

A. HOPKINS & SONS

Pure Food Grocers

PURITY
PURITY
PURITY

If you must have a better quality of flour than home production, ask for the

PURITY BRAND

The name within itself denotes the quality of the goods and we assure you that the quality itself will be no imposition on the brand. We stand with a guarantee for every sack, and the

Missouri Valley
Milling Co.,

of Mandan, N. Dakota, stands at the back of us. We have just received a car load of this fine No. 1 Hard Wheat Flour, and would be pleased to have any of our customers who are not satisfied with the results of the flour that they have been using, to try a sack.

We
Guarantee
Satisfaction

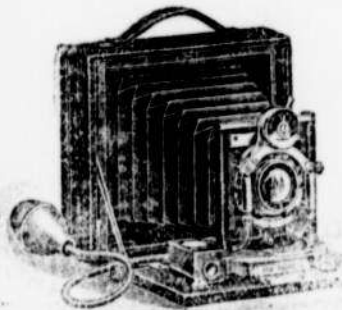
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Pure Food Grocers

T. W. WARREN,

THE CHRONOMETER, WATCH
AND CLOCK MAKER.

Dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, diamonds and sapphires, etc. Wedding rings and other jewelry made to order from Montana gold. Market price paid for old gold and silver jewelry. Main street, second door from Fourth avenue.

BUY YOUR
Kodaks and Supplies
FROM
CULVER & CULVERPHOTOGRAPHERS
And get the benefit of their experience and Fresh Stock. We can furnish you with anything you need in the way of Hand Cameras and Supplies; also do your FINISHING AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FIFTH AVENUE, LEWISTOWN.

Wm. Jenkins,
Tonsorial ParlorFirst-Class Barbers
Hot and Cold BathsMain Street,
LEWISTOWN, MONTANA.84 miles
an hourThis is the latest
Auto Record
It takes 3 months
for our brew to go
from the kettle
to you.
Hammer's
beer.

World Almanacs at this office 35c; mailed to your address 45c in stamps.

UTAH SUGAR
FACTORIESGreat Things the Industry is Doing
for the Farmers of the State
West of Us.

MUCH SUGAR IS PRODUCED

Fifty Million Pounds Turned Out by
the Factories of Utah Alone—
Ground for Sugar Cane.

A representative of the Utah Sugar company who has just paid a visit to northern Montana looking over this section with a view of investigating the possibilities for that industry in Montana gives the following as the experiences in Utah:

The first factory erected in Utah was the Lehi factory, built about 12 years ago, and like all new undertakings it was beset with many discouragements in its earlier days, the principal one being its inability to secure a sufficiency of beets, causing short runs and greatly increased cost of production.

The Lehi factory was built by capital furnished by the farmers and business men of Utah. After construction the value of that stock did not reach par for several years, some of it selling as low as 65 cents on the dollar. With the better understanding of the best conditions governing the production of beets, and more being produced this factory was finally made a great financial success and up to date has paid in dividends \$1,000 for every \$100 originally invested, and as a direct result of its phenomenal success seven other factories have been established, five being in Utah, one in Oregon and one in Colorado.

A new feature recently established in connection with the parent sugar plant at Lehi has been the construction of two auxiliary plants, these are more crushing and juice extracting plants, the refining being completed at the central plant. One of these auxiliary plants being seventeen miles distant, the other sixteen, the juice is forced by hydraulic pressure through pipe lines to the central factory and there the process of sugar manufacture is completed. This juice must reach the refining vats within two hours of extraction from the beets or it will sour and spoil.

The following are some of the factories:

Lehi, Utah—Daily capacity, 1,000 tons, paid farmers yearly, \$442,000. Garland, Utah (Built in 1903)—Capacity, 1,000 tons; 40,000 tons of beets used in the season, 9,000,000 pounds of sugar made. "Amalgamated factories, Ogden, Utah; Logan, Utah, and LaGrande, Oregon—Daily capacity 500 tons each; paid farmers yearly, \$400,000. Idaho Falls, Idaho (corner stone laid in April, 1903)—Daily capacity, 1,000 tons; paid farmers last year, \$152,000.

Sugar City, Idaho (now building)—Daily capacity, 1,000 tons. Loveland, Col.—Daily capacity, 1,000 tons; paid farmers first year, \$900; second year, \$500,000; third year, \$671,000; acres planted, first year, 5,500; second year, 6,000; third year, 10,000.

Six factories within a radius of 50 miles of Loveland, paid \$2,000,000 to farmers during the past year. John Johns has grown four acres of beets yearly for the past 13 years and realized \$100 per acre yearly.

Isaac Cough grew 50 acres of beets and secured 6,000 tons of beets and secured 6,000 tons, which realized \$12 per acre.

Idaho Falls factory paid \$15,000 to children alone during the past year for services in thinning beets during school vacation.

During 1901, 100 acres of alfalfa land seeded to beets yielded revenue of \$5,000, the same land in 1902 yielded revenue of \$9,963, and in 1903 \$10,000, produced at a cost of \$24 per acre.

In Cache valley 4,000 acres in 1904 yielded 18,000 tons, in 1903, 40,000 tons, giving net increase of over 100 per cent in 1903.

Beet seed sold to Utah farmers amount to \$75,000 yearly, all imported.

Beet pulp sells to dairy and stockmen at 35 cents per ton, and has actual feeding value of \$1.50 per ton. It keeps indefinitely, freezing or summer heat not affecting its feeding value and has been fed after five years with no apparent deterioration or ill effects to stock.

Any good potato or alfalfa land suitable for beet culture, nearly all western lands being very deficient in alfalfa, it is found that this is cheaply overcome by seeding land to alfalfa, then after cutting one or two crops, an alfalfa crop is plowed under during mid summer and permitted to rot, as is done four inches deep, then the following spring land is plowed two or three inches deeper; each succeeding year is plowed deeper until the depth of 12 inches is reached.

Freezing does not injure gathered beets if not permitted to thaw out.

The average yield for Utah is about 25 tons per acre, the sugar content is about 25 pounds per ton.

Beets containing less than 14 per cent sugar in juice seldom used, the price paid farmers depending upon the sugar content, the basis being \$4.25 per ton for every 1 per cent increase.

Coal and lime rock suitable, are principal requisites outside of beets; 500 tons of coal being used daily to every 1,000 tons of beet manufactured. The amount of lime rock is about two-thirds of this. It must be burnt at the factory, as the gases are used in sugar manufacture.

For the successful operation of the factory 5,000 acres of beets must be planted, preferably on irrigated land, and 50,000 acres irrigated land must be under cultivation in the district to secure profitable return of crops.

The United States imports annually \$100,000,000 worth of sugar, the increase in the construction of sugar factories merely keeps pace with in-

creased consumption, hardly any possibility of over production.

Beets can be transported 100 miles to the factory, depending largely upon freight rates obtained.

Immense quantities of water are necessary for the operation of the factory. This must be reasonably pure and free from alkali.

The development of sugar culture in Utah is a direct result of a bounty of 2 cents per pound for a period of five years.

The total output of Utah factories in refined sugar for 1903 was 50,000,000 pounds.

A land rental of \$7 per acre is often paid for the use of land for beets. Dry, sunshiny, fall weather is absolutely necessary for successful ripening of beets.

Land contiguous to the factory was worth \$30 when the factory was constructed now it is worth \$50 per acre. The increased valuation of taxable property in Fremont and Bingham counties, Utah, has amounted to \$43,355,200 in the two years.

A 1,000-ton capacity sugar factory cost from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000. Larger factories are found to be the cheapest in the end, as the cost of manufacture increases with smaller factories.

Extensive farming, dairying and stock raising follow in the erection and operation of sugar factories as natural adjuncts.

Senator Smoot, when at the irrigation congress at Ogden, said that the factories had actually compelled their farmers to do better farming, and in this respect alone the investors felt amply repaid for the outlay.

Now so much for Utah. How about Montana? Through a series of nearly 12 years considerable attention has been given to the culture of sugar beets in Montana, the results have been more than encouraging, there being no difficulty experienced in securing beets averaging from 17 per cent to 22 per cent. The beets grown on the Great Northern demonstrative garden at Hinsdale, two years ago averaged 22.5 per cent sugar in juice with a purity of 79 per cent.

Investors would prefer irrigated sections where the land was well occupied by an industrious people, for instance such locations as the western end of Milk River valley in the vicinity of Chinook, the eastern end of the same valley in the vicinity of Hinsdale are ideal locations, and would afford each station along the entire valley to profit by the erection of a factory. The Gallatin in the vicinity of Bozeman, the Yellowstone in the vicinity of Billings, the Bitter Root in the vicinity of Stevensville are all ideal locations with sufficient area of irrigated land nearby, fuel, and lime, land occupied, much of this land would be divided and farms would become smaller and much more profitable.

It was felt by the last session of our legislature some encouragement should be held out to establish this industry in Montana and a bill passed both houses but was vetoed.

Before a success could be made of any factory a much denser population is necessary even in those portions of Montana now thought to be thickly settled, 40 to 50 acre farms would prove ample and more profitable than much larger ones under the present condition. Our soil and climate is peculiarly adapted to this industry, and Montanians should awaken to this fact, and co-operate to secure the establishment of it here.

W. M. WOOLDRIDGE
Helena, Mont., Feb. 7, 1904.

Baby carriages and children's cribs. A full line at Power Mercantile Co.

Dealer Was Wise.
Brown—Why do you want me to pay in advance? Are you afraid I won't bring the horse back?
Livestockman—No, not at all. But, you see, the horse might come back without you.—Atlanta Journal.

His Lips Are Sealed.

"Now, Willie, what will you say if I give you a piece of cake?"
"Please, ma'am, I don't know what to say, 'cause ma told me I wasn't to ask for a second helping."—Chicago American.Where Friendship Ceases.
"That girl with Johnson there—a friend of his, I presume?"
"Nope; used to be, though."
"So? Had a falling out?"
"Not exactly. He married her."—Baltimore American.Notice to Contractors.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Fergus county, Montana, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the ninth day of March, 1904, and opened at 2 o'clock p. m. of the same day, for the erection and completion of the city of Lewistown, Montana, of a two-story stone jail and sheriff's residence for Fergus county, in full accordance with the plans and specifications as prepared therefor by C. E. Bell, architect, Helena, Montana. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the county clerk, at the office of the architect in Helena, at the store of the Montana Hardware Co. in Butte, Montana, and at the store of Murphy, Macley & Co., in Great Falls, Montana. Bids for the heating and plumbing, and for the jail work will be taken separately. Proposals must be addressed to F. J. Hazen, clerk of the board, at Lewistown, Montana, and must be accompanied by a certified check in the amount of two per cent of the bid, as evidence of good faith on the part of the contractor that he will, within a reasonable time, enter into a contract and furnish a surety bond to the satisfaction of the board, in the amount of the bid, should the work be awarded to him.

The right is reserved to reject any one or all bids, and to waive any informality in the same, should it be deemed for the best interests of the county so to do.

SAULEY PHILLIPS, Chairman.
Attest: F. J. HAZEN, County Clerk.

Purs at cost at Power Mercantile Company.

A gradual reduction in the size of But increase in Number of Owners.
(Montana Correspondent to the American Sheep Breeder.)
While disappointing in a way, the year just passed has not been a disastrous one to sheepmen in Montana. The fact is that Montana woolgrowers are in good condition. While no figures will be available for nearly two months, it is estimated by the secretary of the state board of Sheep Commissioners that the output of wool in this state during 1903 was in the neighborhood of 33,000,000 pounds or a trifle less. It will not average up to last year, however. The quality of Montana wool is recognized as superior and it invariably brings a better price than that of any other northwestern state. The wool is each year growing finer and cleaner and the quality is growing better. With the improvement of the grades of sheep, by the introduction of better blooded rams into the flocks, the standard of wool is gradually growing higher.

The disappointing feature of the business during 1903 was the price of sheep. At no time during the year do the sheepmen feel that their animals sold for what they were really worth. The price of mutton in Montana did not follow the price of wool. Usually the two are said to hold together pretty well, but 1903 was an exceptional year in that respect. Had the prices of mutton been satisfactory there would have been a much greater movement of sheep to market from this state last fall and during the early winter, notwithstanding the fact that a large number was sent eastward the way the market was. The lambs sold for feeding purposes brought a fair price. Not many of them have yet been marketed from this state, but the movement commences about February 1.

The wool industry in this state is undergoing a great change. The day has passed in Montana when sheepmen believe they can go through a year without getting any feed. There was a time when the venture some sheepman depended entirely upon the range for winter feed. With the contraction of the public range and the overcrowding of that which remained it became no longer practicable to rely upon the open range for feed. Now almost every sheepman, with the possible exception of those in the eastern part of the state, has his stacks of hay and some of them also raise grain. It is the safer way, although it lessens the profits. In a severe winter, however, feeding means the saving of bands that would otherwise perish. The practice of feeding sheep in the winter has come to stay. It is a practical assurance that the wool grower in this state no longer neglects.

Slowly but surely the big sheepmen in Montana are reducing their holdings. There are now less than ten sheepmen in this state who own more than 30,000 head. There are fewer outfits with more than 20,000 head formerly. The number of persons interested in sheep, however, is steadily increasing.

A GOOD YEAR
IS EXPECTEDMontana Sheep Men Are in Good
Shape Despite Early Losses and
Low Prices.

THE INDUSTRY IS CHANGING

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The assessment roll of the state shows there were only a few more sheep in Montana during 1903 than in 1902. During 1903 4,733,834 sheep of all classes were reported for taxation, as compared with 4,719,008 the year before. The losses of the spring of 1903 account in some measure for the slight increase. Usually severe storms killed a large per cent of lambs in northern Montana, while portions of Fergus and Meagher counties also suffered heavy losses. Where the losses did not occur during the winter the lamb crop was exceptionally large.

While it is too early to make any predictions, interviews with prominent sheepmen show that they expect equally as good prices as they received for the fleece last year. Many of them believe that the price will be higher than last year. If the prices for the Montana sheepmen look for an exceedingly prosperous year.

On the whole the industry is on a firmer and more lasting basis than at any time during the history of Montana, which promises to keep its lead as the principal wool producing state of the country.

The year just closed gave emphasis to the fact, as stated by Mr. Moss, that there is a tendency on the part of Montana wool men to feed sheep in this state. In past years many thousands of sheep have been shipped to South St. Paul, towns in Nebraska and other points in Minnesota and Iowa, for feeding purposes. The high price of feed at many of those places, especially at South St. Paul, turned the attention of many of their own state as a feeding ground. This was especially so last fall. The first feeding on a large scale was done in the Yellowstone valley, in the vicinity of Billings. I. D. O'Donnell, the pioneer in the business, has been feeding for years, and has made a success of it. This winter it is an exceedingly important industry in the Yellowstone valley, where it grew more and more each year as alfalfa became known as a good feeder, together with a little grain, for the finest alfalfa in the world is raised here. Nowhere in the state is so much of this forage grown as in the Yellowstone valley. The land there appears to be especially adapted to its raising, although it may be grown in large quantities in less favored sections.

Billings and that section of the Yellowstone valley, however, have by no means a monopoly on the sheep feeding business. Three years ago two or three venturesome men in the Gallatin valley began to feed sheep. They made money, and their example was followed by many until during the present winter there are many thousands of sheep being fed in that section. Along the front of the northern Pacific coast of Helena for 300 miles thousands of head are being fed. Rhea Bros. are big operators in the vicinity of Billings. Big Timber

and Bozeman, while Len Lewis and many others are feeding near Townsend, in the Missouri valley.

Sure Cure for Piles.
Itching Piles produce moisture and cause itching, this form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a jar at druggists, or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write about your case. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by D. L. Zell Drug Co., Lewistown, Mont.

Hard Case.

Miss Slique—I didn't know that Professor Diggs was a woman later.
Mr. Slobber—Well, what makes you think he is?

Miss Slique—Why, there he is trying to persuade Sappley to get married.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Way He Viewed It.
"What's a philosopher, Br'er Williams?"
"He's a man dat takes ever'thing easy."

The questioner seemed suddenly lost in thought. Then he spoke up: "Dat bein' de case, how come you stayed out de jail so long?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Her Idea of Identification.
"That bank clerk wouldn't give me the money. He said I'd have to identify myself.""Did you?"
"I couldn't. None of my linen is marked except my handkerchiefs, and I'd forgotten to bring one with me."—Pittsburg Press.Arrested Development.
Richard—Are these good apples on your trees?
Robert—We don't know. Our neighbors' two boys never let any of them get ripe.—Detroit Free Press.Lazy.
Visitor—What's that on your hired man's hoe, a cyclometer?
Farmer—No, each luck. That's a alarm clock ter wake ther pesky cuss up at dinner time.—San Francisco Examiner.Financial Aid.
The Summer Boarder—The old lady seems to be a motherly sort of person.
Her Chum—Yes, I suppose that helps to make the board worth \$9 a week.—Puck.The Morning Bath.
An admirable way to take the morning bath by those who dread a daily plunge into cold water is recommended by an authority as follows: Stand in hot water deep enough to cover the ankles, fill a basin with cold water and sponge the body off quickly. Dry and rub vigorously and get into dannels before drying the feet. This is better for any one than daily immersion. It is the rubbing more than the water that is needed. Sponging off gives the excuse for the after rubbing, and the good result is gained.The Summer Boarder—The old lady seems to be a motherly sort of person.
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On Monday night at Culver's hall the B. P. O. E. again entertained their friends in their inimitable manner with a most enjoyable ball. The music was furnished by Prof. Bae's orchestra and was excellent. Between the dances the colored singers furnished music, both vocal and instrumental. The dancing continued until one o'clock, when all reluctantly departed for home.At Home.
On Monday Mrs. J. H. Willard held an at home during the afternoon, and about sixty ladies called to pay their respects. Tea, chocolate and wafers were served and Mrs. Willard was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. L. Bright and Mrs. W. A. Long. Miss Marguerite Long assisted at the door.

Mrs. Sadie Hoffman entertained at a most elaborate dinner on Sunday. The guests were Mrs. Bae, Miss Haggerty, Mrs. A. B. Barrows, of Ubit, Mr. W. K. Quarles and Mr. F. T. Robertson.

Silk batiste, grenadine, mull and Swiss dress goods for spring and summer wear at Power Mercantile Co.

Tragedy Averted.
"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved," writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City, O. "Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's now sound and well. Everybody ought to know it's the only sure cure for coughs, colds and all lung diseases. Guaranteed by Dr. King's New Discovery Co. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

Children's shoes \$1.00 at Power Mercantile Co.

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Willhelmina Snow
Treasurer, Portland Economic League

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WINE OF
CARDUI

Society Notes

Tuesday Club.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Tuesday club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Wright on Tuesday evening, February 23rd. Euchre was the game of the evening and the honors were awarded to Mr. Geo. Wiedeman and Mrs. Rudolf von Tobel and were a decorated salad dish and burnt wood book rack. The consolation prizes went to Mrs. Geo. Stafford and Mr. Alec. Lehman. Punch was served during the games and a delicious lunch consisting of deviled crabs, sandwiches, salted almonds, olives and coffee was served.

Dr. and Mrs. Long entertained as guests at dinner on Saturday evening Mrs. J. T. Andrus and Miss Adelaide Thompson.

Two Delightful Evenings.

Dr. and Mrs. John Henry Willard were hosts at two most delightful evening functions of last week. One occurring on Thursday evening, when the pleasant game of euchre was played, there being six tables in play, and again on Friday evening when about thirty guests enjoyed the game of "queen best." The colored orchestra furnished most engaging music, while a lunch consisting of cold turkey, lettuce sandwiches, pickles, olives and salted pecans and coffee was being served. On Friday evening the following luncheon was served, chicken salad, sandwiches, olives, almonds, pickles and coffee and the following ladies entertained the guests with musical selections: Mrs. J. D. Waite, Mrs. B. C. White, Mrs. Hugh Wagner, Mrs. H. C. Brown and Mrs. Willard. Those invited to partake of Mr. and Mrs. Willard's kind hospitality were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Praus, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, Mr. Alex. Lehman and Mrs. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Vrooman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bebb, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Stafford, Mrs. W. A. Long and Mrs. E. H. Stoll, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. White, Misses Bates and Ward and Messrs. L. D. Blodgett and H. R. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Miner, Brown, F. E. Smith, Hedges, Wiedeman, Wright, Waite, F. Warren, Judge and Mrs. Cheadle, B. C. White, Mrs. Sloan, Eldridge and Mr. James Fellows, of Walder Lampton, England.

Whither-so-Evers Meet.
Miss Orpha Noble entertained the Whither-so-Evers at her home on Friday night, the young ladies spending the night under Miss Noble's hospitable roof and remaining to a most delicious breakfast on Saturday. Those present were Misses Dwight, Cook, Ward, Stewart, Cross, Elizabeth Cross and Weldon.Auxiliary to St. James' Guild.
A number of young ladies of Lewistown met at the home of Mrs. Geo. J. Bach on the afternoon of February 20th and assisted by Mesdames Bach, W. Warren and Stoll, organized the young ladies auxiliary to St. James' Guild. The following young ladies were present: Marie Bach, Constance Darrow, Hazel Smith, Helen Eldridge, Cleo Deaton, Marguerite Long, Marie Cheadle, Hazel Akley, Gladys Akley, Florence Johnson, Marjorie Man, Stafford, Mrs. W. A. Long, Minnie Hopkins, Myrtle Bell, Marie Remington and Mabel Hoffman. The meeting was opened by prayer by Mrs. Warren, followed by a song. The following officers were elected: President, Marie Bach; Second Vice President, Hazel Akley; Secretary, Hazel Smith; Treasurer, Constance Darrow; Musical director, Marie Remington. It was decided to hold a meeting each Thursday afternoon after school during Lent, and each member is assessed the sum of 5 cents per week. After all business had been transacted a nice lunch was served by Mrs. Bach and the meeting adjourned.Evening at Cards.
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Eldridge entertained a few friends at cards on Saturday evening last. Euchre was the game played, the head honors being awarded to Judge E. K. Cheadle, a handsome silver match safe, and to Mrs. Geo. J. Wiedeman, a most beautiful decorated china plate. The consolation prizes, each a box of dainty bon-bons, went to Mr. Geo. Wiedeman and Mrs. E. K. Cheadle. The lunch consisted of salad in apple shells, rolls, olives, pickles, almonds, coffee and wine. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames, F. E. Wright, J. D. Waite, Vrooman, von Tobel, Warren, Cheadle, Bright, Wagner and Wiedeman.Elks Ball.
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