

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

Major Maginnis Makes a Strong Appeal for Statehood.

HELENA, May 31.—The memorial exercises as already announced in the TRIBUNE were crowned with success. Ex-Governor Platt Carpenter made an eloquent address, in which he said:

"No monument is needed to perpetuate the memory of our heroes who perished in the great struggle. The shaft is celestial that can reach to the summit of their glory. Their fame will outlast the printed page and be cherished as long as the human breast. As we think of them our eyes search not for the sepulcher, but instinctively turn to the heavens.

May the numberless tributes of to-day, whether uttered from the rostrum or breathed from the mansion or the cabin, be borne on the breeze, and following the pathway of our departed heroes, awaken joy in the spirit world that their labors and sacrifices are remembered and appreciated. They have ceased to walk the earth—their dust may have returned to dust—yet they live, for theirs are among the immortal names that were not borne to die."

The talented and venerable orator concluded amid applause, and was followed by Hon. Martin Maginnis in a closing address. This brilliant speaker is ever popular, and his appearance was the signal for vociferous applause accompanied by the waving of banners and flags, and the numerous floral gifts. In his usual pleasing manner he addressed the assemblage, and concluded as follows:

All the aspirations of patriotism seem to be fulfilled. Not only the authority of the government is restored, but the love and loyalty to the Union, which indeed was never dead, has been rekindled in the fervent southern heart. Upon the other hand, the people of that portion of our common country have been restored to all their privileges and their rights. They sit in the national councils and in the executive chambers of the government. They are again in fair proportion its servants. They are accorded all the rights in the territories that they now desired. They have been among our pioneers, and later have been sent to fill the government offices and to be our rulers and our judges. And we shall honor them as they judge wisely and rightfully and govern well regardless of all differences in the past.

And as the states have all their rights in the territories, they will hope to recognize the rights that the territories have in the states—the rights of self-government and of home rule. And especially to mend this wrong to you who, having fought to maintain the Union, are denied the rights of the citizens of the Union. Such a condition is intolerable and cannot long endure. This territory, that you have done so much to settle and develop, must be admitted into that Union which you fought to maintain, and you yourselves must be reinvested with all the rights of the citizens of a common country which you lost because your enterprise and your energy have pushed you beyond the bonds of old civilizations and made you the founders and organizers of new states. In the general happiness of our great country, we rejoice in the glories of the past, the prosperity of the present and the hopes of a future incalculably great, we sympathize by the sacrifices and toils, the danger and discomforts, the wounds and sufferings of comrades, we give this day out of the year to renew our brotherhood with the living and paying honor to the memory of the dead.

Money in Cattle.

The Stock Growers' Journal thus sets right the Range Journal:

"The Range Journal speaks of the northwestern ranges as a 'vast stock range' and then says: 'Northwestern range stockmen will return to first principles as far as the cattle industry is concerned for that section. That is, they will not make any great efforts to breed cattle in that section, but return to the old way of maturing beef cattle. They have the beefing grounds, while the south-western ranchmen have the breeding fields. If they confine themselves to maturing beef cattle they will find that their business will prove as profitable in the future as it has in the past.' My dear friends of the Range Journal, we will have to suggest that you are mistaken as to our intention of abandoning the breeding of cattle, we propose to keep right on breeding our own cattle and maturing them. As far as the round-up has progressed on the southside we hear that the calf crop is larger than last year, and we are firmer in our belief that this is a wonderful cattle country. No one can fail to recognize the fact, and admit that cattle raising is the surest and best paying investment when you consider that everything has been against the industry. It will be remembered that this country was drouth stricken from early spring, that cattle began to die in August of starvation and thirst, that our winter set in early and was the severest in ten years, and that our spring is unusually late. Notwithstanding these numerous and severe disadvantages, 75 per cent, at least, of our herds will be found on the ranges. What other industry could have weathered a storm of disadvantages extending over a period so extended, and accompanied with an extremely low market, and the investment allowed to run itself for a period of six months. The southwest is willing to admit that we have the 'beefing' ground, as they call it, we, in view of the experiences we have just passed through, believe we have a wonderful breeding ground also, and with these combined we are going to keep on in the production and preparation of our beefes for market, and expect to find that the 'business will prove as profitable in the future as it has in the past.'"

Progress of Montana.

We are now, says the Helena Herald, more directly concerned in noting the progress that Montana has made in these twenty-three years. In 1864 Montana was considered as of little account except for her placer mines. When these were worked out it was expected that the country would be generally abandoned to the savages and wild beasts. It was not then supposed that our soil was fitted for any agricultural crops or that our ranges could support stock of any kind all the year around in any quantity or with any certainty of increase or profit. For many years thereafter our quartz mines were regarded of little or uncertain value, and all the early attempts to operate quartz mills were disastrous failures. Our population in 1864 included very

OUR GREAT NEIGHBORS.

The Commanding Location of Great Falls—Some Notes on the Vast Regions Around us.

In addition to being in the center of the garden spot of Montana, Great Falls is almost midway between the vast region which extends from lake Superior to the Pacific ocean. When the Manitoba and Montana Central railroads are completed, Great Falls will be in easy journey by railroad of all the large markets on the Pacific slope, as well as those in Minnesota.

The interests of Great Falls correspond with those of Montana, details are appended of the wealthy neighbors which this territory has on the east and west, as well as on the south.

Minnesota, which may be regarded as our first great neighbor on the east, has won world wide renown by her enterprise and industrial productions. The state has an area of 83,530 square miles, or 53,459,000 acres, with a population of 1,118,486. It possesses great natural advantages. The soil is very productive, climate dry, invigorating and healthful and the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural resources are very large.

The woolen industry and wool-growing are so closely connected that northern Montana sheep owners will read with interest the report appended which has been prepared with care from authentic data by Bradstreet's. It will be seen that the report is on the whole rather encouraging, and as the year advances better times may be expected.

The number of New England woolen factories altogether idle is comparatively small. Even in the liveliest times, concerns here and there are shut down on account of financial or other unusual difficulties. The extent of the actual stoppage of mills has been somewhat exaggerated during the past three months. Nevertheless, a very large proportion of the factories in the six eastern states are running only part of their machinery, or are at work on short hours, on account of lack of business. The depression thus unmistakably apparent extends through both worsted and cassimere establishments. The production of woolen and worsted goods, especially of the finer descriptions, all told, is less than a year ago, and also less than during the first few weeks of the present "heavy-weight" season. A small percentage of the factories, however, are doing better than last year.

The woolen hosiery industry is in a fairly good condition, and the demand for satinet is active, while the production and consumption of shoddy has reached more extensive proportions than ever before. With wool dear and goods cheap, manufacturers have the keenest possible incentive for cheapening their product by using shoddy, and many of them are making the most of their opportunities in this direction. Taking the industry as a whole a still further and more considerable reduction of output by July 1 is anticipated. This will be inevitable unless a great and generally unexpected increase in the number and size of orders from clothing manufacturers comes about meanwhile. Only the more sanguine mill-owners look forward to the desired improvement this season. But while this is true, it is noteworthy that plans have recently been matured for the erection of several modern woolen mills in the course of the next few months. Maine leads in this movement. The existing depression is attributed to various causes, chief among which are overproduction at the beginning of the season, heavy importations of foreign woolsens and worsteds, especially dress goods, and the fraudulent undervaluation of imports.

The Mails Delayed.

HELENA, May 31.—The Independent says: The Northern Pacific is in hard luck throughout Montana. The Mullan tunnel is still blocked and the high water all over the country is causing serious washouts.

The train from the east, due here last evening, lies at Grey Cliff, a station beside the Yellowstone river on the Crow reservation. The bridge across the Boulder river near Big Timber went out yesterday afternoon. It was reported last evening that the West Gallatin bridge had gone out, but this could not be verified or denied by any authentic news whatever. The West Gallatin is a very turbulent stream, that two years ago caused a long blockade in railroad traffic.

On the west end there is even greater trouble. The Mullan tunnel cave is said to be fifty feet long, and to be coming in from the roof very badly as fast as it is removed. Washouts are numerous all along from here to Heron. Between Bearmouth and Drummond, a mile of track, the same that was submerged early this spring, is again under water or washed away. The Montana Union and the Utah & Northern will doubtless encounter similar difficulties, and the territory may be without mail from any direction for some days.

Hanlan Defeated.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Jacob Gaudaur today defeated Ned Hanlan, the great champion oarsman, in a race for the championship of America and \$5,000, in a three-mile pull on Calumet lake. Hanlan gets 40 per cent of \$3,500, which were the total gate receipts. Timers on the referee boat agree that the three miles was made in 19:30. This has been declared official.

An Awful Calamity.

EDINBURGH, May 30.—The search for the bodies of the miners who lost their lives by the explosion in the Udston coal-pit still continues. One hundred and sixty-two bodies thus far have been recovered.

Helena Victorious.

HELENA, May 31.—Helena beat Livingston in the base ball match yesterday. The score by innings was 9 to 4. About \$5,000 changed hands on the game.

A Tariff Project.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Secretary Fairchild intends, with the approval of the President, to try to unite the Democrats in congress on a tariff bill.

Another Veto.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Governor Hill has vetoed the Vedder high license bill passed by the late New York legislature.

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MORMON HORRORS.

Kate Field Less in Love with Polygamist than Ever and Leaves Salt Lake City in Disgust.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 28.—A representative of the Tribune called on Miss Kate Field yesterday for her opinions. Thereupon the little lady said, graciously: "I am glad you have come. There are whole chapters that I would like to publish, the way I feel this morning. How shall I commence? I have recently come in contact with a number of plural wives, and I am less in love with polygamy than ever. I entered polygamy to save myself from damnation," said one unhappy plural wife, "but I have been damned ever since I married. I've had such wicked thoughts, said such wicked things, and done such wicked things. The first wife does not recognize me. I don't blame her, but Oh! it is awful! My nature is transformed."

"Only yesterday a friend of mine told me of being called in to help a plural wife who was about to become a mother. The poor woman lay in the same room with four other wives and eight children. What do you think of that for the kingdom of God on earth? Another friend has found four wives in two rooms."

"Listen to this letter from a prominent Mormon's daughter: 'I have known the true inwardness of polygamy, not only in my own family, but in many others, as I have always been surrounded by it. Polygamy is a necessity in many instances. Parents prohibit association with Gentiles, consequently the girls must marry Mormons, and these men can marry as many wives as they please, without so much as informing the first wife of the marriage. The silent suffering of these poor women is heartrending. No kind of physical punishment, such as beating, can compare with the constant rending of their hearts. In our 'model family' one of the wives attempted to hang herself, another, when about to be confined, locked herself up in a room alone, hearing her groans, I forced open a window and entered. The poor woman insisted upon my not calling any one, as she wanted to die. Two other women of the family died broken-hearted.'"

Miss Fields left to-day for the west on her way to the Golden Coast and Alaska. True, says the Salt Lake Tribune, hearts here will wish her a safe and pleasant journey and that with her vision broadened by glimpses of the splendor and the power of the empire which makes the bulwark of her country against the western ocean, she will, with a firmer faith, if possible, than she now possesses, renew her warfare upon all the serpents of wrong which make their lairs "beneath the altar of liberty." Yosemite, the big trees, the wheat fields of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin; the vineyard and the orange groves; Old Shasta and Ranier, the splendor of the Oregon where she rolls out to meet the incoming seas in everlasting clamor and power, the island-fringed channel up to where the glaciers are in flow, all carry with them an air of immensity which can not fail to impress the stranger, and we predict that on her return Miss Field will confess that when she went to Europe and thought it was the thing to do, she was doing herself a wrong by not having seen that portion of her native land which will draw people in increasing numbers, through all the years to come, to look upon its largeness and its clustered spires.

Montana Iron. In view of the immense boom in iron lands now in progress in the south and in the Lake Superior region, it would seem worth their while for some of our capitalists to make an investigation as to whether the iron ores found in abundance in Montana are not of a character profitable to work. The Independent has been frequently told that workable iron ore is to be found in abundance in Montana, but no effort has been made to give it a working test. We have an abundance of coal in the territory and if iron ore exists in character and quantity sufficient to warrant smelting and manufacture, the foundations of a great industry, with all that follows in its train, will be laid. The Independent would urge it upon the business men of Helena, who are conspicuous for their enterprises in every direction, to give this subject the attention it deserves.

A Colorado Wonder. DENVER, June 1.—Glenwood has a new attraction, this being a great cave that has been discovered about two miles north of the town on the west side of the river. This cave has been explored for a distance of 500 feet, and the limits have not yet been reached. It has many large chambers, the roofs of which are studded with magnificent crystals, the floor is all covered with them.

Notice for Final Proof.

U. S. Land Office, Helena, M. T., May 25, 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 July 11, 1887, viz: John B. Breen, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 7627, for the W. 1/4 of the SE. 1/4 of section 14, and the W. 1/2 of the NE. 1/4 of section 23, township 18 N., range 2 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Turner and John Ainsworth of Truly, Montana, and Frederick E. Tibbets and John Kinsey of Helena, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Escaped.

HELENA, May 31.—Morgan left the city jail on Sunday evening without leave, and has not been heard from since.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

JAS. McMILLAN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE

Minneapolis Sheepskin Tannery,

AND DEALER IN HIDES, SHEEPPELTS, FURS, WOOL, TALLOW

Ginseng and Seneca Root.

SHEEP PELTS & FURS A SPECIALTY.

101, 103 & 105 Second St North. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Shipments Solicited. Write for Circular.

T. R. MAYO,

Expert Tonsorial Artist. Park Hotel, Great Falls.

Great Falls Exchange,

CORNER FIRST AVENUE SOUTH QUESNELL & WILDEKOPF PROPRIETORS. Fine Liquors and Cigars. Billiard and Pool Tables.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Turner and John Ainsworth of Truly, Montana, and Frederick E. Tibbets and John Kinsey of Helena, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

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