freezing.

We stopped here a few moments, enjoyed a pleasant chat with Mr. James Nave, the proprietor, and then proceeded to Gallatin City.

R. N. S.

## A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: I see that the *Madisonian* editor has accused me of passing a compliment on him by designating his journal the "top" paper, in a communication written by me from the Capital, dated February 3d. I desire to correct this error through your columns. It isn't you that publishes the "top" paper, Tom.

W. H. S.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A resolution has been presented to Congress from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking for such legislation as will provide for a treaty with the Indians occupying the country known as the Black hills, so that the same can be opened to settlement.

H. C. Jewell has been appointed to succeed Geo. B. McCaster as chief of the bureau of engraving and printing in the department of the U. S. Treasury.

The Mississippi levee committee will report unanimously in favor of appropriating from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, in the shape of a refund of the cotton tax illegally collected, to go to the construction of levees.

A bill introduced in the Senate by Sargent and in the House by, Piper, amendatory to the silver coinage laws, provides for the coinage of a new silver dollar equal in weight and value to two of the present silver half dollars, and proposes to make it a legal tender for amounts not exceeding twenty dollars. The bill abolishes the existing legal tender provision regarding trade dollars. It also provides that silver half dollars shall be a legal tender for amounts not exceeding ten dollars, and that the Government shall replace without loss to the holders all abraded silver coins. The new silver dollar is to be coined on Government account only.

A bill is before the Senate to confer exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations to U. S. courts, and to punish crimes committed by and against Indians. An amendment providing that any person found upon an Indian reservation contrary to law, and who shall refuse or neglect to remove therefrom upon the request of the agent or superintendent, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, etc., was agreed to.

The Farmers' and Traders bank of St. Louis, has suspended. R. A. Dyer, Cashier, is defaulter for \$30,000 and is missing.

At the Bay District track, near San Francisco, February 26th, the four mile and repeat race, for the \$30,000 purse, was won by Foster, Rutherford, who was the favorite, coming in six open lengths behind.

A resolution impeaching Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, has been adopted by the Legislature of that State.

The counsel for Lieut. Gov. Davis filed a plea denying the articles of impeachment against himself.

The Grand Duchess Marie Nicolainena, sister of the Emperor of Russia, is dead.

At the late election in France the republican principles have everywhere been defeated and radicalism is triumphant. The tone of the Roman Catholic journals is particularly despondent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, on the 21st, was £20,000.

A Vienna special reports great floods in Moravia, and that one hundred and twenty houses were destroyed.

Among the victims of the explosion of the boiler of the steamship Strathclyde, was Mrs. Green, daughter of Dion Boucciault.

Official bulletins to Madrid, announce that the Alfonsists captured twenty-three cannon in Estella. The Carlists sacked the city before evacuating it. General Coserta, with seven battalions and eleven field pieces, was routed near Vera, by three Alfonsist battalions.

The jury in the Babcock case returned a verdict of not guilty.

## TERRITORIAL NEWS.

From the Montanan.

Messrs. Sedman & McGregory have nearly completed their ditch from Granite creek to Adobetown, by which they will be enabled to use the water of that stream in ground-slucing their extensive claims. The use of this water will be a valuable aid to the firm in working their ground, and will amply re-

pay their enterprise in bringing it on to their works.

Every day brings reports from the quartz mining district of improved prospects in the lodes, and indications of increased activity in this important branch of mining industry during the coming season. From Bannack, Trapper, Vipond, and Butte we hear cheering news, and are assured that if but a tithe of the present expectations are realized, there will be a large augmentation of the yield from our gold and silver mines, and that another year will see the demonstration of the fact that Montana possesses mineral-bearing lodes in no whit inferior to those of the chief bullion producing States and Territories. Already the shipments from Philipsburg are marvelous compared with the former yield from the mines in that region, and in a short while their producing capacity will only be limited by the facilities for treating the ores as they are extracted from the mines. The failures of the past have brought experience—dearly bought, in many instances—and this virtue, which is proverbially said to "make fools wise," combined with energetic effort, will place our quartz mines in their true light, and develop the hidden wealth in our mountains. Steady, persistent labor, aided by judiciously invested capital, are bringing to the light mines of wealth which would gladden the eyes of the most sanguine prospector, and we speak by the card when we say that the future of Montana as a mineral-producing region never appeared more bright than it does to-day. With the almost daily discovery of mines, and their successful working to encourage us, what may we not predict of the results of quartz mining in Montana in the near future?

From the Helena Herald.

Van H. Fisk and bride were last evening the recipients of a delightful serenade from the Helena Silver Cornet Band.

Wm. Niedenhoffen, for the past year proprietor of the Hot Springs House, near Clancy, has removed his family to Butte, where he will take charge of a new hotel.

From the New North-West.

The How Mill started February 24, on ore from the Bunker lode. It seems to work excellently. It is to crush 50 tons of Bunker ore for Smith & Coughenour. The sound of a steam whistle is entrancing "music in the air" to a Butte man. The town is full of strangers, among them W. A. Clark, Graniteville Stuart and R. D. Leggate, Esqs.

Col. L. W. O'Bannon, Superintendent, brought up from the Hope mill at Philipsburg Friday, 1195½ pounds of silver bullion valued at \$20,000, the product of 157 tons of Hope ore, 97 tons of which was the poor ore sorted from the 300 tons shipped to St. Louis last fall. There are still 1,000 tons on the dump, 600 tons of which will yield \$60 to \$65 per ton. The mill with its inadequate machinery only saves about 70 or 75 per cent., but the furnace and batteries have been overhauled, the boiler is new making ample steam and the mill is crushing 12 to 14 tons per day. Sixteen men are working in the mines and 12 in the mill.

From the Bozeman Times.

Two hundred soldiers and fifty citizens left Fort Ellis, Tuesday, February 22d, for Fort Pease, to rescue the little garrison of thirteen citizens who, it is reported, are besieged by 1,500 to 2,000 warriors under command of the redoubtable Sitting Bull. Two hundred dollars was raised among the business men of Bozeman, in less than two hours, for use of the expedition. Thirty days' rations were taken. Says the *Bozeman Times*:

One 12-pounder and one Gatling gun accompany the expedition.

The military at the Post furnish all necessary supplies to the citizens that they may lack, also, all the transportation.

The best spirit prevails, and the officers and soldiers at Fort Ellis go into the expedition with a vim, and will give a good account of themselves if an opportunity occurs.

Humanity, public justice, every consideration, demands a speedy chastisement of the Sioux now encamped near, and threatening Fort Pease; and it should be now settled who governs the vast region between the Belt Range and Dakota Territory; whether it is the Civil and Military or the Indian Ring and murdering Indians.

The citizens who accompany this expedition are of the right stuff and will co-operate with the regulars in good faith, and make their mark (on the Sioux) if they get a chance. We understand that, through their request, Lieut. Jerome will command them.