

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

E. E. FISK, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

THE CONDITION OF THE BOURBON PATIENT.

How desperate have been and still are the fortunes of the Bridge street concern, (notwithstanding the compulsory impost placed by the Legislature and Governor upon the people for its present maintenance and support, and to quiet the more clamorous and importunate of its creditors,) are shown by the perpetual make-shifts to which it is put to raise funds to satisfy the inexorable demands of its workmen and to extricate from "soak" the usual armful of paper necessary for its edition from week to week. The "credit in bank" of which it has the grim courage or rashness to boast at the hazard of precipitating a catastrophe which the Governor has labored so nobly to avert, amounts to so much as it has printing stock to "put up" as collateral to secure the money lender for advances. It is, perhaps, to be deplored that our banking houses and mercantile firms are so sordid and exacting in their ways of business as to decline to make an exception in the case of our contemporary in its dealings of a monetary and other nature. If our neighbor would hesitate for a moment to consider the conditions upon which the public consent to its existence has thus far been obtained, it would be slow to upbraid the banking and business community and the generosity of citizens for declining to second the Governor's efforts to save it from sudden collapse. It should satisfy the concern that the people have so borne with and tolerated it as that it has to the present time escaped indictment as a nuisance, mainly because it has been classed with other of the social evils of its neighborhood which good people abhor and execrate, but nevertheless shrink from meddling with or helping to abate. If our contemporary, stricken as it is with moral leprosy, and further afflicted with a more troublesome monetary asphyxia, chooses to linger along and stave off till spring time the mortuary debt long past due, it meanwhile must have more regard to the inexorable laws of business, and hustle forward full security for loans and liabilities which accumulating exigencies and extraordinary expenses oblige it to incur.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE.

The *Independent* needs money and needs it badly. Its straitened circumstances have been eased to the extent that the assistance and contributions of Potts would help to that end. But there are still ugly financial chasms to bridge over, and for this purpose funds are required. Now, the *HERALD* desires to aid and strengthen its contemporary and assist to lengthen, if possible, the span of its uncertain days. The *Independent* of Saturday was unkind enough to insinuate that "the boasted prosperity of the *HERALD* is a sham;" that "the *HERALD* owes for its building;" that "clamorous creditors are crowding for payment," etc. Right here is the chance for our impecunious neighbor to make some money, if what it states is true. We offer it a premium of one hundred per cent., guaranteed in bank, for every dollar of indebtedness it can scare up against the *HERALD* on account of its magnificent building, its extensive and costly equipment, its stock, or on account of any monetary or other obligation due and remaining unpaid. Why should the *Independent* fiddle around and dance attendance upon Potts and share in paltry printing and other small speculations and jobs when an offer like this of the *HERALD* is presented? Here's an opportunity to dig yourself out of the slums and rear your head above impending bankruptcy. Come, now, bestir your stumps. Skip in, and rake down one hundred per cent. premium on all *HERALD* indebtedness discoverable or obtainable in any way, here or elsewhere, at home, abroad, in bank, or in the hands of private parties.

ESTRAYS.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Brooke will in no sense suffer himself to be annoyed by any opposition of the *Independent* to his stock bill. The fractious conduct on Bridge street is understood to grow out of that provision of the bill relating to "estrays." This section is interpreted to cover the case of the "estray" now feeding at the public crib, and subsisting at the expense of the county and Territory. We think stock men are generally agreed that Mr. Anceny's suggestion, that scrub bulls, running at large, should be taken up and pounded, is a good one. Cattle men ought not to halt in any and all efforts at wholesome legislation for fear of affront to any gross animal lying his vocation on the public commons. Let the intelligent member from Jefferson proceed with his bill, nor stop to amend because of some likelihood of running counter to the attitude of any loose estray bellowing and pawing dirt and threatening a rumfus with the proposed herd law.

Is our old friend Bohm, his agents, administrators, representatives, connections, or assigns will corroborate the statement of the *Independent*, that the *HERALD* is his debtor in the sum of three thousand dollars, three hundred dollars, three dollars, or any other sum, we will pay the amount at eight, presented to-day, to-morrow, or any other day of the week, month or year. This offer ought to relieve the distress of the Bourbon on Mr. Bohm's account, and may possibly assuage any grief it may have indulged in its own behalf.

A WATERLOO.

The House of Representatives is not always a good market for the hucksters of party wares. Council Bill No. 28, practically a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, came before that body Monday afternoon. It was introduced into the Council by Watson, though drawn, it is said, by Cullen. Mr. Hedges, the most scholarly and competent man in Montana, must be punished because the Republicans took advantage of his absence and nominated him for Congress. So he was to be legislated out of existence, and Cullen, Watson, Word and McCormick, with others, were to do the job. In the Council, where party strength is overwhelming, the bill had an easy victory, but in the House it was challenged by the Republicans, and Independents, of course, and by some heroic Democrats who would not bow the knee to Baal.

The bill was on the table of the House for final action Saturday, but its friends fraudulently deferred it in the apprehension that it needed such influences as they could bring to its aid over Sunday. So it went over. Burkett, of whom better things were expected, was seduced. McCormick was fed with the weak hope that his support would strengthen him in the Congressional race, while Word, eager for a demagogue's capital, and who has not yet learned that folly does not pay, forgot his children in his Delegate aspirations. Still the bill was not strong enough to risk the contest, and when, last night, its enemies called it out from its hiding place, efforts were made to delay action. It was the supper hour, but the foes of the bill were not hungry and they voted down all dilatory motions.

Mr. Word spoke against it, and so did Mr. McCormick, meanwhile voting for it, for the avowed purpose of making a motion to reconsider. He even had the audacity to propose to expel the spectators from the House, so that they could not hear the discussion. He said he did this because the discussion was likely to be personal. We think a law passed for reasons which the Representatives were not willing to have the people hear would not endure as long as a lightning flash. The brave Democrats who did not wince under the party lash are entitled to all praise and gratitude.

Dr. Beal, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, won hearty and extravagant encomiums. So did each one who stood by him. Children of Montana—boys and girls—read these names and remember your friends. High above all parties tied they hold your interests and you owe them gratitude. Write their names on your slates, in your copy books, on your black-boards, and in your hearts. Repeat them to your teachers, to your parents, and friends. This stab at the most competent and noblest Superintendent you ever had resented by every manifestation of childish but manly and noble indignation. Write your representatives who battled for education words of encouragement and cheer. Rebuke the narrowness which held your privileges cheap to satisfy party revenge. And while you study this exhibition of party depravity, let it not make you partisans, but remember that independence of thought belongs to you as a heritage and duty.

What shall we say to the people of this county, Republicans and Democrats, of those of their Legislators—Cullen, Constans, Sweney, who bent before this party blast and betrayed a trust held sacred by Democrats, by Republicans, by all. We have no words to express the indignation or voice the sorrow which accompanies their fall. Their flimsy excuses are rent in pieces; the cheap substitution of the Auditor to receive statistics is an insult, and the purpose to stand by the common schools and all that adds to their efficiency gathers added strength from this assault and betrayal. The faithful discharge of so plain a duty by the Republicans in an unbroken phalanx does not seem to us to call for praise. They could do no less, and that, of course, they did sternly.

THE MILITARY POST FOR MISSOULA.

The people of Missoula, we learn, will ask the Secretary of War for a three company military post. If the Government can provide a force of that strength, we say, send along the soldiers. A force for efficient service should, we think, be equal to one squadron (two companies) of cavalry at least. Our Western border neighbors will feel reasonably secure with that number of troops. A letter received from Deer Lodge, received prior to the departure of Gen. Merritt on his return journey to headquarters, intimates his favorable recommendation for the location of the proposed post. We are personally aware of the kindly feeling toward Montana avowed by Secretary Belknap, and the warm interest taken by him in our welfare. Missoula can rest assured of the favor of the War Department in its behalf to the full extent it is able to comply. The *HERALD* will further the efforts in this direction of the people of Missoula with its accustomed cordiality and heartiness.

The *HERALD*'s rifle shots apparently hit the Bourbon target every time. Baswood guns answered a purpose at Manassas, but they are of no possible account in Montana. Dis-munt 'em, Mr. Bourbon.

The member from Beaverhead is one of the recognized leaders of the Council. He's prompt, off-hand, and ready at all times for Watson the tapis relating to legislation.

"The Governor's cabinet"—The Bourbon editor and the Democratic leader of the House.

GARFIELD ON AMNESTY.

In the course of the amnesty debate Garfield, referring to the army and navy officers who had joined the rebellion, observed that "they had added to their other crimes perjury, in the eye of the law." This statement stung a Southern Brigadier, Tucker, who sprang to his feet and declared that "it reflected on some of the noblest men, with whom the gentleman from Ohio might be proud to be classed a peer." This report is often talked on such subjects, and which too frequently passes for argument. As a matter of fact Garfield was perfectly correct in his assertion; the men who left the military or naval service of the United States to join the Confederacy did commit perjury, as well as treason, in the eye of the law. Garfield replied with some force to his critic that he had not made the law or the dictionary. He might have proceeded further, and pointed out that to say these men were "noble" was no answer to the fact that they committed perjury. If a man was charged with stealing a horse, what would be thought of the counsel who would jump up and say: "My client is accused of being a horse-thief, but he is a noble fellow, with whom the District Attorney might be proud to be classed as a peer." Probably this would provoke laughter; but it is identically the position of Mr. Tucker. If he chooses to regard the crime of perjury as derogating in no respect from the nobility of those who commit it, that is his own affair; but assuredly it will not affect the fact that perjury is classed as a crime, that it is condemned by the judgment of civilized people, and that these men did in fact commit it. If perjury and nobility are strictly compatible in the ethical system of Mr. Tucker, so be it. But they are not compatible in the opinion of mankind.

WHY OPPOSED.

Under Mr. Chessman's charter bill, yesterday passed by the House in its original form by a large majority, no one who is not a freeholder is eligible to the office of Alderman. This provision is generally incorporated in, and becomes a part of, most charters governing municipal organizations. But this feature, it seems, is particularly obnoxious to the *Independent*. The reason will appear obvious when we state that the *Independent* outfit hold no interests, in houses, lots, or other realty, in the town, and therefore none of them are eligible to aldermanic honors under the bill. We are quite certain that the opposition of our contemporary could be quieted if Mr. Chessman, or some other of the several hundred property-holders, would deed a lot or cabin, or both, to the new editor—the same to be located somewhere within the proposed corporate limits. This would more than compensate for the loss of the job for printing the bill at the expense of the Territory, and leave the *Independent* absolutely disarmed and without a single excuse for interposing or continuing its frivolous objections. A town lot for the Bourbon is in order.

USE HIM.

The Bourbon paper—recently made the Governor's organ—scouts at the *HERALD*'s suggestion that Potts should consult and advise with Republicans. Of course, in offering that suggestion, we had little notion that the high official, a deserter to the enemy, would pay any attention thereto. If there was the least doubt about it the Bourbon paper is quick to relieve that doubt. The *Independent* and its party are welcome to Potts. Politically the *HERALD*'s convictions and principles honorably separate it from the Democratic party; but the divergence, however wide, does not lead to that vindictive spirit which would rejoice to see Democrats suffer from Potts to the grievous extent that Republicans have. We say then, take Potts, and welcome. He has been the dead-weight burdening for years the Republicans of Montana. The party is now rid of him, and let the Democracy use him as they please and do with him as they choose.

RAILROAD BILL.

We have a printed copy of Council bill No. 44, "An act to encourage the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Territory of Montana," introduced by Bass, of Missoula. It is a bill of seven sections, and provides, among other things, for the issuing by the Territory of bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000, payable in twenty-five years, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, with coupons payable semi-annually. In a future issue we will lay before the public the text of the bill, and give it such attention editorially as its importance deserves.

"MARKS AND BRANDS."

The *HERALD* has submitted to the Legislature its bill for printing the pamphlet edition of "Marks and Brands" authorized by law. It is a fifty page pamphlet, neatly and tastefully executed, and promptly delivered to the Clerk of the Supreme Court in December last. The price charged for the work—\$250—is a moderate and reasonable compensation—the same as allowed Mr. Cope by the Legislature of the Eighth Session. We refer members to the Auditor and Treasurer of the Territory for confirmation of this statement, and for the comparative typographical and other merits of the pamphlet printed by the *HERALD* and that executed by Mr. Cope.

The daughter of a rich Michigan banker sings in a concert saloon at Lafayette, Indiana. She married against her father's wishes.

HOW TO BEAT IT.

This proposed taxing of bank deposits, of which our Bridge street neighbor interposes objection: Such a law, we can readily understand, might operate to the disadvantage of borrowers. Capital to a certain extent might be withdrawn from the market, and sent elsewhere for investment. This would probably result in the exaction of higher rates of interest by money-lenders. The conclusion, of course, is that this would work a special hardship to our contemporary, in the negotiation of loans, either from bank or on the street. Small sums, to answer more pressing needs, it can now obtain, with approved security, at from 2 to 2½ per cent. per month. A tax on deposits would so stiffen up the loan market as that borrowers of this class would have to "shin around" pretty lively to get relief at any figure. Our neighbor, more surely to stay the progress or intercept the passage of any such bill, should speak of it as a Republican scheme to wipe out decrepit Bourbon prints—a conspiracy to set afoot Bohemians and legislate them out of the country. Will not the Bourbon act upon our suggestion? If it fails to kill the bill in the Legislature it can rely with perfect confidence upon the interposing veto of its unflinching friend and promoter, Governor Potts.

THE RAILROAD.

We print elsewhere a full text of Mr. Bass' bill, providing for a subsidy of \$3,500,000 to encourage the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad within the Territory of Montana. The bill is now pending in the Council. It is far from perfect in its present shape, and we look to see it materially amended. This, properly, should be done before it leaves the Council, or before final action by that body is taken on the measure. Indications seem to point to the probability of no proposition coming from the Utah Northern Railroad authorities, as at one time expected, and in consequence attention chiefly turns towards the East and West great trunk line, hopeful that, with such encouragement and aid as Montana can give, it can be advanced from its present distant terminus into the heart of Montana. We will cordially and heartily support a subsidy measure of \$3,000,000 in favor of the Northern Pacific corporation conditioned upon a guaranty from the Company to provide for and pay the interest account on that sum, and to construct their road to Shields' river or its neighborhood within three years time. Make haste slow with this or any similar measure. We want the railroad bad, but, bargaining to help it along, don't commit blunders or mistakes to repent of hereafter.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

That most effective arm of the English service—the navy—appears to have reached its maximum in the number of vessels in 1813, when it consisted of 1,000 ships measuring 900,000 tons and carrying 146,000 seamen. It is at present composed of little more than three-fifths of that number of vessels, large and small, steam and sailing, and has less than half its former complement of seamen and marines. Its *morale* is not quite up to what was considered the standard in Nelson's time, but it is still very good. There has been no relaxation of discipline since then, which experience did not warrant or humanity dictate. It is still so severe as not unfrequently to afford instances of cruel punishment inflicted for slight offences, and it remains doubtful in some minds if British seamen have any rights which their superiors are bound to respect.

Effingham and Drake swept the Spanish Armada from the seas with a force much inferior to the home fleet of to-day. But a change, which began to take place twenty years ago, has worked a complete revolution in the method of conducting naval hostilities, and rendered England's once powerful wooden navy practically useless, except for the purpose of conveying merchantmen, or protecting her commerce and conquests in remote quarters of the globe.

As soon as it became known that a system of iron-plating would be adopted by all maritime powers, England, believing she saw the necessity for such a course, bent all her energies to build and equip a navy on the modern plan. Immense sums were appropriated by Parliament for this purpose. In one respect her efforts have been crowned with success. She has a goodly array of heavily armed vessels afloat, but her iron-clads are proved on trial to have lost in sea-going qualities all that they have gained in strength. The conclusion reached is, that something more than the amount of resistance which the sides of a vessel can be made to offer to an attack from without must be considered in determining the principles upon which navies should be built. As iron-clads are at present constructed, the danger to them from some slight internal cause, of a plunge to the bottom in the middle of an engagement is fully equal to the risk of demolition by an enemy.

The world is perhaps not sorry that John Bull is no longer in condition to make good his ancient boast of maritime supremacy. Loth as Englishmen are to admit the fact, nothing but weakness and the sense of it, will account for the feeling of uneasiness and alarm excited a short time since, and active still, by the sinking of one iron-clad in the English channel, and the foundering of another at sea. Accidents like these are not in themselves calculated to waken an unusual degree of interest or inquiry, but for the circumstances attending them and the startling facts which they disclosed.

Montana Legislature

Proceedings of the Ninth Legislative Assembly.

COUNCIL—Twenty-Ninth Day.

HELENA, January 31, 1876.
Council met pursuant to adjournment. President in the Chair.

Roll called. Quorum present.
Prayer by the Rev. E. L. Toy.
Journal of Saturday read and approved.
Cardwell, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the substitute for H. B. No. 25, an Act to apportion the Territory into Legislative districts.

Hays moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Agreed to. Yeas, 8; nays, 5.
Tatem reported that he had presented to the Governor for his signature C. B. No. 31, an Act to fund the outstanding 12 per cent. bonds of Jefferson county.

Cullen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported H. B. Nos. 45 and 46 with a recommendation that they do pass.

Cullen reported back C. B. No. 36, relative to chattel mortgages, with a recommendation that it do pass. Report adopted.

Cullen reported C. B. No. 40, as amended as follows: That no marriages shall be solemnized between two persons whose ages respectively are less than 18 for females and 21 for males, unless by the consent of parents or guardians. Report adopted.

The select committee of the members from Lewis and Clarke county reported C. B. No. 47, to provide for the funded debt of Lewis and Clarke county, with a recommendation that it do pass as amended. Report adopted.

The following notices of bills were given:
By Cullen—A bill concerning and defining tax deeds. A bill to prevent double taxation.

By Lewis—A bill proposing aid by the U. S. Government to make navigable the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.

Hornbuckle introduced C. B. No. 48, an Act concerning water rights. Referred to Committee on Mines and Minerals.

A message was received from the House giving notice of the introduction and passage of certain bills.

Hays introduced C. J. M. No. 7, appropriating moneys for recorder of marks and brands. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Cullen moved that the Council insist on its action on H. B. No. 6, an Act relative to affidavits. Agreed to.

H. B. No. 9, an Act relative to records, was read first and second times and referred to Judiciary Committee.

H. B. No. 42, an Act to enforce and facilitate the performance of official duties, was read and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Hays introduced H. J. M. No. 2, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, asking that the unsold portions of all lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be surrendered to the Government for their equivalent in bonds. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

H. B. No. 40, an Act authorizing the County Commissioners of Missoula county to apply certain funds of that county to a specific purpose, was read third time and passed.

Lewis, from the Committee of the Whole, reported, with amendments, H. B. No. 29, an Act to protect game, fur-bearing animals and fish in Montana. Report adopted.

Council took recess till 2 p. m.
The President called the Council to order at 2 p. m.

Roll called. Quorum present.
Bass reported C. B. No. 39 correctly printed.

Hornbuckle reported H. J. M. No. 1 with a recommendation that it do pass. Report adopted.

The following notices of bills were given:
By Cullen—An Act to regulate proceedings in civil cases.

By Bass—A bill to amend chapter 64 of General and Miscellaneous Laws, approved January 1872.

Hornbuckle introduced C. B. No. 49, an Act to provide means to construct a transcontinental railroad via the principal commercial cities and towns of Montana, which was read once. This bill provides for constructing a railroad to be begun in the middle and end nowhere. The material aid for its construction is to come from fines imposed upon profanity and all manner of cussedness. After reading the bill it became evident that it was intended for the "Third House," and was, on motion of Cullen, rejected, *nem con.*

Lewis reported C. B. No. 34, with amendment, correctly engrossed.

H. B. No. 47, an Act to provide for the redemption of the funded debt of Lewis and Clarke county, was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Governor giving notice that he had approved C. B. No. 4, an Act concerning the management of live stock. Also C. B. No. 31, an Act to fund the outstanding debt of Jefferson county.

H. B. No. 23, an Act to protect game, fur-bearing animals and fish in Montana Territory, was read a third time and passed.

C. B. No. 39, an Act to provide for a system of common schools, was referred to Committee on Education and Labor.

C. B. No. 37, an Act to amend an Act for the collection of revenue, approved January 12, 1872, was referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

H. B. No. 45, relative to the filing of Acts of incorporation, was read third time and passed.

H. B. No. 6, an Act to protect the citizens of Montana from empiricism and to elevate the standard of the medical profession, was read third time and passed.

C. B. No. 36, an Act concerning chattel mortgages, was considered engrossed, and read third time and passed.

House substitute for C. B. No. 13, to abolish private seals was read a third and passed.

Watson moved that a committee of conference be appointed on the disagreement between the two Houses on H. B. No. 6, relative to affidavits. Agreed to.

The President appointed Cullen and Watson said committee.

Adjourned till 2 p. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE—Twenty-Ninth Day.

House met at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker in the Chair.

Roll called; quorum present.
Prayer by Chaplain.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.
Curtis presented a petition from the citizens of Jefferson county endorsing the propositions contained in the memorial from Messrs. Stark and Roberts, and asking their Representatives to favor a bill to that effect. Referred to Committee on Roads and Highways.