

The Mineral Argus.

Vol. III. No. 14.

MAIDEN, MEAGHER COUNTY, M. T., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1885.

Price 10 Cents.

DEVOTED TO THE MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, STOCK AND WOOL INTERESTS OF THE GREAT JUDITH COUNTRY.

The Mineral Argus

MAIDEN, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1885.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
FELL & VROOMAN, : Editors & Proprietors.

Entered at Maiden P. O. as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(If paid in advance.)
One year \$3.00
Six months 1.50
Three months 1.00

AFTER THIRTY DAYS:
One year \$3.50
Six months 2.00
Three months 1.50

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It contains every improvement that inventors
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ANOTHER BIT OF HISTORY.

Ex-Senator Charles Tells of a Conversation He
Had with Gen. Grant Relative to the
Johnson Conspiracy.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from ex-Senator Charles to the Grant-Johnson controversy, in which the Senator corroborates fully the statement made by Chaney M. Depew. Mr. Charles says the story was given to him by Gen. Grant, and he believes every word of it true. He says:

I give the following in the General's language as near as I can recollect, and the facts were related to me at least three times within the last three years, and impressed me vividly. I abbreviate and only give the material portions. Gen. Grant said: One day President Johnson asked me whose side I should be on if he should have any difficulty with Congress. I answered that I would depend upon who was in the right. He said Congress was disposed to encroach upon his prerogatives as president, and he would be inclined to ignore it, that he could depend on my power and influence, provided he had any conflict with Congress. I said if Congress attempted to usurp his prerogatives as president I should certainly be on his side, and that I was not in favor of one usurping the power of the government. He said such a contention could not exist in a republican government. He then said the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States who had just been elected or were being elected, were rightfully elected and were legally a part of Congress and could be recognized as such and seated. He said the States they represented were States in the Union just as much as they were; that they had never been out of the Union, and that was the principle upon which the North fought the rebellion; that the right way to settle the reconstruction question was to recognize the Senators and Representatives as legally elected, and they, with the Democratic Senators of the North would make a majority, and become the Congress of the United States, and if the rest did not acquiesce and come in they would be regarded by him as a rump Congress, whose acts would be illegal and consequently null and void. I said: "Mr. President, that would be an encroachment on your part upon a co-ordinate branch of the government, that would amount to high-handed usurpation, if not to treason, which I could not endorse or tolerate." He said that would plunge the country into anarchy at once, and that no one could foresee the end. I also said the status of those States belonged to Congress, and I advised him not to try such an experiment. In a few days he sent for me and said he had appointed L. D. Campbell of Ohio, minister to Mexico, and that he had fitted up a vessel especially and with everything I could wish, and he desired me to go with Campbell to Vera Cruz, and if he was not received by the authorities of Mexico, come back to the Rio Grande and proceed up as far as Brownsville on a tour of observation as to the contest between Maximilian and Juarez. I thanked him but said I did not wish to go, and respectfully declined. I saw that it was his purpose to get me out of the way, and I was determined to remain in Washington. Shortly after this I was sent for to meet in conference with the President a little after the time of meeting, and after I read a paper, which proved to be my instructions upon this very voyage. I arose in my seat and asked the Secretary to suspend reading, and I said: "Mr. President, you once in conversation said you desired me to go on this expedition, and I then respectfully declined. Afterwards you wrote me a letter appointing me, and I answered you by letter, respectfully but firmly declining the appointment, and now I say to you that I was not except the position." The President arose instantly upon this and with great vehemence demanded of the cabinet to know whether he had not the authority as ex-officio commander-in-chief to order this man to this service. I said: "Mr. President, probably I can answer that question as well or better than any member of your cabinet. This is a civil position, and you have no power to compel any civil officer." I then walked from the room. In a short time he again sent for me and was as smiling and as pleasant as ever. He asked me where Gen. Sherman was. I replied that he was then in New Mexico. He requested me to telegraph him to come to Washington. I immediately wired General Sherman that the President desired him to come to Washington at once, but to stop at St. Louis and he would find a letter from me. I then wrote Sherman at St. Louis about these occurrences, and asked him to come to my house immediately upon his arrival in Washington. In due course of time he called at my house early one morning, when I told him what had occurred, and that the President would probably ask him to go to Mexico with Campbell. Gen. Sherman called upon the President, and it was arranged for him to go, and very shortly he and L. D. Campbell sailed.

GRANT AND McCLELLAN.

How the Former Escaped the Latter's Military Downfall.

In speaking of the late Gen. McClellan recently, ex-Gov. Van Zandt, who had been very intimate with the deceased since 1870, authorized the following: In a long conversation with Gen. McClellan the past summer at Richfield Spring he was speaking of Gen. Grant, and said:

"I knew Grant very well at West Point. Upon my appointment as commander of the Army of the Potomac, I left headquarters and went to Washington to confer with the president and with the secretary of war and was absent more than a week. During that absence Gen. Grant left Galena and came to my headquarters, he afterward informed me, for the purpose of asking me for an appointment on my staff and filling a contract to supply the army with certain necessities, out of which he could make a livelihood. He remained there several days, waiting my return until he received a telegram from Senator Yates, of Illinois, requesting him to return immediately as he had secured him a commission as captain of a company of Illinois soldiers. He left immediately without seeing me and we didn't meet again for a long time. If I had been at my headquarters I would have cheerfully given him an appointment on my staff, and with his well known loyalty and devotion to any one who befriended him, he would have adhered to my fortunes, and would have gone down with me, and the world would never have known what a great general he was."

Double-Deck Cars.

In regard to the shipment of sheep in double-deck cars, H. M. Littell, general freight and passenger agent of the Minnesota & Northwestern road, says he is a believer in double-deck cars, and that the Minnesota & Northwestern road will take them to any point it can reach. The Illinois Central is the road that refused to handle them. It is understood that Commissioner Carman of the Northwestern Traffic Association visited General Freight Agent Tucker of the Illinois Central and prevailed upon him to refuse to receive double-deck cars. This entirely shuts out double-deck cars from Chicago, and places the Northern Pacific in an awkward position. The abolition of double-deck cars between St. Paul and Chicago will work grievous injury to the sheep-growing interests of the Northwest, especially Montana, which Territory has gone into the business on a wholesale principle. As an illustration:

The other day when the Illinois Central decided to refuse double-deck cars, a shipment was made on the Minnesota & Northwestern road. The owner, after figuring up, came to the conclusion that if he paid the freight on his sheep loaded in single-deck cars, he would lose heavily on his consignment. He then decided to unload them and drive them along the road, in hopes of selling them to farmers on the way. He got as far as Dodge Center, and was offered \$1.50 per head for them. By selling them at this price he would not have realized enough to have paid the Northern Pacific freight charges. He then reloaded them and sold them at Duluth for \$2, losing heavily on the deal.

A meeting of the Northwestern Traffic Association will be held soon at Chicago, when some action will likely be taken in the matter.—Globe.

Prayers Did Not Save Her.

Miss Mattie Tabb, a well-known and popular young lady of Louisville, Ky., was fatally burned on the 10th inst. She was kneeling before a grate saying her prayers when her clothing caught fire.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Dakota had a heavy fall of snow last week.

The last spike in the Canadian Pacific has been driven.

Mrs. Gen. Custer is mentioned for the Detroit pension agency.

The keepers at Auburn penitentiary, New York say that the mind of James D. Fish is somewhat effected.

The total coinage at the mints for October was \$5,252,908, of which \$2,500,000 were standard silver dollars.

The quartermaster general's annual report urges that larger numbers of troops be stationed in Nevada.

In the trial of editor Stead of the Pall Mall Gazette, the justice instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

A municipal report shows Kansas City's population, exclusive of suburbs, to be 105,042, a gain of 50,000 since 1880.

Frederick Weigman, who fought at Waterloo, celebrated his one hundred and sixtieth birthday anniversary in Indianapolis last week.

It has been discovered at Washington that a large number of fourth class postmasters have been appointed on forged endorsements.

The public debt statement issued by the treasury department at Washington shows a decrease during October of \$13,276,774.18.

Messrs. O'Kelly and Kenny, nationalist members of parliament, were attacked by a mob of Fenian sympathizers at Dysart, Scotland, recently.

A severe wind on the North Atlantic coast did considerable damage to shipping last week. The storm is reported from Long Island sound to Nova Scotia.

The Waugh nail mill at Belleville, Ill., which has been idle for several months, resumed operation last week. This will give employment to 400 men.

A Brooklyn clergyman found in the waiting room on the New York side of the Brooklyn bridge, a tin box containing papers worth \$72,000. The cash had been stolen.

An attempt is making to save the obelisk in Central Park, New York, by daubing it with paraffine and creosote, to protect it from atmospheric influences.

John McCullough's doctor says he will have the actor on his feet in two weeks, and that if the weak portion of his brain "doesn't tumble down he will recover fully."

Vice President Hendricks will live at Willard's hotel in Washington this winter, notwithstanding the fact that Washington society thinks it vulgar for a prominent official to do so.

Mrs. Michael Gallagher, the wife of a policeman living at 1004 Biddle street, St. Louis, became the mother, last week, of quadruplets, all girls. The mother and children are all doing well.

The New York committee for the prevention and state regulation of vice has passed resolutions of sympathy with Mr. Stead, of the London Pall Mall Gazette, because of his fight against lust.

The President has received a large number of telegrams from prominent Democratic politicians in all parts of the country, but principally in New York, congratulating him on the result of the election.

Two cases of tuberculosis have been discovered among the cattle at Lancaster, Ohio. The state veterinary has ordered the cattle killed, and proper precautions taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

The Sandusky girl with the big feet, Fannie Mills, has been put on exhibition in New York. She wears No. 30 shoes, 19 inches long, 7 1/2 inches wide, 18 1/2 inches round the middle. Whoever marries her gets \$5,000 and a farm.

Hanlan, the carman, has taken up his quarters in Toronto for the winter. He has published a correspondence with Teumer in which the latter made overtures to sell the race which was to have been rowed by them. Teumer says that Hanlan first mentioned the matter.

Herr Otto, the designer of the Humboldt monument, which stands in front of the university, has obtained \$1,250 for his design for a monument to Martin Luther. Herr Hingers, the sculptor of the monument to Frederick the Great, recently unveiled at Potsdam, received the second prize of \$730.

Polled Cattle.

T. C. Power, in a recent interview in the Rocky Mountain Husbandman, comes out strongly in favor of the polled cattle. Being asked his reasons for introducing them he said: "I have had a large experience with cattle in this northwestern country; have used in teams all grades of cattle for many years, and I find there is a strong tendency on the part of the average bovine bred in these latitudes to become coarse and leggy, and when I came to breeding cattle, I found I wanted a far more blocky animal than the ordinary native of Montana; wanted an animal with a heavy coat of hair, short legs, compactly built and rustler; and having heard much of the hardness of the Polled Angus and their adaptability to a cold country, decided to try them and I am more than pleased with the experiment. The Polled Angus are all that have been claimed for them, and when crossed upon the range crossed upon the range cattle of Montana, I think the result will be far more satisfactory than any other breed that has yet been introduced."

Alaska Mines.

The talk about Alaska being a good mining country is not entirely atmospheric. The Portland News says that the steamer Idaho, which arrived in that port from Sitka on last Tuesday brought \$41,000 in bullion, the result of fifteen days' run of the Treadwell mill. Mr. Wilson, a passenger on the steamer says: "The phenomenal success of the Treadwell mine has stimulated prospecting in Alaska, and a boom is expected next spring." He further says, however, that it is the hardest country in the world to prospect in, owing to the shortness of the season and the great physical obstacles to be encountered. Therefore he considers only those who have experience, energy, and are endowed with physical and mental strength, should search for hidden treasure in Alaska. It is thought that discoveries of immense deposits of the precious metals will yet be made there, as all the geological indications are favorable.

Of Interest to Judges of the Peace.

In the case of the Territory against Joseph Jandos, Judge Coburn made a ruling on the 31st ult., which should be remembered by justices of the peace and committing magistrates. The court held that the statutes do not authorize the appointment by these officials of any person to serve a warrant in a criminal action. It must be delivered to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or other officer duly empowered to act in such matters. An arrest by such a person is unlawful and may be resisted by the party on whom the same is attempted to be executed.—Avant Courier.

Marital Advice.

Marry in your own religion.
Never both be angry at once.
Never taunt with a past mistake.
Never allow a request to be repeated.
Let self-abnegation be the habit of both.
Let a kiss be the prelude of a reunion.
"I forgot" is never an acceptable excuse.
Marry into a family you have long known.
A good wife is the greatest earthly blessing.
If you must criticize, let it be done lovingly.
Make a marriage a matter of moral judgment.
Never make a remark at the expense of the other.
Never talk at one another, either alone or in company.
Give your warmest sympathies for each other's trials.
If one is angry, let the other part the lips only for a kiss.
Neglect the whole world besides rather than one another.
Never speak loud to one another unless the house is on fire.
Let each try to yield oftenest to the wishes of the other.
Always leave home with loving words, for they may be the last.
Marry into different blood and temperament from your own.
Never desolve for the heart once misled can never trust wholly again.
It is the mother who molds the character and fixes the destiny of the child.
Let your mutual accommodations be spontaneous, whole-souled, and free as air.
Never find a fault unless it is perfectly certain that a fault has been committed.
A hesitating or grum grudging to the wishes of others always grates upon a loving heart.
Consult one another in all the comes within the experience, observation, sphere of the other.
They who marry for physical characteristics or external considerations will fail of happiness.
Never reflect on a past action which was done with a good motive, and with the best judgment at the time.
They who marry for traits of mind and heart will seldom fall of perennial springs of domestic enjoyment.
They are the saddest who marry from the standpoint of sentiment rather than of feeling, passion or mere love.
The beautiful in heart is a multi-timed more avail, as securing domestic happiness, than the beautiful in person.