

THE CARDINAL ARRIVES.

His Eminence, James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, Received at the Cathedral.

The Reception--Welcoming Addresses and Responses of the Cardinal.

Cardinal Gibbons and party arrived in Helena on the west bound train last evening and were met at the depot by the reception committee of the Cathedral congregation, consisting of Major Maginnis, T. C. Power, H. F. Galen, Thomas Cruse, John C. Curtis, C. D. Curtis, Major R. C. Walker, Phil Schmidt, Dr. N. Salvai and Andrew O'Connell. The Cardinal was accompanied by Bishop Brodell, of Helena, and Rev. Dr. Chappelle, of Washington, D. C., who travels with him as his secretary.

The church here in Helena was decorated in honor of the Cardinal's coming and was brilliantly illuminated by chandeliers and candles. The altars and sanctuary were decorated with natural flowers, among which the flames of the wax candles flickered, lending to the whole a beautiful aspect. The newly painted pews, or what was visible of them in the mass of people that occupied them, and the frescoed walls glistened under the light of the chandeliers, and the whole interior gave evidence of preparation for the festive occasion.

Shortly after nine o'clock the Cardinal entered the cathedral from the main portals and advanced up the aisle, accompanied by Bishop Brodell, Dr. Chappelle, Father Palladino and other priests, preceded by a train of acolytes bearing candles and swinging censers. The Cardinal wore a white surplice covered by his red cloak, his head bearing the red mitre, the badge of his exalted office. Bishop Brodell was vested in the cope and mitre for evening service and officiated at benediction as the Cardinal's train entered the cathedral and advanced up the aisle, accompanied by Bishop Brodell, Dr. Chappelle, Father Palladino and other priests, preceded by a train of acolytes bearing candles and swinging censers. The Cardinal wore a white surplice covered by his red cloak, his head bearing the red mitre, the badge of his exalted office. Bishop Brodell was vested in the cope and mitre for evening service and officiated at benediction as the Cardinal's train entered the cathedral and advanced up the aisle, accompanied by Bishop Brodell, Dr. Chappelle, Father Palladino and other priests, preceded by a train of acolytes bearing candles and swinging censers.

The Cardinal acknowledged the greetings graciously and responded briefly as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen: I hope I shall be excused for not making a lengthy reply to Mr. Maginnis' kind words of welcome. As I left home nine days ago I have been traveling almost constantly and have had little repose. In fact since I started the people along my route have been killing me with kindness.

Mr. Maginnis has referred to me as an American citizen, and if there is any title of which I can boast and be proud it is that. [Applause.] The proudest boast of the Roman Catholic is that he is a Roman citizen; they are proud of their vast empire, their civilization, the wisdom of their statesmen and the valor of their soldiers. But the Americans of today have greater reason to boast of their citizenship in this great republic than any Roman citizen or warrior. The more I see of other countries, the more I rejoice that I belong to this glorious nation. I have been abroad and observed the conditions that obtain in the greatest European governments and my journeys have but strengthened the conviction that in America we enjoy more and greater privileges than in any other country under the sun. Here and here only we have the greatest consummation of modern civilized government--liberty without license and authority without despotism.

At the close of the half past seven o'clock and there was a large congregation present at that hour to attend the service. After mass the Cardinal breakfasted at Bishop Brodell's, and after breakfast took a drive about the city with several of our prominent citizens. He was escorted to our hotel by a half past seven o'clock and there was a large congregation present at that hour to attend the service. After mass the Cardinal breakfasted at Bishop Brodell's, and after breakfast took a drive about the city with several of our prominent citizens. He was escorted to our hotel by a half past seven o'clock and there was a large congregation present at that hour to attend the service.

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This afternoon a reception was held in honor of the Cardinal at Bishop Brodell's residence. His Eminence received his visitors in the parlors, attired in his robes of office. His first callers were Governor Leslie and the other Territorial officers, Messrs. Webb, Sullivan and Fremont. With a few other gentlemen this party made an extended call and were entertained by the Cardinal for some minutes. The prelate discoursing upon issues of the day, political and economical, in a manner that proclaimed him thoroughly conversant with the topics of the time. He also told a few stories in an inimitable manner, and kept his visitors in the best of good humor.

X. Beidler called to pay his respects, as did many other old time citizens. At three o'clock the stream of visitors had just fairly commenced, and indications then pointed to a prolonged levee. To-night the Cardinal will leave for Portland, where he is to confer the pallium upon Archbishop Gross. He will be accompanied by Bishop Brodell, Dr. Chappelle and Father Pauwelyn, and at the same time will be joined by Archbishops Glorieux and Gruber. The whole party proceeding down the Columbia by steamer. On leaving Portland, the Cardinal will go to San Francisco and thence by the Union Pacific to the East, so that he will not return by Helena. The reception ends at 5 o'clock this

in this new world; but as one whose learning, piety and goodly life have caused him to be chosen as one of the councillors and cardinal princes of that church which has its seat in the capital of old empires and the center of ancient and advanced civilization.

They honor you also that you return from foreign lands with an increased love for your own, and with a greater admiration for its free and beneficent institutions which was first enkindled, or at least decelerated within its borders by the Catholic founders of your native State. They rejoice in you as in the patriot priest whose voice they have just heard resounding from the hallowed walls of Independence Hall, wherein Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signed the declaration which Jefferson drew; and the benediction you there pronounced upon the constitution of these United States, is echoed by the grateful hearts of six millions of people.

These valleys and mountains in which we receive you are not strangers to the chief of your people, the zealous missionaries who have explored every range of mountains, crossed every desert and traversed every sea in the world, did not leave these wilds alone to their wild inhabitants. They were here before us all. Of the first comers they were the first; all the selfishness of the oldest; they came not in search of gold and silver, or of gain; not for the cattle on the hills or the sheep in the fold, but inspired by the love of God and guided by that light of the star of Bethlehem, which still shines in plains hearts above the clouds of error, they believed in the divinity of Jesus Christ, the blessings of religion to the benighted hearts of their savage fellow men. Even in this material age, when love of gold and place and honor are the ruling motives, the worst of us can recognize the higher nature and sublimer aspirations which sacrifice the selfishness of the heart to the altars of humanity. But of such as these may have been chosen to wear even higher honors of their church, than its cardinal robes or its pontifical crown, to be clothed with the cardinal glories of martyrdom and crowned with the halos of its canonized saints.

To this mountain scene of their labors we welcome you, and we bid you God speed on your journey across that continent, which under the bounties of Catholic piety a Catholic discovered, and wish you a safe arrival on the shores of the western sea. I am a Roman citizen; they are proud of their vast empire, their civilization, the wisdom of their statesmen and the valor of their soldiers. But the Americans of today have greater reason to boast of their citizenship in this great republic than any Roman citizen or warrior. The more I see of other countries, the more I rejoice that I belong to this glorious nation. I have been abroad and observed the conditions that obtain in the greatest European governments and my journeys have but strengthened the conviction that in America we enjoy more and greater privileges than in any other country under the sun. Here and here only we have the greatest consummation of modern civilized government--liberty without license and authority without despotism.

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evening and on its conclusion the Cardinal, Bishop and priests will be entertained at dinner at the Episcopal residence by the ladies of the congregation, and after that will be escorted to the train. His visit has been all too short for the Catholics of the city, who would have been glad, had time permitted, to attest their regard by an elaborate programme of entertainment.

PERSONALLY SPEAKING. THE HERALD has already given a sketch of the life of Cardinal Gibbons. Nothing remains to be said except a reference to his personal characteristics, which have charmed all who met him. His height is little above the medium, but his spare frame and clean cut features make him appear somewhat taller. His countenance suggests that its possessor is a student and proclaims a high degree of intelligence. His eyes are expressive organs of vision and twinkle with good humor when his kindly smile asserts itself. In manner he is courteous, polished and refined to the last degree, and his conversational powers and entertaining ability are apparently unlimited. He has impressed all who have met him most favorably and left many a kind word and cordial greeting which will never be forgotten. He is, in fact, the ideal of a prince of the church in learning, talent, culture and ability, and it is no wonder he has been selected to fill the exalted position he now occupies.

TWO DECADES PAST. How the Moneyed Men of Helena Worked and Lived Twenty Years Ago. The Boulder Sentinel's Helena letter, printed in its last issue, contains so many interesting items regarding the early days of Montana's Capital and her citizens that we reproduce it almost in full. Its authorship is accredited to Col. Daniel Seales, the well known editor and writer.

After describing the town as it was "twenty years ago" the letter continues: "Twenty years ago Sam Hauser was a modest banker, a home sealer, and occasionally dabbled a little in politics. He was bashful and diffident then. C. A. Broadwater was a slim, energetic youth, stuck the bottom of his pants in his boots and whooped up the great traits of the Diamond K Company. "Broad" was a dandy among the boys then, and made a ten strike wherever he hit, from a horse race to packing a political convention for a favorite candidate. Tommy Cruse was an unknown prospector, trying his slapsacks in a dirt-roofed log cabin, little dreaming of the fortune in store for him. Charley Cannon had a little bakery about where the Herald's building now stands and sold pies and peanuts at 500 per cent profit, all on account of "the freight, you know." Dick Locke was his clerk and did up the goods of the plain little establishment with the grace and politeness of a Chesterfield. A. J. Davidson had a little store on Main street, with a partner by the name of Mann. J. P. Woodman was a clerk in Hall & Haggard's store, and didn't know his ass as much about a horse as he does now.

Col. Wilber F. Sanders was a busy, hard-worked lawyer, with a garage practice and a long list of clients. He was a man of money and experience in deals that he now possesses. John Shober was a power in political conventions, swore that Montana was the "best country on God's earth" and "canned on the trail" as he occasionally does now. Harry Conally was a miner on the Yellowstone, wore "burnside" whiskers and afterwards became prominent in politics. C. B. Vanghan was a compositor in the old Gazette office while the sod over the "Peerless Jennie" remained unbroken as it sheltered its untold millions from the gaze of the prospector. Twenty years ago the Fisk Bros. ran a small evening paper, and Major Maginnis and E. S. Wilkinson held down the editorial and reporting chairs of the *Helena Herald*. They received their Eastern exchanges when they were a month old. James Ryan owned a small toll road in Ryan's canyon, on the road to Corinne, and James Blake kept a little butchershop on Rodney street. The Holter Bros. were a small firm in store on Main street, and ran a saw mill on Ten Mile creek. Charley Reynolds chopped wood by the cord at the head of Dry gulch, and John Zeitler was a ruster from "way back" working like a beaver to establish a livery stable in the city. Charlie Curtis, with a red cap and a pair of gray legs on his lower limbs and huge Mexican spurs on his heels, auctioneered broken-winded, spavined cayuses not worth \$5 a dozen, at from \$50 to \$75 a piece. Charlie was a character in those days, and could ride faster, yell louder and sell more horses than any man in the country. We have now a small proprietor of the Grand Central hotel, was a hard working rancher in the Prickly Pear Valley, and Harry Sykes a neighbor in the same business. E. W. McNeal mined and merchandised and helped pave the way for those pretensions that are now so safe and sound. Frank and John Curtis, and Bob Hale and Parchen & D'Archeul each ran modest little stores of like character. Dan Flowerree kept the bank Exchange and coined money from those who delighted in "FIGHTING THE TIGER."

"China" Clark and John Curtis, the political salesman in America, carried a large stock of hardware, while Kinn & Jack competed with them for the trade of the country. S. C. Ashby was a clerk in the store of I. G. Baker & Co. at Fort Benton. Sam Word was a lawyer in Virginia City, but not the owner of the finest private residence in all the Territories. Uncle Billy Ewing was a granger with hay seed in his hair, and handled his own hay from his ranch in the valley. George Foote was a surveyor; he is now regarded as the first mining lawyer in the Territory. Schwab & Zimmerman ran a little restaurant on Wood street, and Lissner, of the International, was proprietor of a modest looking hotel at the corner of Main and Bridge streets.

Dr. Steele was then a rancher in the valley and divided his time in attending to his farm and gratuitously doctoring his neighbors when they were ill. Many other oldtimers were then conducting small enterprises in the city, but all working and striving to make a home and name, and to make Helena what it is. Among them may be named W. C. Chessman, Joe Davis, Harvey English, John K. Watson and Buck Hudnall.

HELENA TO-DAY. Twenty years have shown a wondrous change in the city and its people. Helena to-day is one of the most beautiful, finely built and prosperous city in the West. Its water works, gas works, electric plant, fire department and other public enterprises will compare favorably with those of more pretentious Eastern cities, while its people in point of energy, enterprise and go-ahead-ness will discount those in the old Eastern municipalities. Those whose names above mentioned are now among the moneyed kings of the city and have healthy bank accounts in one or the other of the half dozen great banking houses of the place. Helena is a great little city, with more wealth and a brighter future in store than any other city of its size in the world, and its daring old-timers made it what it is.

RAMBLER. THE BEST OF THE SEASON. The Helena Team Can Play Ball. A large and enthusiastic audience witnessed the third game and rubber between the nine from the Silver City and adjacent mining camps and the Helena champions. The first game of the series was played at the Fair grounds in this city in July, and was won after a close contest by the Walkervilles. The second game took place in Butte and after a hard fought battle the Helenas won. Yesterday afternoon the third and last of the series was taken by the Helenas after the finest game of ball ever played in the Territory.

The Walkervilles went to first and went out in one or two, three or four. Bessner made a beautiful side catch of a fly ball in this inning, which was the finest play of the game. Dallas struck first for the Helenas and amused the crowd by knocking fouls over the fence for about ten minutes. He was given first on balls. Bessner flied out to middle. Hemingway was on second till the ball was caught and then made a BRILLIANT PLAY by running home before the ball was fielded. Kelly got home first on a dead ball and second on Vance's hit to right field. The Walkervilles got in their first kick on this hit, and claimed it was a foul. The umpire decided it was fair, and Vance scored through errors of the Walkervilles. Tutt went out and Rodgers and McElvay each struck out a base and scored on Hemingway's safe hit. Hemingway was put out on third for too daring leading off from base, and so the inning ended with a record of five runs for the "Maroons" and a goose egg for the West Siders.

In the second inning came the intermission of FORTY-FIVE MINUTES and the six hundred people who had put up their half dollars to see base ball played grew excessively weary. It happened thusly, Moffitt went out on a foul fly ball and Gleason got on his bases through McIntyre's errors. Reagan went out on strikes and Leary went to bat. He struck the ball and sent it to middle and the military formed around it, and the crowd, with wild cheering, fell in behind. The president took off his hat the moment he got into the carriage and bowed and smiled as a roaring cheer went up. He seemed well pleased with his welcome, and well he might be for it was the first time he had ever been in Helena. Mrs. Cleveland wore a black traveling dress, and although wearing from traveling, looked fresh and charming, as usual. As the Presidential carriage, with the fair mistress of the White House, came into view cheer after cheer went up from the thousands that filled the city. Behind the carriage came the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron and battery F, 4th artillery, U. S. The crowd had yelled itself hoarse, cheering for the President, when the second division swung into line at the corner of Michigan avenue and 22d street. The people along the line of march were packed as never before in Chicago. On the tops of houses and in windows were crowds of anxious faces, and from the roofs floated streamers evidently improvised hurriedly for the occasion. When the procession reached the reviewing stand the President alighted from his carriage. A long line passed in review. In response to Mayor Koche's address of welcome the President said: It was soon after the election of 1864 that I had an old resident of your city was earnestly urging me to pay you a visit. He endeavored to meet the objections that were stated and insisted with unyielding pertinacity that the invitation be accepted. At last, and after all persuasion seemed to fail, he vehemently broke out with this declaration, "The people up where I live don't think a man as fit for President who has never seen Chicago." I have often thought of this since that time, and sometimes when I have felt that I would like to do, have wondered whether things would have gone on better if I had visited Chicago.

THE TOUR. President Cleveland's Reception in Chicago. CHICAGO, October 5.--The train bearing President Cleveland and wife pulled slowly into the Alton depot, on a street, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There was a loud shout from the crowd and a buzz of three cheers as the distinguished pair walked across the platform to their carriage. A moment later the carriage door was shut, the whip cracked over the spirited horses' heads and the President was riding through the streets of Chicago. It was only a few moments after 7 o'clock this morning when the people commenced to stop at the depot, where the President was advertised to alight from his special train, but it was a welcome sight of the great republic that the President received when he landed for the first time at Chicago. The enthusiasm was electrical, such crowds, such bright faces in the same number were never seen before. There must have been 15,000 men, women and children gathered within a few blocks of the station.

Above the heads of the crowds could be seen the helmeted military. They were a fine lot of men, in all four companies of artillery and cavalry. Their arrival created a sensation, which grew more and more tumultuous as the Presidential crowd appeared on the scene. The crowd was entirely good natured. In one which seemed to be to express respect for the President and his lady. Although hoisterous at times, as all crowds are, this one was on its good behavior and readily enough obeyed the requests of the police to stand back and leave a clear space through which the President might pass. As the President's carriage moved the reviewing stand military formed around it, and the crowd, with wild cheering, fell in behind. The president took off his hat the moment he got into the carriage and bowed and smiled as a roaring cheer went up. He seemed well pleased with his welcome, and well he might be for it was the first time he had ever been in Helena. Mrs. Cleveland wore a black traveling dress, and although wearing from traveling, looked fresh and charming, as usual. As the Presidential carriage, with the fair mistress of the White House, came into view cheer after cheer went up from the thousands that filled the city. Behind the carriage came the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron and battery F, 4th artillery, U. S. The crowd had yelled itself hoarse, cheering for the President, when the second division swung into line at the corner of Michigan avenue and 22d street. The people along the line of march were packed as never before in Chicago. On the tops of houses and in windows were crowds of anxious faces, and from the roofs floated streamers evidently improvised hurriedly for the occasion. When the procession reached the reviewing stand the President alighted from his carriage. A long line passed in review. In response to Mayor Koche's address of welcome the President said: It was soon after the election of 1864 that I had an old resident of your city was earnestly urging me to pay you a visit. He endeavored to meet the objections that were stated and insisted with unyielding pertinacity that the invitation be accepted. At last, and after all persuasion seemed to fail, he vehemently broke out with this declaration, "The people up where I live don't think a man as fit for President who has never seen Chicago." I have often thought of this since that time, and sometimes when I have felt that I would like to do, have wondered whether things would have gone on better if I had visited Chicago.

Indeed it has, I believe, been publicly stated on one or more occasions lately, when the shortcomings of the present executive were under discussion, that nothing better could be expected of a man who had never been west of some designated place or river, and this I suppose means the same thing that my Chicago friend meant, and involves the same accusations and conclusions. If my alleged official crimes and misdemeanors are thus charitably accounted for I shall not be at all surprised that the declaration of the representative of this city as I have given it is an evidence of that local pride and loyalty of which your city is a great monument. All have heard of it, if they never have seen it, for every one of your people seem to have organized himself into a committee of one to spread its glories abroad. And now that I am here, I feel like saying, with the Queen of Sheba, that "half was not told me." After relating the history of Chicago's growth, President Cleveland concluded as follows: "You have said that the President ought to see Chicago. I am here to see it and its hospitable, large-hearted people, but because your city is so great and your interests so large I know you will allow me to suggest that I have left at home a city you ought to see and know more about. In point of fact it would be well for you to keep your eyes closely upon it all the time. Your servants and agents are there."

They are there to protect your interests and aid your efforts, to advance your prosperity and well being. Your bustling trade and your wondrous, ceaseless activity of hand and brain would yield the credit you deserve unless wisdom guides the policy of your government and unless your needs are regarded at the Capital of the nation. It will be well for you not to forget that in the performance of your political duties, with calm thoughtfulness and broad patriotism, there lies, not only a safeguard against business disaster, but an important obligation of citizenship.

Liverpool Prices. LIVERPOOL, October 5.--Flour holders offer moderately 9s 2d; dull. Wheat holders offer sparingly; No. 2 winter 6s 2 1/2d, firm; do spring 6s 2 1/2d, firm. Corn, spot supply poor, futures holders offering sparingly, spot 4s 6 1/2d, firm; October 4s 5 1/2d, firm; November and December 4s 5 1/2d, firm. THE Dead Sea in Palestine has always been an object of intense interest to us and our government a few years ago sent out an expedition to explore this famous body of water, which the popular tradition holds with calm thoughtfulness and broad patriotism, there lies, not only a safeguard against business disaster, but an important obligation of citizenship.

THE Pacific railroad investigating committee has digusted the administration and the whole country by its course in borrowing money of the Central Pacific Co. to meet expenses, and the fact lately brought out in evidence in Washington that the Central Pacific Co. has a bill of several thousand dollars against the commission and has exhausted its credit. Some of its transactions appear discreditable in the extreme, and no one expects a particle of good will be accomplished. WITH one throbbing heart of sympathy and sorrow the people of Helena, in thought if not in person, have been waiting and watching at the dying bed of John Kinna. We did not know how we loved and honored him till we knew that so soon we must part with him forever. He was one of our oldest, noblest and truest men. He was the first Mayor of our city. His loss will be irreparable.

POLYDOR DE KUPER, a Belgian by birth and a Roman Catholic in religion, has been elected Lord Mayor of London. He is the first Catholic to hold that position since the Reformation. The world moves and London is becoming cosmopolitan. Now that sidewalks are provided around the court house grounds, and good ones too, won't those that go in and out use them and keep off the place where the grass ought to grow. THE improvements in Washington city for the past year aggregate \$2,000,000, indicating 4,746 new buildings. Thirty new school houses have been erected in the past eight years. THE Manitoba will be at Great Falls by the end of this week.

MINNEAPOLIS divides with St. Louis the attention of the country to-day. In the former the Knights of Labor are in session and the latter is entertaining the President.

THE vote in Dakota on division in November we hope will be a full as well as a decisive one. We cannot say that we are particularly interested which way they vote on the division question, but we are interested to see a full vote so that the people of the United States may see how many citizens of the Union are disfranchised in one Territory. We fear that the indifference of many on the division issue may prevent their voting. There is quite a lively campaign going on, but so far as we can judge by indications the division sentiment is not as great as it was. Many of the obstacles that early suggested and supported division sentiment have been removed by the building of railroads. There will be no trouble about easy, cheap, convenient intercommunication. The fear of the people of South Dakota of being dominated by the Northern Pacific is not a strong card. If there were any danger of the whole of Dakota being subjugated to the power of this great corporation, it would be cruel and unreasonable to turn over the more thinly peopled northern part to its dominion. There is no evidence that the people of Northern Dakota are afraid of this overwhelming influence. The Manitoba road is a good checkmate, and at the rate the country is being settled the people will soon be masters of their own destinies, even if the government at Washington does not devise legislation that shall keep railroads within reasonable bounds.

What Wyoming Reports. WASHINGTON, October 4.--The Governor of Wyoming Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, states that, contrary to the prevalent belief, that territory is adapted for farming purposes as well as for stock raising. The Governor estimates the population at 55,000. Owing to the fact that the railroad lands are assessed this year, for the first time, the taxable values exceed last year by over a million dollars. For the ten months ending June 30th 303,000 acres of public land were taken up. The Governor notes the disappearance of the cattle business as compared with former years and says that the hard winters and scarcity of food is bringing about the result of confining cattle more closely to one locality, where they can be sheltered and fed during the winter. The Governor recommends the erection of three new land, to be known as Buffalo, Sandance and Lander districts.

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