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J. J. Hall, Proprietor

FINE LIVERY | SALE STABLE

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Harlowton, Montana

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HARLOWTON, MONT.

WOOL

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ARCADE CAFE

POPULAR PRICES
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Regular Meals, 21 for \$6.00

A Specialty of Short Orders

The Best Service in Harlowton

GEORGE NUTT BUS and TRANSFER

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Fresh & Salt Meats, Butter, Eggs and Provisions

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Harlowton, Montana

The Harlowton News

A. H. EISELEIN, Editor and Publisher.

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Entered as second-class matter August 2d, 1906, at the postoffice at Harlowton, Montana, under the act of congress of March 3d, 1879.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers, will please notify this office.
Subscribers desiring address changed, please give former address, as well as new one.

NOTICE

Copy for change of advertising must be in this office by Tuesday evening to receive the proper attention

Business Depression

FOR the past few months there has been a business depression throughout the United States. Economists, statesmen and business men argue that the one big factor in keeping business at a low ebb, is the tariff agitation.

But a more prosperous period appears to be dawning. James J. Hill, who can feel the pulse of prosperity about as accurately as any prominent man, in a recent statement at Washington, expressed an optimistic view of business. He looks for a healthy and rapid growth in trade. He felt certain that if congress would hurry up and settle the tariff matter one way or the other, there would be a steady increase in commercial profit.

In this view, that business is on the up grade, Mr. Hill is in harmony with the opinion of the officials of the treasury department, the inspectors of the bureau of labor, special agents of the department of commerce and experts from the bureau of statistics of the census. These are the people that ought to know.

Besides the outlook for a settlement in the near future of the tariff agitation, there are reports of good crop conditions and the treasury department issues encouraging statements. The tide has turned in a significant manner. The receipts of the treasury already exceed the expenditures, and the total deficit for the fiscal year will undoubtedly be \$25,000,000 less than was anticipated.

The best trade barometer that it is possible to obtain is the condition of the United States treasury. When business is booming and prices are stimulated, the movements of foreign goods to the United States begins of itself, because there is a market here which makes it worth while to pay the duty unless the tariff duty is absolutely prohibitory. When the people are prosperous they import more. Men who are satisfied with cheap clothing when they are hard up, import English woolsens when they have the price to pay for them. People use more sugar, more spices and more of anything, which pays toll to the government: at custom houses, when they are well off, than when they are alarmed about the future. The man who has money in his pocket will buy a cigar or a glass of beer, which he would do without under different circumstances.

In fact it has never failed that the treasury reports of receipts from customs and internal revenue indicates with absolute accuracy the business situation of the country.

Our government was a little slow in allowing Germany to get all the results of the experiments of the Wright brothers in their aeroplanes. The Wright boys met with great success while in Europe and the aid given by the German government may pay big interest in the event of war. But the bible says a mouthful in the passage, "A prophet hath no honor in his own country."

Kermit Roosevelt was lost in the wilds of Africa for one night according to a dispatch from Nairobi, British East Africa of May 14. His father threatened to spank him good and plenty, but when the son showed up a baby elephant as a result of his marksmanship, daddy decided to call it off.

You can very near hear the eagle scream at Harlowton on the 3rd of July already. There will be very few feathers left to adorn its tail when night closes over the town.

If President Roosevelt had actually killed all those elephants, lions, tigers, etc., he could supply all museums of the world with dead carcasses.

Chews a Finger.

County Attorney Ford and Sheriff Williams came in from Judith Gap last Saturday. They had Angus McKay, of Bereall, who was bound over to the district court by Justice Bain on assault in the second degree. They left Sunday morning for White Sulphur Springs.

McKay became involved with a bartender by the name of McCrea in a battle of fists and obtained the finer hold. It seems that this is an effective hold, McKay got the little finger of McCrea's right hand between his teeth, and not only held but gnawed, until the cries of McCrea brought aid.

Room in Montana For All.

The tide of immigration flowing into the extensive irrigated districts of the state of Montana comes chiefly from the middle west, or the great Mississippi basin. The value of these home makers and citizens as state builders cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. This immigration foreshadows a future for this state which even the liveliest imagination can scarcely picture. The actual wealth and possessions brought into the state by these settlers are insignificant as compared with their value to the state, as citizens and wealth producers. Where they bring thousands in cash, they add millions to the state's power, resources and industrial efficiency.

At the same time, there are large numbers of farmers, long resident in this state, who if they knew of the opportunities which are open in their own state, would quickly avail themselves of their privileges and use their homestead right and acquire a Government irrigated farm. And, while we are welcoming every immigrant from outside of the state as a valuable addition to our commonwealth, we would be remiss in our duty to our fellow citizens if we failed to point them the way toward opportunity.

We have been keeping our eye on the Government irrigation project at Huntley, and it certainly has a bright future before it. As a farming district this project is an attractive proposition. Furthermore, it is a delightful community to live in, and an excellent place in which to rear a family; but comparatively few know of it.

The settlement agent of the "Huntley Project" complains that it is too little known within the state. Our rural press should make it its task to correct this anomalous condition by now and then saying a timely word that will place the facts before Montana farmers. Innumerable opportunities are open in this state, for immigrants from outside its borders; the same opportunities are open to the people within the state, and our people should be made aware of them.

School Site Chosen.

The school board for the Harlowton school district convened on Tuesday and among other business that was transacted, chose the site for the new school house that is to be built this summer. The site chosen is that upon which the present school is located.

The other site that was considered was the block where the jail is situated. The board thought the proximity of the river with its steep banks would be a constant source of danger, and so it was decided to build on the present grounds.

Epp Holloway went to Martinsdale the fore part of the week on a fishing tour and says that he had all kinds of luck. Epp thinks that Martinsdale is the only place to fish, if you want to bring home a full string.

Notice.

Any one interested in the organization of Sunday schools would do well to correspond with Rev. Edwin M. Ellis, of Helena, Mont., or with Rev. George Edwards of Great Falls, Mont., or Mr. John A. Sellers, Billings, Mont. These men are ready to aid in this work anywhere in the State of Montana. No charge. Write to the nearest one; do it now.

ON ENLARGED HOMESTEADS

The department at Washington has recently sent out for the guidance of land officials a circular in which some points in the new law are interpreted and others, in a way, cleared up. Knowing the keen interest taken by the people in this law, which is of the most important to Montana enacted in years, we herewith reprint the german portion of the document: The Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

Gentlemen: The following instructions are issued for your guidance in the administration of the act of congress, approved Feb. 19, 1909, "to provide for an enlarged homestead" (Public - No. 245), copy of which may be found at the end of these instructions:

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FOR THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES—KIND OF LAND SUBJECT TO SUCH ENTRY.

1. The first section of the act provides for the making of homestead entry for an area of 320 acres, or less, of non-mineral, non-timbered, non-irrigable public land in the states of Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

The term "non-irrigable land," as used in this act, is construed to mean

land which, as a rule, lacks sufficient rainfall to produce agricultural crops without the necessity of resorting to unusual methods of cultivation, such as the system commonly known as "dry farming" and for which there is no known source of water supply from which such land may be successfully irrigated at a reasonable cost.

Therefore, lands containing merchantable timber, mineral lands, and land within a reclamation project or land which may be irrigated at a reasonable cost from any known sources of water supply, may not be entered under this act. Minor portions of a legal subdivision susceptible of irrigation from natural sources, as, for instance, a spring, will not exclude such subdivision from entry under this act, provided, however, that no entry shall embrace in the aggregate more than 40 acres of such irrigable lands.

DESIGNATION OF CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS—APPLICATIONS TO ENTER.

2. From time to time lists designating the lands which are subject to entry under this act will be sent you, and immediately upon receipt of such lists you will note upon the tract books opposite the tracts so designated, "Designated, act February 19, 1909." Until such lists have been received in your office, no applications to enter should be received and no entries allowed under this act, but after the receipt of such lists it will be competent for you to dispose of the applications for public lands embraced therein under the provisions of this act, in like manner as other applications for public lands, without first submitting them to the general land office for consideration.

COMPACTNESS—FEES.

3. Lands entered under this act must be in a reasonably compact form, and in no event exceed one and one-half miles in length.

The act provides that the fees shall be the same as those now required to be paid under the homestead laws; therefore, while the fees may not in any one case exceed the maximum fee of \$10, required under the general homestead law, the commissions will be determined by the area of land embraced in the entry.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

4. Applications to enter must be submitted upon affidavit, Form No. 4-003, copy of which is annexed hereto.

ADDITIONAL ENTRIES.

5. Section 3 of the act provides that any homestead entryman of lands of the character described in the first section of the act, upon which final proof has not been made, may enter such other lands, subject to the provisions of this act, contiguous to the former entry, which, shall not, together with the lands embraced in the original entry, exceed 320 acres, and that residence upon and cultivation of the original entry shall be accepted as equivalent to residence upon and cultivation of the additional entry.

This section contemplates that lands heretofore entered may be classified or designated by the secretary of the interior as falling within the provisions of this act and an entryman of such lands, who had not at the date of the act, made final proof, may make such additional entry, provided he is otherwise qualified. Applicants for such additional entries must, of course, tender the proper fees and commissions and must make application and affidavit on Form No. 4-004, attached thereto. Entryman who made final proof on the original entry prior to the date of the act are not entitled to make additional entries under this act.

FINAL PROOFS ON ORIGINAL AND ADDITIONAL ENTRIES—COMMUTATION NOT ALLOWED.

6. Final proofs must be made as in ordinary homestead cases, and in addition to the showing required of ordinary homestead entrymen it must be shown that at least one-eighth of the area embraced in each entry has been continuously cultivated to agricultural crops other than native grasses, beginning with the second year of the entry, and that at least one-fourth of the area embraced in the entry has been continuously cultivated to agricultural crops other than native grasses beginning with the third year of the entry and continuing to date of final proof.

Final proof submitted on an additional entry must show that the area of such entry required by the act to be cultivated has been cultivated in accordance with such requirement; or that such part of the original entry as will, with the area cultivated in the additional entry, aggregate the required portion of the combined entries, has been cultivated in the manner required by the act.

Proof must be made on the original entry within the statutory period of seven years from the date of entry; and if it cannot be shown at that time that the cultivation has been such as to satisfy the requirements of the act as to both entries, it will be necessary to submit supplemental proof on the additional entry at the proper time. But proof should be made at the same time to cover both entries in all cases where the residence and cultivation are such as to meet the requirements of the act. Commutation of either the original or additional entry, made under the provisions of this act, is expressly forbidden.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

GALLEY 2 LAND LAWS

7. Homestead entries under the provisions of section 2289 of the Revised Statutes for 160 acres or less, may be made by qualified persons, within the states and territories named, upon land subject to such entry, whether such lands have been designated under the provisions of this act or not. But those who make entry under the provisions of this act cannot afterwards make entry under the provisions of the general homestead law, nor can an entryman who enters under the general homestead law, lands designated as falling within the provisions of this act, afterwards enter any land under this act.

A person who has, since August 30, 1890, entered and acquired title to 320 acres of land under the agricultural-land laws (which is construed to mean the timber and stone, desert-land, and homestead laws) is not entitled to make entry under this act, unless he comes within the provisions of section 3 of the act providing for additional entries of contiguous land, or unless entitled to the benefits of section 2 of the act of June 5, 1900 (31 Stat., 287), or section 2 of the act of May 22, 1903 (32 Stat., 203.)

If, however, a person is a qualified entryman under the homestead laws of the United States, may be allowed to enter 320 acres under this act, or such a less amount as when added to the land previously entered or held by him under the agricultural land laws shall not exceed in the aggregate 480 acres.

OFFICERS BEFORE WHOM APPLICATION AND PROOFS MAY BE MADE.

10. The act provides that any person applying to enter land under the provisions thereof, shall make and subscribe before the proper officer an affidavit, etc. The term "proper officer," as used herein, is held to mean any officer authorized to take affidavits or proof in homestead cases.

Very respectfully,

S. V. PROUDFIT,

Acting Commissioner.

Approved March 22, 1909.

R. A. BALLINGER, Secretary.

Gannon Company
HARLOWTON, MONTANA

**Hides
Pelts
Wool**

If you Can't bring them in, we will come out after them.

TOP PRICES PAID