

THE MONTANIAN.

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1892.

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 reason 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 arrearages, 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.

MORE ROT FOR THE TRIBUNE.

If the present tariff schedule has caused a reduction of 20 per cent in the price of wool, then the amount of the tariff is not added to the cost of wool, as claimed by the Free Trader, is it?

If the tariff is a tax which our people have to pay, who loses when the selling price is lowered 20 per cent, as claimed by reason of that tariff?

The Tribune claims now, that the tariff is reducing the price of wool 20 per cent; Grover Cleveland claims, however, that the tariff is added to it, and yet the Tribune will support Cleveland on that same issue.

If the amount of the tariff is added to the cost of an article, then to remove that tariff is to reduce the cost that much. Then again, if five pounds of wool sells in the United States for \$1, or 20 cents per pound, a foreigner shipping wool can get but \$1, or 20 cents per pound for his wool. But before he can handle his wool here he must pay 12 cents per pound tariff, or 60 cents on the five pounds, leaving him but 40 cents for what the American gets \$1 for. The American pockets the full value of his wool while the foreigner only put 40 per cent of it in his jeans, the other 60 per cent going towards helping the American to run his government.

If a tariff of 12 cents has reduced the price of wool 20 per cent, how large a tariff would it take to reduce it 100 per cent?

The Tribune says that "when Tom Carter first ran for delegate to congress sheepmen were told that if Harrison was elected and the republicans could control the lower house of congress a tariff would be enacted that would enhance the price of their wool. Harrison was elected and the republicans controlled the last congress. A new wool tariff schedule was enacted into law and the price

of wool has fallen 20 per cent. It will fall still lower unless the present unjust tariff upon wool be taken off."

Does the Tribune remember how, at that same time, it opposed the election of Mr. Carter for that very reason, claiming that everything would be so high in price that a poor man could not afford to wear even woolen socks? Its presentation of the case was not true then, neither is it now. The first charge it admits by making the assertion that wool is reduced by the tariff.

The free trade doctrine, as promulgated by T. E. Collins & Co., of the Great Falls Tribune, is a wonderful perversion of the facts in the case.

The Code Commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act of the last legislature to codify the statutes of Montana, made their report in February. In their report we find in relation to Stock Commissioners, Stock Inspectors and Estray law, the following:

"These laws have been incorporated in the Code, the Commissioners being unwilling either to repeal or modify them, but they are subject to many objections as to their constitutionality and expediency. The Commissioners leave the whole matter to the Legislative Assembly with the suggestion that such laws are contrary to the spirit at least of the Constitution, which prohibits class legislation and the delegation of legislative and administrative powers to a body unknown to fundamental law.

The estray law as hereinbefore mentioned has been repealed by the Code. This law was so manifestly unconstitutional and unjust that it was deemed absolutely necessary to leave it out of the Code. By this law the Stock Commissioners were not only granted legislative and administrative powers but to some extent acted in a judicial capacity. The Stock Commissioners, their officers and employes, were authorized to take up summarily one kind of property, to-wit, horses, and sell it and pay the proceeds of the sale into the treasury for the benefit of the Stock Inspector and Detective fund.

In reference to the law relating to marks and brands in the proposed Codes the Secretary of State is made the general recorder of marks and brands instead of the Secretary of the Stock Commissioners. This is done in order to avoid the constitutional objection above referred to."

The commissioners recommend that all statutes heretofore passed giving bounties for killing wild animals be repealed, and say:

"A bounty law of this kind is subject to so many frauds and is so expensive, and the good resulting therefrom so remote and unsatisfactory that it ought to be wiped from the statute book.

All statutes offering to pay a bounty for the production of an article of food or commerce or exempting any particular property from taxation have not been codified, and in effect will be repealed on the adoption of the Codes for the reason that all such laws are in conflict with the Constitution."

THE BANK OF CHOTEAU.

An Organization Effected and the Concern Assured.

A second meeting of several of our monied citizens was held at the office of Lawyer Sulgrove in this place on Tuesday afternoon and the organization of The Bank of Choteau perfected. The capital stock of \$25,000 was also subscribed and a location sought on which to erect a building.

Geo. J. Smith was elected president, and Chas. W. Gray, vice-president. The directors elected are Wm. Ulm; Sol Cohen, Julius Hirshberg, Frank Trucho, W. S. Barrett, S. F. Ralston, Sr., and U. G. Allen. The plans for the building are now being prepared at Great Falls by competent architects and are to be sent here as soon as possible, where they will be placed on exhibition and bids invited for the construction of the same as per notice to contractors published in another column.

The site selected for the new building is the lot adjoining the office of THE MONTANIAN on the south and from which the building now occupied as the New County Saloon is being to-day removed to make room for the new structure. The kind of building, whether of brick, stone or wood, was not fully determined upon at the time of the meeting, but will be decided when the bids are opened on the 28th inst.

The formation of the bank of Choteau is the beginning of a new era in the growth of Choteau, and one, too, that if properly attended to will make this town a beautiful city. Besides a bank, however, other things are needed and our people should not rest until they also, are secured. Let us "beckon for the railroad, with its steeds of smoke and flame, the railroad 30 miles away—if we motion, it will come."

THE CHOTEAU MONTANIAN has issued the first paper in the third year of its publication, and we are glad to know that it has a wealth of courage to continue the good work. THE MONTANIAN is a sturdy friend of the sheep raiser, and has no time for the free wool doctrine of Springer and his gang. It always speaks plainly for the protection of the American industry and American labor. As long as it champions these principles it is worthy of the support of every resident in its chosen field, who has at heart the best possible development of this new state.—Great Falls Leader.

WE don't know of a more forcible truth than the one recently told by the editor of an exchange, who says that "when a man looks upon a newspaper as a charitable institution, he simply lacks good sound horse sense. A live local newspaper is the main-stay of any town or community, and the in-

dividual who has not sense enough to recognize this fact, ought to sell out and locate in some backwoods settlement in Missouri. It is the only means by which the outside world may know of your existing as a town or city."—Marysville Mountaineer.

IN ITS training with the democrats our esteemed contemporary across the way is making such poor progress that it will shortly be placed in the "awkward squad" and if after a reasonable length of time has elapsed, it does not give promise of becoming of some practical use to the "machine" it will be discharged from the service of Tim Collins & Co., and left to rustle on its own account.

IF OUR esteemed contemporary of to-morrow doesn't attend to "training with the democrats" a little more attentively Tim Collins will put it in the "awkward equad," sure.

THE democrats of Montana who refuse to allow their names to go before the nominating convention for governor have the courage of their convictions.

ARE the people of Choteau going to let the golden opportunities which now present themselves, slip through their fingers, as it were?

WITH a large fort at Helena and a navy yard at Great Falls, Montana ought to be safe.

THE TRIBUNE claims that Great Falls is going to have a navy yard.

ORGANIZE that Board of Trade at once.

President Harrison to the senate: "It may not be inappropriate, however, to say here, believing that the full use of silver as coin metal upon an agreed ratio, by the great commercial nations of the world would promote the prosperity of all their people, I have not and will not let any favorable opportunity pass for the promotion of that most desirable result; or if free international silver coinage is not presently attainable, then to secure the largest practicable use of that metal."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

The undersigned, the building committee of The Bank of Choteau invite sealed proposals until 6 o'clock p. m. Saturday, May 28, 1892, for the construction of a building for such bank according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of James Sulgrove, attorney, Choteau, and William Ulm, Great Falls.

The bidder receiving the contract is expected to give preference to all building materials, hardware, etc., purchasable in Choteau, and to give sufficient bond for the completion of the building according to contract.

Bids to be addressed to James Gibson, Chairman, Choteau, or William Ulm, Great Falls. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES GIBSON,
SOL COHEN,
JULIUS HIRSHBERG,
WILLIAM ULM,
JOHN JACKSON.

May 20, 1892.