

ARBOR DAY COMING.

Great Falls to Observe the Legal Holiday—Gratifying Progress.

Tuesday next will be observed as Arbor Day in Great Falls. In his proclamation Gov. Leslie says:

"I do hereby set apart and designate the third Tuesday (17th day) of May, as Arbor Day for the year 1887, and declare the same to be a legal holiday. I earnestly and earnestly recommend that all the people be prepared and spend that day in planting trees, shrubs and vines, and adorn and beautify the homes, cemeteries, highways, public grounds and landscapes in this territory. I also appeal to all the teachers having in charge public schools, and request that they cultivate the taste and encourage the youth in their care to go forth on that day in the pleasure of decorating and tree planting."

Great Falls has already made steady progress in tree culture, and is reaping the good results that might be expected from such foresight and taste. The cottonwood trees which Mr. Gibson has had planted along the river front, in the Park and elsewhere have taken root and will soon sprout. Mr. Gibson has also procured plants and seedlings for the future adornment of Great Falls. Among the plants which will be transplanted in the future to the streets and avenues, as well as to the public grounds, are American white pine, Norway spruce, Scotch pine, Lombardy poplar, and the Norway spruce with an address of George H. Parsons, president of the Colorado State Forestry Association. In this admirable and comprehensive lecture on Colorado trees Mr. Parsons says much that concerns Montana as well as the Centennial state. He says:

"Each one can help in this great work for the forest. You can aid by your influence and money, you can induce others to do the same; you can teach your children the beneficial influences of the forest, and the necessity it is to our existence, you can arouse in them a love for trees and a careful regard for their welfare, and above all you can materially increase the number of trees on the earth by planting and cultivating them. Plant trees around your dwellings, and let there be a special interest created by causing them to commemorate events of domestic and individual interest. Let each child have a tree of its own to care for and watch over, planted at its birth, and given its name. No more fitting monument can be erected to the memory of one who has passed away. Thus beginning at youth one would by middle age find himself with an illustrious record kept in a noble series of bark-bound million-leaved books. The advice of Sir Walter Scott to his forester should be engraved on the hearts of all: 'Be eye sticks' in a tree, Jack, it will be grown while ye're sleeping.' We need not go far for the planting of trees at our doors, to be had for the asking, are the grandest and most beautiful trees to be found in the world, and if we cannot go to the forest and watch over them there, we can bring them to our homes and care for them here."

Regarding the transplanting of conifers which includes the pine, hemlock and the like, Mr. Parsons says: "Transplanting conifers may be done at any time when there is no frost in the air, except while they are making their first young growth in May or June. Perhaps the best time is during the spring and summer rains. Select small trees in preference to larger ones, for they have not such a firm hold upon their location, and adapt themselves more easily to new places. Trees from open, rather exposed places will succeed better than from shady canons. Never leave the roots for a moment exposed to the sun and air. This is the great secret of transplanting evergreen trees from the mountains. Keep the roots protected. Provide yourself with a piece of matting or sacking or burlap, and after carefully tying up the tree with all the roots uninjured, and with as much earth about them as possible, place it in the matting, and cover with more earth. In planting, which should be done as soon as possible, take the same precaution about exposure to air, digging a large hole, spreading out the roots, and pressing down the soil firmly about them.

Shade the trees during the first year, summer and winter, and keep the soil moist and cool about them. The blue spruce, especially, requires constant moisture until well established. The two most important factors in successful transplanting are roots well protected while moving and a moist, cool soil about them when planted. In order to retain the needed moisture and coolness in the soil as long as possible, it is best to mulch, or cover the soil, for two or three feet about the tree, with coal ashes, hay, straw or dead leaves. When the trees are well established the branches themselves will shade the ground around them, and it will be only necessary to supply them with water, which should be sprinkled over the whole tree as well as on the ground around it. The end of those branches which are too long should be pinched back, by merely pinching off the end of the new growth as it forms. A tree should never have more than one leader, and when this should be lost and two or three others start up in its place, one of these should be selected and the others pinched back. In this simple way requiring only a little watchful care from time to time, you will soon have a compact, pyramidal, perfectly formed tree, a charming monument of vegetable beauty, whose grand and lofty qualities will never tire, but be a source of unending delight, 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever.'"

Profit in Sheep.

There is much practical information in the Montana Wool Grower for April. It gives the full text of the new scab law, and has several interesting articles on the tariff so far as it concerns woolen interests. Regarding the winter losses a letter is

given from a wool-grower in eastern Montana, who says:

"I have purchased 500 of the best ewes in eastern Montana—they are guaranteed to shear nine pounds—and I intend to give them not only a show for this world, but the next. The stockmen here, as in your section, seem to be realizing that the whole system of handling stock must change, and the sooner it is done the better. The spring here thus far has been cool and cloudy most of the time; grass has not grown very fast, but a heavy growth is coming up. So far as regards moisture, the ground is in excellent condition, and if we have rains next month this will be the best year for grass for four years. I have just sold my sheep pelts at 12 1/2 cents."

A practical flockmaster writes on "breed, feed and shelter." He says: "To illustrate how sheep may be run, the writer will mention that he wintered 350 thoroughbred Merino rams, a large percentage of which were lambs. They were kept in a common brush and hay covered shed with sod walls on three sides and a canvas front—the latter being raised or lowered according to the weather. These sheep had feed racks in the shed, and were taken out once a day for water only during bad weather. They were fed altogether perhaps ten weeks during the winter, being herded the balance of the time up on the range. There was no loss among them, and in all probability they will shear two pounds more than they would have done had they been exposed and starved. This increase in shearing alone will pay the cost of the hay consumed, and without this feed and care most of them must have died. Of course in the case of thoroughbred Merino sheep—especially rams—much more winter care is necessary than in the case of grade sheep. Does it not pay in the case of the latter as well as in the former? It may be impossible to get hay enough to feed our large bands straight through for two months in many cases, but where it can be surely should be done. It is more trouble to care for high grade Merino sheep during that portion of the year at the range is clear of snow and storm than it is to care for a low grade sheep."

The writer concludes by advising flockmasters to handle high bred stock. He says, "We must furnish first-class shelter and abundance of winter feed, we are equally obliged to breed a class of sheep that will pay for it."

CURRENT HUMOR.

THE EDITOR A MIND READER.

Young Man (to medium)—I want you to tell me what is the matter with me. Medium—Will be necessary first to deposit one dollar to propitiate the spirits. Young Man (dolefully)—A dollar goes. Medium—You do not sleep well, you have bad dreams and you are gloomy and meditate suicide every day. Young Man (great surprise)—Correct. Medium—This sealed envelope—open it only in the privacy of your room—within you will find a diagnosis of your disease.

Young Man (hour later opens envelope and reads)—He for supper.—Philadelphia Call.

WHY SHE IS AN ANGEL.

Omaha Man—Why like all the rest of us, you married an angel, of course? Young Husband—He is not an angel in one respect, but she is another. "Found that out?" "Yes; angels don't wear \$50 bonnets. She does." "Oh! But she is angel in one respect, you think?" "Yes; angels can't talk. Neither can she."—Omaha World.

THE ONLY THING EXEMPT.

Lawyer (to Uncle Rastus, who is in some trouble)—You say a sheriff threatens to sell you out? Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, says de hull business must go, de ole man's jewelery an' all. Lawyer—Has your wife any jewelery, Uncle Rastus? Uncle Rastus—De only stole of jewelery apparel wot de ole woman hab got, sah, am a stone bruise on er heel. I spects he don't sell dat.—New York Sun.

HIS RIVAL OUTDO.

A recent issue of the Arizona Howler contains the following editorial paragraph: "Attention is called to the fact that in the news columns of this morning's issue there appears the first and only account of the elopement of our wife with 'Lumbless Billy,' the monte sharp, which occurred yesterday. Thus we score another one on our dead contemporary across the street. Look for some spy news to be published exclusively in this paper tomorrow morning."

THEY ARE REVENGEFUL CREATURES.

The trouble with the telephone stations in New England is that every girl who has a good telephone voice receives an offer of marriage inside of a month, and it just mean enough to accept it and quit the job.—Detroit Free Press.

CURIOUS NAMES AND PHRASES.

A Boston schoolboy definition: "Repugnant—one who repugs." A comic almanac has been published which is called "Rough on Cats." A little girl in a Boston school who was asked to define the word "redress" promptly replied that it meant a female reader. And a little girl in an English school recently gave "gandress" as the feminine of "gander."

Notice for Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Montana, April 7, 1887. 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 John W. Tattan, probate judge of Chouteau county, at Fort Benton, on June 14, 1887, viz: Grow McKee, who made Pre-emption Declaration No. 6619 for lot 1, SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of section 6, SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and lot 4 of section 8, township 19 N., range 5 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William L. Allin, Davala Culbertson, Harris J. Clark and Samuel Deon, all of Sand Coulee, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice for Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Montana, April 30, 1887. 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 probate judge of Chouteau county, Montana, at Fort Benton, on June 16, 1887, viz: Herman Hieker, who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 8158 for the SW 1/4 of section 1, township 20 N., range 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. White, Michael H. Harmon, James A. Walker and Charles A. Crowder, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register. H. P. ROLFE, Attorney.

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Land Office at Helena, Montana, April 30, 1887. 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 probate judge of Chouteau county, Montana, at Fort Benton, on June 16, 1887, viz: Michael H. Harmon, who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 8157 for the NW 1/4 of section 12, township 20 N., range 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Herman Hieker, William H. White, James F. Walker and Charles A. Crowder, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register. H. P. ROLFE, Attorney.

Notice of Final Entry.

Land Office at Helena, Montana, April 19, 1887. 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 Register and Receiver at Helena, Montana, on June 14, 1887, viz: Lewis J. Walker, who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 8274 for the SW 1/4 of section 12, and lot 9, section 12, and lot 9, section 11, tp. 19 N., R. 3 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Negus and Coler P. Van Wert of Helena, Montana, Henry Evans and Alfred A. Berbank of Truly, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Entry.

Land Office at Helena, Mont., March 30th, 1887. 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 Probate Judge at Chouteau county at Fort Benton, Mont., on May 14, 1887, viz: Byron Corson who made Pre-emption D. S. No. 8274 for the SW 1/4 Sec. 31 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 32, tp. 21 N., R. 3 E., and lot 4, sec. 5, tp. 20 N., R. 3 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Thomas, Patrick McLeod, Alexander C. Lux and William Anheier all of Johnstown P. O. Mont. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Entry.

Land Office at Helena, Mont., March 30th, 1887. 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 Probate Judge of Chouteau county, at Fort Benton, Mont., on May 14th, 1887, viz: Isaac S. Corson who made Homestead application No. 3290 for the lot 1, 2 and 3, Sec. 5, tp. 20 N., R. 3 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Thomas, Patrick McLeod, Alexander C. Lux and William Anheier all of Johnstown P. O. Mont. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. Land Office, Helena, M. T., April 9th, 1887. Complaint having been entered at this office by William J. Bower against John Woods, for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 1191, dated January 22d, 1887, upon the N 1/2 NW 1/4 and N 1/2 NE 1/4 sec 27, tp. 20 N R 3 E, in Lewis and Clarke county, Montana, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the claimant has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of land the first year, and has up to the present time failed to comply with the requirements of the timber culture law. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of May 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Said testimony to be taken before Geo. E. Huy, Notary Public at Great Falls, Montana, commencing on the 20th day of May. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. Land Office, Helena, Montana, March 30, 1887. Complaint having been entered at this office by Gust Albert Johnson against Alexander N. Burenski for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 1155, dated March 13, 1886, upon the E 1/2 NE 1/4, and NE 1/4 NE 1/4 of section 21, township 19 N., range 5 E, in Chouteau county, Montana, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the claimant has failed to break, or cause to be broken, five acres of land the first year, and has failed up to the present time to comply with the requirements of the timber-culture law. Wherefore, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. The testimony to be used to be taken before Geo. E. Huy, notary public, at Great Falls, Montana, on the 17th day of May, 1887. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. Land Office, Helena, M. T., April 9th, 1887. Complaint having been entered at this office by William J. Bower against John Woods, for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 1191, dated January 22d, 1887, upon the N 1/2 NW 1/4 and N 1/2 NE 1/4 sec 27, tp. 20 N R 3 E, in Lewis and Clarke county, Montana, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the claimant has failed to break or cause to be broken five acres of land the first year, and has up to the present time failed to comply with the requirements of the timber culture law. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of May 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Said testimony to be taken before Geo. E. Huy, Notary Public at Great Falls, Montana, commencing on the 20th day of May. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

A. C. LORING, President. PARIS GIBSON, Vice President. H. O. CHOWEN, Sec. and Treas.

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