

THE MONTANIAN.

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NEWSPAPER LAW.

A postmaster is required to give official notice (returning a paper does not satisfy the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and to state the reasons for its being taken, and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed in his name or in that of another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the office. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

How about that flouring mill?

The president has appointed Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of War.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, died in his apartments at Washington City last Sunday morning of apoplexy, the direct result of over-

NEVER before were the necessities for a hospital at this place so painfully felt as to-day. Three men lie wounded almost to death and no place to take them to!

THE three beet sugar factories of California have closed down for the season and statements of the amount of sugar made have been sent to the internal revenue office. The total production from the factories is 8,070,000 pounds. The total bounty to be paid amounts to \$161,000. Score one for the McKinley bill

THE Livingston Enterprise is nothing if not enterprising. We have before us this Christmas morning The Holiday Enterprise gotten up in pamphlet form and issued as a supplemental edition to convey to the reader accurate information relative to the resources and industries of Park county and the city of Livingston—just such another publication as Choteau should send out.

OFFICIAL dispatches from California state that there has been fighting between the British forces and tribesmen along the Papir frontier, near the boundary line recently claimed by Russia. These people are claimed to be under Russian protection and thus the Lion has gotten among the Bear's cubs. Just what will come of it remains to be seen, though some think it is sure to precipitate a war on the Indus.

WE LIKE to see a little consistency in an argument. In fact we deem an absolute necessity that there be no conflict between any of the statements made on the one side if there is to be anything gained by them. Inconsistency, however, is the one great weakness of the free trader's attempts at argument. He cannot make a single point without establishing a dangerous precedent which, sooner or later, comes in to prove the falsity of his position. Take for instance two editorials which appeared in last Friday's Great Falls Tribune. In an article on "The Sugar Bounty" the editor of the official free trade organ of Montana asserts that the consumer of the sugar pays the bounty, because it is paid with the money raised by tariff taxes paid by the people on their woolen and cotton clothing and blankets and tinware and other necessaries of life. He asserts that the consumer pays the duty. If the people of this country pay the duty why do the people of other countries kick about it? Certainly they are not so solicitous of our interests as to make such a hullabaloo about our self-imposed burdens! After the able free trader has asserted and reasserted that the tariff is a tax on ourselves, he pens another and separate editorial, which appears in the same issue but in another column, in which he growls and grumbles about the tariff tax imposed by Germany on our meats and breadstuffs and which we have to pay, while we admit their sugar free. Now it would seem to us that if the American people have to pay the duty imposed by Germany upon our exports to that country, that the foreigner must pay the duty on what dutiable articles he imports to this country. How is that, Colonel?

THE following reasons for the election of Flower in New York and Boies in Iowa are given by "Brick" Pomeroy in his Advance Thought for December: "It was a dirty, cowardly and contemptible, disgraceful to all who were concerned in the lie and libel to charge Fasset with treason to New York and effecting the location of the World's Fair in Chicago. Were he able to thus throw it out of New York then he is bigger than the entire Empire state and of far more influence than are all the democrats and republicans who so feebly and foolishly contended against fate and the best interests of the country. Not a single sane or honest man in the state believes that Platt or Fasset, even had they been aided by the entire vote and voice of the state, could have effected the result. Flower was elected by the consolidated liquor dealers' associations vote given to him in this state, as Boies had it in Iowa.

CORN IN MONTANA.

Belle Prairie, in the lower Yellowstone valley, near Glendive, has been proven particularly adapted to the growing of corn. The Glendive Independent says: When the Yellowstone valley below Glendive is considered, the possibilities are equal to the favored Wabash valley as results prove. Charles Lovering has raised this year 600 bushels from 20 acres and says he has raised as high as sixty. Owen Lovering has raised this season from ten acres 400 bushels and H. E. Bickford averaged fifty bushels to the acre on twenty acres.

False Teeth in Pharaoh's Time.

There was a good deal of interest felt among dentists some years ago, when one of the royal mummies taken from the Egyptian catacombs, was found to be fitted out with an upper set of artificial teeth. The plate was of wood, carved to fit the roof of the mouth, and the teeth were of brass, the natural shape of the tooth being quite closely imitated. It shows that some of the Pharaohs felt the loss of his incisors and grinders and had the court tooth doctor to do the best that could be done for him. Before this discovery it was commonly supposed that artificial teeth were a modern contrivance, but false teeth in ancient Egypt furnish convincing proof that there is nothing new under the sun.

Damaging Influence of Tammany.

[Pomeroy's Advance Thought.]

The city of New York is in the hands of a gang of thugs greater and more damaging to life and decency than ever were the thugs of India or China.

The one object of this gang known as Tammany is plunder, office perquisites, stealings, places for friends who are en route to or graduates from prison. It has no thought to better the structure of tenement houses or to educate the poor and ignorant that are swarming upon our shores to sink the scale of America still lower. Thus Tammany is breeding vice and disorder. It is sinking decency and democracy lower and still lower—lower and yet lower, till the slime of New York's hell holes reaches to the windows of the churches, the counters of business houses and the haunts of society.

How long can the city or state of New York endure this injection of increasing rottenness? New York may be blind but the country is not. It has no voice in the location of World's Fairs. It has no influence in locating national conventions. It has no influence with churches. It is losing all its power and influence in national affairs. Decent people all over the country are looking to New York and spurning its touch and influence. Its leaders of fashion are

arranged for smuggling and robbing the government of its dues. The four hundred select families are raising dudes, dudelets, spendthrifts, forgers, imbeciles, idiots and law suits, and its director of traits and appetites is now eliminating 1800 of names from the social book, so as to reduce the sacred element to 1200. Its banks are breaking. Its life insurance companies convicted of falsifying and swindling. Its prisons and insane asylums full to overflowing. Its swell of drunkards and man's inhumanity to man is hourly increasing. Its death rate exceeds its birth rate. Its board of alderman is a nest of plunderers. Its judges are corrupt men who are elected, not by merit, but by money. Its democracy is the selection of candidates who have money enough to pay the machine for voting or counting them in. Its streets are the dirtiest of any city in the civilized world. Its workhouses are full to overflowing, while men and women who, by uniting in behalf of decency, could rescue the city from its despoilers, are indifferent or too timid to speak against evils that exist and deteriorous influences that are hourly increasing.

Thus we truthfully picture the city of New York under the rule and debauchery of Tamany, the dictator of democracy and rotteness of the Republic.

TO RUN THE STATE.

The estimates of appropriations by the secretary of the treasury for the year ending June, 1893, contain the following:

For surveyor general of Montana, \$3,000; clerks in his office, \$14,000; total, \$17,000; increase of \$4,500 over the present year being deemed necessary for the prompt transaction of current business; contingent expenses of office \$3,500, increase \$1,500 over last year; for pay of Indian agents at Flathead agency \$1,500; Blackfeet, \$1,850; Crow and Fort Peck \$2,900 each; Fort Belknap and Tongue river \$1,500 each; for fulfilling treaty stipulations and support of Crows \$181,000; Blackfeet \$150,000; Fort Belknap \$15,000; Fort Peck, \$165,000; Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes \$101,000; for support of Charlo's band of Flatheads and other confederated tribes \$22,000; support of Indians at Tongue river \$25,000; incidental expenses of Indian service in Montana, Fort Peck, Crow, Flathead, \$1,000 each; establishment of substation for purchase of saw and flour mills, construction of buildings, purchase of animals, pay of employes, Flathead \$12,009; support of Indians at St. Ignatius school, Jocko reservation, \$45,000; Blackfeet school of 100 Indians, \$12,500.

WEATHER REPORT.

NOVEMBER.	1891.	1890.
Mean temperature,	30.4	40.7
" Max. "	45.3	52.6
" Min. "	18.3	29.3
Highest "	70.6	71.8
Lowest "	-16	43
8 a. m. "	29.8	41.9
8 p. m. "	29.1	39.4
Greatest range, day	26	15.4
" " 24 hours	41	39
Rain fell, days	3	2
" " inches	7	5.5

A complete fresh stock of nuts and candies at Byron Corson's. *