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GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE.

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OUR OWN TERRITORY

SAND COULEE COAL SOLVES THE FUEL PROBLEM FOR HELENA.

Statehood for the Territories---Capture of a Swindler--The Vacant Judgeship --- Colonel Broadwater's Return.

HELENA, February 27.—The Independent this morning says: "Sand Coulee coal, the Montana Central people claim, has solved the problem of cheap fuel for Helena. In a short time the road will be able to put coal on the market so much cheaper than people have been accustomed to pay for it, that it will take their breath away. The Montana Central has been using this coal for the last three or four days and finds it gives just as good satisfaction as Rock Springs coal. While the latter has to be transported 700 miles before reaching Helena, the coal from Sand Coulee mines can be brought by one-sixth the haul, being only a little over 100 miles from the city. The difference in the length of the haul will make considerable difference in the cost of the fuel. Besides it is said that this coal will break the monopoly in the business, when the road is completed to the mines which has unlimited supply, the cost will be lessened still more. This is the first mine of any consequence that has been opened near Helena and the result cannot but be of benefit to the city.

Statehood for Montana.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—By a strict party vote, the house committee on territories have agreed to report favorably Chairman Springer's "omnibus bill" to enable the people of Utah, Montana, Washington territory and New Mexico to become states. The republicans will present a minority report in opposition. The bill authorizes the residents in these territories to elect delegates to a convention in proportionate in number with the population of the counties. The appointment will be made by the governor, chief justice and United States attorney in each territory, and the election will be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in next August.

The number of delegates to each convention is fixed at 75, except in the case of Dakota, where the number is 150. They are to meet at the seat of government in each territory on the second Tuesday in September next, and form a constitution and state governments. The constitutions are to be submitted to a vote of the people on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and if a majority are in favor of it, the results shall be certified to the president of the United States. After the acceptance of the constitution the legislature is to meet and elect two senators from each state, and when each state is admitted into the Union by a special act of congress, the senators and representatives are to be admitted to seats in congress and the state governments become operative.

Coal Lands Reserved.

HELENA, February 25.—S. W. Langborne of the United States land office has received a letter from the interior department at Washington, saying that Special Agent Haley has reported the existence of large bodies of coal at the following [illegible] Township 5, range 9 east, in [illegible] county; township 9, ranges 20 [illegible] Fergus county; township 8, range [illegible] east, in Cascade county; township [illegible] 4, 5 and 6 east, also in Cascade [illegible] As a result all agricultural entries in these sections have been suspended to await thorough investigation [illegible] lands will be held entirely from [illegible]

Judge McLeary Resigns.

HELENA, M. T., February 24.—Judge McLeary has tendered his resignation to the president as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, to take effect March [illegible] Judge McLeary is now in San Antonio, Texas, and letters received from him there indicate that he has gone into business with an old associate named [illegible]

The Vacant Judgeship.

HELENA, February 24.—There is considerable speculation as to McLeary's successor. The general opinion is that it will be a Montanian. Preferences are expressed for J. A. Johnson, W. E. Culver, B. Cayberg, W. W. Dixon, T. L. Pigott and H. R. Buck.

Montana Minerals.

HELENA, February 24.—The Board of Trade has accepted an invitation from the Paris exhibition to display Montana minerals there. The board has appointed a committee, consisting of Anton M. Holter, John S. Harris and Robert O. Fisher, to make arrangements for securing a general exhibit of ore specimens from all the mines in the territory.

Suit for Timber Cutting.

HELENA, February 24.—A suit has been begun against the Big Hole Lumber company for $42,000 for ties cut from timber on the public lands. The members of the company are W. A. Clark, J. Ross and F. B. Mitles. The suit is brought by United States Attorney Smith.

Colonel Broadwater Returns.

HELENA, February 27.—The Independent of yesterday says: "Colonel Broadwater returned from New York yesterday, where he has been on business connected with the interests of Helena. Questioned on politics he loosened up a little and said: "Oh, they are all for Cleveland in New York. He will be nominated and elected without any trouble. No, I do not think he will have any opposition in the convention. When I read Blaine's letter I thought it was simply a ruse, but I now believe it was sincere. That is the impression in New York. I think Blaine would run if saw any chance for being elected. But he knows there is no man on earth who can hurt Cleveland, so he does not want to enter the contest." Colonel Broadwater was asked if there was any truth in the report published in a territorial paper that the Manitoba had absorbed the Montana Central. "There is none whatever," he said. "That organization will be maintained in this town and in this office."

Mineral Lands.

BUTTE, February 24.—E. H. Irvine, of the executive committee, has received from Helena a supply of blank affidavits to be filled in by residents of this county relative to the character of lands in this vicinity which the Northern Pacific seeks to obtain patent for as a part of its grant. The affidavits are of two kinds—first relating to the general topography of the land as a whole, and second, the character of particular portions thereof. Mr. Irvine will call upon visitors from the various neighborhoods to aid him in the work. Blank petitions to congress will also be received from Helena in two or three days, and these will be circulated throughout the country for signatures.

A Swindler Caught.

HELENA, February 25.—A man named S. B. Lewis has acted mysteriously for the past two weeks in Helena, claiming that he was a real estate agent from Kansas, and that he came to purchase Helena property to the amount of $30,000. He drew on his brother in Kansas for $250, and in the evening got on a train, but was caught and compelled to give back the money.

The Benton Bridge.

HELENA, February 25.—E. G. Maclay, C. E. Diner, W. G. Conrad, A. C. Johnson and T. A. Cummings, forming the Fort Benton Bridge company, have filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $50,000.

THE NORTHWEST'S "BIG FOUR."

A Safe Prediction by an Engineer Formerly a Northern Pacific Employe.

Appended is an extract from a letter written to a citizen of Great Falls by a civil engineer, formerly in the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad, and who passed over the site of Great Falls some twelve years since in that capacity.

"I was greatly impressed with the situation of the falls, and now since it has facilities for development offered by the railroad, the immense water power and the mountains full of minerals, I believe it will continue to have a steady growth until it will be a city of 500,000 inhabitants. I have long ago formed the idea that Chicago, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Great Falls and Tacoma, will be the "big four" of the northwest.

"It has always been a surprise to me that the Northern Pacific did not "catch on" to the position at Great Falls, and establish their line through that region instead of taking it up the Yellowstone valley."

MONTANA CLIMATE.

The Best All Round Weather in the Country.

The newspaper press of Dakota and Minnesota are busily engaged in repelling the assaults made upon the climate of the northwest, says the Helena Herald, magnifying the suffering and losses of settlers and diverting the tide of immigration. As we have said before, it frequently happens that many settlers arriving late in the season and from warmer latitudes have been caught unprepared and suffered much. It is the same in all new countries in any latitude. The people of Dakota have not suffered even in the unusually severe winter, with many difficulties in the way that time and experience can remove, any more than the settlers of many of the older states. People have frozen to death this winter in Texas and Mexico. At this very time it is reported that the north of England is buried under snow, and that flocks, and people, too, have perished. We can speak advisedly of Montana, which is as far north as Dakota, and of even greater altitude, and say that notwithstanding very severe cold weather in January, there has been little or no loss of life or stock, no more than occurs from various causes every month in the year, while for a full month past our weather has been as mild as October weather usually is. Our latitude is liable to experience some very severe cold weather, and people should know it and prepare for it, but it is less dangerous than cyclones and malarial fevers and other visitations to which residents of lower latitudes are exposed. We do not pretend to say that our portion of the country is particularly adapted for a pleasant winter resort as southern California, but for the whole year around, we assert that there is as much enjoyable weather as in any section of the country. Our climate is healthy and invigorating and those who come this way to settle will have as little to regret on all accounts as those who get to any other part of the world.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mrs. E. A. Jordan.

I. N. JORDAN.

GREAT FALLS, February 6, 1888.

There are five divorce suits in a line on the Butte district court docket.

STATE AND NATION.

BONANZA FLOOD'S UNLUCKY WHEAT DEAL.

A Fatal Collision---St. Louis Gets the Democratic Convention---Maxwell-Brooks' Plea for Mercy---Blaine Won't Run.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25.—The demoralization of the stock market here is attributed to the sale of banker Flood's stocks as much as to the continued activity of the real estate market. John Mackey and his partner, Flood, move at last covered their losses in the celebrated wheat deal and here, as a result, ceased to be friends. For a month past the once bosom friends of the bonanza firm have not exchanged friendly greetings. Flood finds that his individual losses amount to some $10,000,000, and lays the blame of the luckless speculation on Mackey. Mackey attributes the mishap to Flood, and the recriminations are said to have been bitter enough to permanently alienate the old friends and partners. Flood has thrown all his stock on the market, and Mackey has bought them at his own price. The bonanza banker, broken in health and spirits, is almost blind and a mere wreck of the man who eight years ago boasted his bank had $35,000,000 worth of United States bonds in its vaults and $5,000,000 in gold coin in its trays. It is said he is oppressed by fear that he will end his days in the alms house. He has transferred his seat in the stock exchange to his only son, who was elected a member the other day, with difficulty. He got eight black balls. Ten would have defeated him.

A Brave Man Killed.

DENVER, Col., February 26.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, near Colton, Neb., trains number 4 and 18 on the main line of the Union Pacific railroad collided with terrible force, the engines telescoping each other and the cars piling on top of the wreck, which immediately took fire, burning a large number of cars, including the baggage, express, two Pullman and one emigrant sleeper on number four. Nearly all the passengers and train hands escaped with slight injuries, excepting engineer Powell, who was instantly killed while trying to check the speed of his engine in order to save the lives of his passengers. Just who is responsible for the collision is not yet known here.

The wrecked passenger was running nearly 50 miles per hour when it struck the freight that was just taking the side-track at Colton. Some of the freight cars, which were loaded with gasoline and oil, had not got off the track when the "Overland Flyer" struck them and they immediately burst into flames. The engine turned a complete somersault, the tender going on one side and the engine on the other. The express messenger, Charles D. Howard, barely escaped, but managed at the risk of his life to save many thousand dollars for the Pacific express company. Superintendent Dickinson's car and one sleeper were not injured.

Another Judgeship Vacant.

WASHINGTON, February 26. The resignation of Judge Turner, associate justice of the supreme court of Washington territory, has been received.

SPOKANE FALLS, February 26.—The Review says in regard to the successorship: Colonel L. B. Nash is spoken of as the probable successor of Judge Turner as associate justice, and there is not a man within the length and breadth of the territory more fitted or deserving the honor through the hands of the administration.

Blaine Won't Run.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The World contains a three-column interview with Blaine, cabled from Florence. Blaine distinctly asserts that under no circumstances whatever would he allow his name to be used in connection with the next presidential nomination. He insists on the sincerity of his withdrawal and asserts he had made up his mind thereto long ago.

Cold Weather East.

ST. PAUL, February 25.—A bitter wind, accompanied by snow and a low temperature, has prevailed here to-day. Telegrams from southern Minnesota and Dakota say the storm assumes the characteristics of a blizzard there, seriously interfering with railroad operations. A Bird Island dispatch says the wind is blowing 50 miles an hour, with the snow drifting badly.

Maxwell-Brook's Appeal.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—H. M. Maxwell-Brooks, the condemned murderer of Prellor, at St. Louis, has made public a seven-column statement of his crime and pleading for mercy. He tells over again the strange story of how he administered chloroform to his friend Prellor in order to perform on him surgically, and how, crazed by the discovery that Prellor had died under his hands, he took all the subsequent criminal steps to conceal the calamity. The execution has been postponed by the United States supreme court.

The Threatened Strike.

CHICAGO, February 27.—A dispatch from Reading, Pa., says: "The impending strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road is an item of considerable interest to 200 engineers on the Reading road, who lost their positions during the recent trainsman's troubles. These engineers were Knights of Labor and most of their positions were obtained by boycotting members, whom they supplanted ten years before. They now propose to retaliate, in case of a strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. They propose offering themselves for the places of the striking Brotherhood men. This is a corroboration of the report which has been current in Chicago this evening."

Enough Ores for All.

SPOKANE FALLS, February 23.—A. M. Esler, of Helena, came in on the morning train and put up at the Grand. While there he was met by a Chronicle reporter and asked what the prospects were for the new smelters to be erected at Helena and Great Falls. He stated that work had been commenced on the works at Great Falls and would begin at Helena on or about the first of April and be pushed to completion. In speaking of the Coeur d'Alene ores Mr. Esler said that the two works would consume about seventy-five tons per day, about this amount being necessary to mix with the dry ores from Montana. The reporter asked him if he considered the Great Falls works any detriment to the Helena plant, to which he replied as follows: "No, not not at all. There is any quantity of dry ore in Montana, and much more than any one plant cares to, or in fact can handle."

Senator Frye Dissatisfied.

NEW YORK, February 25. The Tribune prints an interview with Senator Frye in regard to the fisheries treaty. The Maine senator criticizes the treaty severely. He says privileges have been surrendered, new exclusions introduced, and the fishermen's necessities juggled with. The Tribune says: "In view of the fact that Frye's judgment in all matters relating to the fisheries is paramount with his republican colleagues in the senate, it is not too much to say that the fate of the treaty is sealed. It will be rejected by an overwhelming vote. The only question is by how large a majority it will be beaten."

Cleveland and Hill.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—A member of the Democratic National committee said to a reporter: "You can say that the president will have no more earnest supporter for the nomination than David B. Hill. The forces in New York state will be Cleveland for president and Hill for governor again, and it will be a combination so powerful that the Republicans may well consider what candidate they can nominate who can have any show in New York against these candidates. I venture the prediction that the nominee will be Grover Cleveland in 1888 and David B. Hill in 1892."

St. Louis Selected.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—St. Louis has been selected as the place for holding the national democratic convention. It will be held June 5th instead of July 3.

INTERVIEWED AT PORTLAND.

Phil Gibson Tells the Oregonians About Great Falls.

Phil Gibson, one of the prominent citizens, and a capitalist of Great Falls, Montana, is at the Esmond. Mr. Gibson says Great Falls is putting on metropolitan airs, and although only two years of age, is mighty smart—a sort of infant prodigy, as it were. Three railroads give the town all the necessary transportation facilities, viz: The Hill railroad (the Manitoba), the Montana Central and the Michart & Sand Coulee road, which runs for a distance of forty five miles and taps rich gold and silver districts.

The Manitoba people, said Mr. Gibson, "have just purchased 55,000 tons of rails in Pennsylvania and a number of carloads have already been delivered at Great Falls. This will be enough to construct 500 miles of track with. The work of construction will be resumed actively in April, and lots of track will be laid. It is not definitely known at Great Falls to what line the Manitoba will be welded, but it is thought the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern will be the favored one.

"We are to have the largest smelter in the world at Great Falls," said Mr. Gibson. Mr. Eilers, of Pueblo, Col., Edward Cooper, of New York, and others have formed a syndicate. The buildings will will cost $2,000,000. The million of brick necessary for the buildings have been purchased, and the excavations have already been made. It is the intention of the company to have the smelters at work by the first of August.

"All the necessary luxuries, including the finest coal which cooks splendidly, can be found within seven miles of the city. As far as water power is concerned there is millions of horse power at hand. The mines for which the smelter will be supplied, are located in the Neihart, Barker and Yogo districts, which are located from thirty to sixty miles from Great Falls. In these mines are located rich gold, silver and galena silver lodes, which contain inexhaustible bodies of ore. From 800 to 1000 men will be given employment as soon as the reduction works start up."

Great Falls city, Mr. Gibson says, has a brilliant future before it and is destined to be one of the big cities of the northwest.—Portland Daily News, Feb. 15.

F. E. Russell, of Hastings, has received a check for $700 from the Manitoba road in settlement of damages resulting from an accident received in Montana last summer.

If you want a bundle of silk worms write to the commissioner of agriculture.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

RUSSIA AIMING TO SECURE DOMINION OF BULGARIA.

Discord in the Royal Family at Berlin--- The Lull Before the Storm--- Gladstone's Appeal---And Other News.

LONDON, February 23.—It is expected that the note Russia is reported to have sent to the powers, boldly asserting her claim to complete dominion of Bulgaria, will prove to be the precursor of determined action looking to the ousting of Prince Ferdinand. The note is believed to indicate that the negotiations between Russia and Austria on the Bulgarian question have reached a dead lock: Germany alone can persuade Austria to accept the idea of a Russian protectorate for Bulgaria, but it is not thought that Bismarck will take the responsibility of coercing Austria in the matter. The note will revive the old disagreement among the powers over the interpretation of the British treaty, and there is little chance of concerted action in reply. This is perhaps what Russia counts upon as a means of enabling her to slip in and take possession of her small neighbor while the powers are quarreling over a question of interpretation. It is rumored that Lord Salisbury will seek declare an eastern policy which will be boldly anti-Russian in character, and upon which he will rely to divert attention from the failure of his domestic policy.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

PARIS, February 23.—Le Temps announces that there is great activity in French arsenals. The fighting fleet is being fitted for active service.

THE TURK COMPLAINS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 23. The porte has notified Russia that Austria fails to protect her Mohammedan subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina from Greek persecution. The porte also asks that Turkey be restored to the administration of those provinces. It is said that Russia has promised to consider the demand.

Discord at Berlin.

LONDON, February 24.—It is evident as the hours go on and the moments, which may prove the last ones for Prince Frederick William, approach, that hope of the recovery of Germany's crown prince is almost abandoned at Berlin, in official quarters. The readiness of the aged kaiser to undertake the fatiguing journey to San Remo, the appointment of a reporting counselor by Prince William, a distinction only accorded to a crown prince, and the conferences which was held between the emperor, Prince William and Bismarck, all point to the conclusion that the worst is being prepared for, and evidently expected.

The regency proposition is bitterly opposed by the crown princess, who is no friend to Bismarck and who looks upon him and his designs with distrust. Arrayed against the ambitious princess is her son, Prince William, and his equally ambitious wife and Bismarck. This trio, with the assistance of some of the ministers, are endeavoring to urge upon the sick prince the necessity of resigning his claim to the throne and allowing his son to replace him. Bismarck is leaving nothing undone to secure the throne for his favorite in the event of the kaiser's death.

Russia Gaining.

BERLIN, February 26.—It is thought here that in the diplomatic policies of Russia and Germany the former has scored the first success. Prince Bismarck's formal invitation to the czar to demand the restitution of Russian preponderance in Bulgaria conceded beneath its apparent frankness a pitfall for Russian diplomacy. If the czar had interpreted the invitation to mean that Russia was free to restore her status in Bulgaria by force, a crisis would have been precipitated and Russia would have been drawn into fighting the allies. The trap has been avoided and the protracted comedy of negotiations will now precede the tragedy of war.

France and Russia.

BERLIN, February 26.—Regarding the Russo-French alliance it is reported that the treaty advances to a conclusion. M. Flourgnet has written a letter to a high St. Petersburg official affirming the desire of the republican majority to obtain a perfect entente cordiale with Russia. The letter was shown to the Czar and elicited instructions to Baron von Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador at Paris, to negotiate a treaty if Flourgnet's representations were accurate.

Russia Gaining Time.

BERLIN, February 24.—Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador, in an interview with Count Herbert Bismarck, suggested that the powers unite in advising the porte, as suzerain of Bulgaria, to declare Prince Ferdinand's exercise of power illegal. It is reported that Bismarck advised Count Kalnoky to assent to the suggestion on Russia's pledge that the declaration shall be accompanied by no coercive measures.

Absconded.

WINNIPEG, February 24. Another Manitoban has deserted the union jack for the stars and stripes. J. G. Mills, the largest tea merchant in this city, took a freight train yesterday morning and departed for Minnesota, leaving numerous creditors. He made an assignment to his principal creditors late Saturday night, and also removed all his household furniture from his residence. The principal creditors are Thompson & Co., Arville & Co., Tees & Co., and the Free Press company. His liabilities over his assets are estimated at from $10,000 to $20,000.

Gladstone's Appeal.

LONDON, February 27.—Gladstone, in an article in the last issue of the Contemporary Review, makes another appeal to the conservative party. He says home rule is a question on which both parties can co-operate. Gladstone thinks that America suffers in her internal politics from the unsettled state of the Irish question, the action of the Irish in America being directed, not by American, but by Irish motives.

A Landlord Subdued.

DUBLIN, February 25. The plan of the campaign victory near Loughrea was celebrated with bonfires Saturday evening. Sir Henry Burke has granted 25 per cent. reduction, pays legal costs, reinstates evicted tenants and pays costs for their maintenance since the eviction. McCarlan has granted a reduction of 25 per cent.

VISITING WASHINGTON.

Surmises as to Mr. Hill's Railroad Plans.

Washington special: There have been sitting side by side at dinner at Wormley's for the last few days two railroad magnates who look enough alike to be twin brothers. One of them, whose hair and beard are touched with gray, is C. P. Huntington. The younger, a slightly younger man, with a full rich brown beard, is James J. Hill, president and chief sole owner of the Manitoba road. Both men are short, stout, and look like born leaders and commanders of men. Their eyes are the kind that betoken calm, deliberate judgment and great decision and firmness of character. Mr. Hill would not admit it, but he is building a transcontinental railroad by extending the Minot River branch of the Manitoba system across Montana and Washington territories to the shores of Puget Sound. Railroad strategists who are watching Mr. Hill's operations predict that he is planning not only to have a system of his own, but to cripple incidentally the Northern Pacific. The road is being built at a cost of $10,000 a mile, while the Northern Pacific, through the agency of bubble rings and thieves, cost $40,000. Mr. Hill is a young man and a very determined one. The northwest looks upon him as an unconquerable railroad Napoleon.

A Rancher's Appeal.

A Washington telegram says: The new Texas representative, Martin, known here popularly as the man who blew the gas out, made his maiden speech in the house recently. Farmer Hatch of Missouri, wanted to increase the number of the new batch of cattle reports ordered by the senate. Col. Martin, who is one of the biggest ranchers in the Lone Star state, made a break to help Hatch, but he did not address the chair at all. He simply stood up in his seat, leaned way over forward, and talked spasmodically for three minutes. When he sat down he got a round of cheers from his colleagues. He retired to the settees exhausted. His lassitude fled, however, when Sunset Cox approached to congratulate him, and the following conversation ensued:

"I say, Cox, your district is interested in stock, ain't it?"

"Why of course it is Martin. We raise stock, we water stock and we know all about selling stock."

"That's right. Then you are with us in wanting a lot of these cow books printed."

A Medium's Report.

Chicago telegram. Henry Destram recently went to a spirit medium here and wrote on a slip of paper a few words addressed to August Spies, one of the hanged anarchists. He has just received an answer on a slate, on which is written what she claims to be August's reply. He says he has discovered that death does not end all, but that life is eternal; forgives all his enemies; says we on earth view things differently; we are wrong—in fact, all are wrong and in one sense all are right. He says he is still working in the cause of labor.

The Wool Market.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Bradstreet's says: A fair amount of business is doing in the eastern wool market on the basis of last year's quotations. There seems to be rather more activity at Boston and Philadelphia than at New York. The manufacturers are taking contracts freely for heavy-weight goods at last year's values or lower, and no longer hesitate to buy material for use during the spring. A month ago they asked for concessions; now they are ready to take supplies at quotations when they find what suits them. Apart from this the situation is unchanged.

The Bluebird Mine.

The Bluebird company last week beat its own record with a shipment of twenty eight bars of silver bullion valued at $30,000. The Bluebird is one of the great silver mines of the work, and its milling capacity ought to be doubled. *Butte Inter-Mountain.*

Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Senator Sabin has introduced a bill directing the secretary of the interior to confer with the Crows relative to that part of their reservation lying south of Yellowstone river and west of Clarke's fork.