tory since its organization, and has produced upwards of $200,000,000 since its settlement a quarter of a century ago. The entire mountainous portion of the territory, embracing over one-third of its surface, is rich in minerals, and in no similar area upon the face of the globe are so many mines in process of successful operation. The declared dividends of the incorporated mining companies for the current year, estimated upon the amount reported paid for the first nine months, will aggregate $4,000,000, while the properties owned by individuals and close corporations will easily double the amount. The ores are silver, lead, gold and copper. The principal mines so far developed are in the counties of Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clarke, Beaverhead and Madison, but in all portions of the territory, except the extreme east, prospecting is actively progressing, and valuable discoveries are reported almost daily. There are in operation in the territory ten gold mills, eighteen silver mills, seven lead smelters, eight copper smelters and twenty-five concentrators, the combined capacity of which is not less than 5,000 tons per day.

When the new Anaconda smelter shall be completed, the total will be fully seven thousand tons. In the extraction and reduction of this ore, it is conservatively estimated that ten thousand men are directly employed, while fully seventy-five thousand people are indirectly supported by mining and its cognate industries. The principal mining city is Butte, a well conducted and exceedingly prosperous place of thirty thousand people, which it wholly dependent upon mining. Here are located the great copper and silver mines of Montana, whose productions has increased from one million dollars in 1880 to twenty-three millions in 1888. This year the output will be greater in weight, but its value will be less, owing to the depreciation in the price of copper. The total copper product of the district, for 1889, will reach one hundred and twenty million pounds, worth at ten cents per pound $12,000,000. The silver product of the camp, from the great quartz mills there, will aggregate six million dollars. The mines seem to be practically inexhaustible. The other great mining camps of the territory are Philipsburg, where the great Granite mountain silver mine, paying a monthly dividend of $200,000 is located; and Marysville, where the Drum Lummond, a gold mine paying a quarterly divident of $100,000 is located.

Many other great bonanzas, paying immense profits, and thousand of smaller properties in an active state of development in numerous mining districts, might be enumerated; let it suffice, however, to say that the achieved results of mining in Montana, are a source of pride to all her people, and that the outlook is bright with promise for long continued activity on a grand scale.

A year ago Montana had outstripped all her sisters in the race for precedence in the value of her base and precious metal output.

To realize the full fruition of her hopes and to compensate justly the hardy pioneers who have built up a magnificent commonwealth from the wilderness, but two things are needed:

These are the free coinage of silver by the government, thus enlarging the demand for that metal and increasing its value, as well as supplying a circulating medium, needed by the people of the country, and, second, the collection of the full duty on all lead ores imported from Mexico, whether in association with silver or not. The lead producers of Montana confidently rely upon this administration and upon congress to afford the necessary relief in this matter, that an important American industry may be protected and the wages of American miners maintained. Montana produced twelve thousand tons of lead this year, but has been able to do so at a profit, only under the stimulus of the price consequent upon the assurance of a ruling of the treasury department, favorable to American producers. With the existing disparity in the price of labor, Montana cannot compete with Mexico in the production of lead, and we appeal to congress for that protection accorded other branches of American industries. If granted, our lead production will continue to increase and become one of our prominent and leading industries, otherwise our lead smelters must close and lead mining be abandoned.

Forests and Timber Supply.

The area of timber lands in Montana is variously estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000 square miles.

In answer to the circular of the interior department for 1883, Mr. M. F. Wheeler, as the result of extended travel and observation in the territory, gave his estimate at 40,000 square miles. Mr. Coleman, late commissioner of agriculture, in his later report, from the best information he could obtain from various sources, placed it at 34,375 square miles. The truth probably lies between the two estimates, but cannot be definately determined until the timber lands of the territory have been surveyed.

The distribution of timber is almost exclusively confined to the great Rocky Mountain range and its spurs, and to detached clusters of mountains. Nearly all of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains is mountainous, and here is the greatest and most valuable body of timber. In size and appearance the trees here partake of the Washington territory and Oregon type; while trees in the eastern portion of the territory resemble in appearance and growth those of the Atlantic coast.

Timber does not grow in the valleys or in the bench lands, but along the margin of all the streams, there usually grows a narrow fringe of poplar, cotton wood, quaking asp, alder and willow. These are unfit for lumber, but are used for fencing, log houses and barns.

Railroads now traverse nearly every principal valley and transport lumber from the timbered districts, for consumption in the different cities, towns and mining camps, where it is sold at reasonable prices. The smelting furnices and quartz mills use a large amount of wood for fuel, and, in the shape of charcoal, for smelting purposes, but they are now rapidly getting to use the excellent quality of coal and coke being mined and manufactured in the territory, and will soon cease to use wood and charcoal altogether.

The greatest destruction of timber is in the forest fires which occur to some extent, every year. During the past summer, more timber has been destroyed by fire in Montana than could have been used by our entire population in a generation. During the summer the weather was exceedingly hot and dry. Little or no rain fell from the middle of April up to the middle of September. Tourists, teamsters, hunters, Indians, prospectors and others were careless about camp fires, and after leaving them burning the wind would set the leaves and dry grass on fire around them, which would extend to the timber and continue burning until the fuel was exhausted or the fires extinguished by rains or snow in September. Our territorial laws provide for those who set out or cause fires, if detected, but detection is almost impossible, because there is no particular person or officer appointed to watch for fires, and no sufficient pay provided.

Reliable statistics are not to be had which would show the value of timber produced in the territory. According to the reports of the several county assessors for the year 1888, there were, that year, ninety-eight sawmills in operation in the territory, and their product amounted to 67,474,575 feet of lumber, but this is no doubt far short of the actual figures. I estimate, from the most reliable information at hand, that there were produced during the past twelve months 150,000,000 feet of sawed lumber in the territory, all of which was consumed within our own borderr. This, valued at $15 per thousand, would be worth $22,500,000.

The introduction and use of wire for fencing, by our farmers and stock men, will save us vasts amounts of timber each year, which otherwise would be used for that purpose.

The railroads use coal exclusively for fuel, of which there is an abundant supply, so that the great consumption of timber is for building and mining purposes, and there is no danger but that the supply is ample to meet the wants of generations to come. Yet these facts should be no reason for any wanton waste of our fine forest resources.

Schools.

Since 1872 a system of public free schools, under a law briefly adopted from that of California has been in force, and unvaryingly sustained with increased liberality. The county tax has been the only source of revenue for support, and a direct district tax to build school houses; yet our schools have steadily grown in favor and usefulness. Attendance, considering the large area of some of our districts, has always been good; and, though we have a mildly compulsory law, its application has never had to be invoked.

All of our large cities and towns have substantial, commodious and well furnished school houses; and considering that we have no normal schools, we have always had an excellent class of teachers, mostly trained in other states, but not a few trained in our own high schools.

A majority of the teachers are ladies, but it is difficult to meet the demand for them they are so rapidly transferred to the independent households of their own after arriving here. With the increased means derived from the magnificent dowery of school lands donated us by the general government, more compact settlements, and training schools for our teachers, we may reasonably expect to make much greater advance in the future than in the past.

School Lands.

If Montana is admitted as a state in the union in November next, as now seems certain, the school lands donated by the general government will at once become available for school purposes, and the income to be derived therefrom will materially assist in the support and advancement of our school system.

By the term of our enabling act congress has provided that none of these lands shall be sold for a price less than ten dollars per acre, and has further provided that they shall not be leased for a longer term than five years. It will be many years before the greater portion of our school lands will be marketable at the price named, and the short term for which they can be leased will largely preclude the possibility of any extensive system of leasing, as few will care to go to the expense of permanent improvements, such as would be required to have the exclusive benefit of them during the leasing period, for so short a time. I would recommend that the provision in relation to the leasing of these lands be so modified as to leave the state free to act as it may deem for the best interest of the people in this regard.

School Statistics.

The following statistics are appended as showing the growth of our school system during the past ten years:

Period of years	1878	1888
Number of school houses	89	316
Value of same	$67,700	$646,670 00
Number of school children	4,704	27,600
Number of teachers employed	104	442
Amount of county tax	$47,323	$317,442 37

Labor Supply, Wages, Etc.

It can be said truthfully, that Montana is almost a paradise for laboring men and women. In no other country or state of the Union, are higher average wages paid than here.

The following table of wages was prepared by Major Walker, for many years secretary of the Helena board of trade, and was printed in the July number of the Board of Trade Journal, which is published under the auspices of the board and edited by Major Walker.

The prices paid in Helena for skilled artisans and labor are as follows:

Per day—		
Bricklayers	$ 5 50@$	6 00
Stonemasons		5 00
Plasterers		6 00
Joiners		4 00
Carpenters	3 50@	5 00
Miners		3 50
Painters	3 50@	4 00
Plumbers	4 50@	5 00
Steam fitters		5 00
Gas fitters		4 00
Tinners		4 00
Brick moulders		4 00
Harness makers		3 50
Saddlers		4 00
Quarrymen		3 50
Teamsters, per month		75 00
Male cooks, per month	50 00@	100 00
Brewers, per month		65 00
Hands in breweries, per month		40 00
Cellar men, per month, with board		75 00
Malsters, per month, with board		65 00
Wash house, per month, with board		40 00
Professional brewers, first class, of executive ability, per year	2,000 00@	3,000 00
Delivery wagons, per month	60 00@	75 00
Prescription clerks, per month		100 00
Printers on morning papers, per 1,000 "ems"		50
Printers on evening papers, per 1,000 "ems"		45
Wages in printing office, per week		21 00
Butchers, per month		50 00
Meat cutters, per month and board		70 00
Hostlers, per month		70 00
Stock tenders, per month		70 00
Hod carriers and mortar mixers, per day		3 00
Diggers and shovelers, per day		2 50
Laborers in brick yards, per month and board		50 00
Temperers, per month and board		50 00
Hack drivers, per month		70 00
Stage drivers, per month and board		50 00
Car drivers, per month		75 00
Upholsters, per month	100 00@	125 00
Bookkeepers, per month	75 00@	150 00
Draftsmen, per month	85 00@	125 00
Dry goods clerks, per month	65 00@	125 00
Grocer's salesmen, per month		100 00
Clothing salesmen, per month	75 00@	100 00
Bank clerks, per month	100 00@	125 00
Jewelers, first class, per week		25 00
Tailors, making coats	9 50@	18 00
Tailors, making pants	3 50@	4 25
Tailors, making vests		3 00
Shoemakers, for pair of boots		6 00
Shoemakers, repairing, per ct.		50
Photographers, per week	15 00@	30 00
Clerks, per month	75 00@	100 00
Type-writers, per month		75 00
Stenographers and type-writers		100 00
Schoolteachers and principals, per month	75 00@	150 00
School teachers, female, per month	50 00@	75 00

The laws of Montana are especially in the interests of wage workers. They give them preference and make their wages a lien for all sums earned sixty days prior to any assignments to the extent of $200. The same preference is given to claims for wages against the estates of deceased persons, coming in first after the expenses of the funeral, the last sickness and of administration and legal allowance to the widow and infant children. Also in case of executions, attachments and writs of a similar nature, issued against any person, corporation, association, co-partnership or chartered company, upon the claimant making affidavit to his or her claim, and filing the same with the sheriff or other executive officer charged with the execution of such a writ,

The constitution of Montana, just adopted by the people, by an almost unanimous vote, contains the following article in the interest of labor: The legislative assembly may provide a bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, to be located at the capital and be under the control of a commissioner appointed by the governor, subject to the approval of the senate. It shall be unlawful for the warden or other officer of any state penitentiary or reformatory institution in the state of Montana, or for any state officer to let by contract to any person or persons or corporation, the labor of any convict within said institutions."

For the reason that the provisions of law above quoted are in force, and that the mining and other industries of Montana are as profitable as anywhere in the world, we have no scarcity of laborers. They are well paid and are happy and contented. If a mechanic or laborer has worked here for five years, and has not squandered his earnings, it is almost the rare exception if he does not own his own house or lot.

Public Buildings.

The only public building in the territory, the property of the United States, of any importance, is the United States assay office in Helena. This with its well kept grounds is in perfect order and is well cared for.

The penitentiary at Deer Lodge is also the property of the government at present, but under the provisions of the enabling act admitting Montana as a state in the union, it will soon become the property of the state, when it will have to be enlarged and otherwise improved, in order that it may meet the wants of the community. It at present contains 165 prisoners, all sentenced to confinement under our territorial statutes, and cared for by the United States Marshal, under contract with the territory.

The territory has no public buildings of its own. The insane are cared for and maintained at public expense by private individuals under contract with the territory, at Warm Springs, Deer Lodge county, and in the most satisfactory manner; though at a heavy expense to the people of the territory. The number of insane in the asylum on October 1, 1889, is reported at 185.

Irrigation.

The recent visit of the committee of United States senators for the purpose of investigating the subject of irrigation, has brought this question prominently before the public, and caused it to become of very general interest.

No one who has investigated the subject carefully can fail to be impressed with the universal feeling among those who rely upon irrigation for raising crops, that it is by far the most certain and satisfactory method of agriculture. This arises principally from two important causes: First, that the average yield from irrigated far exceeds that from non-irrigated lands; second the certainty of a return for the season's labor.

Irrigation serves as an insurance. The ability to apply water when needed and certain immunity from drouth or flood render the certainty of a crop within the almost absolute control of the individual.

To those not familiar with the practice of irrigation, an idea prevails that it is an expensive adjunct of farming. While this may be true in some isolated cases, as a rule it is the opposite, especially when considered in connection with climatic advantages, incident to irrigable lands, which include immunity from the expense of costly buildings in which to protect the coarser and bulkier products of the farm; conditions under which the crop can be readily and cheaply harvested, and the great fertilizing qualities of our Montana streams.

The highest priced agricultural lands in the world are in irrigated districts. The irrigated lands of Colorado and Utah produce larger average crops and have a greater value per acre than any farming lands east of the Missouri river. The history of irrigation development in the United States only embraces a period of twenty-five years; and the pioneers, as in all other industries gained their knowledge by the costly road of experience; but to-day we find Indian and Chinese wheat raised by irrigation, underselling the productions of rainy districts.

The most prosperous agricultural districts of Europe to-day are those where irrigation is practiced. No agent of agricultural production is so effective as irrigation.

In Montana, as in all other territories, within the irrigable area, the quantity of land susceptible of reclamation exceeds the water supply. The water, therefore, possesses a greater value than the land, and upon its proper economical distribution rests the limit of our future agricultural wealth.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that no wasteful or improper diversion be permitted, and that the state should control its appropriation, as well as its subsequent diversion among the various claimants, The expense of this work will be heavy, and cannot reasonably be provided for by taxation, as are other expenses, but should be paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of these lands. It is impossible for congress to pass general laws which would operate with equal justice in the arid belt as a whole. Conditions differ in different sections. The people of each section are best calculated to determine upon the system most suited to their needs, and should be allowed to regulate the matter in connection with the subject, and be given the means of carrying them into effect.

Entertaining these views, I conclude the best and only way of accomplishing the end desired is, that congress grant to each state in the arid belt, or to each territory, upon its becoming a state, all the irrigable lands within its borders held by the general government, such state shall be charged with the supervision of their reclamation and with their disposal to actual settlers, the proceeds to be used in providing storage resorvoir and in constructing canals and other facilities for conducting the water to the proper points for distribution.

Our Undeveloped Resources.

It is just now becoming known that we have inexhaustible fields of coal and great deposits of iron ore. There is also an abundance of fine building stone and pure limestone.

The coal mines of Rocky Fork in Park county are now producing five hundred tons per day. Those of Sand Coulee in Cascade the same amount, and Timberline in Park county two hundred per day. The coal is of first-class quality and is used on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific railroads exclusively, as well as through the territory for domestic purposes. Near the new town of Chinook in Choteau county is a coal vein twenty-two feet wide; this is entirely undeveloped. In Beaverhead county large coal deposits are known to exist. In Gallatin county, near Bozeman, fine coking coal is found in abundance and the manufacture of coke for use in our smelting furnaces is fast assuming large proportions. The report of the United States expert for Montana, made to the bureau of statistics of the treasury department at Washington, gives the number of tons of coal mined for the year ending June 30th, 1889, at one hundred and eighteen thousand tons, with an assurance from mine superintendents that the increasing demand will cause this amount to be doubled during the present fiscal year.

Thousands of acres of available agricultural lands yet await immigration and occupancy. Especially is this so along the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, recently constructed, running from St. Paul to Helena and Butte city. The lands are included in the recently opened Indian reservation north of the Missouri river, and are destined to be the most prosperous agricultural portion of Montana. Grain and vegetables grow luxuriantly without irrigation in the valleys and the hills afford unsurpassed grazing facilities. The entire amount of land susceptible of being converted into grain and grass producing farms is estimated at sixteen million acres, covering an area equal to one-half of all the New England states, and capable of supporting many thousand prosperous and contented families. Already immigration has commenced to pour in, and another season will witness a very large increase in the population of this favored locality.

The nearest United States land office is at Helena, nearly four hundred miles distant. I would most urgently recommend the establishment of an additional land office at Chinook for the convenience of the people of this section, and that the lands of the entire Milk River valley and its tributaries be at once surveyed, that the settlers may have an opportunity of procuring titles without the annoyance, so largely experienced heretofore in Montana, of waiting years for this valuable information.

After more than twenty-five years of territorial vassalage and the nominal exercise of the rights of citizenship, the people of Montana look forward to the entrance upon and the exercise of the great rights of full citizenship with no little pleasure.

The constitution, framed and adopted by our people, by an almost unanimous vote, is believed to be fairly conservative as well as progressive. Under its provisions, economy of administration is assured; restriction upon legislation and extravagant appropriation of public monies are ample and positive, the salaries of public officers have been fixed at a very conservative figure and in proportion to the services to be rendered and the capacity of the people to pay; special legislation is prohibited when laws of a general character can be made applicable; restriction upon taxation and the creation of public debts are such as to necessitate economy in all public affairs; the interests of labor are amply cared for; free public schools are provided for which are open to the children of all alike. A careful perrusal of all its provisions will satisfy any candid mind that a state government administered in harmony with its spirit and intent, will cause an immediate increase in the wealth, population and happiness of our people.

Very respectfully, your obediant servant,
BENJ. F. WHITE, Governor.

To the Hon. J. W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Helena & Livingston Smelting & Reduction Co., called for Monday, Oct. 28, 1889, at 2:30 p. m., to be held at the office of the company in Helena, Montana, for the purpose of electing a board of trustees for the balance of the fiscal year, was adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1889, to be held at the same place and hour, there not being a majority of the stock represented. O. R. ALLEN, Secretary.

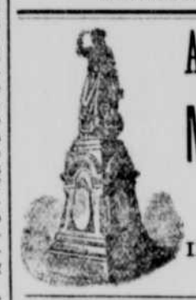
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF Thomas S. Marshall, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Thomas S. Marshall, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of A. C. Botkin, city of Helena, county of Lewis and Clarke, Montana territory, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the county of Lewis and Clarke.

Dated at Helena, M. T. October 19, 1889.
SARAH E. MARSHALL,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas S. Marshall, deceased.
First publication, Oct. 30, 1889.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Minah Consolidated Mining company will be held on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of the company in Masonic block, in the city of Helena, Lewis and Clarke county, Montana territory, for the purpose of electing five trustees of the company for the ensuing year.

Oct. 21, 1889. J. O. BRISCOE, Pres.

NOTICE, MINERS.—ON NOV. 4, 1889, THE Big Ox Mining & Reduction Co., room 21, Pittsburgh block, Helena, will let to the lowest responsible bidder the job to drive a tunnel in the upper Big OX mines, 100 feet; all bids must be sealed and handed in our office by Nov. 2, 1889. The bids to be for 100 feet or over, if we wish to drive more than 100 feet before sinking. For full particulars call on the superintendent at the Big Ox mines. By order of the board of trustees.
DAN SIMPSON General Manager.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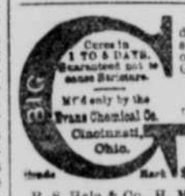

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LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, Mont., September 30, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before register and receiver of Helena, Mont., on November 2, 1889, viz: Cyrus Clapp, who made D. S. No. 5694, C. E. 2035 for the sw¼, nw¼ and nw¼, sw¼, sec. 13 and n½ se¼ sec. 14, tp. 17 n.r 1 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edwin E. James, of Chestnut, Mont., Charles W. Spankding, of St. Clair, Mont., Thomas L. Gorham, of St. Clair, Mont., John A. Harris, of Chestnut, Mont.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
First publication Oct. 1, 1889.

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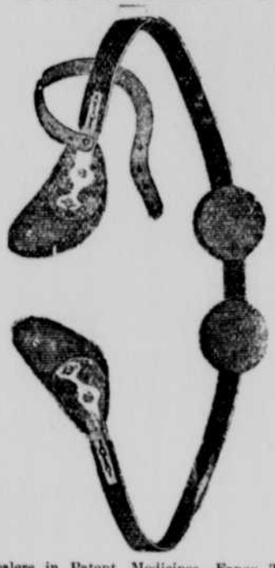
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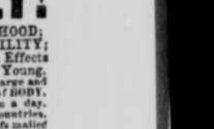
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