

The Kalispell Bee.

WEATHER FORECAST
FOR FRIDAY:
TONIGHT FAIR.

WEATHER FORECAST
FOR SATURDAY:
FAIR.

VOL. I. NO. 3.

KALISPELL, MONTANA, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

FIVE CENTS

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

Are the Nominees of the Philadelphia Convention--Both Candidates Are Nominated

PRACTICALLY BY ACCLAMATION

Roosevelt Is the Popular Republican Idol--He Has a Reputation For Honesty and Courage--It Was a Cut and Dried Affair.

Philadelphia, June 21.—President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the republican national convention at 1:48 o'clock today. An hour and 10 minutes later Governor Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of nominees of the national convention have never before equalled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast jubilee ratification meeting. Amid a tumult of applause Senator Foraker went to the platform to make the speech nominating McKinley. As Mr. Foraker proceeded he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers. His announcement that the nomination of McKinley was equal to election in November brought forth vociferous cheers. Briefly Senator Foraker adverted to the president in peace and war as one of the most remarkable in American history. In war and peace, said he, white delegates and spectators re-echoed the refrain of the sentiment expressed, "He has been found equal to extraordinary requirements. In all American history there has been no chapter more brilliant than that written by the United States with him as chief." During reference to the great leader of the party, the success already achieved by him and the grave responsibilities now being carried forward by him, the applause was frequently long continued. Alabama had yielded to Ohio when her name was called for nominations for president, and she again yielded the same privilege for vice-president, this time to Iowa. Chairman Lodge thereupon recognized Col. Lafe Young, one of the delegates-at-large and editor of the Des Moines Capital. Col.

Young swung down the aisle to the platform to do that which a single orator never before did in a republican national convention—withdraw one strong and magnetic man as a candidate and presented the name of another for the second office in the gift of the American people. He withdrew the name of Doliver and offered that of Roosevelt. Col. Young was in Cuba at the time that Roosevelt led his rough riders up San Juan hill and his reference to the campaign was eloquent and touching. The demonstration which followed Col. Young's address was not second to that accorded to the rest of the names. The vast assembly sprang to its feet and state emblems, plumes, handkerchiefs and hats fairly filled the air. The band in the main gallery began playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and to the inspiring strain the delegates began marching around the hall, filing past Governor Roosevelt as he sat in the New York delegation and extending to him their congratulations. On motion of Senator Dick, Senator Lodge was placed at the head of a committee to notify the president of his nomination and Senator Wolcott at the head of a committee to notify the vice-presidential nominee.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Lodge and Mr. Wolcott for their able services as presiding officers were unanimously adopted, and also to Mayor Ashdown of Philadelphia for the hospitality of the city, and to all officials of the convention.

This closed the work and at 2:14, on motion of Payne of New York, the convention adjourned sine die. Hanna was re-elected chairman of the national committee.

CHINA SITUATION WORSE.

Lack of News From Peking—Fears Entertained For Safety of Europeans There.

London, June 21.—The United States gunboat Monacacy was two miles up Pei Ho river when the international fleet began bombarding the Taku forts. According to a Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both sides of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully. The scantiness of authentic news with reference to the situation continues. Admiral Kempf's dispatch to the United States navy department announcing that Tien Tsin is being bombarded was promptly used by London papers and commented upon as indicating a change for the worse.

A dispatch from Shanghai says the consuls met today to consider the situation which, in the absence of news from Peking, is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to Europeans in Peking. It was agreed to with the senior consul at Che Foo to communicate with senior officers at Taku asking for immediate assistance in communicating with Peking direct, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director of the telegraph. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption of communication.

BULLER PRESSING FORWARD.

Three Hundred Boers Surrender—Railroad Destroyed in Free State.

London, June 21.—General Buller is pressing his advance. On Wednesday he followed the Johannesburg railroad to Paardekoop, 31 miles from Standarten, about three hundred Boers, singly or in small parties, having surrendered. A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, says: "Boers have printed and posted at every corner the following: 'Machadorp, June 4.—The Paris Exposition has been closed and France has declared war against England.' Fifty miles of railroad has been destroyed in Free State."

Judge Knowles, of the United States court, has decided that Lung Un, who appealed from the decision of the U. S. commissioner at Bozeman in ordering him deported, will have to return to the Flowery Kingdom.

COLUMBIA FALLS NEWS.

Special Correspondence of the Bee.

Two Iowa families arrived here last week bringing their household goods with them. They intend to make Flathead valley their future home.

The work of putting in the new water pipes is progressing finely.

Joe Rogers of Columbia Falls, returned Saturday from the Lake McDonald region where he and others had been camped, and brought as trophies of the hunt seven immense bear skins.

George Stanley, a member of "Co. H," is able to be around again after a protracted illness.

A Mr. Harvey, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, died there last week.

The banks of the river at this place are fairly lined with patient fishermen.

Many people were disappointed last Sunday as the rain prevented the expected ball game between Kalispell and this place.

A letter received from J. K. Miller at Cape Nome states that the captains of the steamers and all the officials now there say that the rush to Nome is greater, ten to one, than was that to the Klondike. He says also that there is about 55 per cent of the people going in who have some business or profession and the other 45 per cent is simply going to work the people, not the mines.

Mrs. James Kennedy has recovered after a two weeks illness.

A young man traveling under the name of Frank Williams, practicing as an oculist, stopped at Minot a few days last week. He got so fresh by insulting young ladies that the men of Minot thought they would season him up a little, and accordingly proceeded to decorate him with unlimited numbers of rotten eggs. The crowd followed him to the car door of the westbound train, and just as he was entering the car he received another volley of discarded hen fruit. He intended to stop at Williston, but he failed to get his toilet arranged in time to make a presentable appearance.—Williston Graphic.

The Great Falls Tribune, which has been acquired by Senator W. A. Clark, announces the publication of a seven day a week paper.

A Filipino Meeting.

Manila, June 21.—Two hundred Filipinos met this morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. Resolutions were submitted this evening to General McArthur, who accepted them. The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangements. If they are successful they believe Aguinaldo will issue orders, in conjunction with the American authorities, for the cessation of hostilities. Following are the terms proposed: First—Amnesty. Second—Return of Americans to Filipinos of confiscated property. Third—Employment of revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established. Fourth—Application of Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipinos. Fifth—Guarantee to Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded Americans by their constitution. Sixth—Establishment of a civil government at Manila and in the provinces. Seventh—Expulsion of friars. The statement of the seventh was vociferously acclaimed, the entire assembly shouting, "Expel! Expel!"

Senator F. H. Carter has written that an examination of applicants for appointment to the West Point military academy will be held in Helena on July 2. Montana is entitled to two cadets who will be chosen for their general fitness. They will also have to undergo an examination at West point before admission. Those desiring to take the preliminary examination should address Dr. William Treacy, Helena.

Sylvester Flynn, 26 years old, and to all appearances a workman, undertook to hold up Special Policeman Douglas on the east side Sunday night with disastrous results to himself. Approaching the officer, who was in citizen's clothes, he thrust a revolver into his face and ordered him to throw up his hands. Douglas grappled with him, taking away his gun. Flynn broke away, but was caught after a 100 yard chase. Flynn does not deny the hold up. He says he wanted something to eat and took that way to get it.

Attorney General Nolan has been called upon to settle a dispute at Glasgow over a school contract. The board of trustees in July, 1898, contracted with a teacher, Mrs. E. Cutting, for 10 months' services at \$75 a month. In the spring of 1899, the schools of Glasgow were closed six weeks because smallpox existed in the town. The schools closed at the usual time, and Mrs. Cutting claimed compensation for the time her school was closed. John J. Kerr, a member of the school board, asked the attorney general to pass upon the claim. In reply, the attorney general said: "The supreme court held that a contract made for a period in excess of three months is invalid. The teacher in question could base no claim for compensation on such a contract, and she would not be in a situation to enforce her claim against the district for the period in which the school was recessed by reason of the prevalence of smallpox."

Miss Susie Wilson, of Kalispell, arrived in Libby on Monday morning for the purpose of consulting the trustees of the Libby school in regard to getting one of the departments for the ensuing term. Miss Wilson was one of the ablest teachers in the Kalispell schools and she has excellent recommendations.—Libby News.

FLATHEAD VALLEY

A Good Description of the Resources of This Locality.

IT IS A GARDEN SPOT

All Kinds of Grain, Fruit and Vegetables Do Well—Remarkable Productiveness of the Soil.

From the Pacific Homestead.

Flathead county is the most north-westerly county of Montana. The county runs from the summit of the Rocky mountains on the east to the Idaho state line on the west, a distance of about 180 miles, and from the international boundary line on the north to the summit of the Bitter Root mountains on the south. Most of the county is mountainous, containing minerals of most every variety, and covered with fine timber (pine, tamarack, fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar and cottonwood). This large territory is drained by the Kootenai and the Flathead rivers, which are the headwaters of the Columbia river. The agricultural portion of this county is what is known as the Flathead valley. This valley contains about 576 square miles. It is about 35 miles long and from 10 to 20 miles in width, and contains some of the finest agricultural lands in the north-west. Owing to its location in the mountains, the rainfall is ample to insure magnificent crops without the aid of irrigation, although it is a fact that in an extraordinary dry season irrigation would be of value. A total failure of crops has never been known. The lowest average yield of wheat in the driest year was about 10 bushels of hard wheat (grade No. 1 northern) per acre. Oats, barley, rye, timothy, clovers and alfalfa (raised without irrigation) do splendidly. The average yield of hard wheat for the past 10 years was about 23 bushels per acre, while as high as 45 bushels per acre have been frequently raised. Oats have averaged during the past 10 years about 60 bushels per acre and has run as high as 115 bushels per acre, the straw reaching the height of 7 feet 3 inches. Our informant said he stood in a field of oats which produced the above yield and stated that he had frequently seen as good a crop without irrigation.

As a fruit country the Flathead valley will in the near future produce the finest apples in the northwest. On May 15 there were taken from a common cellar in Kalispell 20 boxes of Aiken apples which had been stored since last fall, and they were as fresh, solid and juicy as the day they were picked from the trees. This shows that the climate of this valley must be especially adapted for raising hardy and long-keeping fruits.

Besides apples, pears, plums and cherries do splendidly. Small fruit of all varieties grow profusely and the branches are hardly strong enough to support the fruit.

This being a new country, the trees in the orchards are young, the oldest orchard in the valley having been planted about 12 years ago.

They are now planting trees at the rate of about 30,000 per year, mostly

apples, pears, plums and cherries. It is estimated that in four years from now there will be shipped from Flathead valley 400 carloads of apples annually. On the shores of Flathead lake peaches, grapes and prunes are raised. As this is a new industry for this portion of the country, it has not been demonstrated which varieties are especially adapted to this soil and climate. Professor Shaw of the Minnesota state experiment station says:

"This tendency to a preponderance in fruit and seed production would seem to characterize every class of plants. To illustrate, it may be mentioned that eight strawberries were recently picked in a garden not far from Columbia Falls which together weighed a pound. The writer counted 200 beautiful plums on a small tree growing in a garden in Kalispell which had been planted out the previous year. From a garden hard by a pea vine was taken which had on it 192 pods. There were 20 branches growing from the one stem. I examined the vine with a jealous care to make sure that the stems all grew from the same root. Had I not counted the pods, I would have been loth to credit the statement that it bore 192 pods. Since the world began, where was ever such another pea grown?"

The state of Montana being largely mountainous and cattle range, there is but little agricultural land. This gives the Flathead valley the advantage of a splendid market within her own boundary, although wheat is shipped to Minneapolis, at a cost of 24 cents per bushel; that is, the price here is 24 cents per bushel less than that paid at Minneapolis. Last year the wheat growers realized 55 cents per bushel here and in 1898 \$1.20 per bushel, and farmers raised enough in the one crop (in 1898) to pay for their farms. Land is now selling from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to location, improvements and quality of the soil, etc. The soil is a black sandy loam of great depth, being a deposit from the Flathead river. It seems to be inexhaustible, as it is cropped yearly and no fertilizer is used. There is practically no government land, except timber land, the valley being well settled up. Considerable of the land was taken up by early settlers, who were not farmers, but who mortgaged their farms to make a living, while they hunted and fished for pastime, paying at the rate of 2 per cent per month for the privilege. This of course could not continue indefinitely and most of these were forced to sell, the remainder holding on until the present time and, not being industrious, are now ready to part with their farms and go to some newer country.

The farms in the valley are now being purchased by practical farmers of large experience, most of them coming from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

While this is an ideal dairy country, that business is not carried on very extensively. There is only one regular creamery in the valley. However, there are four farmers who have separators of their own. All the butter made here is consumed in the valley and near by points. The average price of butter is 25 cents per pound the year round. There are no silos in the Flathead valley. There are no stall fed beef cattle in the county, although the demand for beef is always great. This would be a very paying industry if properly handled, as the mild winters and the enormous forage and root crops that can be raised would reduce the cost to a minimum.

The climate is all that could be desired. In summer the thermometer never registers above 90 degrees in the shade, while in winter the lowest register known was 19 degrees below zero, and for not more than three days, the average of the coldest weather being above zero, and laborers working in their shirt sleeves most of the winter. The air in winter is so dry that when the thermometer is at its lowest point one does not feel the cold as would be the case on the coast, where the atmosphere is damp. The elevation of the valley is about 2550 feet.

The principal city and county seat is Kalispell, which has a population of 3000.

We have spoken especially of the farming interests, but lumbering and mining are great industries, which are developing fast and are creating a great market for the agricultural products of the valley.

Kalispell is the end of a passenger and freight division of the Great Northern railway, and here is located a round-house, the machine shops, coal chutes and ice houses.

There are also two flouring mills of 150 barrels capacity per day, and two large elevators, one belonging to the Great Falls flouring mills and the other to the Missoula mills.

The Kootenai river is higher now than at any time previous this year. Rains the past week, followed by the present warm weather, have caused the snows to melt rapidly and the water is coming down all at once.—Libby News.

CLARKITES BOLT.

Have a Convention of Their Own to Ratify Boodling Operations of Their Patron Saint.

REGULAR CONVENTION

Meets and Elects Martin Maginnis to Head the Delegation to Kansas City—Railroads Won't Recognize Clark Convention.

Special to the Bee.

Butte, June 20.—When the state committee met this morning to make arrangements for the democratic convention, the Clark members presented the proxies of absentees which Chairman Cockrell declined to honor. The Clark men then withdrew and made arrangements to hold a bolting convention, which took place in the Grand opera house. The regular convention met in the Auditorium and elected Martin Maginnis, W. M. Cockrell, Governor Smith, Paul A. Fusz, W. S. Hartman and Dr. J. M. Fox as delegates to the national convention. Resolutions were adopted condemning Clark's bribing operations in unmeasured terms.

Butte, June 21.—There was an utter lack of enthusiasm in the Clark bolters' convention, today. Although every effort had been made to arouse an interest, the work of the convention was concluded in a brief space. What little enthusiasm there was was that created by money. The first business before the vindicators of bribery was the report of the committee on credentials. This report declared the presence in the convention of 375 delegates, which if true would leave the convention 16 shy of the democratic delegates. The resolutions were mainly devoted to an attempt to defend Clark in his corruption and bribery and to denouncing men who are above the power of his gold. The selection of delegates and alternates to Kansas City was left to a committee composed of one delegate from each county. Clark was then called on for a speech. The briber devoted nearly all his time to the recitation of his troubles and in abuse of those whom his money had failed to influence. Never once in his speech did Clark touch on the silver issue and the part which he allotted to trusts was directed against the copper trust alone. His speech seemed to be an effort to lead as many democrats as possible into the new labor party which he is organizing here. He carefully avoided discussing democratic doctrines with the exception of trusts and only spoke of the copper trust at that. After Clark's speech the announcement was made that the railroads had refused to recognize the signature of the secretary of the convention on orders for the return one fifth rate allowed to delegates to the convention. They would give the reduced rate only on credentials signed by D. P. O'Connor, secretary of the democratic convention. John S. M. Neill was selected as national committeeman, to the great disappointment of Walter Cooper, who had also been promised the position. It was announced that the convention for the nomination of state officers would be held on Sept. 19 at Helena. H. L. Frank, chairman of the committee on delegates and alternates to Kansas City, reported the following list which was ratified by the bolters: Delegates, W. A. Clark, of Silver Bow; Richard Fitzgerald, of Cascade; J. M. Holt, of Custer; S. D. Hauser, of Lewis and Clark; Frank G. Higgins, of Missoula; H. L. Frank, of Silver Bow. Alternates, F. E. Corbett, of Silver Bow; D. R. Peeler, of Flathead; W. J. Hannah, of Sweet Grass; N. W. McConnell, of Lewis and Clark; Joe Toomey, of Deer Lodge; L. A. Luce, of Gallatin. The convention then adjourned.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.
WEATHER BUREAU.
Local office, Conrad Bank building.
Meteorological summary for week ending Monday, June 21, 1900:

Date.	Max.	Min.	W'd Miles.	Mov't Inches.	R'nf' Per Cnt.	Sunshine
15	78	53	146	0	46	
16	66	51	173	-24	15	
17	64	45	230	-67	10	
18	66	49	97	0	22	
19	74	52	147	0	19	
20	82	53	120	0	78	
21	89	59	165	0	100	

H. B. DICK, Observer.
Weather flags, indicating the weather for the ensuing day (but not the current day) will be displayed daily, except Sunday, between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Sampson's Unearned Increment.

From the Baltimore American.
Admiral Sampson receives \$8335 for being ten miles away when Admiral Schley defeated Cervera. This is \$833.50 per mile. Admiral Sampson doubtless regrets that he did not have the forethought to take a trip to China about that time. At this rate per mile he could have returned a millionaire.

GET ENUMERATED.

It is of the highest importance that every man, woman and child in Flathead county should be enumerated in the census now being taken. It is highly probable that the enumerators will not be able to see everyone, so if you have not been enumerated, fill out the blank below, enclose it in an envelope, and mail it or bring it personally to "The Mayor's Office," Kalispell, Montana.

Full name.....

Relationship to family.....

White or colored, African or Indian.....

Sex.....

Date of birth.....

Single, married or divorced.....

Number of years married.....

Parent of how many children.....

Number of children living.....

Place of birth.....

Place of birth of your father.....

Place of birth of your mother.....

Year of immigration to the United States.....

Number of years in United States.....

If naturalized.....

Occupation.....

Street number or block.....