

# GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1887.

NO. 15.

## THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

A Grand and Impressive Celebration—Music, Speeches and Fire-Works—Racing and a Grand Ball.

Patriotic sentiment was so strong in Great Falls that the celebration was begun this year a day in advance. Early on Sunday the city assumed a festive appearance, and as the day advanced the streets became crowded, country visitors arrived in large numbers, the hotels were almost filled and there was much hilarity at the saloons on First avenue, in some of which gamblers were busy, and in all everywhere seemed to be in the best of humor. The general effect of the decorations on Central and First avenues was pleasing, and elicited much admiration from the visitors.

A national flag was raised early in the park and served to apprise people as they came from Fort Benton or the Sun River valley that Great Falls had begun to celebrate. The stars and stripes were, however, seen to most advantage as they floated majestically above the Park hotel at a height of seventy feet. This fine silk flag was owned by the late Col. Barrett, and seemed, as it waved in the full splendor of day, to verify the poet's happy thought, that "all its hues were born in heaven." Among the many places decorated on Central avenue were the Park hotel, the town-site company's building, the offices of Phil Gibson and Thos. E. Brady, Wetzel's store, the First National bank, the Bank of Great Falls, C. P. Thomson's store, Briggs & Ledgerwood's market, Lapeyre Brothers' drug store and W. P. Beachley's store. The interior of Mr. Wetzel's store was also adorned with taste and greatly admired.

The word "Welcome" was on the bunting which covered the front of the Park hotel. C. P. Thomson's store was a perfect gem in adornment. Over the door was a great butterfly formed of the national colors, and the whole front was a mass of variegated drapery adorned with pictures. The good taste of Mr. Thomson and his assistant Mr. Shellhorn was apparent in this fine display.

On First avenue bunting was abundant. Among the houses which joined in the patriotic display were those of Spurgin & Crowder, Jas. Matthews, Quesnell & Wildekopf, M. Willis, Charles McGeady, J. K. Clark, Hunt Brothers, Eclipse stables, Cascade hotel, St. Elmo hotel, Excelsior Meat Company and the Home laundry. On other streets the store of Dunlap & Mitchell and a number of private residences also displayed the national colors, which likewise floated above the homes of many ranchmen in this neighborhood.

The announcement on the hotel bulletin that the Fort Shaw band would be here in the afternoon was very gratifying to everyone. It was agreeably verified by the arrival of the band itself and the members of the Fort Shaw base ball club. They all received a cordial welcome, and the people were greatly pleased that the presence of the band and of the Fort Shaw nine was thus secure beyond peradventure.

## THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

Bright and clear dawned the Fourth of July. The warm sun and cloudless sky gave promise of a splendid day. People began to arrive early from the country in vehicles of all kinds. In many cases the horses were tastefully decorated with the national colors. Horsemen also came pouring in from the country, displaying as they rode through the streets that equestrian skill for which Montana riders are so celebrated. By 9 o'clock the streets were well crowded, and soon after the people wended their way to the park, where the base ball match was in progress. They followed the game with interest and seemed greatly pleased with the lively movements of the contending sides.

## THE PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal Field arrived early from his country home and began preparations for the parade. He rode a fine horse and wore a hat on which were bands of red, white and blue. After music by the band in front of the hotel, he proceeded with them to the truck-house of the firemen, who were all in full uniform. The procession stepped as if by magic, and soon people could see from the hotel steps the band in their handsome blue and white uniforms, the firemen in their scarlet shirts, the hook and ladder track decorated with bunting, and the general public following, some on horseback and others in carriages or wagons. This was a noble, inspiring spectacle and told at a glance how deeply moved by a common, patriotic purpose

were our own people and our neighbors as they swelled the ranks of this patriotic procession, which showed almost military discipline as it filed into the park and returned thence to the hotel, where Marshal Field said: "Fellow Citizens: The exercises of the day will take place at the grand stand near Prospect hill. You will all please fall into line and proceed with us to hear the orator of the day."

The procession then resumed its march and soon reached the celebration grounds, where a spacious arbor, decorated with the stars and stripes, had been erected. From these grounds at the foot of the hill the view was superb. To the north lay the young city with its new houses, while to the west could be seen Broadwater bay, beyond which, far away, the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky mountains glistened in the sun.

The chaplain, Rev. John Reid, at the call of the president, then stepped forward and holding up a bible in his right hand said: "Fellow Citizens: With this Word, from whence I derive mine authority—the grand rock upon which our glorious constitution rests—in mine hands, I beseech you to accompany me, on this the glorious day of our celebration, unto the throne of the Heavenly Grace, with humble spirits and contrite hearts. May the solemnity of these few moments in the Divine presence deepen our joy and increase our pleasure, and also deter us from doing anything that would mar the brightness of the glorious day."

Mr. Reid then offered an appropriate prayer, in course of which he said: "We would thank thee, Author of Liberty, for the enlightenment and liberty that prevail through this great nation, and for the exalted position with which Thou hast called it among the nations upon earth; for the peace, prosperity and happiness that Thou hast bestowed upon us. Hear us, O Lord, at this time, while we entreat Thy most gracious blessing upon our president and his lady, and may the light of the Divine favor ever shine upon the presidential chair. We would pray that our senators may be endowed with wisdom, so that they conduct the affairs of this great nation in righteousness. Do thou help us, O Lord, we humbly beseech Thee, so that we may more and more esteem the paths of righteousness and truth, until the star-spangled banner shall be honored and loved over all the earth as the emblem of perfect liberty, and now, O Lord, grant, we pray Thee, that all gathered here today may assemble and join in that grandest of all celebrations, when the millions from all the lands of the earth, with glad jubilation, shall celebrate their eternal deliverance from the bondage of sin, sorrow and death."

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Paris Gibson then said: "Fellow Citizens: I thank you for the honor conferred on me of presiding at the celebration of the glorious day which commemorates events that were of such momentous importance to this nation. I am gratified to see here so many people from northern Montana, and I assure you all that you are heartily welcomed. It is only a few years since this region was unpeopled by a civilized man—when it wore the same primitive aspect as it did when the brave explorers, Lewis and Clarke, encamped at Broadwater bay and made known to the world the existence of that vast water-power which has been reserved for us to turn to account for the development of our mineral and other resources. When I see the wonderful change which has been effected at Great Falls, I am convinced that all northern Montana is on the eve of the greatest development ever known in this country, where the growth of states and territories is at times so rapid and so remarkable. The great railroad, which will be here in less than ninety days, will be the signal for that advancement. [Applause.] I do trust that succeeding generations will celebrate at this place the Fourth of July with like patriotic ardor as ourselves, and that they will never cease to revere the great men who laid the foundations of this government. [Applause.]"

In accordance with the time-honored custom Thos. E. Brady then read the Declaration of Independence, and was presented with a handsome bunch of flowers at the close. Mr. Gibson next introduced George W. Taylor as the orator of the day. His eloquent address was much appreciated and elicited frequent applause. Mr. Taylor was presented with a fine bouquet of flowers at its close, which he graciously acknowledged. Hon. Samuel H. Nichols moved that a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Taylor, and the motion was passed by acclamation.

After a suggestion from Mr. Nichols that the firemen's ball should meet with liberal patronage, the assembly adjourned for dinner.

## THE ORATION.

The following is the text of Mr. Taylor's address:

Fellow Citizens: The never-ceasing and ponderous wheel of time has again revolved, another circuit has been completed, and to-day the index marks the one hundred and eleventh year of American independence, the anniversary of which we, with our honored guests here assembled, are so justified in celebrating on this occasion. Here in our new, our chosen home; here in the far west, even under the shadows of the towering mountains and surrounded by unbounded plains which less than a score of years ago were people with savage tribes, but where now civilization is firmly enthroned; here in this beautiful spot on the banks of the mighty Missouri, which, with swollen tide, rushes madly past on its long course of so many miles to join the sea, younger and free-born American citizens, fully conscious of that freedom we now enjoy, feel it peculiarly fitting and appropriate that we should meet and pass the day in accordance with a time-honored and popular custom. Even nature has assumed her loveliest robes, and rejoices, seemingly, in commemoration of this event. Then why should not we? And prompted and inspired by the loyalty which exists in the breast of every true-born American citizen, we renew our obligations of fealty and give an outward expression to

our inalienable and never-lessening affection for our country. Surely the occasion is most appropriate, and cold and selfish is the heart of that man who is not actuated by motives of patriotism to do honor to the memory of that day which has resulted in such inestimable good to this mighty nation.

Difficult, indeed, it is for the mind of man to realize to its full extent all that is implied in one hundred and eleven years of uninterrupted freedom and constantly increasing strength. Within that period the greater portion of the civilized world has been shaken from center to circumference, and wonderful and startling are the changes that have been wrought. Kingdoms have tottered and fallen; powerful dynasties have arisen, flourished and decayed; principalities have been created only to be destroyed. But for that length of time, through it all, thank God, the American government has passed safely, gaining strength, prosperity and intelligence with each succeeding year, until now it stands the proud peer of any nation of the world—honored all, honored by all, and feared none. [Applause.]

## THE SOURCE OF GREATNESS.

To what cause can we attribute our exalted position to-day? Simply, to the great wisdom of our forefathers, who, in laying the foundation of this government, recognized the fact that of all laws that bind men and nations closer together, those of the heart are the strongest; that it is not the imposing array of armies, not the metaphysics of schools, not the belligerent theories of sect that unite and exalt a nation. It is the ethics of the heart, and wherever it prevails, liberty and peace abound; wherever it is absent, anarchy and despotism must sooner or later be the peoples' doom. It must be organized with reverence to the good and the happiness of the people. It is a fact that none of the systems of the governments of the ancients were founded upon the true principles. Conquest and glory were their chief aim, and hence we find that the happiness of their most privileged classes cannot be compared with that of the average American citizen of to-day.

[Mr. Taylor then referred to the glories of ancient nations, which, however, did not save them from decline because of their inherent weakness. Even England, with all her greatness, is still governed by an aristocracy and maintains a state church, and the harp of Erin hangs tattered and sad from the leafless bough of her blasted oak.]

## THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

Let us pass on, briefly, to the close of the war of our independence. A new government was to be established, nor could a safe model be taken from the history of the past; but that same spirit which presided over the revolution still presided, and out of the chaos which followed was brought forth a new creation, beautiful, orderly and harmonious. There was no Caesar to seek a crown, there was no Cromwell to claim a protectorate; there was no envy, no jealousies, no religious fanatisms. But our forefathers, with Washington, who had so often led them to victory, and whose highest ambition it was to be free and useful American citizens, established the grandest government the world has ever seen, enthroned upon a foundation of eternal law, which nothing can alter nor overthrow; upon a new and broad foundation of equal rights, popular intelligence and public virtue.

## A GLORIOUS HERITAGE.

What a glorious heritage has been left to us, my countrymen! How proud we should be of that heritage, and how constant should be our efforts in the protection and preservation of this great trust which has been reposed in us. But there is a power which, if so exercised, may either save and exalt a nation, or, by working its division, jeopardize the happiness of the people; and that power is in the hands of our statesmen to whom are entrusted the welfare, the safety and honor of our country. What a high responsibility! yet, with self-interest in view, to what base, ignoble ends is this sacred trust sometimes prostituted by men who, degraded by low party spirit, would sacrifice their country for ambition's sake! This responsibility, however, is primarily vested in the voters of the country. Hence, it should be the aim and laudable ambition of every American citizen, regardless of party feelings, to cast his ballot at every election so as to give to his mind the strongest possible assurance that the actions and the policy proposed by the agent for whom he votes will result in the greatest good to his country and the greatest number of his fellow-men. It becomes a matter of the greatest importance, not only for us to know how we vote, but also upon what principles he for whom we vote shall cast his ballot, and in what manner he proposes to administer this great public trust.

## DAYS OF TRIAL.

Our sky has not always been serene. Only a few short years ago heated discussion arose and party spirit prevailed, and then see what a terrible calamity was brought upon our people. Our nation was divided and the dark clouds that had been hovering in the distance, ominous of the impending doom, gathered thick and fast around us, and soon we were engaged in all the horrid cruelties of a civil war. How fearful was the result, we all know too well by the deep drapery of mourning which covered our beautiful land from one end to the other, and by the countless numbers of sad faces that through our "cities of the dead" with the departing spring-time of each succeeding year, bearing garlands of lovely flowers with which to strew the graves of their loved ones and the stranger alike. It was a terrible struggle; but it proved the crucial test for American citizens, and, like gold refined, they passed through this ordeal to be made only stronger and purer. But the harrowing scenes of that time have gone, never to be witnessed again. "And the two parties, like our noble rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, whose commingled volumes, limpid and turbid,

though long distinguishable, are destined to a more perfect union and identity in the continued flow of one majestic stream to the great ocean of futurity."

## UPWARD AND ONWARD.

And now, past differences having been swept away, our country has taken an upward and onward flight, until to-day she stands the foremost nation of the earth, and glories in the fact that she is the home of sixty millions of free, united, prosperous and fraternal people. [Applause.] Free! Even as the wind that is wafted to us to-day direct from yonder immaculate footstools of God, and made so by the almost superhuman efforts of our forefathers, who, so few in numbers, hurled back a host of British invaders from our shores, and loosed the shackles that bound us to England on the fourth day of July, 1776.

United! Made so from the beginning, for in unity was recognized one of the essential elements of a free government, and time has only proven the more clearly the great wisdom of our forefathers in adopting the national motto: In Union there is Strength; in Division there is Destruction.

Prosperous! Gaze over our fair land, from ocean to ocean, from gulf to lakes; behold the rapid and continued changes for the better, the wonderful strides that are being taken, and you see the age of progress. Behold the principal expositions of the world; see the exports and resources of America as compared with those of other nations, and in nearly every instance you will find that she has won the largest honors. And behold how proudly, yet deservingly, she wears them. Compare this country to-day with that of one hundred years ago—a comparatively short period in a nation's history—and you will stand amazed and wonder-stricken, and then rejoice at our incomparable prosperity.

Fraternal! Yes, even so. Bound together by ties that are stronger than blood, the many examples of purest patriotism attest too plainly to this fact for it to be doubted for a moment. For how often have American sons, of nearly every state in the union, American like, side by side with the gallant sons of other states, and bearing in mind the beloved motto on the door of the old flag that waved so proudly above them as a forlorn hope, against mighty odds, have victoriously triumphed on many a bloody and hard fought field.

Yes; free, united, prosperous and fraternal. What more could the zealous and exacting heart of the devoted patriot desire that would add honor, glory or success to his country's name?

If, to-day, the spirit of one of our revolutionary fathers should arise and stand in our midst and behold us younger Americans rejoicing, at this time and place, so far from the spot where the renowned old bell of liberty rang out so joyfully on that first glorious occasion; when his spirit eye would have penetrated the bowels of yonder rock-ribbed mountains, and in them he beheld such fabulous riches as the imagination of man has never conceived; when he would behold our beautiful valleys yielding forth their fruitful resources, and our unbounded plains thronged with innumerable herds of stock, free to roam where they will; when he would perceive that here in this region, once deemed part of the unexplored Far West, there existed the nucleus of a mighty city, destined in the near future to become the leading metropolis of the Northwest; when he had seen all this, and scanned the vast extent of our national domain, he could not but exclaim: "Well done! well done! my faithful children. This country is grander far than I had ever dreamed. The laying of its foundation was an exultation, but this is the age of fruition, and our fondest expectations have been surpassed!" But honored shade of our ancestor, to you we are indebted for our position to-day; for such as you have gone before and blazed the way through a forest of difficulties, until our country has emerged upon those broadened plains. It was under the brilliant sunlight of your past experience that we can now see our way as we glance over the plains of the west, far as the eye of the imagination can reach, and behold a country blooming and blossoming as the rose. [Applause.]

## STATEHOOD STILL DENIED.

Rut it is a lamentable fact that this territory to-day, occupying the proud position which she does, is barred and disqualified from entering the union of states, and has practically no voice, no authority in the councils of the union. If our legislators will only grant us this deserved right, and permit Montana to assume the robe of statehood, there is no doubt but that she will wear her honors well and shine forth as a star of the first magnitude in the glorious constellation of the American Union. Then, when we have gained this boon; with the reins of government in our own hands; when commerce is enthroned upon a foundation which nothing can destroy; with a great system of railroads overspreading the land, which will bear our varied resources to the far-distant marts of the world; with our mines in full blast and pouring forth their inexhaustible wealth to enrich the people; with our great droves of cattle, horses and sheep; when the throb of the ponderous machinery in numberless manufactures here, as well as elsewhere, never ceases, driven on by nature's bridled forces; when there is everywhere employment enough for all, and all are happy, all are prosperous, then we can not but exclaim, with a feeling akin to inspiration, that wells up spontaneously from the inmost recesses of the soul—

"Great God, we thank Thee for our glorious home. Whence wanderers from afar may come And breathe the air of liberty. Long may her flowers untrammelled spring. Her forests wave, her cities rise. And, until time shall be no more, Remain earth's loveliest paradise."

## SPORTS OF THE DAY.

### THE BALL GAME.

Play was called at about 9:30, with Great Falls at the bat. After getting three men on bases they failed to score, Briggs being left on third. The Fort Shaw boys

came in, and immediately began run getting. They were not strong at the bat, but their opponents were miserably weak in the field, the players acting nervous and fumbling the ball like wags—with odds in the latter's favor. Catcher Briggs finally retired the side alone after sixteen tallies were scored, none of them earned. The second inning commenced with the home club feeling decidedly blue; but their drooping spirits took an upward movement when the first man to bat made base hit and got to first. Other safe hits followed and G. F. scored a run and won applause. The fifth man to bat was Mr. Crosby, who had just come in from his ranch down at the big falls. Three men were on bases, but Crosby was equal to the occasion and sent a two-bagger down past first into left field, which sheared the grass as if it had been run over by a lawnmower. The crowd yelled "Our Savior!" "Bully Boy!" "You shall have another 100 acres of bench-land for that!" and other equally encouraging remarks. Bets were now freely offered that Great Falls would win the game if the grounds could only be illuminated by electric lights. But all good things have an end, and our boys took the field for the second time after scoring eight earned runs. Captain Gibson changed from second base to catcher, Mr. Briggs going to the pitcher's box. The former played both positions equally well. While the home nine are pretty good at the bat, they are n. g. in the field. This half of the inning was a repetition of that of the first. After Fort Shaw had piled up sixteen more runs and no man out, the game was called a draw, provided captain Gibson would set up "sour toddies" at Wetzel's for the players, which he did in handsome style.

### HORSE AND FOOT RACES.

The attendance at the races was large and everyone greatly enjoyed the sport. Every wagon and horse in the city and neighborhood seemed to have gathered on the race-course at the foot of Prospect hill. The field was full of people along the track. Many ladies were present on horseback or in carriages, while others sought the cool shade of the arbor. Of course, the gentlemen were all gallant and did all that was possible to render the day agreeable for the fair visitors. The racing was carried on in a good humored informal style, without that strict regard for rules which is observed at Saratoga or Sheepshead bay. The three horses entered for the half mile running race were Chas. Himmell's Red Boy, Frank Irwin's Paddy, and Billy Red Boy won easily. In the quarter-mile dash Red Boy beat Graham's Strawberry by a length. In the scrub race at 300 yards, from which "all race horses were barred", Browney came in first, with Jimmy second. Beckett's Centre Fire won both heats in the driving race, defeating Phil Gibson's Black Eagle and Young's Mage. The time was remarkable but unfortunately it was not noted. It may have lowered the latest record. The scrub race produced some amusement and much confusion. It was awarded to Beckett's Lightning. The 100-yard foot race, for which Bennett, Young and Murphy were entered, excited great interest and caused liberal betting. It was well contested by Bennett and Murphy. Toward the finish Murphy was badly handicapped, and Bennett gave a spurt and won by almost a foot. He was the favorite in the betting. Pools were sold by Murphy on each of the horse races. Marshal Field was kept busy directing affairs on the track and the powerful voice of Doc Spurgin was heard above the din, ordering people to clear the way. Mr. Wegner and Joe Hamilton rendered good service in conducting the races. The afternoon sport concluded with the ring tournament, in which the first prize was won by Loman and the second by Chandler Smith.

### THE BOAT RACE.

In the evening people gathered by the river to witness the boat race between Billy McGeehan, Dan McKay and Joe Peepier. McGeehan won easily. It was claimed that owing to some misunderstanding as to the course Joe Peepier had not a fair show. Peter Rooney gave an exhibition in log rolling which proved interesting. The visitors took in the scenery of the river and greatly enjoyed the splendid vista.

### FIREMEN'S BALL.

#### FIREWORKS AND THE BALL.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks in the park, after which people prepared for the ball. The spacious ball-room of the Park hotel was decorated with bunting, and at the end of the room the stars and stripes were grouped with the banner of the Pioneer Hook & Ladder Company. When the ball opened, about 10 o'clock, the assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was large and the scene was brilliant as they moved through the mazy figures of the lancers or the more animated circuit of the waltz. There were twenty-four dances on the programme and an interval for supper. The Fort Shaw band rendered charming music which delighted everyone. During the night Will Nichols gave the moments he could spare from the long list of engagements on his card to playing the violin, in which he scored a great success as when he plays on the guitar.

### THE VISITORS.

It is estimated that there were two thousand people in town yesterday. The hotels were all full and many residences were thrown open to friends. The hotel arrangements were excellent and everyone who came to town was well entertained. The Fort Shaw band was composed of Sergeants Bluma and Matejick and Privates Albert C. H. Krebs, Philip Beyer, Hollenback, Clark, Brown, Graves, Grosboth, Lanagan, Rohre, Moore, Graham. The Fort Shaw base ball club was as follows: George Haager, W. W. Robinson, B. Hubbard, G. P. Davis, C. Lauterung, D. J. Stevens, J. Moriarty, Cahill,

Boyle, Mulvey, Rohern, Bagwell, Krewson, Foley and D. McKelilly.

The number of prominent visitors was legion and any attempt to record them fully would be fruitless. Among those who were in town may however be noted: O. C. Morston Sand Coulee; J. Kaufman Sun River; G. B. Lockhart Butte; George Spencer Butte; Charles Henry Helena; Thos. Graham Sun River; C. H. Skeels Sun River; Ben Steell, Peter Rooney Helena; J. F. Murfee, A. W. Salmon, G. Dunn, Chas. Crawford, Miss Wedge, Mr. and Mrs. Wedge, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dloyer, Mr. and Mrs. McNeal, R. C. Wells, Miss Henderson, C. D. Burghard, J. Davis, E. T. Pardee, F. S. Avery all of Nebraska; Rowles, J. T. Bellevue Sun River; the Misses Healy, Hon. T. E. Collins, Mrs. Collins and three children, H. G. McIntire, Mrs. McIntire and child, S. H. McIntire, Hon. W. H. Black all of Fort Benton; Fred. C. Smith Highwood; J. K. Karskadon Fort Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Boyle Highwood; Frank Beaudry and Joe Lamb Belt; Mr. and Mrs. David Graham Sand Coulee; M. Holloran Deep creek; J. Bennett Box Elder; Mr. and Mrs. Maloney Choteau; A. J. Phillips Box Elder; H. P. Crutcher O. M. Copeland, W. Woodcock, Dr. Newman, Mrs. Newman, Miss Gordon, Miss Newman of Sun River; R. E. Collier, P. Bickel Helena; E. J. McNair Dansville, N. Y.; J. Burnthwaite Highwood; S. M. McKee, Fort Assinaboine; Robert Blankenbaker, W. D. Talbott Omaha, Neb.; Miss McCaffry Helena; Havilla Strong and wife, Mrs. Largent, Miss Ella Largent Sun River.

## SPRAY OF THE FALLS.

New goods are arriving daily for our business houses.

C. T. Wernecke arrived here Saturday evening with his family.

Hon. T. E. Collins and family left for Fort Benton this afternoon.

J. O. Gregg left yesterday for his home at Fargo and the east. He expects to return in a few weeks.

The second story is being built on the store which Mr. Albrecht is building next door to Phil Gerlach's.

G. W. Row arrived here to-day from Butte to accept a position in the Holter Lumber Co's planing mill.

Among the Belt Creek delegation at Great Falls yesterday were David Graham and family and C. M. Black and family.

This afternoon, before Judge Huy, a delinquent, who pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, was required to pay a fine and costs of \$37.

The post-office across the river at Johnston was closed up by the department on the 1st instant. This is a "long felt want" and a source of annoyance removed.

C. P. Thomson announces on a large sign affixed to Mr. Albrecht's block that he will occupy part of it in ten days with the largest stock of dry goods and shoes in northern Montana. His business has outgrown his present premises.

Mr. Benedict, who represents the firm of Denny, Rice & Co., considers that a large amount of wool will be sold here next season. He confirms the report that wool is bringing better prices in the interior than at the seaboard.

Some little money changed hands on the boat race last evening. Had it not been for the accident which befell McGeehan, by the breaking of the foot-brace in his boat early in the race, he would have won the race much easier than he did.

Abraham Sands, whose tragic death at Butte caused such a grave impression in Helena, was well known to old-timers in this city. His son Sylvester resides in Helena and is connected with the extensive firm of which Morris Sands is the head.

Sun River was well represented in the city yesterday. Dr. Newman and family, Miss Gordon, H. B. Strong and family, Mrs. John Largent and daughter Ella, Robert and Mrs. Vaughn, David Davis and family, Miss Katie Gibb, Joe Bellevue and Joe Kauffman being present.

Advices have been received in town that the graders on the Manitoba are now at Fort Assinaboine and will reach the Marias in two weeks. A large number of saloons are being established at the Marias, twelve miles east of Fort Benton, in anticipation of the coming of the railroad builders.

### Farm Grass in Kansas.

Including millet and Hungarian there were in Kansas this year 3,780,150 acres of land devoted to the raising of hay. The yield per acre was 1.61 tons, or a total product of 6,002,576 tons. None of the tame grasses have as yet attained a large area in this state, the most extensively grown being timothy, which has an area of 95,844 acres. The great bulk of the grass lands mentioned above is the prairie, protected by fence. The eastern third of the state probably contains four-fifths of the tame grass area. The question of the growing of tame grasses in Kansas is receiving much attention from farmers, it becoming of vast importance as people increase the number of their farm animals. The question, no doubt, will be satisfactorily solved within a few years, and the tame-grass area will increase to its just proportion.

### Excluding Sheep.

HELENA, July 5.—Gov. Leslie has issued a proclamation excluding sheep that come from Oregon, California, Nevada and Washington unless they pass the territorial veterinary surgeon.

### The Missouri Pacific.

St. LOUIS, July 5.—A. A. Dickerson succeeds William Kerrigan as general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railway.

### For Rent.

After July 10, a business building corner 4th St. and Central ave., now occupied by a dry goods store. Address, H. A. Fry, Great Falls, Montana.