

The New Northwest (Deer Lodge County) 1869-1888

July 30th, 1869

A Chinaman in New York proposes to bring over 100,000 Celestials this year and hire them for from \$8 to \$12 per month.

August 13th, 1869

Our New “Hand”

The Coming Man is John Chinaman, and not only that, he has come. But a few years since a Chinaman and an elephant were rival curiosities in the United States, and to-day, although not one in an hundred of our forty millions has yet looked upon the Asiatic, there are nearly or fully sixty thousand of the Celestials on the Pacific Coast. In Montana they first reached the Eastern Slope, and latterly along the lien of the Pacific Railroad they have reached the lower Missouri and diverged into Colorado. Month after month the China steamers are adding thousands to those already in California. Month after month their numbers increase in the outlying Territories, and this is but the beginning. On the Pacific coast they have been recognized as an element, formidable enough to instigate a hostile attitude by the laboring element with which they came in competition, but their industry, tractability, temperate habits, and low wages, early commended them to employers, and under the protection of capital and law, the forcible attempts to drive them out, cannot in the end, be other than local and temporary. They build railroads and wharves, work on ranches, in manufacturies, as house servants, mechanics, stevedores, and in fact in every branch of industry, their natural ingenuity as artisans and industrious character as workers combining to make them available for all the pursuits for which manual labor is required. Already the South has heard of this labor element, and desires to experiment with it as a substitute for negro slave labor. Conventions have been held, the project favorably considered and negotiations are pending with the agents of Chinese emigration looking to their introduction in the cotton-growing states. There their labor will come into competition with negro labor, the same enmities will ensue that has already been evidenced on the Pacific Coast, and the eventual result will be the same—the resources of the country will be brought out and there will be work enough for all. The negro, as the laboring element, has existed in but a small portion of the United States, and were barely adequate under servitude to the cultivation of that limited area. The late masters too, do not as a rule, take kindly to hiring them and those where were slaves, unsettled by their new given freedom and their visionary dreams of the Northern States are going out from their old homes, leaving a field to be supplied by another class of cheap laborers. That class will be the Chinese. The new States and Territories, wither millions of acres of land, need the hand of labor to develop their latent resources, and on those millions of acres the rains fall and the sun shines on untrodden wilds; no cattle graze on their pastures, no plowshare turns the fallow, the mine is untouched, and the coyotes howl where bells would chime, cities be builded, and the yellow harvest nod since to the sun. The drudgery of this work will be John Chinamans'. The Emperor can spare of his three hundred and forty million subjects; their earnings here in a year, low as they work, will be a competence there, and though they are coolies, and heathen; and 'gobble' poor ground and carry away their treasures from our shore, they are yet a laboring element that can be, and is being, used to advantage on this continent. The

direction of the labor stream has changed. It crosses now from the Orient, and whether we like or dislike him, Christianize and citizenize him, or he Paganizes us, or neither, 'John' is an impending irrepressible fixture on the American Continent and the inevitable Coming Man from Canton.

August 20th, 1869

The Chinese population of Montana is estimated at 2,000 and more coming.

September 24th, 1869

Celestial Collision

Two of our Almond-eyed inhabitants on Main street, had a little 'onpleasantness' a few evenings since, which resulted in 'muchee' hair-pulling, bloody noses and a general smashing of China.

October 15th, 1869

Another Shooting Affray

Before Justices Irvine and Newcomer, on Thursday, a rather novel suit, involving the right of Chinamen to testify, and in which the Justices reversed a recent decision by a California Judge, he having held their testimony admissible. The circumstances were: A Mr. S.S. Street, living near Helena, recently missed a horse or two. Learning that a Chinamen had been seen with a horse answering the description, traveling toward Gold creek, he pursued and overtook two Chinamen near Gold creek and demanded the horses. The Chinamen refused to surrender them, avowing he had purchased the horse in Helena. Mr. Street meeting Mr. Jolin Carten, they again came up with the Chinamen, and on demanding the horses, the Chinaman, as Mr. Carten testifies, made motions as though endeavoring to draw his pistol. On this Mr. Street drew his revolver and fired three shots, one of them breaking the Chinamen's arm. The Chinamen prosecuted Mr. Street for 'assault with Intent to do great bodily injury.' Mr. Robinson appearing for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Sharp & Napton for defense. The only testimony admitted was that of Mr. Carten, and the defendant was discharged. A counter suit by Mr. Street, against the Chinamen for stealing the horses was dismissed, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

November 26th, 1869

Another Ditch

Deer Lodge County is adding rapidly to its 300 miles of ditches. It will carry water from Race Track Creek to Prairie, Antelope, Spring and Modesty Gulches. Its length will be 12 ½ miles; capacity 1200 inches miners' measure; estimated cost \$30,000. Twenty-four men are working at present. It is intended to put on some 50 Chinamen next week.

November 26th, 1869

A little bit of a row occurred last night by some parties heaving rocks at a Celestial bagnio on Main street, and the occupants thereof returning the compliment with the contents of a six shooter. No damages. The location of these Chinese prostitutes on the public thoroughfares, is a nuisance. They have more brazen effrontery than the native-borns who take to retired streets. But it is questionable, at least, whether that method of

banishing them is expedient. A general law against their location on main streets would drive nine-tenths of the Chinese from their present locations, and should be enacted.

December 17th, 1869

Important Cases

Ying Noon, et al, vs. M. Newnenberg, et al, for injunction and damages. The plaintiffs in this case were all Chinamen, the defendants all American citizens. The case involved the title to valuable ditch property in the Silver Bow region, and is the most important case of the terms we are told. Messrs. Brown & Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Claggett and Dixon for defendants. Each side was able presented and argued. It occupied the court three full days. It was decided in favor of the Chinamen, and whatever may have been the merits of the case, the verdict show that a Deer Lodge jury will not show favor as against even the Asiatics.

April 22nd, 1870

A Wedding

In other words, there has been a “high old wedding.” Two of the bright particular stars of the celestial firmament have been united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Not long since, a lemon-complexioned, lunar-eyed Mongolian, who luxuriated in the sobriquet Wah Lee, negotiated for and purchased for \$600 “gleenbacks,” a feminine Tartaric commodity, in bulk—known as “the six hundred dollar China woman”—and imported her to Deer Lodge. During her residency here in the harem of Wah Lee, she succeeded in captivating the affections of “Jo.” A Celestial manipulator of boiled linen, who all things being agreeable essayed her purchase. The price, \$950, Jo could not raise, and as his lady love was being shipped to Cedar, he was heart-broken. A “Melican” friend assisted him in this dilemma, by informing him that he had only to marry her by our laws, and the other dealer would be compelled to give possession immediately. The twain, Wah Lee and his \$600 property (where is Wendell Philips?) were en route to cedar. Acting on his friend’s advice, Jo procured a bailiff and started in pursuit, overhauled, brought back, and married, according to our laws, his inamorata. Wah Lee is in grief, Jo in happiness, and the twain as happy as a whole bunch of “big sunflowers”.

June 3rd, 1870

From Silver Bow

The Chinese here will not buy any more ground. They fear if they do, the miners will drive them out. They are very apprehensive, and do not care to provoke the enmity of the white miners, by gobbling more ground.

June 10th, 1870

The Chinese Getting Blackfoot

From a gentleman down from Blackfoot last evening we learn that the Chinese have, during the past ten days, made very many heavy purchases of mining ground on the bar below town. It is said, they have bought two-thirds of the bar, paying from \$500 to \$3800 per claim. Some thirty-five white men have been thrown out of employment by the purchase already made. The Chinese have also offered the full value for the two ditches there. They are of a band just in from the railroad, have their interpreter with

them and check on San Francisco. The interpreter says one of the principal merchants is now on the road from San Francisco with \$100,000 to invest in mining ground around Blackfoot. If that additional amount is invested there by Chinese, Blackfoot, as an American camp, is doomed and damned.

June 17th, 1870

From Rocker City

A fresh supply of Chinamen have arrived in the gulch, and as they already number several hundred, and have obtained a firm foothold here, it is probable that they already number several hundred, and it is probable that they will soon monopolize the mines in this vicinity unless prompt and energetic measures are taken to prevent it.

July 29th, 1870

Against Chinese Occupation

The following resolution was adopted by the Deer Lodge Democratic Convention on last Saturday. It is not a well considered express, but shows the proper spirit on the question of Chinese immigration and occupation.

Resolved. That in every conflict of labor with capital, our sympathies are now and always have been on the side of labor, and that we are utterly opposed to pauperizing the labor of this country by flooding us with Chinese immigration, and that we are in favor of all measures necessary to rid ourselves of their presence.

August 5th, 1870

We learn that Thos. Childs, this week, sold his property, two cabins and a corral on Cutter, between Mai and Clore Streets in this city to a Chinaman for \$900 cash. A few months ago he offered the same property for \$500.

A Communication in the *Gazette* argues strong and sensibly against the employment of Chinamen on the Park Lake Ditch.

August 12th, 1870

Rocker City

Mr. Pattee confirms the report that the Chinamen have captured the Rocker mines, and are coming in by the scores, while the white people are leaving rapidly. A couple of Chinamen have bought out the butcher shop—old Phil's—and now supply the "Melican's" with meats. A Josh House is the next thing in order.

August 12th, 1870

From Rocker City—Chinamen Getting the Camp.

To the editor *New North West*. Nothing of note occurred here lately except the arrival of several hundred Chinese, who have bought or leased nearly all the ground in the gulch.

August 19th, 1870

French Gulch

There are about 160 whites and 40 Chinese in French gulch at present.

August 19th, 1870

There are 500 Chinamen in the Silver Bow Country.

September 9th, 1870

Anti-Coolie Convention

The *Gazette*, in response to a suggestion asks the opinion of the Montana. Press on the subject of an Anti-Coolie Convention. All have responded or will respond favorably. Let it be in Helena during the Fair.

What necessity is there for it? This: Chinese aliens, pagans, slave laborers—a vampire people on our soil, excluding our labor, yielding no tribute to American civilization or institutions, assisting no public enterprises, exporting our gold, living on commodities grown in China and fabrics made there, and exhausting or culling mines not productive enough to pay white labor at present wages and water facilities, but extensive and paying enough for many thousands of our own people in the coming years. America can derive no advantage from their presence, not vastly overbalanced by the evils it entails. They are a blight upon the Pacific Coast. They are as locusts in numbers as a pestilence in effect. We have 1936 of them. They are purchasing of our best as well as poor mines, and the time will come, if no effort is made now, when Montanians will curse the supineness that gave this fair land to them for inheritance---as Esau sold his birth-right—when the evil might have been *nipped*.

What can we do? We have a right to petition a redress of grievances. We have a right to the consideration of the government. We have opportunity to interchange views and information, secure unity of action, and, if there is law and means to stop the evil, we have a duty to perform, in bringin it to issue. It is the great paramount issue in the Pacific West, overshadowing in its vital importance all others. It is beyond partisan prejudice or partiality—the great, all absorbing, first class question of bread and butter. The pacific States are rising to meet it. Let us join hands with them, and by popular agitation, by legal tests, by petition, by verified representations to the government, show how we who have practical knowledge of Mongolian labor, regard it.

And, let not this opportunity pass neglected, for another season will multiply, many fold, the evil.

September 23rd, 1870

Cedar Creek

There are now five companies of Chinese working in different parts of the gulch, and many more trying to get hold of ground.

October 7th, 1870

Cedar Creek

Chinamen are coming in fast. A few over 300 males are now located here, and from these it is understood some four hundred more will come this winter. A store conducted by one of them was opened a few days ago, and the erection of a josh-house for these Pagans is talked of. This China emigration has raised the price of rice from \$11.50 to \$26 per cwt.

October 28th, 1870

Loon Creek and Leesburg

Mr. A.F. Thrasher returned from Loon Creek on Saturday, and reports the camps almost deserted, only about 75 white men remaining there, and but few Chinamen.

October 28th, 1870

Chinese Store

Gem Kee & Co. desire through medium of the press to communicate the fact that their stock of curiosities and teas (not to be written queue-riosteas) is now complete and ready for sale and consumption. They have also Chinese habits (brought from the old country) which will be disposed of to Americans who admire them. The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial will please notice. We haven't the slightest idea why Gem Kee & Co. desire to advertise, unless it is to get the custom of the single Chinese subscriber on our list, or to inform the 'Melicans' where to get China Tea and novelties for Christmas gifts to our benighted relatives in the States. We are informed, however, our Pagan patron has splendid stock of goods, and is selling cheap in anticipation of an invitation to set up a Branch Store in the editorial rooms of the Cincinnati Commercial.

November 4th, 1870

Cedar Creek

Body Found—The skeleton of a man was found on an Island in the Missoula river about thirty miles below the mouth of Cedar, supposed to be that of the Chinaman who was drowned last Spring while crossing the river at Booth's ferry. Two revolvers and a little book with China characters was all to identify the body when found. The queue could not be found, hence his countrymen refuse to touch the mortal remains of the heathen for trans-shipment to hallowed soil. October 29th, 1870

November 4th, 1870

Capitulated

We have it from trustworthy sources that Louiseville has capitulated to the Chinese. The gulch above and below has passed into their possession. They have established a meat market, (their butcher shop for Americans is in China) a Chinese M.D. from Frisco has established an office, and probably the next move will be to oust Ben Dittes from the Postoffice. The whites are leaving, stores closing, property depreciating, and the glory has gone out of the town. All this is the legitimate, inevitable result of Chinese occupation wherever they go in a mining country. Is it a result to commend or encourage?

November 25th, 1870

No Nonsense "John"

A rather amusing dispensation of justice occurred in a neighboring Camp a few days since. A Chinaman was arrested and convicted of making and passing bogus dust. The justice, thereupon, fined him \$100, but John probably being advised that this proceeding was irregular, decided to go to jail, and demanded conveyance to Deer Lodge. Not wishing to burden the county with the cost of boarding the Celestial swindler, the Justice informed him it was not aailable offence, and compelled the Chinese, or his friends, to rustle up the \$100. It is a little out of the usual way, but not a bad idea after all.

March 21st, 1871

Fatal Affray at Blackfoot

An affray occurred at Blackfoot on Tuesday morning, resulting in the killing of a Chinaman, Ah Sing. The person alleged to have fired the shot is Mr. John Martell, a partner of Mr. A. Kimerly. Kimerly & Martell are both industrious miners, own a ditch three miles below Blackfoot, which was dug in 1866. They also own ground on Allport Bar, which the ditch covers. The water comes from Ophir Gulch. Near the head of their ditch a Chinese Company—of which Ah Sing was foreman—own ground. On Tuesday morning Martell went up, alone, to turn water in the ditch. An altercation ensued between him and the Chinamen, in regard to turning out the water. Shortly after Ah Sing was shot—the ball entering the nose and passing out of the back of his head. He died almost instantly. There are contradictory reports as to the circumstances and as to who the aggressor was. Martell fired two shots—all that were in the pistol. The Chinese, several in number, then turned loose with their weapons, and Martell run for Blackfoot, going up the gulch. The noise aroused another Chinese Company up the gulch, when finding he was headed, Martell took to the hills, divesting himself of his gum boots, while running, and reached Blackfoot barefoot and nearly exhausted, the whole band of Chinese chasing him nearly to the town limits, and some 30 or 40 shots fired in the chase. Martell was arrested, also some 10 or 12 Chinese who were held under bond, and Blackfoot was in a fever of excitement all day. The preliminary examination of Martell was set for 10AM today (Friday), before either Justice Bills or Quigley, at Blackfoot. Messrs. Jas. H. Brown and Wm. H. Clagget are on the case for prosecution and defense. It appears this is the third trouble there has occurred in relation to this same water right. The present Chinese Company have bought the Craig ground, the question of ‘prior right’ to water is in dispute, and led to the affray. Mr. Martell is highly spoken of as a quiet, peaceable, and intelligent man. He has done a manly honorable thing in the affair, that we know of—refusing to escape or to make an effort to do so, when horses and safe conduct were offered him by friends before his arrest. We hope he will be able to show he was right and wholly justifiable, and that an honorable acquittal will be accorded him.

March 21st, 1871

The ‘six hundred dollar China woman,’ whose abduction, rescue and subsequent marriage to ‘Jo,’ the washee man, we noticed last summer, on Wednesday presented her almond-eyed liege with a son. This is the first China birth in Deer Lodge, we believe.

April 21st, 1871

We learn that negotiations are pending between a company of miners in German Gulch and a Chinese company to sell the latter a body of mining ground. The prize agreed on is \$17,000, and it only remains for the papers to be drawn up.

May 5th, 1871

Suicided

This is not good weather for China women. Last week one of them suicided or was poisoned. This morning at 4 o’clock another, who came from Helena on Tuesday,

swallowed a half tumbler of opium or something of that sort. Her cabin is now for rent, the late occupant having no further use for it.

May 19th, 1871

100 more Chinaman have come to Blackfoot this spring already. They are buying all the good ground they can get, and paying higher prices than anybody else.

June 3rd, 1871

How is it? In view of the recent ruling of Judge Knowles, admitting Chinese testimony in the case of the Territory vs. John Martel, our attention has been called by several persons to *the San Francisco Dispatch* of the 4th of May, recently published in our columns. This dispatch says that some white men who had robbed some Chinese miners at Grass Valley, were discharged from custody because Chinese evidence only could be produced against them. If Chinese evidence is not admissible against a white man in California, how is it here?

July 1st, 1871

Moore, Foster & Co. of German Gulch a few days since sold their mining claim to a Chinese Company for \$21,000

July 15th, 1871

German Gulch

The Union Company sold to Chinese a few days ago, 700 feet of ground for \$21,000; 500 feet of old ground to another Chinese company for \$3,100; and 400 feet of new ground to still another Chinese company for \$4,500, and have 2,800 feet of ground left. All these sales we learn 'are made on bed rock,' the China Companies retaining \$2 per day expense money to each Chinaman, working, and the remainder of the gross yield going to the Union Company in payment for the ground.

There are only about 125 whites now in the gulch, and some 140 or 150 Chinese. We learn that by these purchases 40 citizen miners have been thrown out of employment, and have left the gulch during the past ten days. These are facts that bring the manifest injury of the Chinese to our people directly home to every American citizen. It is not poor ground they are getting, but the best in the country. It is not new sources of wealth they are opening up, but they are crowding our citizens out of the places where they earn their bread for themselves and their families by honest toil. As long as Chinamen are suffered to impose upon the letter and spirit of our laws by acquiring real estate, and pay larger prices than citizens can afford to, so long will they continue to acquire our mines, and crowd out our people. The day when an end shall be put to it cannot come too soon.

August 19th, 1871

German Gulch

'There are two hundred Chinese laborers in the gulch' they own all the best ground, are spending nothing at the stores of German gulch merchants, but come to Deer Lodge and make their purchases at the Chinese store filled with Chinese imported goods of Jen Sing, Ah Kane & Co, and are so dishonest that parties selling ground to them on time have to watch them night and day to prevent fraudulent clean ups.' We have quoted the

substance of information gleaned from Mr. Nissler; and are assured it is a true statement of the condition and affairs in this once prosperous camp. Is it any wonder that workingmen are leaving the country disgusted?

Sept. 2nd, Virginia City Reference

September 9th, 1871

Mr. Kennerly, of Blackfoot informs us that Chinamen have recently purchased 175 feet of ground on Ophir Bar from Bertleff & Kern for \$3,500; also 200 feet on the same bar from Spears & Co. for \$4,820. The Chinese now eleven of the fifteen claims on the bar.

November 4th, 1871

Lynching at Henderson

We are informed a Chinaman was hung in Henderson Gulch between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday morning, under the following circumstances. He broke in the back door of the store owned by ----, (formerly Caplice & Smith) and stole some \$300 or \$400. He was caught and subjected to a citizens court. The above facts were proven. On the question of handing him the vote stood 19 ayes, and 18 nays, and the sentence was thereupon carried into effect. If these are the facts, those who hung him will be, and should be, held to strict accountability before the courts, which are now adequate to a strict enforcement of the laws, and summary executions must be stopped.

December 2nd, 1871

It is supposen a Chinaman was frozen to death and is buried somewhere in the snow between Mead's and Blackfoot. He left Mead's in the teeth of the storm. He did not reach Blackfoot, and his cape was found in a snow drift. These are the facts upon which the supposition is based.

January 13th, 1872

Gave Up

Apparently this isn't good weather for our Mongol friends. Ah Tong passed in his papers and took flight to his relatives in the moon. On Tuesday, A.T. was a guest at the U.S. boarding house where he had been sentenced for ten years for the murder of a countryman, in Helena last spring. His final gasp was taken in the County hospital, where he had been conveyed for treatment. One of the Celestial maidens living in the alley, grew tired of life and essayed the role of many a white sister under similar circumstances. The mildest antidote known to the Chinese pharmacopoeia for such cases is croton oil,--efficacious but powerful. The woman is said to be recovering.

January 27th, 1872

The Alien Law

We publish the letter of "Ursa Minor," principally because he opposes our views on the Chinese question. It is the first expression we have had from those in favor of Chinese occupation of our places. If the alien bill stands the tests of the courts, and we anticipate it will in its main features, the increased, prosperity and welfare of Montana will be good answer to that portion of the letter. The placers are the filled coffers of wealth to sustain

Montana till her acres are tilled. We have been permitting them to be robbed by those who have, and will have, no interest in common with "Republican America." We desire that this shall cease. As for the Chinaman, we bear him no malice. As he get into Montana so let him get out. No provision is made for Americans, who strike hard luck, to carry them back to their homes, and if these Chinese now in possession of placers do not make enough out of them to take care of themselves, the alien bill is a protective blessing to prevent them being further imposed upon. We hold that this alien bill, prohibiting disposal of placers to aliens, is in perfect harmony and accord with the letter, spirit and intent of American laws and institutions. Although it may jar the sensibilities of pockets of a few over ardent theorists, or those who have ground to sell to aliens, it will receive the unqualified endorsement of nine-tenths of our people, and if it holds good before the courts, will be followed in every State and Territory in the West. The demand of Montana, through both its political organizations and its press, has found statutory expression in the alien bill, and we are anxious now to see it tested that we may know what measure of power inheres in a Territory to protect itself from spoliation and retain its domain to those who sustain and defend the government under which it is organized, and to whom alone allegiance is due.

January 27th, 1872

From "Ursa Minor"

The Other Side of the Chinese Question

Editor New North West:

I suppose by this time the assembled wisdom of the Territory have redeemed their pledges and passed a bill by which Chinamen have no rights that a citizen is bound to respect. I don't endorse the doctrine, or the necessity for it, but suggest, if we must have it, it be made a penal offense for a citizen to sell or transfer, in any form, placer mines to an alien. We should guard against the impulse of unprincipled white men to speculate on the ignorance of the Chinamen; or could a man be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses for selling them a placer mining claim under your new law? And now, what is to be done with them? Shall we petition Congress for an appropriation to send them home, or tax the people to support them here? You may say, send them to the railroads. Yes, but thousands are crying out against their employment by the R.R. Cos. Or the farmers, or in fact by any class of men. It follows, then, that we must provide them some means of livelihood, if we shut them out of the mines, or send them out of the country. We read of men who would use the whole power of Jove to crush a sparrow, and it does not seem for inconsistent than to demand the exercise of the whole power of the U.S. to crush the poor heathen Chinese. It seems to me the tirade on the question is not in accord with the spirit and professions of Republican America. It seems to be the old cry of "kick him because he is helpless." The Chinamen are placed among us for some wise purpose, and should be treated in a tolerant, patient, Christian spirit. And what is more reasonable to suppose that by their residence among us they are to become imbued with republican doctrines and transplant them to Asia? And thus revolutionize the oldest country in the world. 'Tis too late in the day to fear the millions of Asia will occupy and subjugate our portion of the globe. It is said by some of our great thinkers that the productive power of America is equal to feeding four times the present population of the world, and as the Chinese are not beggars (but thieves) and willing to

work, there is plenty of room for them and to spare; and if white men were entirely driven out of the placer mines it is an open question if it would not be better for the sooner they would open up the vast amount of idle lands within the borders of Montana, and I make the assertion, “that one dollar made tilling the soil is worth ten dollars made at mining.” “Am I my brother’s keeper?” was a question asked when history began. God answered it then; the history of the world has been answering it ever since.
Ursa Minor, Little Bear Gulch, Missoula Co., Jan. 1, 1872.

February 10th, 1872

The Chinese New Year

In the din and sputter of exploding fire crackers, the Celestials of Deer Lodge, on Thursday, began their New Year festivities. A bit of holiday attire, a few dishes of desiccated birds nests and curiously persevered fruits, fishes and confections, a profusion of crimson paper, a perfect ratapian of fire crackers, a satiety of bad whisky, powder and opium fumes, and tea enough to run a woman’s rights convention, constitute the chief features—exclusive of cheek bones—that go to make up the celebration of the event. It is scarcely given a second thought by Americans, but it is a considerable affair after all. In the first place, it is observed by 500,000,000 people—not a very good kind of people in our opinion, but a people for all that who make up the most ancient of empires, and whose *Ronng ti* is absolute over one-tenth of the habitable globe. The little differences of seniority in their favor counting the existence of government, is that they are celebrating the 4509th year of the Chinese Empire, while we, next 4th of July, will be drinking whisky straight in honor of the 97th year of this great, strapping, soft-jointed American Republic. But then they count lunar years, and their New Year falls on the day of the first new moon after the sun enters Aquarius, which will make to-morrow Sunday, 11th, their New Year proper, although the festivities include an entire week preceding and following. Then they do not count by hundreds of years, but by cycles of 60 years, and this is the commencement of the seventh year in a cycle. This is about all the historical information particularly appropriate to the occasion that we are posses of, and it is probably fully as much as one will care to read.

April 6th, 1872

A Celestial Fireproof

We noticed yesterday the fireproof building in course of construction in the rear of the store of Ah Kane & Co. (Chinamen.) We have never seen anything like it. The walls are constructed exclusively of clay, which is packed and pounded until it has almost the solidity of brick or stone and the finish of plaster. We dare not venture a description of the process, but if any our citizens wish to see a novel and apparently substantial structure, they are invited to inspect for themselves. The workmen are all Celestials.

June 1st, 1872

Blackfoot

R. Wm. Hyde gives us the following items of Blackfoot. About 600 men—300 white and 300 Chinese—are now at work at Blackfoot, Carpenter’s Bar, and Snow Shoe. Fully one-half the mines are now owned by Chinamen.

June 15th, 1872

From Blackfoot

On the 8th a Chinaman named Ah Shu (fly) was caught robbing Gallagher & Tarp's sluice boxes, brought to town, tried before Justice Haines, sentenced to a hundred dollars fine, costs, and six months in the County jail. Deputy Sheriff Spooner locked him in a room of the Carey House, for safe keeping. He escaped through a pane of 10x12 glass; was caught by two vigilant citizens, and again placed in durancevile, with leg chains, hand-cuffs, leather straps, ropes and no end of small twine on his limbs. The enterprising gentleman from China, broke his fetters shortly before the arrival of the coach, and is now enjoying the freedom "The land of the brave and the free." Deputy Spooner is in search of a section of handcuffs with a Chinaman attached to them.

June 15th, 1872

There is still from three to four feet of snow in German Gulch, but miners have gotten fairly to work. There are about 75 whites and 225 Chinese in the gulch.

July 6th, 1872

Caught him

Messrs. E.M. Hoyt, H.C. McNally & Co. and Vault & Co., whose sluiceboxes were robbed last week in Green Horn gulch, went in pursuit of the Chinese thief, came up with him in Pioneer, secured him and took him back to the place of the depredation. What they will do with him for violating the laws of property, remains to be seen.

July 13th, 1872

Sluices Robbed

Croney & Carrolton's sluices on Henderson Bar were robbed on the night of the 5th inst. The amount of gold taken from the boxes is estimated \$300. Some Chinamen are suspicioned. Either the Celestials of Montana are all at once developing an extraordinary mania for stealing, or John is being made a scape goat for numerous sins of the Christians.

July 20th, 1872

From Forest City

There is a report in town that the Chinamen who robbed Caplice's store of the safe and contents have been captured at Parker's ranche, about 56 miles below the mouth of Cedar. Two days ago Ned Warren and an Indian discovered them near the place, about dark. In attempting to capture them the big Chinaman was shot through the breast by the Indian, dragged himself a short distance and died. His body was found the next morning, but no money was found on him. The other Chinaman was corralled in the woods, and a report, without details, comes to-day that he too has been captured.

Yours, truly Agate.

July 27th, 1872

From Forest City

Three of the party after the robbers of Caplice's store have returned with all the stolen money. They report that they come on the Chinamen while they were in camp. There

were in bed, with their clothes hanging on the bushes to dry. On the first appearance of the pursuers the Chinese started for the timber—naked and divested of even finger rings—and leaving their entire wardrobe and valuables to the pursuers. This occurred near Mud Prairie, about 25 miles this side of Couer d'Alene Mission on last Thursday about 9 a.m. Agate

August 3rd, 1872

From Quartz Creek

The report comes to us this morning, that the three Chinamen who stole the money from Caplice, on Cedar, were found somewhere in the mountains, and at sight of their pursuers they deserted their camp and took to the bush. The boys found in their blankets all the money that was taken from Caplice and one hundred dollars besides; so that affair is settled Ursa Minor

August 24th, 1872

Up the Valley and Over the Mountains

German has yielded much money during the seven years it has been worked, and there is a great deal of good ground left. There are some large companies of Chinese at work in different parts of the gulch, and there would be more were it not they are afraid to purchase ground under the Anti-Chinese Law, as passed at the last session of the Legislature, unless they can be guaranteed uninterrupted possession, which no one is willing to do at present. It is but little object to sell them ground, anyhow, for they are never willing to pay but a small proportion of the purchase money down, and it is necessary to watch them day and night lest they clean the sluices and make false returns. But the Chinese will yet own German, for they have set their hearts upon it, and have possession of a great deal of mining ground at the foot of the gulch, and when they once fasten on anything they are not the fellows to relinquish their hold till they have gone through it. The law could have been drawn up in such a manner as would have proved the utter discomfit of the last one of them, an it is hoped the next Legislature will so amend it as to read something like this: "*Provided*, That no person or person be allowed to sell to said Celestials, their agents or heirs, for ever and ever, any mining ground or other property without receiving, cash in hand, all the purchase money at consummation of sale." By doing this, we can so completely despoil them in one year's time that they will curse the country, shake the dust from their coattails, and leave for "Their own, their native land."

August 24th, 1872

Rocker

Once a rustling, bustling mining town, but now quite dull except on Sundays. The miners there have to improve the time while the water runs. Many Chinese are mining on the gulch this year.

August 31st, 1872

An Episode

An episode is a love scrape. The more there are concerned in it the bigger the episode. Two interested ones, make but a little episode. When money, woman, jealousy and a

little wine are made parties to an episode, then it becomes a sensation. Then, Celestial Row in this city had a sensation a few days ago. A Chinaman, of Pioneer, (or somewhere down there) utterly bankrupted a brother heathen. He stole \$750 in cash, a China doll, worth (barring the mortgages) \$750 more, in the China market, and “leaned” for Deer Lodge, with the pursuers hot on the trail. After keeping all Chinatown in an uproar for two or three days and nights, paying others to assist them in eluding the vigilance of the victimized, the elopists managed in the midst of the stilly night, to go on their way, rejoicing, minus a little of their money, but with a full stock of love on hands, while the “out-and-injured” returned to Pioneer a wiser but much ruptured heathen.

September 7th, 1872

Silver Bow

Mining is pretty nearly over for the season. There is only about 80 inches of water in the ditch, and but few except Chinamen working.

September 28th, 1872

The Heathen Chinee is Peculiar

A Game for a Woman and Death to the Stake

The Chinaman, whom our more highly civilized brethren of the East are so desirous to have multiplied among them, possesses some ideas concerning personal freedom and marital relations, somewhat at variance with the spirit of the amended constitution, and the established ordinances of the Republic. For instance: Chinamen in this country buy and sell their women, just as they would a pig or a cayuse, and many incidents of a humorous and not infrequently of a serious character grow out of these transactions. Their propensity for gambling is notorious, and “dust” scarce, or stakes high, it is not exceptional to stake one of these women on the result of a game.

A case of this kind, resulting it is supposed with death to the woman, occurred this week. Two Chinamen were gambling at Philipsburg a few evenings since. One was a resident of that place, the owner of a woman, and the other from Pioneer, who wanted her. She was put up by the Philipsburg Chinaman against so much money by the fellow from Pioneer. The Pioneer won, and brought his prize home. The Philipsburgher followed, reached Pioneer, and seeking out the woman on Thursday evening, plunged a knife into her body, cutting a frightful wound closes to the heart, from all indications necessarily fatal. The murderer fled before he could be arrested, and is yet at large. This information is the latest by yesterday’s coach, and it is supposed the woman is dead. Deputy Sheriff Warren is, we understand, in pursuit. Now wouldn’t a little circumstance like this be a pleasant kitchen occurrence in some well regulated family down in America?

October 12th, 1872

At Horse Prairie where are excellent placer mines, there are about 35 white men and some 50 Chinamen, with a prospect of the latter acquiring the whole camp. We learn that the Yearian Bros. have sold their ground—of which they had a large and valuable extent—to a Chinese Company for \$70,000. This is the largest amount we recollect of hearing paid for any lot of placer ground in Montana. To avoid the penalties of the Alien Bill, we are told two of the Chinamen have taken out papers as American Citizens (?). A

number of other purchases a that same place are contemplated by the Chinese, and from present appearances the entire camp will likely go into their possession before spring.

October 26th, 1872

German Gulch

Work is pretty nearly over for the season, Dr. Beals' and Moore & Ford's being the only claims running except that of the Chinese, some 75-80 of whom are yet working.

February 15th, 1873

Quong Lee of Pioneer, is the champion Chinaman Champagne Charley of Montana. He turned loose to do the magnificent at George Perry's symposium, the other day, and paid \$243 for Piper Heidsick in two hours drinking. "Johnny fill up the bowl."

April 12th, 1873

There are eleven hydraulics that will be running in Bear and Elk this summer. Mr. J.J. Kennedy has sold the water in his ditch—enough for two hydraulics—to a Chinese Company for \$90 per week. There are some 60 Chinese on Elk.

April 19th, 1873

The Status of German Gulch on Mining Subsidy and the Alien Law

Spring has found us at last in this high region, but it will be some three weeks at least before mining commences in earnest. About a dozen men wintered here, and a few have returned within the last month. In the lower part of the gulch Thos. Ford, who has lately returned from a quartz prospecting trip on the East side of the range with his company, will immediately commence work; next comes two Chinese Companies; then E.W. Moore & Co. own half a mile of ground which will soon be in running order. Next in order is the Eureka Co., owned by Chinamen, which will yield a large amount of dust during the season. Above town is the Driscoll and Union claims worked by Chinamen, and above them is the rich and extensive claims of Dr. Beal who will this season work a larger force of men than any company in the Gulch. There will be from forty to fifty white men here during the season, besides about one hundred and fifty Chinese.

May 17th, 1873

German Gulch

There are fourteen companies (four Chinese) in the gulch, owning from 2,000 to 5,000 feet of ground each and the ground is good for ten years more as profitable mining as in the past.

May 17th, 1873

Buy! Buy!! Buy!!!

The frantic ejaculation of the tool of the Gold Ring on the memorable Black Friday in New York Gold exchange, comes now from the chief Chinaman of the Pacific Coast in San Francisco to the Chinese boss in Pioneer. Mr. Warren states that he instructs the boss Chinamen at Pioneer, and probably in other camps, to buy all the mining ground they can at whatever figures they consider it worth, and the San Francisco head men will contest the Montana Alien Law if their title is disputed. It appears they have had legal counsel

on the matter, and are assured they can hold the ground. The law is likely to be tested soon.

May 31st, 1873

A Jailable Jubilee

Quite a lively little affair occurred on Sunday evening between a young man with too much benzene in his top hamper, and the celestial inhabitants resident on the corner of Moonshine alley and Third street. Having a spiritual revelation that he was specially called upon to “whip a Chinaman before he went to bed,” he knocked down the China Doctor without the formality of an introduction, tapped a China merchant on the eye, run his fist through the store window and then flung rocks through it with the vigor of a catapult until there wasn’t sash enough left to carry to profit and loss account. What further pleasantries he would have indulged is difficult to say, had not the law suddenly demonstrated its dignity by whopping him in the calaboose to sober up and repent. He was taken before Judge Newcomer on Monday, gave his name as Wm. Terry, of Bannack, fined \$25 and costs, and in default thereof was immured in the chateau on the heights for one calendar month.

June 7th, 1873 (follow-up to April 22nd, 1870 story)

A Wedding and the Sequel—Two Scenes in a Chinese Drama

Three years have elapsed. Two “olive branches” have twined around these celestial pillars, giving outward Tartaric beauty brightness and virtuous semblance to the house of Joseph, while within reigned apparent domestic felicity, like that the poets sing and wedding courtesies invoke. Alas! Frailty had eaten, like a canker worm, deep into virtue’s heart. While Joseph washed and lightened labor with songs of joy, the destroyer of his peace came hither from Pioneer, looked with oblique languishment on Susan and she was mashed. She framed a plausible excuse to Joseph and went to Pioneer ostensibly to “see a friend.” His suspicions finally aroused he followed, found his wife had gone through \$1,000 and her wedding gifts for the benefit of his rival, and was disposed to break the marital relations with Joseph and cling to her new liege. Joseph did not slay them. He merely dropped a note to his Deer Lodge Damon to procure a “ketch-um paper.” ‘Twas well. On Tuesday night a vehicle rolled into Pioneer. But Lothario had fled and the “\$600 woman” was full of grief and opium and whisky and bad victuals. She raved, tore her hair and did several ungentlemanly things, but was finally “taken up tenderly” bundled into a wagon and “Jo” held her vigorously against the dash board till the swelling flood of grief subsided and the whisky lost its grip. The family are again under the same roof, the little birds of bliss are supposed to twitter as cheerily in Chinatown as before the late elopement, and thus endeth the second episode in the conjugal history of the only wedded celestials on the West Side.

June 21st, 1873

Henderson Gulch

There are in the gulch 40 white men and 75 Chinamen, all told, composing 12 mining companies of Chinamen and 8 of white men and it will give employment to the present number of men for years to come.

June 21st, 1873

There are, all told, about 230 men on Bear, Elk and tributaries, besides some 35 Chinamen.

July 12th, 1873

A Horrible Murder on Silver Bow Creek

A Deed Without a Parallel in Montana

An act of unmitigated barbarism, a cold-blooded murder of a poor, pitiful Chinaman, occurred a few days since on Silver Bow Creek, between Butte City and Rocker. It appears that two men having a cabin and mining ground on the creek, suspected, or at least accused a Chinaman of having stolen a finger ring and a watch guard from their cabin. It is stated there is not even any evidence that the Chinaman stole the articles. But these men arrested him, took him to the cabin and hung him. When found his feet were on the ground, and a heavy blow on his head with a six-shooter or some other heavy weapon indicated that he was struck after he was strung up and, swooning away, strangled to death. It is further stated that when the butcher passing along the creek saw the Chinaman hanging dead and desired to cut him down, one or both of these men stood there with loaded revolver and threatened his life if he should do so. They also threatened the lives of Chinamen if they should attempt to take down or remove the body. Word was dispatched by Chas. S. Warren, Sheriff, who immediately started for Silver Bow Creek. He found the Chinaman still hanging as above described the flies having blown his eyes, head and neck where he had received blows or the rope had bruised the flesh. He had a coroner's jury summoned, and after the inquest the body was given to the Chinese for burial. The following is the:

Verdict of Coroner's Jury

Silver Bow Creek, July 8th, 1873

We the undersigned Jury, summoned to hold an inquest on the body of John Doe, Chinaman (real name not known) do find that said Chinaman came to his death by strangling by the hands of Daniel Haffey and John McLaughlin, alias John Collins, and we further find that said Chinaman had apparently received some serious injuries on his head before hanging.

[Signed]

W.B. Stanchfield J.W. Ransom S. Dacetenbacher

C. Nissler R. Chambers G.O. Humphrey

Before Chas. W. Warren

Sheriff and Acting Coroner

Mr. Warren offered \$100 reward each for the arrest of the perpetrators, who had remained in or near Rocker and Butte day ensuing showing the coolest effrontery in settling up their business and compelling short settlements with some parties at the end of a six shooter. The next day McLaughlin was captured near Forest station, making his way through the Deer Lodge Pass, and was turned over by his captors, whose names we have not learned, to Mr. Warren, who lodged him in the jail. He turns out to be the same person who demolished the windows of a China store here a few weeks ago, and was lodged in jail a month, he claiming that his name was Wm. Terry, and that he was from Bannack. It appears he also goes under the alias of John Conner and was last winter in Radersburg and this spring in Pioneer.

The other man, Daniel Haffey, is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches in height, dark complexion, has India ink marks on his arms, heavy set, short black beard, and is known about Silver Bow as "The Man that bought the Chinawoman," he having a year or two ago paid \$400 or \$500 for a Chinawoman. He is still at large, but every effort is being made by the Sheriff Warren and deputies to capture him and they will doubtless be successful.

These are the outlines in the history of the most outrageous, cold-blooded murder and subsequent barbarism that has ever been recorded in this Territory. If it was "only a Chinaman," that Chinaman was entitled under our laws and the humanities of a civilized people to the same protection in life and property as through his skin had been white and his God our God, and his murder is a stain and humiliation upon all Montana. We wish there was not a Chinaman in Montana; believe them to be a blight upon the country, but they are here by lawful authority and the laws and the sentiment that will not protect them and punish those who persecute and murder them—the weak and the menial as well as the strong and rich—are farcical and heathenish.

This act of cowardly brutality cannot be regarded otherwise than with severest condemnation by all good people, and we trust never again to have to record anything so outrageous in the annals of this Territory. Holding these views we have no more hesitancy in expressing them when the deeds occur in our midst than when they occur abroad, and it is by such expression of opinion and the faithful finding of the courts that an end shall be put to such inhuman outrages.

July 26th, 1873

Since the hanging of the Chinaman by Haffey and McLaughlin, not a single Chinaman will live above Rocker, and the gangs of Chinamen that were working within sight of the hanging man cannot be hired to work, because as they say, "the dead man is looking at them."

August 16th, 1873

Murder at Beartown

One Chinaman Shot and Killed by Another

Our quietude was disturbed yesterday by a Chinaman, who came running up the Gulch, scared nearly to death, saying "his partner had been shot by another Chinaman, also a partner, and he wished someone to go with him and see for themselves;" whereupon a few of the citizens immediately repaired to the scene of the homicide, about one mile above town. They were accompanied by the Chinaman who gave the alarm. On arriving at the place and entering the cabin, they found a Chinaman lying upon the bunk, who seemed to be in great distress. They immediately examined him, and found he had received a mortal wound, supposed to have been made by a ball from a six shooter. Blood was spurting from the wound in a frightful manner. Upon inquiry being made, it was found that the shot had been fired by one Ah Chung, *alias* Hong Lee, the ball entering about four inches below the left nipple, and coming out on the right side. They immediately proceeded to administer such restoratives as might be beneficial to one in that critical condition, but he refused them by a gesture of the hand and a shake of the head, as much as to say that it was useless, for his Josh had called him and he must go; and sure enough he bled to death in a few minutes. Judge Woodlock being in town, he at

once issued a warrant for the arrest of the perpetrator of the deed, and placed it in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff of the place, who at once started in pursuit of the criminal. It is hoped that he will be caught, and justice be dealt him according to law. He is a bad and dangerous Chinaman, having a bad reputation and character, both among Chinamen and the citizens of the community. Judge Woodlock held an inquest over the body of the dead Chinaman last night, and the jury rendered a verdict according to the facts in the case and thus ended the Sabbath in Beartown Aug. 10th, 1873.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I hear that the murderer has been arrested at Col. Baker's, on the Missoula Road.—Edwin

October 11th, 1873

Sentenced for Life

Collins, who was a party to the hanging of the Chinaman near Rocker some three months ago, and who was last week found guilty of murder in the second degree and recommended to the severest penalty of the law, was brought into Court on Monday morning and sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Penitentiary for life—the first life sentence we believe ever given in this county. Judge Knowles prefaced the sentence by very strong denunciation of the crime he had perpetrated and impressive remarks pertinent to the occasion. They however seemed to have little effect on the prisoner, who remarked on being taken away that “he now had a home for the first time in his life,” and was rather hilarious over the result. Imprisonment for life is a terrible thing to contemplate, but the crime he perpetrated is one of the most barbarously humiliating that has blacked the history of Montana, and it is to be hoped that his penalty—reduced to that out of belief that his drunkenness divested the deed of some of the essentials of a rational murder, will prevent the recurrence of outrages upon a people, who, however objectionable as an element of population, are still under the protection of our laws, entitled to every right of person and property that we are, and who by very reason of their helplessness and inferiority should be exempt from personal violence. May we never again have to record a crime in Montana of the character of that for which Collins was on last Monday sentenced to a life long imprisonment.

October 18th, 1873

German Gulch Items

The German Gulch miners are beginning to scatter out, the general mining season being about ended although some of the Chinese Companies will work the most of the winter. E.W. Moore has gone to California, and Jos. Ellerhorst to Germany—to bring back a frau it is stated. His Company (the California), sold 4,000 feet of ground (patented) to a Chinese company recently for \$20,000, payable in yearly installments.

November 22nd, 1873

Married a Chinawoman

About the silliest thing we have heard of a man doing was that of Benj. Harris, a well-known resident of Jefferson Gulch, marrying a Chinawoman named Ah Fu, in Blackfoot, on Thursday evening of last week. The matrimonial alliance is one in which people are ordinarily accorded full latitude of choice, and journalistic mention is limited to invocations of good. But the wedding of an intelligent, respectable, American citizen

with one of the miserable creatures known as Chinawomen, the lowest, most degraded of the race, precluded maternity and dedicated to shame, is outside the limits. We do not wonder that the citizens of Blackfoot have forbidden him to take her away, under penalty of tar and feathers. And, as it appears the ceremony was performed by Oliver, the Chinese interpreter, and is therefore illegal and void, it would be better course for him to renounce the unholy, unnatural alliance, and leave the pagan to her kind.

December 6th, 1873

Chinese Trial

The case of Hang La Chung, indicted as (Ah Chung) for the murder of Ah Wah, in Bear gulch last August, came up before the District Court on Wednesday. A jury was not procured until Thursday noon, several panels having been exhausted. The trial of the case began Thursday evening. Was found guilty of manslaughter, and will be brought up for sentence to-day.

December 27th, 1873

A fire in Gem Kee's stove pipe communicated to the roof the other day and occasioned some excitement among the celestials but was extinguished before doing material damage.

January 17th, 1874

Disastrous Fire In Helena

Half the Business Houses Burned

150 Buildings Burned: Loss \$850,000

The *Helena Herald* of Friday states that at 7 o'clock that morning a fire broke out in a gambling house in Chinatown—in the same place that the fire of April 1869 originated. The alarm was promptly given but the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane down the gulch and most superhuman efforts of the fire department and citizens were powerless to stay its fierce sweep until the very heart was taken out of the city.

From the building in which it originated the fire communicated to others and in a brief time all Chinatown was in flames. The saloon on the corner of Bridge and Upper Main streets then caught, the grocer store of Irvine & Tood soon following....

Estimated Losses—Tong Hing, three houses (in one of which the fire originated), loss, \$7,000

January 17th, 1874

The Chinese—There is a very strong feeling existing against the Chinese portion of our population, and this is not to be wondered at. This is the third time that the city has been burned through the carelessness of this portion of the community—or through the nature of the buildings they are in the habit of putting up. But it certainly behooves us to let our reason come into play in viewing this matter, and we should not allow our passions to get the upper hand of us.

January 17th, 1874

From the *Courier*

A Chinaman formerly cook at the Guy House suicided on Monday morning with a razor. He had been suffering from a painful illness.

February 21st, 1874

The evils of education are upon us, indirectly. One of the Celestials mentioned last week as imbibing knowledge from the Pierrian spring, cleanseth our short. On his quarterly visit on Monday evening, instead of demanding 'two bittee' in advance, as usual, and departing quickly, he hung around talking about Ancient Grease and the Parable of the Sower, and the Discoveries of the Button, and finally hurled the grammatical fact at us that it was in the singular number, and the pillow-case, subject to the dangerous verge wash. "Copy" was two hours late Tuesday morning. We now favor Compulsory Ignorance or credit at a Furnishing store.

March 21st, 1874

From the *Helena Herald*, March 14th, 1874

A Chinaman died yesterday—a "Hi Tyee" among them, and one of their biggest chiefs. To-day the dead Mongolian had an immense funeral. The procession, headed by the brass band, was nearly a half mile in length, and was altogether the most imposing and pompous affair of the kind ever witnessed in Helena. The procession as it passed down Main street attracted a large crowd of eager and interested spectators.

April 25th, 1874

From German Gulch

There will be about twenty-five white men and about two hundred Chinamen in camp this summer.

May 2nd, 1874

A Chinese Merchant on Third street has a stone store building almost completed. It is fire proof—so that any fire originating inside cannot get out. There's public spirit for you.

May 9th, 1874

There has been living at Yreka for the past five years a Chinaman known as "Charlie." He keeps a restaurant, and keeps it creditably. He has had living with him during these five years a wife, as it were,—that exceptional wonder, a Chinawoman of unexceptionable good character. "Charlie" last year needed and purchased a considerable stock of goods from Quong Lee, of Pioneer. Quong Lee required security. Not having other available property to put up as collateral, "Charlie" gave him a mortgage on his wife for \$1,000. Payment was due recently, and payment was not made. Quong Lee proceeded (China fashion) to foreclose the mortgage, and in compliance with the terms thereof "Charlie" this week brought his wife to Pioneer and delivered her up to Quong Lee, in whose possession she now is. This is probably not an unusual occurrence. But the unusual fact goes with it that the woman is in a frenzy of grief and makes the most earnest entreaty to be spared the life to which this transfer apparently dooms her, and desires to be released and obtain work in some family where she can earn an honorable living. The Chinese apparently have no sympathy for her and the merchant demands his 100 and odd pounds

of flesh. Some of the miners, however, have evidenced a highly honorable interest in the case, and it is not improbable an arrangement will be made securing her release and employment in a respectable family.

May 23rd, 1874

Pioneer

There are upwards of eighty houses occupied in Pioneer, and about twenty Chinese cabins.

May 23rd, 1874

Beartown

Chinamen are mining and sluicing the street in Beartown to a depth of three feet below the sidewalks. This will make a great improvement to the town as the citizens oblige them to replace the rocks in McAtlamized form. They are said to have made four ounces in one day in front of the old Talbott saloon.

May 30th, 1874

Beartown and Yamhill

Chinamen are ground sluicing the lower part of Deep gulch.

June 6th, 1874

Henderson Gulch Mines

There are about 50 white men and probably an equal amount of Chinese mining in the gulch.

July 4th, 1874

Frank Merrill, 18 years old, convicted in Missoula of assault with a deadly weapon upon a Chinaman at Stevensville and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, was brought up on Wednesday and committed to the care of Warden English.

July 18th, 1874

Terrorism

“Jim,” one of the best of our Chinese residents, is in trouble and has sought legal advice. It appears there is a Gambling Society at Pioneer, which he says is “alle same as Mellican Masons,” who have solicited him to join their fraternity. Jim, who is prudent, declined, and now he says they have decreed his assassination, and for the past three or four nights their emissary has been watching an opportunity to take him off. He now has legal advice and a six shooter and is prepared for the “sassin.”

July 25th, 1874

Chinaman Killed

Mr. Riley who came over from Boulder a day or two ago says a Chinaman was killed at that place a few days ago. He was charged with stealing some amalgam, and, we understand, confessed the theft. He was told if he would work to make up the amount it would be all right. He promised to do so but did not. One of the parties interested—name unknown—subsequently got into an altercation with the Chinaman about his not

working as he agreed to and a fight ensued in which the Chinaman got knocked down but got up fighting. A brother to the white man coming up struck the Chinamen with a shovel, fracturing his skull causing death.

July 25th, 1874

“Gem,” the laundryman mentioned last week, is annoyed by the company to which the Chinaman belonged who was threatening him by intimidations and threats of revenge. Gem did not give us the item, and the company annoying him had better let him alone. He is quiet, inoffensive, industrious resident and we cannot have him Ku Kluxed.

July 25th, 1874

Assault of a Chinaman

Mr. Chas. S. Warren was notified on Wednesday evening that on the morning of that day Pat O’Neil of Pioneer who had become embroiled with a Chinaman there about a water right had struck the latter on the head with a shovel inflicting an ugly wound. The Sheriff went over to arrest the perpetrator but he had disappeared. Charley informs us the Chinaman was getting along all right at last accounts. It seems to have been an unusually brisk week for striking Chinamen with long handled shovels.

August 8th, 1874

The members of the Hung Seun Tong Co. will find a solace for wounded reputation in the ample and high-toned apology of Mr. Gem, a Celestial despoiler of linen, who appears in print today.

August 15th, 1874

As Bret Harte Would Have Had It

A Chinaman sat with his legs a-cross, and twirling his snake-like queue the cogitated much on profit and loss, and looked over old bills that were due, for washing and ironing the shirts of men, whose fates each one had followed away to unknown scenes. He sighed and then, with a smile that was bland, he accounted the bills that were good—the wash-bills of printer’s and preacher’s—and said “me sabbe him too much alleddy,” and vowed that he would, no longer a wash merchant be. That night as the sun sank over the hill, where it usually sinks out of sight---or otherwise goes from our gaze; well, we will simply say it had gone down and was night—that heathen was seated in front of his door, while opium wreaths curled over his head, he voted washing a bilk, and every Melican a bore, and Beecher-like “wished himself dead.” As if in pursuance of that very desire, a brother pagan had lifted a rock, and gave it a heave—a regular “flyer,” which it took that first heathen kersock. The proceedings which some time previous interested that heathen Chinese, now didn’t seem to arrest the attention of him, for like a drunken man lying down in his spree, all the sensitiveness was knocked out of poor Jim. Softly and slowly they—his pards—bore Jim away, to a hovel adjoining his hut, but whether he died, report doesn’t say. At all events he now keeps his door shut. All in Chinatown at 10 o’clock last Wednesday evening.

August 22nd, 1874

Among the items we have from Beartown this week, is an account of the choking of a Chinaman for alleged theft of 350 pounds of flour, and the dousing in the creek of a Chinawoman who attempted to tap the till of Mr. Kroeger's brewery saloon. Their rather immunity from punishment is justly looked upon as a great calamity to the expansion of good morals, and is only excusable on the ground of a scarcity of cheap labor in Beartown.

August 22nd, 1874

One of the Chinese million-heirs of Deer Lodge, has just returned from his visit to the Flowery Kingdom, whither he went last fall. It will be intensely interesting to our readers to know that last year was a wet season in China—"welly much lain"—thereby diminishing to some extent the raise of rice. The current crop of young Chinamen, however, still holds its own, there is little less than 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 of them now.

August 22nd, 1874

Jefferson Mines

Some Chinamen from Blackfoot offered during his visit to give \$1,300 for 200 feet of discovery, but it was refused.

It was credibly reported that 300 Chinamen are on the way from Blackfoot to locate upon the Jefferson—one of them having rocked out in half a day \$7.50 on discovery.

August 29th, 1874

Emmetsburg

Mining at Emmettsburg, from scarcity of water, has been reduced to day shifts. Six white companies and three Chinese squads are operating at present.

September 5th, 1874

"Can't they train Chinamen to eat grasshoppers?" is the conundrum propounded by interested parties in the West.

September 5th, 1874

Ah Gun tried to kill Ah See with a fourteen-inch knife at Virginia on the 23d and came pretty near making a success of it.

September 19, 1874

From the *Montanian*, Sep 19d

Quang Sing Kee & Co., a Chinese firm at Junction, were robbed of \$4,000 or \$5,000 on the night of the 9th. The money was in a small safe. The house was entered by the window, the safe carried off to a clump of willows and then plundered. The thieves are believed to be Chinese.

September 26, 1874

From the *Montanian*, Sept. 17d

The Chinamen who are supposed to be the thieves that stole the safe of Wan Kee et al. at Junction, were caught near Ryan's and are now in the custody of the Sheriff. It appears that there were three parties engaged in the affair. The persons that lost their money claim that they never recovered it, but do not wish to prosecute the offenders in the courts.

October 17th, 1874

Condensed Heathen

Montana has long since placed herself in the front rank in accepting and experimenting with the new ideas and curious customs overflowing from the foundations of genius. No sooner does she hear that grasshoppers were not only made to eat but to be eaten, than a man stands ready, seizes on the first grasshopper he sees, munches it, pronounces it delicious, and the people are satisfied and take his word. And now, satisfied that cremation will be the popular method of the disposing of your dead mother-in-law, she tries the experiment in the cheapest manner possible. The particular credit of the experiment belongs to the Heathen element of German gulch, who one day last week cremated six of their deceased countrymen in the most successful manner. The process is this: The dead are disinterred, the flesh scraped from the bones and these are placed in a crucible and reduced to ashes, which, in this instance are to be packed in tin boxes, each box of ashes separate, and sent to the Flowery Kingdom for a final interment. Those who witnessed the operation, tell us that it was interesting in the extreme. The Chinese entertain a religious belief that from no other spot but China can the Chinese soul take a successful flight heaven-ward. This proves conclusively that the soul of a Chinaman is not in his clothes but in his bones, and is the first instance of cremation, we believe, that has ever occurred in Montana.

October 17th, 1874

The Chinese mercantile firm, doing business on C. street, claim to have been the victims of a burglary. They say that they had \$700 in coin locked up in a trunk in the store, which had been deposited with them by another Chinaman for safe keeping. He called for it on Tuesday, and on going to the trunk it was found that the gold had flitted away and was not to be found. The party of Chinese who left here several days ago for California are accused of the burglary and have been pursued.

November 21st, 1874

From the *Montanian*, Nov. 12d

Old Chu Lee, a Chinaman, who was held to bail as an accessory in \$3,000 robbery down the gulch, pegged out on Wednesday morning, from ossification of the heart.

November 21st, 1874

Ah Kane, one of the leading Chinese merchants in Deer Lodge, returned Tuesday from the Flowery Kingdom, having been on a visiting trip to relatives in Canton, we believe. He says that the emigration from China to America is steadily increasing. One has a right to be apprehensive of danger and great injury in the near future to the white labor interest of the United States, when it is realized how far greater numerically are the Chinese than are our own people, and how the influx of a million or two millions of these peons would

over-crowd the labor market in our great manufacturing cities of the east. We apprehend that some of us who live two decades hence will have cause to regret the friendly relations instituted between the two countries by the philanthropic efforts of Minister Burlingame.

November 27th, 1874

From the *Helena Daily Herald*

A Chinaman was found dead in the snow near the road, Sunday, between the Half-Way house, and Spokane house, Bozeman. His horse was found near the body, and it is supposed he was chilled to insensibility when he fell off, and soon thereafter perished.

January 15th, 1875

The *Independent* of Thursday contains account of the freezing to death of four Chinaman, going down the gulch below town.

January 15th, 1875

Mr. Wm. Durand informs us a rumor was current at New Chicago, Wednesday, that a Chinaman froze to death going into Henderson gulch.

March 12th, 1875

Letters received from China bring tidings that all eight of the Chinese from Deer Lodge county—including “Gem”—who were on the steamer Japan, were lost at sea.

August 18th, 1877

The Chinese of this city have contributed very liberally towards assisting the wounded, and fitting out volunteers, and do it cheerfully. They seem to appreciate the necessity of chastising the Indians and are willing to help us all they can with their money.

October 26th, 1877

An Interesting Case

Our readers will recollect the murder of the Chinese storekeeper, Hing Lee, in German gulch, supposed to have been killed for his money, of which he was believed to have a large amount. His partner, Sam Fouk, was, as we understand it, in San Francisco at the time but soon after came here and has been since merchandizing in German gulch. The more recent murder of Kee Sue in Butte—who was first shot and stabbed, and then after his wounds were dressed by surgeons and they had left was horribly cut up and murdered—is fresher in recollection. Both of these cases seem impenetrable mysteries it being impossible to obtain any evidence from the Chinese afforded a clew to the perpetrators. But a few days since, Charley Kee, a cousin of Kee Sue, arrived from San Francisco, and on complaint instituted by him before Justice Foster, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Sam Fouk on the charge of being the murderer of Kee Sue. Sheriff McAndrews proceeded to German gulch, arrested Sam and brought him to Deer Lodge. He was committed to jail pending a preliminary examination to be held before Justice Irvin on Monday. Charley Kee claims to have direct evidence against the prisoner, some friends of his having peached, but they don't always testify according to report and we

defer the story till after the examination. It would be strange if one of these murderers was the sequence of the other.

June 1st, 1878

“Queer.”

Some time since the First National Bank of Deer Lodge received from Morse & Brogran, Yreka, an ounce or so of beautiful nugget gold, varying in size slightly above and below that of a grain of wheat, with the request to send them the value of it in silver coin, Mr. Larabie, cashier, showed it to a number of gentleman, all of whom very much admired the nuggets, which were very handsome, Mr. L., however, notified his correspondents that while he would be pleased to ship them all the coin they desired, “he very much regretted to inform them the nuggets they had remitted were bogus,” etc., etc. A few days later Col. Morse came in and cleared up the mystery. Some of the boys had purchased a chicken from a Chinaman and on opening its craw the entire amount of gold sent up had been found in it—a pretty fair craw-full. It was discovered to be bogus and sent up as a joke to if “Ed.” would detect it, which the same he is about as likely to do as anybody in America. The surmise is that the Chinaman from whom the chicken was bought, or some of his neighbors, manufactured the “queer,” and while it was sitting out of doors to cool the rooster bird mistook it for grain and ate plenty. It has resulted in a close watch on China gold in that camp. The bogus is a very fine imitation and is not readily detected by the eye except for a brassy appearance when compared with other gold. It is well enough for those handling gold dust to keep a look out for that portion of it which the chicken didn’t get.

July 17th, 1879

Disastrous Coach Accident

Tim Bowen Drowned and a Coach Dumped in Big Hole River

Both coaches arrived here last night at 12 o’clock. When Tim Bowen got on the box to go north the team started and ran away and turend the coach off the bridge into the river in three feet of water. The driver, Tim Bowen, is certainly drowned.

The leaders got away with a few feet of the tongue and took one fo the wheelers with them. I have the other wheeler here. I have also the two boxes of freight and treasure boxes. Will send them up to-night. The box for Kem Chung Lung and the canvas mail sacks together with the Deer Lodge mail pouch are probably in the hind boot, and if so are in about three feet of water.

January 2nd, 1880

Poisoned

Mrs. Williams, housekeeper at the Warm Springs Asylum, was poisoned a few days since in a rather peculiar manner, and the case has assumed a serious form. A Chinawoman was recently sent to the Asylum from Madison county, and in one of her frenzies struck her hand through a window inflicting severe wounds. Mrs. Williams dressed the hand. On New Year’s day Mrs. Williams came to Deer Lodge and consulted Dr. Mitchell about the distress felt in one of her thumbs. She was prescribed for and in a short time fainted while in Bonner’s store. Since then the inflammation and evidences of poisoning have extended nearly to her shoulder, and the patient is suffering intensely. It is thought at the

time of dressing the insane person's hand she may have had a scratch on her hand and poison have thus been communicated. The case is considered quite serious.

January 16th, 1880

We Have It

An Oriental Vice Enshrined in Deer Lodge

We confess our village is not as fast as some others of Montana. We have no opera house; no Pinafore combination; no City Government; no Board of Trade; no daily or holiday paper; no hurdy gurdy houses; no military post; no Agricultural Mineral and Mechanical Association; no steam fire engine; no "Great Expectations"; no mineral springs; no "boom"—We are a peaceable, plodding, practical people, neither living on the past nor discounting the future, enjoying what good we have without the envy of covetousness or vain satisfaction in our possessions; and withal somewhat independent in politics, religion, business and opinions. We have not set our hearts on metropolitan glories nor withdrawn entirely from the ambitions of communities. In other words, Deer Lodge accepts the situation—or, in the classic diction of old John Stanton, "Stands pat and holler 'How?'". But when we have a genuine sensation; when we can stand up on our hind feet and browse in the empyrean where the great cities barely poke their noses with vain-glorious delights, we are not going to hide our electric light under a bushel and let the tallow dips spatter in our aggrieved eyes. And we have it. Deer Lodge has an opium den. The den is about all there is left of it now. During Court term it was the report of some of the less reputable persons summoned here, and even white women are alleged to have haunted its shades and reveled in the fumes of the noxious drug until midnight passed and daylight peeped across the eastern hills. It is in the dilapidated hut two doors west of the China store, and a Celestial son of the moon is boss. Mr. Spooner, night watchman, advises us of the above, and says that during court as many as fourteen people of mixed ages, sexes, and nationalities were congregated there one night. We do not feel quite so proud of this as we might. The den seems to have reverted back to especial Chinese use. We do not know of any law for suppressing it or others. Would it not be a good thing for the Legislature to enact a measure whereby unincorporated villages like ours could be protected from the maintenance of these institutions where a habit is contracted that once fully acquired, can never be broken but by death and the gratification of which is the worst vice that human flesh is heir.

January 16th, 1880

Southern Deer Lodge County

From the *Index*

Thursday night the Grand Low Yan, from Boise, Idaho, organized a Chinese Lodge of Mason's in Owsley's Hall. There were present 80 members and 36 newly Entered Apprentice Masons were made. Their Lodge at this place now numbers 110. The English for Low Yan is, "The Grand Lecturer for the North."

February 13th, 1880

The Chinese are enjoying their New Year festivities this week and we understand they will be continued until next week. Some heartless son of Confucius imported here a lot

of war drums or kettles of unearthly volume, and the Chinese quarters sounded like a young Babel Monday Night.

March 12th, 1880

In a raid on an opium den in Butte a few days ago John Norton, who has appeared with some of the dramatic and minstrel entertainments, was found in the den, although not smoking. He was arrested and fined. The report reached Helena that the person arrested was Mr. Frank Bosworth and he feels sufficiently annoyed to deny the rumor. The above statement as to the person is correct. Mr. Bosworth is one of the very best actors that has appeared on the Montana boards, has held positions of trust and responsibility for 25 years and is at present Stage Manager of the Sawtelle Company, where we trust he will long remain.

May 14th, 1880

The opium den is said to have thrived during the earlier part of Court term, but the proprietor kept good watch over the inmates and guarded their secrets well.

July 2nd, 1880

There are at present working in German Gulch 88 white men and six Chinamen. Mr. McCleery, who is working 14 men in the gulch, is taking out about \$10.50 to the hand per day. Nathan Smith is only working two men, but is doing proportionately even better than McCleery. In French Gulch there are 18 white men and 14 Chinaman working and taking out good money.

July 30th, 1880

At Cable City

Twenty-five Chinamen are at work on the Cable placers, a Chinese company having leased them from Mr. Savery.

August 6th, 1880

Progress of the Northern Pacific

Since May, 1880, about 800 men—300 whites and 500 Chinamen—have been employed.

October 1st, 1880

Our Butte Letter

On East Park street, near Fred. Schour's grocery store, some Mongolians purchased a lot and proceeded thereon to erect a washee house. They were warned by their Caucasian neighbors that such proceedings would not be allowed. They however persisted in the enterprise, the first feature of which was the digging of a well. When the Celestials had their well mostly completed it was filled up during the night by unknown parties and a placard posted warning them to discontinue operations in that locality. Rough on the Chinese.

October 22nd, 1880

There has been some surprise expressed at the construction of that second story on the Chinese store building of Kem Chung Lung, when a first floor building could have been

as cheaply and more safely built. The cat is out of the bag at last, however. Kem Chung Lung has gone to San Francisco to marry a "Little Footed Woman"—a genuine, aristocratic, blue-blooded and thoroughbred Celestial—and is going to domicile her in that second story where she will be out of harm's way. They are expected arrive in a week or two. Kem is a quiet, "toney," wealthy and well-behaved Chinaman and will import it is said the first "Little Foot" woman that has ever been brought to Montana.

October 29th, 1880

Gem Kee is veneering his two-story store building on 3d street.

November 5th, 1880

Gem Kee arrived with his "little foot" Chinese wife Tuesday.

November 26th, 1880

The Little Foot Wife of Gem Kee

We mentioned some weeks since that Gem Kee, the aristocratic celestial merchant of Third street, and a very reliable one by the way, had gone to California for a wife—a "little footed" woman. He returned a couple of weeks ago with his bride—not the one he went for, she objecting to undertake the hardships of travel and the rigor of the Montana climate, but another to whom he transferred his affections and offer of matrimony after the first declined. She is twenty years old, belongs to the elite of Canton, is the first "little foot" woman who has come to Montana, and her maiden name was "Ida." She is now known "allege same, Mrs. Gem Kee." Mr. Oliver the Chinese interpreter here, who was several years a sailor in the Chinese seas and is conversant with the language, laws and customs of the country, says very few of her class have come to America. The "little foot" women are the only recognized ladies in the Empire. In marriage the Chinaman always marries a "little foot." As polygamy is permissible he sometimes takes big foot women for concubines. When female children are born the number in a family whose feet are dwarfed depends upon the wealth of the parents. Being practically helpless and requiring a servant to wait on them it is expensive to raise the little foot. Generally the first female child is selected for the purpose and if circumstances permit, succeeding ones are also honored in the same way. If not, their feet are allowed to grow and they become servants, etc. At the age of about five years the compression begins by wrapping the feet tightly with strips of cloth and confining them in lancewood shoes. This continues until they attain their growth at the age of fourteen or fifteen when it is no longer necessary to wear compresses, the feet in the meantime having been reduced very much from the five-year-old size. In most instances the toes are destroyed and sometimes the foot becomes diseased and surgical treatments follows. The marriage relations of little foot women are sacredly observed. They are rarely ever seen by men. In their dwellings are screens behind which they sit and converse unobserved. Adultery is punished by death of both woman and man. Although unable to walk much, and requiring a servant, they were very industrious, occupying their time in sewing, manufacturing shoes, embroidering, painting, etc.

On Sunday last Gem Kee gave a wedding reception and dinner, issuing 400 invitations and nearly 100 of his countrymen were present. Some of the presents were quite valuable. A gold watch, four pairs of bracelets, two of them costing \$140 each,

were among the number. Just as a matter of interest to Montana ladies who pride themselves on their little feet, we will state that a party of ladies were permitted as a special privilege to see Mrs. Gem Kee a few days ago and to obtain the measure of the foot with the shoe on. The shoe from heel to toe measures 3 ½ inches and is 1 ¾ inches across at the instep,—the widest part. She walks tolerably well but has a serving maid to attend her, and dresses with an elaborate splendor of silk and gold. Gem appears “just as happy as a big sunflower” and considers he has become a respectable citizen.

December 17th, 1880

Buck Gim, the partner of Gem Kee in the Chinese merchandising business here, has profited by his partner’s example and hied him away for a “little foot” wife.

February 4th, 1881

Chinese New Year

The race which Denis. of almost forgotten notoriety, declared must go., have been celebrating their “New Year Day” for several days past. They are having what they term “heap big time,” which consists in the discharge of innumerable fireworks, accompanied by feasting and music by the band. The instruments are an old gong, a small drum head, triangle, and other noisy, diabolical and disagreeable instruments. The louder the noise the more (to them) enchanting the music, and they have been eminently successful on two or three occasions during the week. But the end is not yet. Invitations to be present at a feast to be given by Kim Chong Lung & Co. have been sent to different places throughout the county, and the feast of the season will occur when the desired number of Celestials shall have congregated. All are glad that the race has advanced far enough in civilization to prevent their “New Year Day” occurring with more frequency.

February 11th, 1881

Gem Kee entertained his friends right royally Saturday night last. A large number of spectators witnessed the pyrotechnic display, the games and enjoyed the music.

March 11th, 1881

Murderous Mongolians

Virginia City Chinese on the War Path—Two Killed and Several Wounded

The Alder Gulch Chinese have for some months been at war. The advent of C.H. Han Bo, a Christianized Chinaman and his success in converting others of his race to a belief like his own has caused the disturbance. The opposing factions are denominated Freemasons. February 28, according to the *Madisonian*, a number of swift runners came into Virginia and announced the commencement of the expected conflict, and called for reinforcements, a request readily complied with by the Chinese. The arrival of the Virginia Chinese put to flight the opposing faction. Sheriff Platner appeared at this juncture and prevented further bloodshed. It was then developed that dispute in regard to dumping debris on a mining claim had fanned into a flame the smoldering wrath of the Han Bo and Freemason factions. A coroner’s verdict stated that the murdered men came to their death by being feloniously stabbed and beaten by parties unknown. The dead Chinamen were interred on the 1st instant, their remains being accompanied to the cemetery by their friends, armed and ready for another fray. Eleven Chinamen have been

incarcerated in the Virginia jail to await trial by the district court for participation in the riot.

Sheriff Jefferis since the affair has visited Virginia, bearing an order for the arrest of Han Bo fro the crime of grand larceny, said to have been committed in Helena in 1873. The accused denies having lived in Montana but for two or three moths, and says he never was in the territory previously. The *Madisonian* says he carries first-class certificates of character and declares his ability to prove an alibi when his trial is had.

March 18th, 1881

C.H. Han Bo is victorious over his Helena enemies. A gentleman who recently visited Butte tells us the Chinese there are also hostile to Han Bo and some weeks before the Virginia and Helena affairs endeavored to have him arrested on a trumped up charge similar to the one for which he was arrested and taken to Helena, but were unsuccessful.

March 25th, 1881

Wanted—To see a Montana newspaper which has not spoken of the “trumped-up” charge against Han Bo, the Chinese preacher.

March 25th, 1881

From the *Madisonian*

Last week Mr. S.M. Herndon, wishing to satisfy himself of the authenticity of Han Bo’s testimonials of character, wrote to Mr. J.K. Gill, a bookkeeper, of Portland, concerning him. The reply came by telegraph Tuesday, and was to the effect that Mr. Gill had known Han Bo since his arrival by ship from China, and reiterating the statement that “he is worthy of all confidence.”

Speaking of the trial of the Chinese recently implicated in the Virginia riot, the *Madisonian* says: The probabilities are that the whole trial will be a grand farce, enacted at the cost of the tax-payers, without any satisfactory conclusion being arrived at. A turnip will yield blood about as readily as a Chinaman will give evidence against a countryman, and this case will doubtless be no exception to the rule.

April 15th, 1881

The Opium Act

Full Text of the Measure to Suppress the Use of the Drug

AN ACT to prohibit the keeping of opium dens.

Section 1. Any person or persons who shall keep, or who, being the owner thereof, shall knowingly permit to be kept, any house, room or apartment, or other place of any kind, to be used as a place of resort by any person or persons, for the purpose of indulging in the use of opium, or any preparation containing opium, by smoking or otherwise, or who shall sell opium for such purpose, shall, on legal conviction thereof, be punished as provided in this act.

Section 2. Any judgment obtained under the provisions of this act, for a fine and costs, shall be a lien o the property wherein the offense was committed, which lien shall not be discharged until the judgment shall have been paid, or otherwise legally satisfied; Provided, That such lien shall not attach in cases when it shall appear that the owner of

the property was not a party to the commission of the offense and had no knowledge thereof before its commission.

Section 3. If any person shall use any house, room, apartment or other place, leased to him, or her, for any of the purposes forbidden by this act, such illegal use shall, at the option of the lessor, operate as a forfeiture of such lease, and of all rights given thereby whether the same be expressed or not in such lease.

Section 4. It shall not be lawful for any person to resort to any room, house or apartment, or other place, for any of the purposes forbidden by this act, for the purpose of indulging in the use of opium, by smoking or otherwise; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, on legal conviction thereof, be punished as provided by this act.

Section 5. Any person leasing any house, room, apartment, or other place, to be used as a place of resort, to any person or persons, for the purpose of indulging in the use of opium, knowing the purpose for which such house, room or apartment are to be used, any judgment obtained as provided in section 1 of this act, shall be a lien upon such house, room, apartment or other place of business so leased.

Section 6. Any person, or persons, who shall be found guilty of violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the Court shall adjudge.

Section 7. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881.

Approved February 22, 1881.

April 15th, 1881

The Mongolians had a picnic in the graveyard a Sunday or two ago, and exerted themselves in the endeavor to see to how great an extent they could desecrated the graves of their almond-eyed fellow countrymen interred in the cemetery. They should either be required to exhibit a proper respect for the place, or forbidden to use it for the burial of their dead. At best they but use the grave when the flesh decays. Not a summer passes but they make a shipment of the bones of these of their race who are so they put it, "unfortunate enough to die in the country."

June 10th, 1881

Tong Ah Ot

On How He Did Not Escape From the Penitentiary

Tong Ah Ot is the name by which a Celestial in the Penitentiary is known in law and to the officers. He interviewed a fellow countryman at Butte with a pistol in regard to some matter in which one of his countrymen was involved; and, as the other Chinaman died from the effects Tong Ah Ot was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. His services have been made available in that establishment as a renovator of soiled apparel and a building in the yard is dedicated to his services as washee man. He was there in performance of his duties one day last week. Five bells calls the yard hands to their meals. As it rang at 5:45 p.m. on the day mentioned the yard men filed in. As is the discipline of the prison, they were "counted in" to the table, and Harry Sims reported to the guard in charge, "Absent. Tong Ah Ot." He was not in his cell. Hugh O'Neill, taking

with him prisoner Proper, visited the wash house. It was vacant. He was called and answered not. The floor was examined and a board found loose. It was removed and an excavation found, but no Tong Ah Ot was found. Further search in the excavation developed a sight of his feet. His name was called and he failed to respond. Perhaps he did not understand English. Perhaps he was dead and had buried himself. Proper proposed to go in and bring out the body. "Never mind," said O'Neill, "I'd just shoot him out." The words were as magical as "Open Sesame" in the Forty Thieves. The feet moved, they moved quickly; they protruded with celerity, and the rest of the Chinaman followed quickly. Tong Ah Ot was "present and accounted for." He had planned well except that he was not posted on the discipline that "Checks" every man to his cell. He had removed the earth surreptitiously from under the floor and conveyed it unnoticed to a little patch of vegetables in the rear of the wash house. He thought a Chinaman would not be missed as the yard hands filed into quarters, and that during the darkness of the night he could crawl forth and escape from the enclosure. He carries now in his cell. He contemplates remaining at his present address for some time. The season is not as favorable for walking as he had hoped to find it. He hears well, too, and understands "shoot" in all languages. But, having failed no Celestial will likely ever write a Monte Christo out of his exploit, and we give him the benefit of this brief mention.

August 5th, 1881

Quong Lee, the Chinese merchant, has a fine garden, from which the writer gathered a nice dish of cucumbers last Saturday.

September 23rd, 1881

Chinamen eat skunks.

September 30th, 1881

Helena has 250 Chinese, of which twenty-five are women.

October 7th, 1881

John Dunn was found dead in front of a Chinese wash-house in Jefferson City, last Saturday morning, and it is thought he came to his death from an excessive use of opium. The owners of the wash house admitted that he smoked two pipes there the night before. It is surmised that he intended to commit suicide, as he had attempted to buy morphine the previous day, but it had been refused him.

October 21st, 1881

Chinese laundrymen wash their teeth every two minutes, and the American shirt attests their condition.

November 4th, 1881

"Ah Tim's" wash-house at Helena was burned Sunday night. Loss reported at \$1,000 with no insurances.

November 18th, 1881

A dead Chinaman was found near Dillon the other day. It is thought that he died in a fit.

November 25th, 1881

Miles City has thirty Chinese residents.

December 30th, 1881

The Chinese of Butte seem to have a private court of their own, at which offenders against Chinese customs are fined and otherwise punished. One victim recently appealed to the Butte police court for protection against the Chinese court.

February 17th, 1882

Chinese New Year is in progress and the odorous fire cracker will bang away until Saturday night.

February 24th, 1882

The Chinese New Year celebration in Deer Lodge this year has not been so elaborate or extensive as in former years. The same is true in other towns of the Territory.

February 24th, 1882

The Chinese made an infernal racket Sunday night celebrating the eighth anniversary of their Emperor's reign, and Kem Chung Lung proposes to wind the affair up with a grand pyrotechnic display in front of his establishment this evening.

March 17th, 1882

Deer Lodge has at least one philosophical Chinaman. On being told a few days since that there would soon be a law prohibiting any more Chinese laborers from coming to America for twenty years, and asked what he thought of it, he said: "All right; too many Chinamen here now." It is not improbable the Chinamen here understood the proposed legislation and see that it will be of immense advantage to them—a monopoly in fact of the wash business at better prices.

March 17th, 1882

A party whose name may be Richard Roe and apparently yet in his teens got boisterously drunk Monday morning, pitched into a Chinaman, got the worst of it from the hot end of a pair of tongs, raised considerable rumpus and was escorted to jail by Deputy Sheriff Wildman and assistants after the expenditure of an amount of muscle that would entitle them to a day's wages. As we are liable to have plenty of this thing soon, it would not be a bad idea for peace officers to carry a "twister." There is a seductiveness about them few can resist.

April 14th, 1882

The matter of "cousins" among Chinamen is a puzzler. Every Chinaman seems to have a hundred or more. It is supposed by some that those coming from the same town call themselves cousins, but a well-informed one explains that where they are from the same father "way back," hundred, two hundred years, may be, long as they know, all descendants are 'cousins.'" While it seems the relationship would thin down

considerably during the longer period the explanation clears up the mystery of multitudinous cousins.

May 5th, 1882

A Test Case

Can Chinese Buy and Hold Unpatented Placer Mining Ground?

The case of Tibbets and others against Ah Tong and others was begun last summer in the District Court of this county to test the right of Chinese to hold by purchase unpatented placer mining ground which had been located by citizens and sold to Chinese. A preliminary injunction was applied for., which was heard in chambers before Judge Galbraith upon affidavits showing: That the ground in suit, situated near Pioneer, had been located by McDonal, Bailer, and others, and worked by them for several years, and by them sold to the defendants in April, 1880; that in April 1881, the plaintiffs located the ground while defendants were in possession under their purchase. The preliminary injunction was denied, and the case was tried at the past April term by a jury, and the same facts proven as were presented on application for injunction. Under instructions from the court, a verdict was returned for the defendants. The plaintiffs based their right solely on the ground that an alien could not hold unpatented mining ground, conceding that they have a valid right to purchase and hold patented ground; that as soon as a citizen conveys to an alien who had not declared his intention to become a citizen unpatented ground it becomes subject to relocation. This view of the case is fully supported by the case of Chapman against Toy Long, decided by United States Circuit Judge Deady, reported in 4th Sawyer Reports, page 28, and the same opinion seems to have been expressed in a case, not reported, decided by the Supreme Court of Nevada in 1877, but published in the Scientific Press, while the Supreme Court of Montana, in the case of the Territory against Lee, 2 Mont. 124 has held otherwise. The case is one of much interest, especially to the Chinese who hold mining claims in this way, and there is a large area of valuable mining ground so held. We are not advised as to whether the plaintiffs will prosecute the suit further.

May 12th, 1882

Butte and Vicinity

Arrests continue to be made (occasionally or less frequently) for the crime of opium smoking. Although a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and a city ordinance has been passed in addition, making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to smoke opium or be a party to furnishing it to others, lovers of the pipe wishing to enjoy that *dolce far niente* so pleasant to its devotees are afforded as much pleasure as ever. It is only when careless through continued uninterrupted that an opium smoker gets arrested. No law has yet been framed authorizing a forcible entrance into a dwelling, even though it be known that the place is frequented by personas addicted to the pernicious, soul destroying habit in question. Smokers can and do go to houses in Butte and are furnished with pipes and opium. The officers know this, but should they make a descent on the premises, all the "implements" of the trade could be hidden before an entrance could be effected. And so the evil does and will continue to exist. None but those who are its victims indulge in the habit, and to them alone is given the *open sesame*.

July 7th, 1882

Dr. A.H. Mitchell this week amputated both legs of a Chinaman in St. Joseph's hospital. He was frozen last winter somewhere near Butte, and was brought here some weeks since in an emaciated condition and with caries of the bone extending nearly three inches above the ankles. After dieting to build up his system, one leg was amputated on Sunday last, and one on Wednesday. Both legs were taken off three inches above the ankle. The patient was very weak, but it is believed will survive the removal of his feet.

July 21st, 1882

An old Chinaman was found dead in his cabin near Park City one day last week, but the coroner's jury could not determine whether the death was the result of foul play or not. The old man was said to have been rich once in China, but engaged in a conspiracy against the Emperor, was discovered, his property confiscated, and he sentenced to death. He escaped from prison, however, and came to this country, but was a marked man even here, and suffered many injuries from the six companies.

August 11th, 1882

Hallett had 4,000 Chinamen and nearly as many white men at work west of Rock Island last week. The road was completed this week to Rock Island—153 miles west of Missoula. But little grading is done this side owing to the difficulty of crossing the river. The hull of the new steamboat was launched ten days ago and it was anticipated that by August 15th the machinery would be in. She draws only two feet of water, but as the river has been falling during the early part of August at the rate of six inches a day, there were doubts of her reaching the Falls.

September 1st, 1882

A Chinaman named Ah Song, who has been ill of consumption sometime, died last Friday and was buried Saturday with the customary ceremonies of that people.

September 8th, 1882

Transfers of Property

August 2—Gee Hop & Co. to Joaquin Abascal and James Laforcade, for \$2,100, the Nolan mining ground in Bear Gulch. Sale made July 28th.

December 8th, 1882

Freights Received

Kim Chung Lung, Missoula—1 pkg 3 baskets 37 boxes Chinese goods, 4 boxes tea, 1 mat sugar, 1 bag shrimps, 2 cases nut oil, 1 pkg baskets, 4 mats Chinese goods; wt., 4,410lbs.

Kwong Wo, Pioneer—1 bbl. Fish, 2 boxes Chinese goods; wt. 350 lbs.

December 8th, 1882

The Western Invasion

Hallett's Army-1,400 Whites, 6,000 Chinese

We published a couple of weeks since the telegram of Peter Ronan, Esq., Agent at Jocko, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, notifying him of the approach of Hallett's army of Northern Pacific railroad builders, with the camp followers, and asking instructions as to admitting the traders and riff raff on the reservation. We noticed in some of the Eastern papers incredulous and jeering remarks anent the statement of force, etc., but we have good authority that Hallett has actually in his employ and on the pay rolls recently 6,000 Chinese and 1,400 whites. There are probably 1,000 loose women and men hanging on as the ragged edges of this army, and we are glad Agent Ronan has received instructions that, with Dunn & Bennett's extension of work, will probably keep the whole outfit, except a few hundred bridge builders and tracklayers, beyond the Missoula county settlements. We can not conceive of a greater calamity to the Territory than that the roughs, male and female, who are following up that construction, should be dumped into the Montana settlements this winter.

January 5th, 1883

Mr. A. DeShields a few nights since caught a boy attempting to rob his chicken roost. His two companions escaped, but are known. Out of consideration for their parents no proceedings were instituted nor are names published, but there will be if the offense is repeated. They had stolen a large number of chickens from various parties and sold them to a Chinawoman.

January 5th, 1883

Some years ago a Celestial settled in Beaverhead county. The Chinaman cut off his cue and commenced living after the fashion of Americans. He went into the stock-raising business and is now rich enough to pay \$185 taxes this year.—*Dillon Tribune*.

January 5th, 1883

Qin Kong Kee, Helena—5 pkg. miscellaneous Chinese goods; wt. 390 lbs.

February 2nd, 1883

China New Year's commences next Tuesday.

February 9th, 1883

Ah Sin is celebrating pandemonium three days this week. It's noisy and it isn't nice.

February 9th, 1883

If you ladies want to see a sure enough Chinese baby, about two months old, Gem Chung Lung, of the Chinese store, will be proud to display to you his young heiress, Loh-see, who is now in the bloom of celestial beauty. The little niaff looks as stoical as a papoose. It is the first Chinese baby we have heard of born in wedlock in Montana. Its mother is a "littlefoot" woman and was properly married to Gem in San Francisco.

February 16th, 1883

If John Chinaman grades the expenses of his New Year's ceremonies by the business success of the previous year, then the Deer Lodge celestials must have made money last year. The pyrotechnics have been on a grand scale and the feasts a marvel of little pigs

and big chickens. The ceremonies were to close last night with a hurrah at the China store in which all preceding exhibitions and stuffings were to be eclipsed.

March 16th, 1883

“No Good.”

Something Other than Truth in the Bottom of a Well.

Mr. Ed. H. Irvine, at his residence in West Deer Lodge, has a forty-foot well and a China boy, the latter employed about the kitchen. The well supplies water for domestic purposes and was rigged with a wheel and two buckets. The bottom having been knocked out of one of these by carelessness, the young celestial has latterly been hoisting water with one, and with the proverbial disposition of his tribe to smash up everything breakable he, last Saturday morning, let the last bucket down with a velocity that knocked the bottom out of that. With an intelligence fully up to, if not beyond, his years, knew he would probably get a shaking up for his carelessness, and with him to think was to act. He called a small boy in the vicinity; tied one end of the rope around his body under the arms; passed it over the wheel, and telling the small boy in cabalistic language, if there is such a thing, to let him down like an investigated Star Router—that is, easily—he stepped off on the Short Line route to toward China. About the time his head disappeared below the surface the small boy found he hadn't grown enough yet to stand off the *avoirdufois* of the Chinaman, and as between being pulled after him and letting go, he concluded to let go. Kerchuck! Went the body of the China boy into the water forty feet below, and “Hello! Hello! Help! Help!” went the voice of the small boy into the outer realms of space. Mr. Irvine ran quickly to the scene, to find two or three of the family tugging hopelessly on the rope, and hear their united lament over the idea of a dead Chinamen in the well and utter helplessness of “God's last best gift to man” when it came to getting him out. With the assistance of a neighbor, “Ed” rigged the rope and hauled away. No sound came from the depths save the sepulchral drip of the waters as the body was hoisted, and anxious faces peered into the gloom as it approached the surface. Finally, with a long, steady pull, it appeared, head up and face foremost, and with hand extended up holding out the fragments of the bucket bottom, its glassy eyes fastened themselves on “Ed,” the shaven head shook negatively, the arms projected forward the mouth opened and, before the body half emerged from the well hole, the resurrected Chinaman eyed the fragments of the bucket bottom and merely said, “No good.” The explanation, under the circumstances, was deemed sufficient. Notwithstanding the well was small and was walled with boulders, he had received no injuries except a slight contusion on one elbow. The damages to the well water have not been estimated, but probably, in the laconic phrase of the rescued celestial, it is “No Good.”

June 8th, 1883

A week or two since a Chinaman stole \$800 in gold at Trout Creek, Missoula county. Advices of him were received here by Sheriff McMaster a few hours after the “haythen Chinees” had left for San Francisco. He at once telegraphed to Sheriff Reinhardt, at Dillon, who picked the Celestial off the train with a San Francisco ticket and \$450 in coin in his pocket. “Mc.” went down after him, and “You Skip,” or whatever his name is, now languishes, etc., in the Deer Lodge jail.

August 31st, 1883

A Chinese Murder

The Murderers Arrested and in Jail.

Two weeks ago last Monday Nim Sing and Gong Hook, two Chinamen of Pioneer, went up the gulch some two and a half miles and assaulted two other Chinamen, at work there, with shovels. They cut up one, Soon Wah, terribly with shovels, striking him on the skull and making ugly cuts on his head. He was left lying out under a tree, and the only attendance he had was by a Chinese doctor. About two o'clock p.m., last Sunday, Soon Wah died. Gong Hook, who had fled the camp after the affray, had meantime returned. When Soon Wah died a warrant was sworn out and placed in the hands of Constable Wm. Brent, who arrested them, and they were brought to Deer Lodge Tuesday. Sheriff McMaster having been notified had gone after them. It appears that the Chinamen concerned were not partners, but all belonged to the same company. It is a pity the county has to feed them three months before trial.

August 31st, 1883

The Chinese murder case from Pioneer was up before Judge Emerson, and to give the accused opportunity to employ counsel the examination was continued until nine o'clock this morning.

October 19th, 1883

Clark, who escaped from the Meagher county jail last week, left the following note: "The jail is good, so is the grub, but I don't like the country, so I guess I'll leave." The Chinese murderer, who also escaped, added underneath Clark's note: "Me no likee, all same Melican man."

October 19th, 1883

Ah Hoy, of the Celestial Kingdom, has given up his right to return to this country under the Chinese exclusion act. A case of typhoid fever settled the business for him Monday and he was buried Wednesday afternoon.

November 2nd, 1883

On The Road

Fine Ranches in Beaverhead County

...I also met a very wealthy Chinaman, Tom Haw. He is what you might term a yellow haw, in contradistinction from the black and red haw. Tom has a large ranch, well fenced and stocked with several thousand sheep. He has discarded the cue and is "altee same one Melican man," associates with the whites, and beam the name of a most honorable and upright man.

February 1st, 1884

Chinese New Year's

Failing to secure from any of our resident Chinamen information as to the history and customs of the above anniversary, which we thought would be of interest to our readers, we avail ourselves of that obtained by some of our more successful contemporaries.

The *Livingston Enterprise* says: On Saturday at 4 o'clock p.m. the great Chinese feast of the New Year began. This is called in their language "Quon En," and is the anniversary of the accession to the throne of China of Fook Hee, the first king or emperor. Yesterday dated the beginning of the year 5126 in the Chinese chronology. The holiday season, where carried to the full extent, lasts seven days, each being celebrated in an especial manner, consisting mostly of feasting upon the peculiar Chinese luxuries. These peculiar people regard it as a species of religious duty to celebrate their New Year, and upon that day all are supposed to be of equal dignity and equally entitled to share in the holiday feast.

The *Miner* adds: The first day the religious duties compel the heathen to feast on meals generally chicken, to wear long coats, and not to utter an untruth or an evil word. On the second day all pay tribute to the gods, call on friends, and exclaim, "I wish you a Happy New Year, and may you have plenty of riches."

The Chinese religion is negative. By keeping up a constant noise they believe the evil one is frightened away, and thus for one week they are out of his power.

The *Helena Herald* notes that fact that the Chinese New Year of 1883 began on the 7th of last February, while that of 1884 was ushered in on the 27th of January, showing that the beginning of their year is regulated not exactly as the movable feasts in the Christian calendar, but in accordance with the computation that gives them additional time every five years, counting twenty-nine and thirty days to every moon, or from one full moon to another. They are not only celebrating the beginning of the new year, but the spring season, which includes the three months of January, February, and March.

April 4th, 1884

The devil likes hog. So do Chinamen. At least they think he does. Last Sunday was the Chinese day to propitiate the devil for the current year. They do this by erecting an altar, placing dainties on it for him to eat and when his humor is good, as that of good people is after a hearty meal, they petition him to keep his claws off them for the next twelve months. Last Sunday, therefore, the Mongolians of this burg barbecued a nice shoat in their crematory, west of Gem Kee's, and the devil had a royal portion of it set up for him that evening. The "Melican men" don't do that way. They hire Ingersoll at a dollar a ticket to kick the traditional horns off him and lay him up for repairs.

August 29th, 1884

The Missoula Placer Find

Later accounts locate the gold mines reported to have been discovered four miles east of Missoula last week, on a high gravel bar opposite the old Marshall grade, and some distance from the river. It is said to be a quite extensive bar, and that almost innumerable locations have been made by Missoulians in a short time. The gold is reported by some to be very fine, light colors, but the *Missoula Times* says the dust yields from four to six cents to the pan, which would be "big pay." The *Times* further says that water was taken on the bar by a ditch, but as soon as turned on the loose dirt absorbed it and the effort was abandoned. Parties are now out with the object of going to bed-rock, and, if the prospects justify, will bring in a ditch and put on a hydraulic. A Chinaman is said to have offered claim owners \$1 per day per man for the privilege of putting Chinamen on. Up to latest

advice there was considerable anxiety in Missoula to know what the find amounted to, but not enough prospecting had been done to satisfy it.

November 21st, 1884

Gem Kee, the Chinese merchant, who has a "little-foot" wife, is happy in the presentation to him a few days ago of a son.

December 5th, 1884

The Lurid Field

"Fire in the Wash-House! Run, Boys Run!"

Between 8 and 9 o'clock Wednesday morning the alarm of fire was given, and flames were almost immediately after bursting out of Sing Kee's wash-house, adjoining the McBurney House annex. As is usual in cases involving the Chinese, it is difficult to ascertain the details how the fire originated. Gem Kee says it caught from a stove. Eddy McMahan who occupies the adjoining building heard considerable confusion in the building and at first thought the Chinese were fighting, but it is probable they were trying to put out the fire, and as the front doors were closed it got very strong headway before the truth was discovered by outsiders. The Deer Lodge Fire company's apparatus was promptly on the ground, and was in perfect order. One stream was immediately started and in a few minutes after two were playing and the brakes manned by all the men that could get to them went with a will while the fire lasted. The entire interior of the building, however, appeared to have been on fire before the alarm was given, and as the fire burst out all over, it required considerable water to subdue it. The Hook and Ladder Brigade promptly tore out the front and by this and well directed streams the adjoining buildings, although frame, were hardly scorched, notwithstanding the China house was burned down. Some damage was done to the Mitchell building in protecting it from fire and getting access to the roof, and a number of occupants of buildings adjoining thought it best to remove property, thereby entailing some loss. Fortunately, the morning was very still. Had there been a wind blowing northward it would have been very difficult to save any frame buildings in the block.

The Fire Company acknowledge gratefully the generous assistance of many transient people as well as citizens in working the engine, and Messrs. Aylesworth & McFarland desire us to express their thanks to the Company and all who assisted for the protection of their property.

The Wash House was owned by Yik Yu Hong who paid \$400 for the property, and we believe was offered nearly double that for it by the McBurney House to get the fire trap away. Sing Kee had a large share of the washing trade of the town, and perhaps fifty families or persons lost heavily in garments then in the house. One family lost eighty pieces. These Chinese wash houses are not only an abomination on the public streets but often hazardously endanger other property. Under an incorporation restrictive measures for public security might be enforced, so that they would find it more convenient to locate by themselves, but that we have not, and cannot have under the present general law. People cannot well afford to pay the 10 per cent, insurance demanded when China houses are in the vicinity and we would think would strenuously advocate an incorporation law that would reach the evil without entailing heavy taxation. This is done elsewhere and can be as well done in Montana.

December 5th, 1884

A raid was recently made on the opium dens of Virginia City, and four of the almond-eyed Celestials engaged in hitting the pipe were bagged. They were each fined \$22.00, which, being unpaid, they ornamented the chain gang.

December 12th, 1884

The Territorial Grand Jury, just adjourned, on complaint made to it, indicted the proprietor of the Chinese wash-house on Main street for maintaining a nuisance. This will bring the question of ability to control the location of these dangerous premises to issue, and it is hoped it will result in their being isolated.

December 26th, 1884

Chinese Wash House

The Territorial Grand Jury at its recent session brought against Lung Gee an indictment for maintaining and continuing a nuisance in Deer Lodge—the said nuisance being a wash house situated on Main street in this town. The alleged nuisance was in the offensiveness of the establishment not taking into consideration the dangers of fire originating therefrom. Dr. J.H. Owings and a number of other prominent citizens testified in the case. It did not appear from the testimony that this particular wash house was conducted differently from other such establishments, but that there was much filthy water thrown on the ground therefrom; that there was not proper drainage; that there were numerous persons residing in the immediate vicinity; that the street was a public thoroughfare; that the odors emitted from the building upon the thoroughfare were obnoxious and offensive; that sewer gas was generated by the slops as the building was used and that the same was unhealthy. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the fine in this instance at \$1 and costs. It is presumed an order of Court to abate the nuisance will be issued to-day. This was the object sought, and it will doubtless result in those obnoxious and dangerous establishments being isolated. They should be kept away from the public thoroughfares and be compelled to have and maintain good drainage.

January 9th, 1885

The Wash House tenants removed this week from Main to Third street, where, isolated and with better drainage, there will be less annoyance and danger from their laundries.

February 20th, 1885

China New Year festivities commenced last Friday evening and continued as long as the fire crackers lasted.

March 27th, 1885

The Chinese gardener of Peterson creek was in town last Friday with radishes and lettuce for sale, and later in the day the same kinds of “garden sass,” with asparagus, came in from Ogden. The prevailing prices were two bits a toothful; “they come high, but we must have ‘em.”

April 17th, 1885

Coroner McFarland has been holding an inquest over the Chinese victims in Anaconda this week.

April 17th, 1885

Giant Powder at Anaconda

A Chinese Wash House Blown Up—Three Chinamen killed and Three More Badly Injured

At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning Anacondians were startled from their sleep by a report as loud as would be made by a 12-pound howitzer—a prolonged report like rolling thunder—and a minute or two after another abrupt report about half as loud followed. They proved to have been caused by two explosions of giant power, the first estimated to be 5 to 10 pounds, and the second about half as much, placed under or close alongside a big Chinese wash-house on Front street. There were sleeping in it at the time seven Chinamen. Three were killed outright, one being blown out of the back door, crushed and broken to a mass; one other was so badly hurt that death was but a question of a few hours; two others were seriously hurt, with a probability that they will live only a few days, while one escaped with but little injury. The building was about 15x30 feet. The Chinamen slept in the rear part. The first charge was placed almost under the upright piece midway, where the two sections are joined, and the second charge was at the rear of the building. They were judiciously placed to demolish the building and kill the occupants, and the hellish purpose of the fiend who planned it was highly successful. The building was entirely destroyed. The shock was distinctly felt 200 yards away, and as the building was within a block and a half of Main street, it startled the town considerably. J.R. Quigley's brick house, standing some 30 feet from the wash house, had all the glass in front shivered to minute fragments, but so far as we have learned no damage was done to the walls. A China restaurant next door was but slightly damaged. Up to latest accounts there was no clue whatever to the perpetrators, and the matter seems shrouded in impenetrable mystery. It is one of the most diabolical outrages ever perpetrated in Montana, and merits the most condign punishment if the perpetrator can be found.

August 28th, 1885

Wing, a Chinaman, under life sentence in the "Pen," who was locked up for insubordination, tried to suicide Tuesday by attaching his handkerchief to his neck and the top bar of the door, and then kicking the stool out from under his feet. Dislocation did not "set in," but his choking attracted attention, and he was cut down and resuscitated. After an interview with the officers he concluded to abide by the rules and try to enjoy life.

September 18th, 1885

If "the Chinese must go," who will take their places in laundries, as gardeners, and in domestic service? Every white laundress who is now or has ever been in Deer Lodge has had all the work she could or can do; all persons would prefer female domestic service. If any worthy white people desire service in their avocations, they can procure it here on application. Until one of these fails to secure work at fair wages, why must the Chinese go? How is it elsewhere?

September 25th, 1885

The Butte papers intimate the Chinamen of Butte do not propose to “Go.” The *Miner* says they are having bars and shutters put on their windows, and the *Inter-Mountain* is informed they are arming, and have special watchmen out.

October 2nd, 1885

The Chinese Matter

The most important question being considered to-day by the people of the Northwest—where it has assumed an unusual vitality in the past thirty days—is that relating to the employment of Chinese. It seemed unfortunate that incidental to the Rock Springs massacre and the Oregon coal mines outrages, the question of absolving Montana of the Chinese infliction should have been precipitated. We confess to have had apprehensions of the result; for it is not always that the better judgment of the wisest heads, in organizations or out, prevails in periods of excitement and intensified public feeling. But the result, as indicated by expression in the mass meeting in Butte on Wednesday evening, at which some 4,000 or 5,000 people were present, and addressed by Hon. George F. Borle, Capt. Wyman, Col. J.C.C. Thornton, and J.H. Duffy, Esq., and as expressed in the resolutions adopted, renders it rather a gratification that in the crisis the most potential labor organization in Montana—the Knights of Labor—has expressed itself. It is a declaration of public sentiment against a race of people that have no sympathy or assimilation with any American institution, whose every characteristic, save that of industry, is repulsive, whose presence under reciprocal treaty rights is endured under protest of the better judgment against commercial advantages; but it is, withal, so honorable in its respect for all human and legal rights they possess, so dignified, manly and law abiding, in view of the...sweeping over the Northwest, that we are glad at this juncture the most important mining camp in Montana has expressed itself on the issue.

The fact was recognized by all the speakers that the Chinese were here under solemn treaty rights, that they were entitled to protection in life and property. At the same time they are not a desirable people in any respect, and their service should not be engaged to the exclusion of better people or in driving them to want or shame. In this we most heartily concur. The presence of such Chinese as come to this country with their unchangeable, vicious habits, customs and immorality, is an evil. They have occupied menial positions and to some extent have been a necessary evil over this Western coast, where other service could not well be obtained. But as their service can be dispensed with, it should be. We have read with much interest the methods proposed to meet the evil. One speaker believed our American people should do most of their own work, and not rely so much on domestics; but this, although a wise suggestion, would not meet the issue that the Chinese are depriving worthier people of the means of earning a livelihood. Another suggested that the treaty prohibiting the importation of Chinese laborers was being evaded and should be enforced, which is correct. Another urged the inculcation of a public sentiment giving preference to other laborers and domestics. This, with the coming into this Northwestern country of a sufficient number of better people to do the domestic, laundry and restaurant service now engaged in by the Chinese, is the true solution of the question. No one takes Chinamen by preference; but many have to employ them. When work is to be done, it must be done by somebody. It is sometimes

impossible to obtain other service, and until other and equally good service offers for employment, there is no good reason why “the Chinese must go.” The Butte meeting appears to have taken a sensible view of these matters, and the best public sentiment will sustain every effort in Montana to give employment, at the best wages, to the best people who offer to do the work. It is not necessary, neither is it wise or right, to “boycott.” Public sentiment in Montana is intelligent and independent, and believes in fair play all around. It is a sentiment that should continue.

October 16th, 1885

**Another Precinct Heard From
The Anti-Chinese Movement is Developed in Dillon**

Sanctuary of Dillon Assembly, No. 3,751

Knights of Labor of America

An Appeal to the People of Dillon and Beaverhead County

At a special meeting of Dillon Assembly, Knights of Labor, held at Dillon, October 7, 1885, it was unanimously resolved that—

Whereas, This Assembly has, after mature deliberation and careful investigation, decided that the present depressed state of the times, and scarcity of work, is in a great measure due to the competition of *Chinese Slave Labor*, and that,

Whereas, Realizing that there are many workingmen and women who will sadly need the dollars that Dillon daily pays into the coffers of the Chinese Six Companies to support themselves and dependent children during the coming hard winter; and,

Whereas, The brothers of our order in adjoining towns are making vigorous efforts to rid Montana of the Chinese. We feel that our little city should not be made the haven of refuge for the outcasts of surrounding camps; and believing that we have the sympathy of the general public in this matter, we ask all good citizens to aid us in any lawful manner that will help bring about the expulsion of the Chinese from our midst; therefore, be it

Resolved, That after this date the officers and members of the Assembly will not patronize or employ Chinamen in any capacity, and that after November 1st we will withdraw our patronage from any person who still continues to employ or patronize the Chinese, and institute a vigorous boycott against them; and,

Resolved, That a sufficient number of copies of these resolutions be ordered printed and circulated through the city and vicinity by the Executive Committee.

To these resolutions the following postscript is appended: “To the Chinese: Wishing you no harm personally, we advise you to listen to the voice of the people as heard in Oregon, Washington, California, Wyoming, Montana and other parts of the West, and consult your best interest in this matter. The Chinese must go.”

October 30th, 1885

Boycotting

To the Editor of the News

Walkerville, Oct. 15, 1885

At the last regular meeting of Walkerville Assembly, K. of L., the following was ordered printed:

To all whom it may concern:

Notice: At a regular meeting of this Assembly it has been resolved that a vigorous boycott be instituted against the Chinese and against any and all persons who give them employment and

that due notice be given to the people of this district through the medium of *The Walkerville News*, said paper having been recognized as the official paper of Walkerville, the location of this Assembly.

Rec. Sec. Walkerville Assembly No. 3609.

[SEAL.] --*Walkerville News*.

To whom it may concern: At the last regular meeting of Pioneer Assembly, Knights of Labor, No. 2330, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we vigorously boycott all persons who persist in retaining Chinese in their employ, or any person who does in any way contribute to their support.

[SEAL.] 10-21 tf. Rec. Sec.

--*Butte Town Talk*

Against the above in matter, manner, letter and spirit, we, as an American citizen, enter solemn protest.

The term "Boycott," originated in Ireland, where a person of that name was agent for al and owner whose methods were offensive to the tenants. They asked the land owner to dismiss Boycott, and he declined to do so. The tenants and their friends then organized and refused to harvest Boycott's crops, and harvesters under the protection of troops had to be procured from abroad. The name Boycotters was adopted for a league that would not only not work for the Boycotted person, but would have no dealings or intercourse with one who did—would neither buy from nor sell to, nor recognize him socially. It has even extended beyond death and sent bodies to the grave without a follower. It is absolute, unrelenting ostracism.

There are conditions existing in Ireland that do not exist in America. But we doubt if ever there was a case where Boycotting was justifiable even in Ireland, and we feel it is in every case totally unjustifiable in America. This is "the land of the free" in fact as well as in name. The theory of Boycotting has, so far as we have yet noticed, extended only to Boycotting Chinese and those who employ Chinese labor, although it may have been applied to Hungarians in the East. Leaving the relations of the Chinamen to the matter out of the question, we find a certain organization of men, known as Knights of Labor, saying to an American citizen: "You shall not employ any one of a certain race of people, (people who are here under the solemnity of treaty obligations and law), or we will visit on you the penalties of an organized force, ostracise you socially and in business, injure you to our utmost within the limitations of statutory law through our powerful society, that is obligated to stand together as one man." This is a dangerous encroachment on the personal and individual rights of the American citizen. It is, as we have before said, un-republican, undemocratic, un-American. It is a breach in the walls of personal rights that, if permitted, will open the way to their citadel and their entire overthrow; and when personal rights within the law, and the Constitution are wrested from the individual man, there is nothing left in a Republican form of government that is worth retaining. We have heard Knights of Labor say that they do not believe any organization should notify a citizen to dismiss a Chinese employee until they can assure him of as good service at not increased wages by a person of some other nationality. This is a step in the right direction, but we hold that no organization in these United States has the right to question or determine these matters at all as relates to any one outside of an organization which he has voluntarily entered. With other than these it is simply a matter

between the individual employer and employee, and to interfere with their rights by Boycotting is wielding one of the worst powers of ...and sworn organization.

In Montana, so far, this has only been applied to Chinese and their employers; but if an organization can arbitrarily, of its own motion, determine and Boycott against one nationality, why may it not against any other? If the right to do this in one case is admitted, why shall it not be in others or in all—the mightier and stronger element still crowding out of the weaker? We know and admit the arguments against the Chinese. We have been in Montana longer than nine in every ten of the Knights of Labor, and know the temper and spirit of this people. They do not want Chinese labor, nor the presence of Chinese, and when that which is better can be obtained, there is no need of any mandate or ukase to accept it; but to them an edict issued from a secret society, without name to verify it or knowledge of who constitutes the society, is abhorrent, arouses indignation, and invites antagonism.

When the meeting of Knights of Labor was called in Butte, they pledged themselves, if we recollect right, that no violence should be done to Chinese. That, we presume, meant physical injury or destruction of property. But now come the Knights and propose to do that to American citizens which we consider infinitely worse—abridge their personal and individual rights as citizens. We believe this thing is all wrong, without a single excuse or palliation. We have examined the declaration of principles by the Knights of Labor, and in general believe them excellent, while others are debatable questions; but nowhere do we find therein any authority for Boycotting, and on the other hand believe it in direct violation of the principles of the order. It is stated this Boycotting of Chinese only applies to the Pacific coast department; but we would like to ask the Knights how a sectional authority can be given or taken to do things in violence of a general constitution. If the constitution and principles of the order do contemplate and approve it, we regard it as dangerous and opposed to the principles and institutions of the United States, and it should be eliminated therefrom. An American citizen has rights which are entitled to respect; and if he respects himself, loves his country and its institutions, and wished to see them maintained unimpaired, he may have for a time to endure Boycotting; but he should not let the aggression pass without protest and declaration. In knowledge of the strength of the order in Montana and of the injury we may invoke thereby, we deem it a duty, and hereby assert our belief, that Boycotting is wholly wrong, and that unless it ceases it will lead to the destruction of the liberties of the Republic. It should stop at once.

October 30th, 1885

Convictions at Butte

The Chinese Murderers

Elmer Cannon and William Riley, two of the murderers of “Opium Jim,” were then directed to stand up. It will be remembered that Cannon stood trial and was convicted of murder in the second degree, and that by consent of the District Attorney, Rely pleaded guilty to the same offense. Addressing the two prisoners Judge Galbraith said:

The life of every human being is in the eyes of the law equally sacred. In this land, where the life of one human being is criminally taken by another, the law makes no distinction in relation to the nature of the crime, whether or not the person slain is of any

particular race or color, or whether he be rich or poor, high or low, or learned or unlearned. The jury by their verdict must have found that you killed, or stood by, aided, abetted or assisted in the killing, with malice aforethought either express or implied, of one "Ah Tit," a Chinaman. The evidence shows the killing to have been of the most barbarous character, bordering almost, I might say, upon torture. For at least one-half hour this poor man was, according to the evidence, in the hands of his murderers, who drove and pulled and dragged him from his house to an embankment forty or fifty feet distant and back again, cutting him with jack-knives and butcher-knives, finally leaving him stretched upon a table in his own house, while one of his murderers stood over him and as he struggled to escape, ejaculated, "No you don't." His left arm, between the shoulder and the elbow, was slashed deep with wounds; the hand of this arm was almost severed at the wrist, and his left breast was cut between the fourth and fifth ribs, and deep into the substance of the lung. Learned physicians testified that these wounds were fatal, and that he died in consequence thereof, after lingering for six or seven days. The annals of this Territory do not contain the record of amore causeless or more barbarous murder, and my memory does not recall such another instance in the criminal history of our land. The only circumstance which could have in my judgment reduced this crime from murder in the first degree to murder in the second degree, was the fact that you had been drinking beer and were at the time under the influence of intoxication, which intoxication was of such a character as to prevent premeditation and deliberations. But I am inclined to think that the length of time you were engaged in the perpetration of the murder, and your conduct immediately after, upon your arrest, one of you (Riley) running away, and the other (Cannon) resisting the officer, would have warranted the jury in finding you both guilty of murder in the first degree. I do not mean to reflect up on the verdict of the jury. It is probably as correct a verdict as in the present condition of the public mind, a jury of twelve men could have been expected to render. But the circumstances of the murder must be taken into consideration by the court in rendering its judgment. I might, indeed, impose upon you the sentence of imprisonment for life, but, in view of your youth, some degree of mercy will mitigate and soften its severity; and remember that good behavior in prison will reduce your term of imprisonment, and if you live, will enable you to come from your seclusion and punishment better men, and to regain your lost position in society, which I most sincerely hope you will do.

The Judge was about to impose the sentence when he was interrupted by Hon. G.F. Borie, counsel for the prisoner with a plea for mercy.----

Judge Galbraith replied briefly that he had given the subject very serious consideration. His first opinion was to inflict a life sentence but he had then concluded that mercy should enter into the judgment. He could not forget his duty to his position and to the community, especially keeping in view that great principle of law, "all persons are equal," and the words of the higher law, "he has made of one blood all nations of men who dwell upon the face of the earth." The sentence of twenty years at hard labor was then imposed upon Cannon, and eighteen years upon Riley. Farrell was then called up, and said that by the advice of his counsel he had pleaded guilt to involuntary manslaughter. He was present at the time, and if that constituted the crime, he must be guilty. He begged for mercy for the sake of his old widowed mother whose main support he was. The judge then sentenced him to five years at hard labor.

November 13th, 1885

Pat Murphy filled up with booze at Garrison a few nights ago and cut a Chinaman. He was arrested, examined before Judge Emerson, and committed in default of \$500 bond to await the action of the grand jury.

December 4th, 1885

Boycotted

The Garrison Assembly "L.A. 3931" Boycott the *New North-West*

A gentleman yesterday showed us a printed circular, from which the signature was torn, containing a considerable amount of matter of which the following are extracts:

L.A. 3931

To all Labor Assemblies in Montana Territory Greeting:

Whereas, the editor of the *New Northwest*, a paper published in Deer Lodge city, M.T., did on October 31, 1885—sign and publish in his issue of Nov. 6th, a petition protesting against boycotting.

Resolved, By this Assembly that we withdraw our support from the *New North-West*---and earnestly request all Brothers of this Order to do the same.

Yours fraternally,

(Signature off.)

Garrison, Montana

Nov. 14, 1885

We have omitted from the above any reference to others than the editor of this paper, and all matter other than its purpose to boycott the *New North-West*, and have merely to say this: We hope every Knight of Labor, and every other person of this paper, who believes in boycotting, will pay up, if he is in arrears, and discontinue his patronage. And lest some might not otherwise receive the above notice, we give Garrison Assembly this benefit of our columns to circulate their edict. We have expressed our opinion of boycotting, and have nothing to retract or qualify. Now is the time for those who do not propose an editor shall condemn what he believes to be wrong, to stop their copy of the *New North-West*. We have nailed our flag to the mast and ask no favors.

February 5th, 1886

The Chinamen are having their New Year's this week and making the quarter lively with firecrackers.

July 16th, 1886

Notes from the Bear Country

The placer mines at the head of the gulches will soon close down for want of water.

There are more Chinamen working in the gulches than there has been for the past two years, and it is thought to be on account of their being driven from other places.

January 21st, 1887

The Chinese will celebrate their New Year's day next Sunday. It is the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne.

April 1st, 1887

A fire occurred in the wash house back of the Hospital at 12 o'clock last night and was responded to promptly by the Fire Company. It was extinguished with buckets, however, before the engine could reach there. Damage slight.

April 29th, 1887

Eight years ago, John Hone, a Chinaman, married a Swede named Lucy Hanson, while they were employed as domestics in the same family in San Francisco. Later they came to Helena, where John followed his avocation of cooking and had a good home he had built and comfortably furnished from his savings, which was kept neatly by his wife. Last week she died of blood poison following puerperal fever, leaving a bright little girl of four years and an inconsolable husband. They seem to have lived very happily, and many good citizens of Helena were present at the Baptist services held at her funeral, she being a member of that church.

July 1st, 1887

A Chinese laundry on Wyoming Street, Butte, took fire Sunday morning and communicated to K.S. Battinger's grocery cellar containing about \$5,000 worth of stock, all but \$1,200 of which was burned.

January 13th, 1888

A Chinaman was arrested this week for stealing wood from Postmaster Carlton, tried before Justice Hartwell, and sentenced to thirty days in jail. Yesterday Under Sheriff Hatton heard him remark: "White man stealie wood all right. Chinaman stealie wood, God Damn what's a matter"

January 20th, 1888

Last Friday morning, a Chinaman, who started to walk from Black Pine to Philipsburg, a distance of 12 miles, was found frozen to death in Henrich Boge's pasture below town.—
Mail

February 17th, 1888

During the Chinese pyrotechnics last evening a fragment of burning paper fell on a roof and the "fire ladies" were there on the instant, but no harm was done.

February 17th, 1888

The Chinese New Year began last Friday night, and fire-crackers and confections have since been the order of the day. The Chinese here are very liberal during the holidays and the young folks have had many little presents from them during the festivities.

December 21st, 1888

A Chinaman who was brought here from Pioneer ill, lived four days, and was buried with all the customary accompaniments of rice and roast chicken, Tuesday.