

Helena Weekly Herald

FISS BROS., - - Publishers.

R. E. FISK, - - - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

THIRTY years hence, says the London Spectator, English fortunes will appear very paltry compared with American.

It is reported that 15,000 fruit trees of different kinds, 20,000 eucalyptus and 250,000 vines have been set out in San Diego county, Cal.

A MAN gathering mushrooms was told that they were poisonous. "Thank you," he replied, "I am not going to eat them myself; I sell them at the hotel."

OUR people paid over \$3,000,000 for buttons last year, and yet hundreds of noble grangers had their trousers and suspenders united by the use of a shingle nail.

FIVE monster grizzly bears make occasional raids on stock in Butte creek valley, Siskiyou county, Cal., and the stock raisers there offer \$25 per head for their untimely death.

A SELF-SACRIFICING clergyman has accepted a call to a Baptist church in east New York on condition that no salary be paid him, and this, says the New York Commercial, is a case of fly in amber.

HIRAM O. ALDEN, one of the oldest members of the Maine bar, died in Belfast, aged 82. He was one of the projectors of the Atlantic cable in 1857, of which Cyrus W. Field was the principal mover.

IN the course of the tariff discussion in Congress on the silk industry it was stated that there were \$85,000,000 worth of silk sold in this country in the past year, nearly one-half of which was manufactured in the United States.

THERE have been built since the first of this year 1,358 miles of new railroad, against 682 miles reported at the corresponding time in 1881, 887 miles in 1880, 317 miles in 1879, 242 miles in 1878, and 190 miles in 1877.

ONE would suppose that the young men—say between 20 and 40—of the East leave the traveling to the old men and boys. Nearly all the Boston excursionists who have visited Colorado this month have been either over 50 or under 20.

AN examiner of recruits drafted into the German army states that a long series of careful measurements have established not only that the height of a man varies very considerably at different times of the day, but also that this variation occurs with great regularity in every individual. The greatest change in height observed was an inch and a half.

THE North American Review has received from its correspondent, Mr. Charnan, the explorer, a telegram announcing that he has succeeded in penetrating the country of the Locandones, a warlike and jealous tribe in Guatemala, and in discovering the supposed missing link in American Archeology, the "phantom city," vague rumors of whose magnificence reached the ear of the American traveler, Stephens, in 1840.

THE long Black Cañon in the Gunnison river, through which the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is to pass, is so narrow and the walls are so high that the stars can be seen from its depths in the brightest day. In some places the walls are a mile in height, and scarcely more than forty or fifty feet apart. The engineers have zigzagged the line across the stream.

BREAD cast upon the waters by John Potts, village blacksmith of Brooklyn, Penn., has been found by him after thirty years. He took into his family a poor and homeless young girl, loved her, cared for her and educated her. For many years he has not known where she was; but a few days ago Mrs. James Rutledge, the wife of a Pittsburg millionaire, made herself known to him as the wife of thirty years ago, took him to her home and gave him \$50,000 in United States bonds.

A LAW lately enacted in Texas imposing a tax of one cent each on telegraph messages sent and received at all offices in the State, making no discrimination between telegrams sent to points within and without the State lines, has been pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The right of the State to tax telegraphic business done within its borders is admitted, but the taxation of messages which originate or go outside of the State is deemed a regulation of inter-state commerce which State authorities have no power to enforce.

THE terms of twenty-six United States Senators will expire on the 3d of March next—fourteen Democrats, eleven Republicans and one Independent—as follows: Messrs. Morgan, Garland, Saulsbury, Hill (Ga.), Beck, Lamar, McPherson, Ransom, Grover, Butler, Harris, Coke, Johnson and Davis (W. Va.), Democrats; Messrs. Chilcott, McDill, Plumb, Kellogg, Frye, Hoar, Ferry, Windom, Saunders, Rollins and Anthony, Republicans; and David Davis (Ill.), Independent. Of these, Messrs. Beck and Lamar have been chosen as their own successors; Mr. Gibson, Democrat, has been elected to succeed Mr. Kellogg, Republican; Riddleberger, Readjuster, has been elected to succeed Johnson, Democrat, and Wilson, Republican, has been elected to succeed McDill, Republican.

TARDY JUSTICE.

The ousting of Chalmers and the seating of Lynch as representative of the 6th Congressional district of Mississippi, is a welcome though tardy execution of justice. The means by which the seat was acquired were so flagrant that though the Democrats openly defended Chalmers and voted to a man to retain him in his seat, they did not dare to go further and stop all action by refusing to vote. The Democrats have had the use of Chalmers in all the most important contests and votes. They have gone to the full length that even partisan Democrats could approve to retain ill-gotten gain.

After all the bulldozing and cheating at the election in November, 1880, it was found much to the surprise of those who engineered the matter, that Lynch still had a majority. So resort was had to some pretext to throw out votes. The election laws of all the Southern States have provisions for just such emergencies. A law of Mississippi forbids putting any device on the tickets. It used to be the custom to put a cut of an eagle on the Republican ticket so that the blacks might not be so easily imposed upon. In the tickets used at the last election the printers used a dash between the head of the ticket and the names of officers, and on this flimsy pretext, 4,642 votes cast for Lynch were thrown out, and in order to make assurance doubly sure, a case was made up to get the matter before the Supreme Court of that State, which still believes in the common law of slavery, that the black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect, and it decided of course in favor of Chalmers.

It was more in reliance upon this decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi than upon anything defensible in the nature of the case itself that the Democrats made their fight. The Constitution itself makes the two houses of Congress the judges of the election of their own members, and it was simply usurpation to attempt to forestall this decision of the constitutional tribunal. In this same district in 1872 Lynch received 15,101 votes, and a majority of 6,592, and on a full, fair vote the Republicans could poll four votes to every one Democrat that could be found in the district. For more than five years past this 6th district has been misrepresented in Congress by one who had no more right to it than Jeff Davis.

ATTENTION TO FORESTRY.

The recent national convention of those interested in the matter of forestry brings it again to public notice, and we hope it will be kept there prominently and incessantly until some well-devised plan for the care and culture of timber is adopted and put to test. The demands of an increasing population upon our constantly diminishing forests points to the early coming of the day when there will be a famine of building lumber, fuel and fencing, unless both the supply is increased and the demand lessened. We have squandered this portion of our inheritance recklessly. We have cut down and burned up to get out of the way enough timber at present worth to pay all our National and State debts. It is asserted and is probably true that there is enough wasted every year even now, or destroyed by fires, to supply all the proper demands of the country.

The folly of this reckless waste is fast gaining the nature of criminality. What is wanted most at present is general, reliable information of the importance, capabilities and profits of this department of industry. Timber can be cultivated like any other crop, and on many worn-out lands would prove more profitable than any other crop. Attention must also be paid to the kinds of timber that should be cultivated. There is as much difference in value among the trees that naturally grow as between wheat and tares. A forest of black or white walnut can be grown as easily as one of linn, poplar and other sorts which are of very little value. There is little doubt that tracts of land will ere long be set out and cultivated in oak, ash, chestnut, maple, pine, and other woods suited for building purposes as regularly and systematically as fields are sown to grain. Instead of an annual harvest there will be one perhaps in twenty-five years.

If our National and State governments will only disseminate the desired information on the subject it will not be any more necessary to interfere otherwise than in the ordinary matter of the annual rotation of crops. There are however large tracts of mountain land unsuited to agriculture now held by Government, and which could not be sold to realize anything of importance. These tracts ought not to be sold, but the timber on them sold, culled and cultivated, not only as a surer source of revenue, but for still more valuable climatic considerations. There must be a proper amount of timber to insure against drought. If this department of forestry were united with that of agriculture, and its head made a Cabinet officer, it would prove a wise move in the proper direction.

GEN. GORDON now receives considerable attention from the Georgia papers. Among the many bits of gossip about him is an anecdote, the point of which is as follows: When he was about to assault Fort Steadman and Haskell, he and General Heth went into a little building to pray. While they were kneeling in a corner they saw Adjutant General Sol Heth standing a little way off. Gordon beckoned for young Heth to join them. The latter held up his canteen and, shaking it, said: "No, I thank you; I've just got hold of some."

WHITE SAVAGES.

While we are watching with agonizing dread to hear of further butcheries by the red savages of Arizona, there come stories of perpetrated and attempted crimes in the very heart of enlightened and Christian society that are equally as revolting as anything done by wild Indians. We refer to recent cases of outrages perpetrated on little girls, where summary punishment was wrested from the hands of the local officers and administered so as to admit of neither escape or delay.

And what shall we say further of the latest reported attempts upon the life of Vanderbilt and Field, and the still further attempt to burn the house of John Davenport and probably the occupant with it. The Nihilists are not all confined to Russia, nor do assassins dog the steps of tyrants alone. It is not enough that an honorable and useful career is open in this country to every man and woman. There are thousands of creatures born in the midst of the best influences apparently with an impetus to vice and crime that nothing can check. Crime has its schools where its devilish lessons are systematically taught and illustrated. Crime has its organizations as thoroughly officered, as widely ramified as any of the best established and oldest in the land. There is no doubt that every bank vault, every county treasury, is accurately described in the records of these organizations. So, too, the personal habits and associations of every officer and responsible guardian of public or private funds. A very wide impression generally prevails that professional detectives are but little better than the more open villains that they pretend to hunt.

There are a great many things that are defective and need reform in this connection, among others a great deal of misdirected sympathy. No matter what the crime, the chances of escape from punishment are about nine to one. Organized crime has its common treasury. Besides all the facilities of escaping arrest there are the chances of escape on legal technicalities with the best legal talent employed. If conviction ensues there are still outside confederates to watch continually for escape, or, if all else fails, executive clemency is regularly besieged until captured. Sympathy, charity, forgiveness are very nice things in their proper place, but not if they are bestowed on the unworthy and withheld from the deserving. One thing deserves serious consideration, and that is whether records of crime ought to be allowed publication. Is not this the very fuel that feeds the flame of crime?

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, as passed by the Senate, is in the precise terms it was reported originally from the Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi river and tributaries. It provides that "the Secretary of War, with the advice and under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission, be and is hereby authorized and directed to expend \$6,000,000, \$5,000,000 thereof upon the Mississippi river and \$1,000,000 thereof upon the Missouri river, in deepening the channels and improving the navigation of the said rivers in accordance with plans recommended by the said commission; and the sum of \$6,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, and so much thereof as the Secretary of War may determine to be necessary is hereby made immediately available; provided, that no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used in the construction or repairs of levees for the purpose of preventing injuries done to lands by overflow or for any other purposes whatever, than as a means of deepening the channel or improving the navigation of the said rivers. The Secretary of War shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure a judicious and economical expenditure of the said sum, and shall cause to be made and submitted to Congress annual reports giving detailed statements of the work done, the expenditures made, and the effect of such work, together with such recommendations and estimates as may be necessary to present the whole subject to Congress."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL research has been so successful in upper Egypt that a society has been formed in England to explore the Nile delta. This includes the land of Goshen, where the Israelites dwelt, and Pithon and Rameses, the stone cities built by them for the Pharaohs. The capital of Goshen exists now only in a large mound, while the entire delta is dotted here and there by ancient mounds and inclosures. The Hyksos or Shepherd Kings also live within its bounds. It will be strange if remarkable discoveries are not made. The new organization is favored by the Archbishop of Canterbury and several other bishops, the chief rabbi, and by many men of scientific reputation. Its operations will be watched with great interest.

ACCORDING to the new census of the Canadian Dominion it has a population of about 4,300,000, scattered over an area of a little less than 3,500,000 square miles. Of the population 1,300,000 are of French origin; nearly 1,000,000 are Irish, and the English and Scotch number respectively 800,000 and 700,000. Not quite half the population are adherents of the Church of Rome. The Methodists come next, and the Presbyterians and Church of England people are respectively third and fourth.

SOME RAILROAD STATISTICS.

At the end of 1880 the total railroad mileage in the United States was returned as 93,671. In 1881 the number of miles constructed was 8,603, to which, if we add the number of miles completed already in the third of the current year, 1,326, it makes the present mileage about 103,600. At the average cost per mile of \$55,252, this mileage represents a capital of little less than six billions. This item of our national wealth is a new creation of the last fifty years, for in 1830 appears for the first time the item, 23 miles of railroad. If to this item of newly created wealth be added the increased valuation of lands, the enhancement of values of the products of our soil and mines, traceable directly to the existence of railroads, we shall find an aggregate of wealth that staggers comprehension. Stated in very general terms the farmers of the country have in the aggregate increased in wealth at least twice as much as the entire cost of the railroads. Without our railroads the most of the land now profitably cultivated and worth from \$10 to \$100 per acre would be lying idle and worthless. Except along the banks of rivers, the cost of transporting to market would more than consume the profit of production, and make the cost so high to those who could purchase that it would have prevented growth in population, and manufacturing would have been impossible.

Railroads have absolutely made the United States what it is. The ships of England plow a barren plain compared with the one that our railroads have brought under cultivation. The little grievances so magnified by those brawlers who style themselves anti-monopolists are no more than spots on the sun. It is estimated that the average gross earnings per mile of our railroads is \$7,306.64; operating expenses, \$4,276.74, and net earnings, \$3,029.90. The interest paid on bonds per mile, \$1,280.69; dividends paid on stock per mile, \$915.58; ratio of interest paid to total funded debt, 4.56 per cent.; ratio of dividends to aggregate capital stock, 3.02 per cent. There is not a farm in the country that is not made to pay a better per cent. on account of the railroads, and with no cost to the owner, than the stockholders of the roads get. At the average allowance, it needs 21,750 locomotives, 15,540 passenger cars, and 663,040 baggage and freight cars in a single line would make a continuous train over 3,000 miles long.

FLOODING SAHARA.

The French Cabinet Council has approved of the scheme of DeLesseps to cut a canal from the Gulf of Gabes to the Desert of Sahara, which is in large part below the sea level, and has been once before under water. Besides the advantage of introducing water communication to the interior regions, it will prevent the drifting sands from encroaching upon the cultivated land and will fill the atmosphere with moisture that may fall again in rain and render habitable large tracts that are now unfit for man or beast. There are political considerations also at the bottom of the movement. This inland sea will separate Algeria and Tunis from Tripoli, and give the French a more defensible frontier for their African possessions. The cost is estimated at \$13,000,000. We shall curiously watch the result, for we have a wide desert in Arizona that may be flooded in the same way, and perhaps with equal profit.

A Fine Colt for Montana.

Referring to the recent important purchases of Kentucky stock by Mr. S. S. Huntley, of Helena, *The Spirit of the Turf* speaks of the colt Bishop as a valuable animal, and gives his pedigree as follows:

Bishop, b. c. foaled 1879, got by Princeps (sire of Trinket, 6 years old, record 2:14); 1st dam SENTRY, by Sentinel (sire of Von Arnim 2:22); 2d dam FANNY CRAIG, Mambriro Chief (sire of Woodford Mambriro 2:21); 3rd dam BECK, by Zenith, son of American Eclipse; 4th dam LUCY ALEXANDER, by Burford's Alexander; 5th dam by Haxall's Moses; 6th dam by Old Duke of Bedford; 7th dam by Old Union.

In the sale catalogue Bishop is described as "a dark bay, 16 hands high, without blemish or fault. Taking his blood lines in connection with his shape, gait, and disposition, he is the best chance for a stock horse yet foaled at Indian Hill. He is gentle in harness, has a perfect mouth, and a prompt, rapid gait." With the other purchases, Bishop will be placed on Mr. Huntley's stock farm in Jefferson county. The owner is now en route with his horses by way of the Northern Pacific.

Hawaiian Sugar.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A special from New York says: The Hawaiian sugar question is assuming such proportions in the markets of the country that a determined and united effort is to be made by the commercial bodies of this city to seek relief from Congress. It will be demanded that so much of the treaty between the Sandwich Islands and the United States as permits the entry of Hawaiian sugar free of duty shall be abrogated.

Capture of Highwaymen.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Four of the gang of highwaymen who attempted to rob the express train on the Texas Pacific railroad last week, have been captured, and the prospect is that the entire gang will be secured. A reward of \$1,000 for the capture of each is offered by the railroad company.

Over Due Ship.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 28.—Grave fears are entertained regarding the safety of the ship Prince Amadeo, of this port, which sailed from Cardiff October 27th, with coal for San Francisco, and has not yet arrived.

THE ROYAL POOR.

BY SAMUEL E. WINGER.

Homer says: "I boast indeed to be from this race and also blood."—Iliad VI, 211 verse. So Virgil sings: "Thus the race of both divides itself from one blood."—En. VIII, 142 verse. The old Roman could say in prophetic words, "I am a man; nothing, therefore, that is human can be foreign to me;" and Paul, standing in the midst of Mars Hill and the Athenian philosophers, stamped it with the royal seal of heaven. "God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth."—Acts, 17-26.

"One blood.—There is the unity of the human family, the distinct individuality. Man is the brother of man the wide world over, and circumstances and color do not and cannot change the relation. Though separated by language and zone, and diametrically opposed by the varieties of external condition, these are not a "great gulf," but superficial lines, which the changes and mishaps of a day may blot out. There is but one caste—that of humanity. It is the boast of our country that the civil and political rights of every man are secured; that the impartial law watches alike over the rich and the poor. But to him who owns nothing what avails it that he lives in a country where property is inviolable? To all men, and especially to the poor, moral rights are inalienable. Pure Christianity knows no distinction of rank or race. It concedes to all men the right to be regarded as men, the right to be esteemed as a brother. Yet, many have "the faith with respect to persons." They say to the man of your church with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, "Sit thou here in a good place;" and to the poor man, "Stand thou there!" And should a colored brother venture into their assembly he must take a back seat, if, indeed, he gets any at all. Are these less worthy? "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom?" which He hath promised them that love Him? Aye, these poor are royal. "If there be any comfort of love," in benevolence and missionary endeavor, why do not the churches enjoy the pleasure of duty and help the royal poor at their doors? If it be right, and we think it is, to give wings to the gospel to fly to foreign shores, it must be very right to love and help the heathen and our poor at home. The other Sabbath the writer met a boy of some twelve or fourteen summers a few rods from a church. He was nearly bare foot, pants ripped half the leg's length, a ragged coat and one suspender. Lifting the rim of his slouch hat, and peering into his soul as it looked out through bright eyes, I said: "My boy, where do you live?" He answered: "Nowhere now, sir; my mother is dead." "Have you heard of Jesus?" I continued. "No, sir; I never have." Now, why do not the pastors and members of the churches look after and provide for this boy and others in like circumstances, rather than steal the ewe lamb that is already nicely folded? Then, too, are we not in the midst of paganism? Are not the Chinese with us? Are not thousands of Indians all about us? Why, in the name of all that is holy, do we close our eyes against these white fields? The deep blue ocean does not always roll between the heathen and the church. The American Indian—why, the haughtiest noble who boasts of Norman blood, or the proudest Jew in whose veins the blood of Daniel and David flows, cannot boast of purer blood. He is our brother, for "we are seven." And these are the Royal Poor.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Transfer of Paymasters—Col. Iges Detailed—Recruits for Montana, etc.

The Secretary of War has directed that Maj. A. E. Bates, Paymaster, United States army, be relieved from duty in the department of Dakota, and report in person to the Paymaster General for duty at Washington D. C. to relieve Maj. William Smith, Paymaster, who will report to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Guido Iges, Eighteenth infantry, who since his promotion has been in Washington on leave of absence, has been detailed as member of a board of officers to meet in that city and examine and report upon a "travois litter," patented by Capt. Thos. M. McDougal, Seventh Cavalry.

In a communication from the War Department, dated the 14th inst., relating to the detail of non-commissioned officers on extra and daily duty. It is stated that the recent decisions of the Secretary of War were made to prevent the employment of non-commissioned officers on any duty not suited to their rank and position in the military service, but do not prohibit them from acting in any capacity such as ordnance, quartermaster or police sergeant, that properly comes within the scope of their military duties.

Second Lieutenant W. E. P. French, 3d Infantry, left St. Paul last week with a detachment of thirty-five recruits for assignment to the companies of the 3d Infantry at Fort Ellis, M. T. The detachment will stop at Fort Keogh until the transportation from Fort Ellis has reached the end of the track on the Northern Pacific railroad.

Second Lieutenant James F. Bell, 7th Cavalry, has been granted leave of absence for one month.

Lieutenant Geo. W. H. Stoneh, 3d Infantry, takes the next steambath from Bismarck for the upper Missouri. He has charge of a detachment of recruits destined for assignment to the companies of the 3d Infantry at Fort Shaw.

Captain Wm. B. Davis, assistant surgeon U. S. A., has been directed to report to the commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

A Texas Tragedy.

SAN ANTONIA, Tex., April 28.—John Mitchell, of Edwards county, was tied to a tree and beaten nearly to death by his two sons, and shot dead by two men named O'Brien and Field. The trouble was over a preemption of 80 acres of land abandoned by Mitchell, and squatted upon by Field.

THE GUARD AT THE WATCH-TOWER.

How the Citizens of Helena Protect Their Property Against Fire During Nightfall.

Last night a HERALD reporter climbed the rugged sides of the watch-tower hill, clambered up the stairway and introduced himself to the guard who was standing on the outside of the little glass house apparently enjoying the cool evening breezes that came in mournful murmurings from the mountain tops. After acknowledging the introduction, and expressing a few remarks on the mild state of the weather, the guard led the way into the octagonal room and drew a cosy chair and a stool up closely to the stove. After filling pipes and watching the smoke curl upwards through the air escape in the roof the reporter broke the silence by asking the guard:

"Have you been long engaged in this sort of business?"

"Since last December, and lonely work it is," was the reply.

Here another pause ensued, and the reporter took occasion to examine his fellow inmate of the little room. Antoine Marboe, the guard, is about six feet in height and built in proportion. He looks the man from the top of his weather beaten hat to the sole of his shoes. His face is full, and carries the stamp of sturdy honesty and reliability. A luxuriant and silky moustache droops gracefully over his mouth, and is the finishing touch towards making him appear in the prime of a healthful life. He responded easily and quietly to the interrogations of the reporter, and appeared well pleased that a part of the night would be broken by a little conversation.

"In what part of town do you anticipate a fire more than another?" the reporter asked, while gazing out of the windows.

"Well, mostly in Chinatown and around the large stables on Main street; but we never know where a fire may break out."

"How can you distinguish a fire when the business streets are all aglow with lamp-light?"

"Oh, that is easy enough. You first see a cloud of smoke rising, and then a paler light than that from the lamps is made by the flames following. Burning chimneys give a heap of trouble, because you can never tell, you know, how large or small the fire is."

"What is that red light for behind the stove?"

"Oh, I hang that on the side of the tower where the fire is, and that keeps the firemen on the right track."

"Are there many sounds break the stillness of the long night?"

"Yes; since the immigrants have commenced to arrive I hear the echo of many footsteps on the board walks and pavements during the night. Then there is the music and laughter from the dance house on Wood street, besides a continual opening and closing of doors in that neighborhood, and often snatches of gay songs float up from midnight revellers."

"Does the wind strike very heavily against the tower?"

"Well, I should say so. Why, during the big wind storm about three weeks ago—you remember it, don't you?—the tower rocked so strongly that I was frightened that this little house, with me inside of it, would be carried to the top of one of those mountains over there."

"How do you kill time during the night?"

"Well, I read a good deal, and when I get sleepy I make myself a cup of strong tea, and then take a few turns around the tower and the fresh air revives me. I often wish the citizens would send me any spare reading matter they have no use for, and the fire department might have the DAILY HERALD left here for me. The cost is very little, and \$75 a month don't go a very long way with me."

"From what quarter do the winds generally blow?"

"Mostly down the gulch over Chinatown. But I am never certain when the wind will change."

Having no more questions to ask, the reporter quietly took a survey of the surrounding. He was surprised to see the air of rude comfort about the room. A heavily padded arm chair occupied the center of the place. A fancy box stove, with a wood box close by, sent out a good heat. A student's lamp, with porcelain shade, shed a splendid light, through the apartment, and the walls were covered with fancy pictures and photographs. Upon the side nearest the engine house on Clure street a first-class telephone was attached, while a handle hung suspended close to it which enabled the guard to sound an alarm gong in the engine house should the attendant be asleep at the time of the breaking out of a fire.

The reporter bid the guard "good night," and stumbled down the rocky pathway of the hill with the assurance fixed in his mind that the citizens of Helena had little cause to fear a fire gaining headway during the night time before discovered while Antoine Marboe kept his faithful watch in the tower on the hill.

Montana Boomers.

[Avant Courier.]

Among the big schemes to bring Montana into deserved prominence, settle up its rich valleys, stock its nutritious pasture lands, and develop its mineral wealth, may be included that of General Brisban, the objects of which are briefly set forth in the following extract from the Minneapolis Tribune of the 13th inst.:

J. H. Davidson, of St. Paul, left last night for Montana to confer with General James Brisban, commander of Fort Keogh, and others, who, with Chicago capitalists, are about organizing a colonization and land company, with a capital of \$2,500,000, to operate in lands, town sites and mining property along the new railroad lines in Montana. The capital stock is to be divided into shares of \$100 each, payable in ten per cent. calls not oftener than once in ninety days, and full paid stock will be received at par for any property the company has for sale at its appraised valuation. Gen. Brisban is the chief promoter of the company, but has associated with him heavy Chicago capitalists.