

I. O. of G. T.

Beware the bowl! though rich and bright
Its rubies flash upon the light,
An adder coils its depths beneath,
Whose lure is woe, whose sting is death.

AN ESSAY.

Delivered before Boulder Star Lodge, I. O. G. T.,
on the Evening of its Eighth Anniversary.

BROTHERS, SISTERS AND FRIENDS:—We have met to celebrate the Eighth Anniversary of our Lodge. For a long time after the institution of this Lodge, the prophecies of its failure were legion, but by perseverance and a humane endeavor to do good to our fellow men, we have been able to nobly maintain our charter, and we sincerely cherish the hope that it may be perpetual.

The objects of this institution is to discourage intemperance and rescue our fellow men from the dangers of the wine glass; to show to fallen men, by our example, the folly of dissipation, the inconsistency of their life, and point out to them the dangers of suicidal end.

There are some of us who have been vastly benefitted by our connection with this order, and it is within my experience to say that no matter how low a man has fallen he may yet be raised up and respected of men if he will only listen to the voice of reason and join the Good Templars, and walk strictly in accordance with the principles taught therein.

It is true a few of our members have proved too weak to withstand the snares of the tempter, but their fall is not the end. There is a bar at which the tempter and tempted must stand to be judged by a tribunal higher than ours.

But the object of the organization and perpetuation of our Lodge is to do good and try to make the world at large feel that the Father of all never intended us to destroy our brother man, but rather intended us to be as one family, each striving for the advancement of others.

Intemperance is one of the most destructive habits the human family is addicted to—destructive because it impairs both mind and body. It racks the system and shatters the intellect, and reduces man from noble and lofty independence to beastly indulgence and painful servitude. There is no habit more certain of its victim, nor more speedy in the destruction of those who foster the tempting allurements of the wine cup.

We are aware that the mind is more active and the perceptive faculties keener after a stimulus of two or three moderate drinks, and if inebriation would stop here no serious calamity might be apprehended, but it is a weakness in common with all mankind that when a habit is once contracted it requires more than an ordinary resolution and firmness to break from it. And the exhilarating sensations that inflame the appetite, the delicious effects of a protracted use of spirituous drinks, causing reason to topple, and the wasting of every energy and derangement of the whole system, both intellectual and physical, renders intemperance one of the most gigantic and the most dreaded habits of evil that falls to the lot of man to encounter. Unlike some of the lesser evils, it has too many twin vices, too many intoxicating associations, and too varied pleasures to be easily discarded at will.

It is wise to abstain exclusively from the use of ardent spirits.

There are scarcely any moderate drinkers who, if you admonish them of their wayward course and the danger of a drunkard's grave, would thank you for your timely warning, but they will, perhaps, with a look of wisdom, a haughty air, and an assumed defiance, declare their full control of themselves, and their ability to cease drinking whenever so inclined, which unfortunately, in many cases, never occurs. Their appetite increases with every succeeding drink. A lurking, visible shame steals steadily over them, so that they seek so avoid good society, and are only at ease when under the influence of liquor, and in the companionship of vice. Their self-degradation increases at every step, they gradually lose the force of character that marks the upright man, their courage and self-command becomes weaker, their constitution broken and every pained, so that a fearful doom stares them in the face if no timely, chastening agency intervenes to arrest them in their fatal career.

THE RAILROAD.

A Letter from Beaverhead Valley.

SALISBURY, M. T., March 11.

ED. HUSBANDMAN:—As you invite free discussion on the railroad question through the columns of your valuable paper, I wish to submit a few questions relative to the North and South bill.

Now, the bill, if I understand it right, provides for the turning over to the Company bonds in proportion to the amount issued, short twenty-five per cent. (that is, on the first section of fifty miles), and, in like manner, for every additional section of twenty-five miles, short fifteen per cent. Now, is this fifteen and twenty-five per cent., held back (and that out of, as it were, our own money), all the security we have for the faithful performance of said Company?

Again, if I mistake not, they are only required to build one hundred miles of road per year, which, if they took the time allotted, would take two years to reach our Territory. Now, the interest that would accrue on the bonds covering that amount of road (say two hundred miles), would amount in that time to something near \$100,000. So much for a road through Idaho—can we stand this? We tax-payers of to-day will have it to pay. We can't expect either capital or emigration until the road is well into our Territory, and would not this extra burden put a pressure on every industry of the country, and tend to keep back both capital and emigration? Neither rich or poor are going to hunt a country heavily taxed.

Again, what is there in the North and South bill to prevent the Company, when they near our line, to stop work, and say to the people on the different routes that could be taken, to bid up if they wanted the road? Section 21 of this act leaves it in such a shape that that the company have the choosing of their own route; Helena is the only point in the Territory they are or would be pledged to strike. Now, I wish to ask the voters of the Ruby, Beaverhead, Big Hole and Jefferson valleys, also those of the West Side, if they propose to vote over \$4,000 per mile to a summer railroad, and have it go down the Madison, leaving the best quartz districts of the Territory out in the cold? I can hardly believe you would permit the anxiety for a railroad to get away with your better judgment.

Would it not have been better, if we are determined to aid a railroad into our country, to have tendered that aid to a road of standard gauge, coming more direct, by three or four hundred miles, from any point East, saying, at the same time, the cost of reshipping all traffic to and from our country, which, in heavy machinery, is an item, and quite an undertaking of itself, to say nothing of the loss of time, and at the same time opening up to settlement three or four hundred miles of what is claimed to be the best portion of our territory? If we are able to carry the burdens talked of, we are certainly growing out of infancy; if so, give us a full-grown railroad; not but what a narrow gauge would do here in the mountains as a feeder, as they are used elsewhere.

Mr. Editor, I think there is a screw loose. If what is said of Messrs. A and B is true, they have several silent partners.

I have about come to the conclusion that the HUSBANDMAN is the only true advocate the tax-payers have. Stay with us, and you will receive your reward. RANCHER.

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SUMMONS.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF MEAGHER COUNTY, TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

CHARLES T. RADER, Plaintiff, }
vs. }
MAZDON FITZ, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Mazdon Fitz, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Probate Court of Meagher County, Territory of Montana, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons; or, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of Four Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars and Thirty-One Cents, alleged to be due from you to said Plaintiff, for money paid, laid out and expended for you, at your instance and request, and for your benefit, at Helena, Montana Territory, between the 7th day of April, 1876, and the 11th day of March, 1877.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars and Thirty-One Cents, with interest and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Probate Court of the County of Meagher, Territory of Montana, this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

G. A. HAMPTON, Clerk.

1877.

1877.

HEADQUARTERS

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HELENA, MONTANA.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

United States Land Office,
Helena, Montana, March 7, 1877.

Albert J. Stephens, whose post office address is Camp Baker Meagher county, Montana Territory, has this day filed his application to enter as agricultural land, under the final homestead laws, the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of section 22, township, No. 11 north, range No. 4 east, which land is suspended from entry. Notice is hereby given, that a hearing will be had at this office, on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock a. m., to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before William Gaddis, a Notary Public at Camp Baker, Montana Territory, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. It is alleged that there are no known miners, nor mining improvements, upon said land.

March 15, 1877-17-5w.

PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Meagher county, Montana Territory, made on the 5th day of March, A. D., 1877, in the matter of the estate of Henry Clapper, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, and subject to the confirmation of said Court, on Monday, the second day of April, A. D., 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m., and 5 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in Diamond City, M. T., all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Henry Clapper, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said deceased has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired since the time of his death in and to the following property, to-wit: An undivided one-fifth interest in and to the Hellgate and Avalanche ditch and water-right, which conveys the waters of Avalanche and Hellgate gulches to the foot-hills on the north side of Cave gulch; also, an undivided one-fifth of all the property, mining claims, placer mining patents, tools, water rights, franchises, tenements, ranches, fencing, and all other appurtenances and property belonging to a company consisting of J. V. Stafford, O. C. Warner, R. B. Loomis, Jacob Fisher and said deceased, forming a company for mining and other purposes, under the name and style of the Hellgate and Avalanche Ditch Company. The said property is all situated in Meagher county, Montana Territory. Terms and conditions of sale: one-half of the purchase money cash in hand, and balance in three months from date of sale, with good and approved security.

J. V. STAFFORD, Administrator.

March 8-2-16-4w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

G. Ed. McKernan,
vs.
James King and
Warren C. Gillette.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale, on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1877, at the front door of the Court House in Diamond City, Meagher county, Montana Territory, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m., and 5 o'clock p. m., of said day, all that certain lot of mining ground known as the discovery ground in German district, Confederate gulch, Meagher county, Montana Territory, lying between the head of the King & Gillette flume and the lower line of the Linville ground, more particularly described as follows: All that certain parcel of mining ground, being lot No. 47, in township No. 10 north, range No. 2 east, containing an area of 13 66-100 acres, together with the bed-rock flume leading to said ground, and all the tenements, appurtenances, franchises and property belonging or in anywise appertaining to said described property.

T. J. FLEMING, Sheriff.

March 8, 1877-2-16-3w.

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January 26, 1877-2-10-6w.

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Jan. 18, 1877-2-9-3m.