

The Weekly Herald.

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R. E. FISK, Editor

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

THE national debt of the United States if reckoned as an encumbrance upon its land, would be about seventy-five cents per acre.

AFTER all the conflicting rumors about the great Baltimore & Ohio deal, we are glad to know that the deal has been completed, and we may reasonably expect soon to know the size and significance of it.

If the Independent has a contract for publishing the laws, as it claims, it would seem highly appropriate to print at least a portion before the session laws are out that are to be printed at government expense.

We commend the firm prudence of our Governor in refusing to intervene further in the case of Harding. We are not thirsting for his or any man's blood, but we have heard nothing of substantial merit in any of the claims urged for sympathy or mercy in his behalf.

THE thirteen car loads of delayed passengers arrived this morning, but no mails. In explanation disappointed visitors to the postoffice express the opinion that the mails did not require feeding.

By the end of this present year, if the wealth of Montana were computed on the basis of most of the states, to include the value of our railroads and only the market value of the stocks of our dividend-paying mines, it will reach the handsome aggregate of \$250,000,000.

It would be a misfortune if Elijah Smith, president of the O. R. & N. Co. should by any possibility gain a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific.

BESIDES the roads in this immediate vicinity that interest us especially, the coming season is going to witness a great deal of railroad work beyond the limits of the Territory that interests us but very little less.

OUR Delegate, Hon. J. K. Toole, is at home, looking as hale and fresh as if congressional duties had not worried him nor the hardships of a long journey exhausted him.

THE Virginia legislature is in extra session considering the question of making some settlement of its defaulted State debt. There is but one honest and honorable way to settle it and that is to provide for its payment.

SHERMAN IN TENNESSEE.

In response to an invitation from the Republican members of the Legislature of Tennessee, Senator Sherman, after a tour of rest and recreation in other parts of the South, has, on his way home, fulfilled his promise with usual credit to himself, and we think to the satisfaction of those who invited him.

We have always fancied that this was the real recast of the continuing hate of the South. If Lincoln had lived, the situation would have been different. We do not think universal suffrage would have been conferred upon all the freedmen at once, but only as they acquired intelligence and property, and the representation would have been proportioned to the qualified voters.

What should have been the method prescribed by law must now be slowly and painfully acquired by other means. Sherman's advice to the colored men of Alabama was right and wise. Patience, forbearance, industry and intelligence is the only way to put them in peaceful possession and enjoyment of their legal rights.

We see no evidence in Sherman's speech that he trimmed any more than Carlisle did in Boston on the State's rights issue. That issue was fought out and settled. The only chance to retrieve the original error is to appeal, as Sherman did, to the blacks to be patient and build up their manhood, and to the Southern whites to show them that they were injuring themselves by systematically defrauding the black man of his legal rights.

We would now deliberately advise the people of all the Southern States to adopt a property and intelligence qualification of voters and accept the corresponding reduction of representation. This would relieve a constant source of exasperation at the North because a million legal black voters are systematically terrorized or defrauded out of their ballot, and more than thirty representatives in Congress are holding seats to which they have no just title or right.

Senator Sherman's speech was a good one, as the telegraphed epitome clearly shows, but it is not what we could have wished. It does not go to the root of the trouble. We believe that it could be shown to the people of the South in a way that they would listen and heed, that there is a sure way of speedy and honorable deliverance to them from their poverty and social evils. If they fear being Africanized, let them invite im-

migration and thus counteract the danger. A thorough reconciliation of races and co-operation of all the energies of the people within ten years might restore prosperity and credit to every Southern State.

It is gaining slowly now, but this slow rate of progress might be increased ten fold as well as not. Until this race question is settled at the South, it is a waste of breath to consider any other. Party issues and divisions are mere surface ripples, and they can well be left to shift for themselves.

A RELATED champion of "the lost cause," Percy Greg by name, has recently published in London a secession history of the United States, in two volumes of over a thousand pages. We have been interested in a notice of the work by the London Spectator, which says of it: "The book is, ably, sometimes powerfully, and always furiously written."

Our stock and agricultural resources, were they even greater than we have ever estimated them, would never have brought us these railroads. Still all other industries will share in the benefits.

Another good feature of our mines is that they are going to be principally owned and worked by our own citizens. The wealth produced from them is not going to be mostly carried away, but will be invested and expended at home in permanent improvements.

Smelters, foundries and woolen mills will multiply and flourish, giving employment to skilled labor and improved markets for all the products of our soil.

The Northern Pacific has had a hard season to contend with and it would be unreasonable to dwell upon any local or personal inconveniences in view of the energetic efforts made by the company to meet and overcome the accumulating and rapidly succeeding difficulties.

THE action of a hotel keeper in Birmingham, Alabama, in refusing to allow Senator Sherman to receive colored visitors in his room, is characteristic of Southern sentiment, and shows that the spirit and manners of the new South are not much of an improvement on those of the old South. Birmingham has been built up since the close of the war in the center of a rich iron and coal region.

MINES AND RAILROADS.

Our people will never tire of hearing of new railroad enterprises for Montana. The dispatches from ex-Governor Hauser received yesterday confirm all our previous expectations and give assurance of still other works contemplated for the present season, one of which will be a branch to the Elkhorn mine and another to Red Bluffs in Madison county.

All this railroad building is the work of our mines. A single rich mine will furnish enough transportation in a single year to pay for the building of a branch road of moderate dimensions and cost.

The cars that go east loaded with ores and bullion will bring our dry goods and groceries at the cheapest rates. It will take daily trains even to supply the demand of Montana for fresh fruit.

But our own citizens who make money in mines will use their money to open other mines, will build fine residences, keep nice stock and will foster all our industries.

Some may call cotton king and others give the scepter to corn, but of all the products of the earth, the precious metals are the most reliable and least subject to fluctuation. And of these Montana has been most richly endowed by nature.

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Gen. Wilcox Retired. WASHINGTON, March 25.—Brigadier General Wilcox, commanding the department of the Missouri, will be placed on the retired list April 16th. The probabilities are that Col. Wesley Merritt, superintendent of the military academy, will succeed Gen. Merritt.

Moral Malaria.

By Rev. F. D. Kelsey. [Written for the Herald.] Malaria is much to be dreaded; it does not make a noise like a boiler explosion, but it causes surer and greater and more dreadful results to health and life; it does not break out as small pox and rage in havoc, but it silently, quietly, and unobserved works constantly day and night, here a little, there a little, until suddenly health or life collapses and the end comes.

So the moral downfall of men is not often by a great moral accident, or some great moral epidemic, but by some moral malaria, working unobserved, until its defects demonstrate its fatal presence. A Christian can no more mingle in the intimate companionship of the ungodly and insane companionship of the spiritual than he can live in malaria and escape the fever.

On the other hand, as evil has a malaria, so good has an unseen influence and power. A child born of pure and cultured parents catches a certain spirit of culture, which never escapes him; one trained by polite and courteous parents of high social culture, shows that bringing up, by a peculiar refinement of manner, which is a second nature to him.

If a man wished to learn French or German so as to speak it fluently, he must mingle with French or German people and catch by association their intonations, idioms and customs.

Outside was a crowd of men watching and waiting for the awful moment to arrive. The crowd was kept away from the jail fence by armed guards. Father Dols remained with the doomed man until the last moment and gave him what consolation he could.

HEART CEASED TO BEAT. He was left hanging some time before he was cut down and placed in his coffin. The space around the instrument of death was occupied by the officials and spectators.

ON THE GALLOWS. The scaffold was soon reached. Harding was cool and collected, he did not show any signs of nervousness or fear, though he was very pale.

ON THE NIGHT OF SATURDAY, May 22d, 1886, the stage coach plying between Melrose, on the Utah & Northern, and Glendale, the Hecla mining camp, was held up by a highwayman, who sprang from the roadside, covered the driver with a shot gun and commanded him to halt.

THE CRIME. On the night of Saturday, May 22d, 1886, the stage coach plying between Melrose, on the Utah & Northern, and Glendale, the Hecla mining camp, was held up by a highwayman, who sprang from the roadside, covered the driver with a shot gun and commanded him to halt.

NEWS of the affair spread far and wide and the next day after the occurrence the sheriff's officers were on the trail of the desperado. Though only one man had been seen it was thought by reason of tracks found in the vicinity that a party of three or four were connected with the affair.

FOUND GUILTY. Reading, Pa., March 26.—Frank Kerener, the religious monomaniac who killed his wife, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

EXECUTION OF HARDING.

The Murderer of the Glendale Stage Driver Hung by the Neck Until Dead.

Scenes and Incidents at the Gallows—The Crime and its Results.

A Hard Fought Battle for his Life.

DILLON, M. T., March 25.—[Special to the Herald.]—Thomas Harding, the condemned criminal, sentenced to be hung to-day for the murder of George Ferguson, driver of the Glendale and Melrose stage, in May last, was visited by Father Dols, his spiritual adviser, last evening. The father communicated to him the news that the Governor had refused to commute his death sentence.

J. H. Duffy, of Campbell & Duffy, Harding's attorneys, arrived late last night, but could not gain access to the prisoner as the jail was closed the night.

THE EXECUTION. The execution must take place between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., to-day. The sheriff has made all preparations for the execution, which has been decreed and everything is in readiness to carry out the death sentence.

DILLON, March 25, 12:30 p. m.—[Special to the Herald.]—Harding's lease of life will be prolonged to the utmost. The execution will not take place until just before 3 o'clock.

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tion was held at Dillon in the early part of June and disclosed such damaging testimony against Harding that his indictment by the grand jury seemed a foregone conclusion. T. S. Merchant, the drummer, who was on the outside of the coach when it was attacked, identified him positively as the man that did the shooting.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

In due course of Time Harding was indicted by the grand jury, tried and convicted before the district court at Dillon. In pronouncing judgment Judge Galbraith sentenced Harding to hang by the neck until dead and that the sentence be executed on the 21st day of December, 1886.

From the moment this sentence was pronounced Harding's attorneys, Campbell & Duffy, of Butte, have been unremitting in their efforts to save the life of the doomed man. Early in December they obtained from Acting Governor Webb

THEY FIRST REPRIEVE. Their application for this reprieve was based upon alleged errors at law in the trial and the desire of Harding to carry his case to the Supreme Court of the Territory. This body would not meet until January, so the Acting Governor granted Harding a reprieve until the 21st of January, 1887.

A FURTHER REPRIEVE. The tireless attorneys at once applied to Governor Hauser for

THE LAST HOPE GONE. A few days ago word was received from Washington that the action of the Supreme Court had been unfavorable, it having refused to consider the Harding case.

THE ULTIMATUM. THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, HELENA, March 24, 1887.

THIS was the prisoner's last hope shattered, so far as the Governor is concerned, the only hope remaining being interference from a higher source—the President of the United States.

THOMAS H. HARDING.

But little is known at the Capital of Harding's antecedents. We believe he was a prospector and miner, and had lived at Butte about two years previous to his arrest for Ferguson's murder.

HARDING had had every chance for his life, but the testimony against him, including positive identification by an eye-witness of the murder, was so overwhelmingly direct that nothing short of proving perjury by the witnesses against him could save him from the gallows.

OUR 4 1/2 per cent. bonds fall due in 1891 and our 4 per cent. in 1907. Counting that the first class have four years to run and the latter twenty years, and we should advance the difference of interest at the time of refunding, which we should not be called on to do without rebate, it would cost about \$240,000 to make the conversion.

Death of an Eminent Physician. LONDON, March 25.—Arthur Farre, M. D. F. R. S., a celebrated surgeon and writer, physician extraordinary to the Queen and physician accoucheur to the Princess of Wales and her sister, is dead. He had just reached his 75th year.

Verdict Against Hopkins. REDWOOD, March 25.—The jury in the breach of promise case of Mrs. Harriet A. Moore against Moses Hopkins, a well-known millionaire, which has been on trial here for several days, to-day returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$75,000. The suit was for \$250,000.