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GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE.

VOL. 1.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1885.

NO. 3.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M.T. April 23, 1885. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Helena, M.T., on June 6, 1885, viz: Charles Triplett, who made Homestead application No. 238 for the SE 1/4 of Section 21, Township 12, N. of R. 1 W.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M.T. April 13, 1885. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before T. G. Woods, Notary Public in and for Lewis and Clark County, Montana, at Fortine, M.T., on May 20, 1885, viz: Lewis H. Hickey, who made Homestead application No. 284 for the E 1/2 of SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, sec. 22, Township 12 N. of R. 1 W.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT. April 13, 1885. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Helena, Montana, on June 6, 1885, viz: John A. Austin, who made Homestead application No. 218 for the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, township 12, N. of R. 1 W.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT. April 13, 1885. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Helena, Montana, on June 6, 1885, viz: John A. Austin, who made Homestead application No. 218 for the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, township 12, N. of R. 1 W.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. B. NEWMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Sun River, Mont.

CARTER & CLAYBERG, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office Main St., Foot of Broadway, Helena, M.T. 2-14

DR. A. F. FOOTE, DENTIST, Broadway, Helena, Mont.

EDGERTON & WEED, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, The Law of Real Estate and water rights made a specialty.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, And Bon Ton Restaurant, Main Street, Helena

ROLFE & PARKER, Attorneys & Counselors, Special attention given to Land and Mining Claims and collections.

GRIFFITH & INGERSOLL, Civil Engineers & Dep. U. S. Mineral & Land Surveyors.

H. L. HULL, CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR, and Builder.

S. S. WHITTIER, CARPENTER & BUILDER, Job Work Promptly Attended to

ALFALFA CLOVER.

The Wonderful Grass That is Claiming the Attention of Many Montana Ranchers, Its History and Origin.

The alfalfa clover, which has recently been introduced and cultivated in Montana, has proved to be all that is claimed for it. Our soil is of a nature well adapted for its successful cultivation, and it has since its introduction grown rapidly into favor among our ranchers and stockmen, and is destined to be a valuable factor to the successful propagation of the wool industry.

Alfalfa is the genus Medicago. The generic name is from the Greek Medika as it came to the Greeks from Media. London describes it as a deep-rooting perennial plant, sending up numerous small and clover-like shoots; leaves, pinnae, trifoliate; leaflets, ovate-oblong, toothed; the flowers instead of being in a dense head as in clover are in erect racemes; the corolla is a violet purple, and the many-seeded pods is spirally coiled. These blossoms are rich in honey food.

It does not thrive well in a compact, clay soil, or in any shallow soil having a clay bottom, but requires a sandy loam, the richer the better, such as abounds in all the valley lands of Montana. There is hardly a State or Territory in the Union where it will not thrive. It is said that a soil which seems to be destitute of vegetable matter will, when sown with alfalfa, in a few years be converted into a rich black loam, full of vegetable mold. This is of interest to our country, where the land is rich in mineral plant food, but is lacking in vegetable matter.

The ground should be mellow, fine and level. Newly-broken sod does not do so well. It is a slow grower and tender until well established; needs moisture to germinate; it has been known to remain in the ground one year without sprouting; should not be sown before the middle of April in our climate. A good stand has been obtained from a sowing made in July. It can be sown broadcast with a Cañon seed sower, or with grain drill sown close, say to one sixteenth of an inch, with the teeth or drills taken out. Use harrow or brush drag. If the ground is moist do not roll, as the seed will not come up through the crust. We favor thick sowing, as a thin growth tends to coarse stalks. Some farmers say it should never be sown with other crop, though others have tried it and succeeded, and the Department of Agriculture, in its issue of 1873, says it should be sown in connection with barley or wheat. Twenty pounds to the acre seems to be the accepted standard for seeding, though some favor using five pounds more. It has been proven by actual count, that there are 144,240 seeds in one pound; as there are 6,272,645 inches to the acre, twenty five pounds and eleven ounces would give a little over one seed to the inch. This would be too thick if the seed be clean and good, but considerable allowance must be made for seed possessing no germinating qualities. It has been sown on sod, but this practice is not to be recommended. Some times one, two, and even three seedings are required before a good stand is obtained. It flourishes up to an altitude of 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, but at points higher, is likely to kill out before strong roots are secured.

It will grow to a height of nearly nine feet, as has been shown by specimens measuring 105 inches, taken from the ranch of Gen. Shields, of California. It is almost impossible to say how deep the roots will go down, some claiming that they will reach a depth of thirty feet. It is on record, however, that in California, in 1872, a fished out away the bank of a creek, exposing a section of an alfalfa field. The roots had penetrated to a depth of twenty feet, where they had reached the water line. These roots were close together, but entirely disconnected, each one growing straight through the soil to the water, at which point a cluster of roots or feelers were thrown out.

How long it will live in the soil is a question not easily answered. E. R. Sizer, of West Las Animas, writes that he has read of fields in Chili 400 years old, still bearing good crops. It is known that fields planted sixty years ago are in good yielding condition, and we can therefore conclude that there is no danger of its being short-lived. Like the fruit tree, we can seed it and leave a field as a legacy of value to those who follow after us.

A RANCHER'S OPINION.

Montana Stock Raising as Viewed by An English Cousin. The Mixing of Cattle and Sheep Disastrous.

Europe, Asia and South America report wonderful yields, ranging from eight to fifteen tons per acre each year. In California five or six crops aggregating ten tons to the acre, are cut yearly; in Colorado at least four crops are certain, giving from one to two tons each cutting. Some farmers say that six acres well set, will produce more hay than forty acres of ordinary bottom land such as is found in the valleys of Colorado. The first year, if sown early and a good stand obtained, one cutting; second year two, though some, having extra good fortune, get three cuttings; third year, and thereafter, three and four crops with a good after-growth remaining, making excellent winter pasture. There can be no question, therefore, as to the abundant yield.

Cat when in full bloom, not later, unless you want stalks instead of hay. A farmer gives the following concise directions: In making hay I generally cut one day, let it lay in the swath and cure all next day, raking up early on the morning of the third; if the sun should not shine clear, a longer time will be required. Never shake it out or turn the swath in this country, as it will cure perfectly without it; and the more it is turned or disturbed, the more it will lose of its leaves and fine stems. Cock it up immediately after raking, while yet damp with the dew, if possible, and let it cure in the cock from one to three days before stacking. It will not shed rain like other hay, and must either be stored in barns or sheds, or protected with canvas covers in the stack, though cotton sheeting will answer perfectly as long as it lasts, which will be two or three years. After being mowed, alfalfa needs to lie until well wilted and then cured in the cock, else the leaves become dry, crumble off and the best part of the crop is lost. It is said after cutting, lay in sunshine one day, then put into saug cocks, then to barn or stack. To prevent the leaves from breaking, alfalfa must be cured in the shade. It is thought that it cannot be baled, but this is not correct, though it does not bale as well as common hay. There is a small percent of loss in consequence of becoming dry and brittle, so that the finest and choicest leaves that are on the outside of the bale break and scatter in handling.

The seed ripens to perfection in Colorado, and has been made a source of considerable revenue. After cutting two crops, the next is allowed to go to seed. The seed is a little larger than red clover; when ripe it is yellow, plump and heavy.

FALL RACES AT HELENA.

Secretary Pope of the Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical association, Helena, announces that the colt stakes for the fall races are now open, nominations closing June 1st. Each nomination must be accompanied by \$25 and a full description of the animal. The following are the races mentioned: No. 4. Derby stakes—Running—for three-year-olds, \$50 each, half forfeit, \$500 added; and mile and a half.

No. 5. Helena stakes—Trotting—for two-year-olds, \$50 each, half forfeit, \$200 added; to the colt making the best time under 2:55, \$100 extra; mile heats.

No. 7. Pioneer stakes—Running—for two-year-olds, \$50 each, half forfeit, \$250 added; three-fourths of a mile.

No. 13. Montana stakes—Trotting—for three-year-olds and under, \$50 each, half forfeit, \$250 added; to the colt making the best time under 2:45, \$100 extra; mile heats.

The Herald, published at Battleford, Saskatchewan Territory, in its last issue, has the following to say of Her Majesty's proteges: "The petted Indians are the bad ones. The Stonies have been treated as being of a superior race, and are the first to shed the blood of their benefactors. Pound-maker has been petted and feted, and stands in the front rank as a raider. Little Pine, bribed to come north and kept in comfort, hastens to the carriage. Big Bear, who has for years enjoyed the privilege of eating the bread of idleness, shows his gratitude by killing his priests and his best friends in cold blood. Little Poplar, a non-treaty Indian, has been liberally supplied with provisions and other necessities and thus enabled to spend all his time in traveling up and down the land plotting mischief and preparing for this season's carnival of ruin. The petted Indians have proved the bad ones, and this gives weight to the old adage that the only good Indians are the dead ones."

THE RANGES OF MONTANA.

The Promising Outlook for Northwestern Cattle Interests. The Round-ups Already Common.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, writing from Fort Keogh, gives a very interesting account of the outlook for the Montana cattle interest. We reproduce the following extracts from the letter: "The cattle interests of the Northwest were never in a more promising condition than at the present writing. We are in the midst of our spring round-ups, and the stockmen generally are jubilant over the prospects of a fine calf crop. The past winter, although an unusually severe one, was not very hard on stock, as a careful riding of the ranges during the cold season and since has shown the percent of loss to be no greater than that of previous seasons. It would be useless to disguise the fact that hard winters are at one time more or less alarmed as to the result of continued and severe cold on their unprotected herds; but the fact that their animals did weather the season successfully without apparent suffering, and with only ordinary losses, has been not only a matter of great gratification to them humanely and pecuniarily, but also a revelation as to the adaptability of a cold country for the successful raising of stock. The fall of 1884 was a continuous Indian summer until about December 10, when the cold weather commenced in dead earnest. Stock went into the winter in prime condition, well equipped with fat. Even the late arrivals, commonly called 'pilgrims' or 'doughies,' owing to the abundance of grass and lateness of the season, were better prepared than ever before to stand a severe cold season, which they certainly got a few weeks later. But like all our northern ranges, it was protracted, though not continuous, and was broken by a few days, at exactly the right time, of welcome chinook winds, which checked the temperature and gave the breathing spell. The fact that the stock business in the Northwest, is on quite a healthy basis, is the cowboy legislature kept an eye open to their interests while in session at Helena, and the consequence is that the cattle business is receiving a boom this season never experienced in former years. One important item is noticeable this season, and that is the high grade of animals which are being imported for stock purposes. On the Miles City street corners one hears nothing but 'Polled Angus' or 'Short-horns' continually discussed by everybody. It is a good sign that thoroughbred stock is slowly but surely driving the scrubs to the wall. Galloways, Short-horns and Angus, whose pedigrees can be traced back to Bony Scotland or some other high grade country, are coming in by the car load on nearly every stock train. Common stock is not good enough even for the poorest ranchman now, so that we may expect to see the days of the weak, scrawny calves numbered in the near future. At no other time in the history of the cattle industry in Montana has it given such promising results as at present. After a hard winter to come out with less than usual losses, with no diseases of any kind, and a probability of a large and healthy calf crop this spring—the stockman can complacently regard the future with 'great expectations,' and congratulate himself that he came to Montana to raise his herd instead of going to some other less favored country."

RISING STOCK SPLIT.

The New York Herald thinks it "strange that the Southern States, with an abundance of rich grasses, short, mild winters and comparative nearness to the great Northern markets, should let the greater part of the cattle trade remain in the hands of men in the Far West." If the Herald would reflect that quite one-half of the stockmen in the Far West, are Southern-born men, it might conclude that there are peculiar reasons why the Southern States do not, with their mild climate and cheap lands, engage extensively in raising cattle. The chief reason is probably what turned back a shrewd man who went from Idaho to the New Orleans Exposition this winter, and who on going determined to investigate the matter and see if a master-stroke of business could not be made by gathering up a large tract of land and stocking it with cattle. He did investigate and returned without embarking in the enterprise. He found that the insects in that region in the hot weather neutralized all the advantages of rich grasses, and added to them was a tick which prevailed everywhere, and which, burrowing into animals, made it impossible to fatten them except by stall feeding and constant attention. These drawbacks were sufficient to explain why Southern men prefer to come West to secure stock ranges rather than to engage in the business in the homes of their childhood. How widespread these objections may be of course we do not know, but fancy that they prevail generally wherever there are woods and streams south of the southern boundary of Kentucky. There are things worse than even cold winters on beef cattle. Salt Lick Tribune.

GEN. CUSTER'S WIFE IN DAKOTA.

Like most people who have gained their knowledge of Indians in that direct and practical manner, Mrs. Custer does not appear to have found much in them or their way of life to be admired. She grants that under certain circumstances they can be brave, and even self-sacrificing, but they are fundamentally cruel and treacherous. Their enmity towards the white race is not only fixed and deadly, but essentially barbarous. They are not content with merely killing a white man, they delight to torture him to death by inches, and to tear the body apart and burn it afterwards. Their treatment of prisoners, especially women, is such as will not bear plain telling, and of course Mrs. Custer was in imminent fear always of falling into their hands. "My danger in this connection," she says, "was twofold. I was in peril from death or capture by the savages, and liable to be killed by my own friends to prevent my capture. I had been a subject of conversation among the officers, being the only woman, who, as a rule, followed the regiment, and without discussing it much in my presence, the universal understanding was that any one having me in charge in an emergency where there was close danger of my capture should shoot me instantly."

THE MORMON PROTEST.

The authorities of the Mormon Church have sent to the President an appeal for what they are pleased to call justice, and a protest against the inquiry done by the United States courts in sending holy saints to prison for committing the crime of polygamy. The gist of their argument is that polygamy is morally right because Brigham Young once said that its righteousness had been revealed to him from heaven. But it is remembered that the doctrine of "blood atonement"—which was put into practice in the Mountain Meadow massacre and in many single murders, was also justified by the Mormons on the ground of "revelation" of the Brigham Young sort. But the law of the United States holds murder to be a crime and treats it as such in spite of anybody's "revelation" to the contrary, and precisely the same thing is true of polygamy. The protest goes on to protest against the course of the United States in making the consciences of the people generally binding upon those who think differently. But that is precisely what we do in the case of other criminals. Many an enterprising burglar would like to be held exempt from punishment for his offences on the ground that he does not share the prejudices and conscientious scruples of the community generally as to the impropriety of house-breaking.

CARRYING A BURDEN.

Few classes of business men whose operations are at all extensive are carrying such a burden of debt as has been assumed by the average ranchman of the west. They are generally of a moneyed class, but have as a rule not only invested their surplus, but have drawn largely upon their personal credit. So great is the general confidence of these men in the future of their business that they have not hesitated to avail themselves of outside financial aid, in enlarging it to an extent that they would regard as hazardous if directed in any other channel. In the face of journalistic frippery in many parts of the east over the wild chances of profit in a business so liable to be affected by the rigors of the season, those who are best informed concerning the conditions surrounding ranching manifest a constantly increased faith in the business. And how do the facts as developed tally with this prevalent feeling? What class of men are apparently less liable to financial embarrassment, if we are to judge by the records of commercial reliability? Is

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THE TREASURY FIND.

In speaking of the recent discovery made in the Treasury at Washington the Philadelphia News says:

"The recent find in the Treasury count of a box containing old jewels and a flask of atar of roses is described as the property of President Monroe, given to him by the Japanese government. It is said that these gifts were placed in the Treasury until Congress should give its consent to the acceptance of the articles. As we had no relations with the Japanese government of any kind until 1857 this story cannot stand. There is no evidence that they were intended for President Monroe. There is quite good evidence that these articles should go to the descendants of Andrew Jackson. During Jackson's second term the Bey of Morocco sent him a small cargo of presents, which included an Arabian horse, a lion, a jar of the atar of roses worth more than its weight in gold, and a number of jewels for the decoration of swords. The horse and lion were sold at auction."