

EDITORIALS.

ACCORDING to our dispatches, the Oregonians have the beginning of a nice little Indian war on their hands, and as in many other wars of the kind, it does appear that the proceedings inaugurative were not of the most judicious character. They are briefly put thus—a band or tribe of Indians refused to go and stay upon the Klamath reservation in accordance with treaty, or arrangement or desire of the Federal authorities. The civil authority failing, the military were called upon. A Lieut. with 35 men went to the Indian camp and requested that the Indians go to the reservation; telling them that the soldiers were not come to fight. The refusal of the request, and an aggressive shot by an Indian chief, brought on a general melee, in which one soldier and a number of squaws and children were killed and the main body of the Indians escaped to the hills, with defiance and fight in their temper. The situation leaves the military, unable to enforce their demand, calling on the citizens to rally and assist them against the Indians.

This is an unfortunate affair, and may have still more serious results. It is a very unpleasant thing to kill women and children under any circumstances, and it does not improve the reputation of any officer or soldier, though the slain belong to an inferior race. The Indians may have been wrong in their refusal to go upon the reservation, but it was known that they were awkward, and consequently liable to become "uncertain," "ugly" and quarrelsome. The mistake appears to have been first in going on an expedition to enforce a demand without sufficient assistance to make the demand and its enforcement respected. Hence the expedition was an ignominious failure, entailing consequences which may be still more serious and may cause much expense and the shedding of much blood on both sides.

THE death of Horace Greeley is another instance of the imprudence of intemperate mental application. So great and continuous had been the conceded demands upon him arising from the excitement of the campaign and the illness and death of his wife, that nature could not endure the strain, but momentarily gave way, and a vigorous intellect and a powerful constitution became so completely overthrown and broken down, that recovery was out of the question.

It is related that sleeplessness had almost become chronic with the great editor deceased, in consequence of excessive mental activity and excitement, always a most unpleasant and dangerous condition. Again, he appears to have devoted himself most closely to the wearying and melancholy pleasure of watching by his sick and dying wife. However affection may incite to such incessant watching, it is very unwise to indulge in it. Seldom is there necessity for such indulgence. Sufficient rest and sleep to the watcher should by some means be secured. Relays in watching are seldom difficult to obtain, and it is a duty which the watcher owes to himself to take reasonable advantage of them. In may be an evidence of affection, but it is not an evidence of prudence, to wear oneself out by incessant attendance at a sick bed.

What Mr. Greeley really needed was an almost if not quite total respite from mental excitement and exertion, and during that respite frequent physical exercise in the open air to the extent of a comfortable bodily tiredness. A vacation of this kind, combined with his characteristic temperance in eating and drinking, and the enjoyment of cheerful society, would have enabled his excellent constitution and powerful mind to completely recover, and he might have continued his useful and honorable life one or two decades longer. The pursuit of a course of this kind was a duty he owed to himself and to the public. It is folly for a public man to say that he cannot be spared for purposes of needful recreation, for while he thinks and acts so death comes and the self-deluded sufferer must be spared, the grim harvester will take no nay.

AN EXTRA LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The petition now in circulation, calling upon the Executive to convene an extra session of the Legislature to expedite the realization to Montana of a North and South railroad, has already

upward of 800 of the signatures of the citizens of Helena, among whom are more than eight-tenths of the property owners and tax-payers of the city. The following is a draft of the petition, copies of which are in circulation in the several counties receiving the names of the people:

PETITION.

To the Honorable Benjamin F. Potts, Governor of the Territory of Montana.

The undersigned are citizens of the Territory of Montana, residing in the county of—. We are convinced that the general and individual welfare of our people is dependent in a great measure upon the construction of a railroad which shall connect us with the markets of the world, its capital, and its tide of migration; and believing that the energies of our own citizens are adequate to this undertaking, if given united and proper direction, and that our own resources are ample to commence the work, until foreign capital can be interested to carry it forward; and believing further, that, by proper exertion, we can effect our own deliverance from present stagnation, depression and decay much sooner than is possible by supinely awaiting the action of others, we must earnestly petition your Excellency to convene the Legislative Assembly in extraordinary session, at as early a day as is practicable, for the purposes of passing such laws as may be deemed wise and necessary to authorize the commencement of the work of constructing one or more railroads; to authorize the acquisition of the right of way over the lands of citizens held by them in fee, and to enable the several counties interested more directly in such enterprise to assist such undertakings to a limited extent by the loans of their corporate credit, or by subsidies, under such restrictions as your Excellency and the Legislative Assembly may see fit to impose.

Your petitioners are confident that the present depressed condition of all industries here will soonest cease if the enterprise shall be wisely inaugurated of constructing a road which shall connect us with the present completed Continental Railway, and that in the effort thus put forth all other roads in process of construction hitherto will find encouragement, strength and incentives to early completion, and that their cordial co-operation in this undertaking will be cheerfully accorded. Your petitioners feel assured that a session not exceeding ten days' duration will suffice for this purpose and for the abolition of extra compensation, whereby the Territory will save many thousands of dollars; and that—unless your Excellency should consider and recommend the correction of inaccuracies, obscurities and contradictions in the Legislature of last Winter, caused by hasty action in the closing hours of the session, and the reduction of many fees now exorbitant—that the Legislative Assembly itself would defer all other legislation to the regular session, and complete its labors within the period indicated. Believing that the reasons herein given are such as constitute an emergency imperatively demanding in the interests of our people an extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly contemplated by law, we pray your Excellency to convene the same at an early day, assuring you of our hearty desire for, and support of, such action. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.—*Helena Herald*, Nov. 21.

1876—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1876

AN ADDRESS

By the United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundredth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "Commemorate the first Century of our existence, by an Exhibition of the Natural Resources of the Country and their development, and of our progress in those Arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of

older Nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the Birthday of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being International. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof the South will display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North, in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876, each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Temporary Secretary.

BEST FOOD FOR MILCH COWS.

In an essay lately read before the Vermont Dairymen's Association Mr. Alexander Hyde of Massachusetts said that the luxuriant and succulent grass of June produces a great flow of milk, but the per cent. of water in it is much above the average of 87. Take a cow from a green pasture and feed her on dry hay and the quantity of milk will be greatly diminished, while the quality may be improved. Everything a cow eats affects her milk directly. We have great faith in cabbages as producing an abundance of rich milk, but unfortunately the lady who presides over our household has keen senses and detects in the milk the least flavor of cabbage or turnip. We have sometimes evaded detection by feeding cabbage leaves mod-

erately at first and immediately after milking, but the increased quantity and quality of the milk, if not the taste, are apt to call out the sly question, "What are you feeding your cows on now?" Sweet corn fodder, we are confident, gives a richer milk than common corn. Indian meal, all farmers agree, gives a rich milk, while buckwheat increases the per cent. of water more rapidly than it does the more valuable properties. Clover, cut green, greatly improves the quality of the milk. Being a leguminous plant, it should add to its casein rather than to its butter. Pea vines, also leguminous, are extensively used at the South, where the grasses do not flourish, as food for cows, and are said to produce excellent milk. There can be no question but that grain cut before it goes to seed will produce more and better milk than after all its virtues have been spent in their legitimate purpose of producing seed after its kind. If the hay has been made from grass as dry and woody as oat straw, it may be benefited by being cut and moistened, but can never be restored to its original nutrition any more than the daughters of Tobias could rejuvenate their aged father by cutting him up and boiling him.

All the roots add to the flow of milk and improve its quality. They furnish both food and drink, being largely composed of water. The feeding of roots does not save as much hay as some suppose. They keep the animal in good health and appetite, and are valuable in their sanitary and manurial effects rather than as an economizer of hay. The increase of milk and manure is very manifest from the feeding of roots. Potatoes make the best of milk, but at the present prices we can hardly afford to feed those of a merchantable size and quality. The small potatoes can be put to no better use than food for young stock and milch cows. They furnish much saline matter, thus adding to the specific gravity of milk and to the material for building up the framework of the young animal. As an observing dairywoman once said to us, "Potatoes give body to milk."

It is cruel to tax cows in winter for milk and give them nothing but dry hay from which to manufacture it. If cut before maturity, this hay contains all the elements of milk, but it is dry fodder, and if it constitutes the only food of the cow day after day for six months, there is a sameness about it which is not provocative of a good appetite. As men crave and need a variety of food, so do cows. A few beets, or turnips, or carrots should be fed to them each day, and the sleek coats of the animals and the improved quantity and quality of their milk will indicate their appreciation of these roots. One of the best and most economical kinds of feed for cows, both in summer and winter, is the bran of wheat and rye. The inorganic part of grain resides chiefly in the husk or bran, as may be seen by burning similar quantities of fine flour and bran. The ash of the latter will, on the average, be six times that of the former, the ash of dry, fine flour being about 1 per cent. and that of bran 6 per cent. of the weight of the whole. Bran, therefore, though a dry-looking sort of fodder, is rich in those elements which form the framework of animals, and Dr. Graham was doubtless correct when he advocated making bread from unbolted flour. Many dairymen practice putting a couple of quarts of wheat bran into six or eight quarts of whey, and feeding it to their cows night and morning, thereby improving their milk, their cows, and their pastures. The improvement of the latter is especially manifest, as the bran restores to them the phosphorus, sulphur, potash, lime, soda, &c., of which our pastures have become exhausted, these essential constituents of good soil, having been carried off in the bones of the animals and the grain and dairy products sold.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is the authority that the following story is true: The visiting justices of a certain inland county were inspecting a lunatic asylum. A female patient handed to one of them a paper to read in vindication of her sanity; after perusing a part of the document on the spot, the justices put it aside for the time being, coming to the conclusion that the very phraseology of the writer was conclusive proof of her lunacy. Upon a subsequent and more careful analysis of the petition, it was discovered that the sentences which had so struck the justices as conclusive proof of lunacy were taken verbatim from a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph*.