

North Great Falls Bridge. The many building enterprises for Great Falls and vicinity are of greater importance than any bridge connecting this city with street with North Great Falls.

any one desiring to drive to the side of the river or the immense side of the Boston and Montana and Refining company must Missouri at First avenue north three miles around the great river, while the new bridge will cross directly into the both cities. This will tend to equalize values on opposite sides of the river, and the great manufacturing spring up between the Black Eagle and Rainy along the river banks the refinery factory to them will speedily come into the great city which is to surround these falls in the

The bridge will be a "thing of iron and steel as well as magnitude. It will be entirely of wrought iron and steel. The approaches will be of the same material. The seven water piers will be cut stone masonry, while the two end piers will be huge iron cylinders and will be concrete. The bridge will rest upon solid rock at both sides. It will be a "deck" bridge, the roadway being on top of, instead of through, the trusses. Its length will approximate 1,600 feet. The roadway will be twenty feet wide with a six foot side walk on the sides. The height of the bridge at the south end will be 51 feet, while the height at the north end will be 41 feet. The bridge will be supplied with heavy girders to support the track of the electric railway which Messrs. Gregg and Barbour contemplate building between the two cities as soon as the bridge is completed.

Groceries, Drugs and Novelties.

For man, woman and child there is something at Churchill & Webster's. Ladies, when the morning meal is over do you ever sigh and say to yourself "what shall I get for a change?" Step into the grocery department of this store and read your answer. They have canned goods of every variety for your skillful hands to make into toothsome dainties. A complete line of teas and coffees of the very finest brands may also be found, and the display of fresh vegetables would make an epicure's mouth water. Lettuce, green peas, string beans, asparagus, everything now in season is there in its right.

Gentlemen, do you ever want to smoke and yet feel that a depleted exchequer can hardly stand two-for-a-quarter, call at Churchill & Webster's and get a five-cent Cuban Bloom cigar; you will go a long way without finding a better. The children gaze with longing eyes at Churchill & Webster's candies. They are fine.

The drug department is also complete. Prescriptions are carefully and accurately compounded and all popular patent medicines kept constantly on hand. Leather goods in pocket books, wallets, etc. Fine perfumery; paints ready for use, and all kinds of fancy novelties and novelties. Fine and cheap stationery are also here. Of school books a complete line is kept and they are retailed at very reasonable rates. Call and see them.

Architect Cobb's Opinion.

The following letter speaks for itself. Mr. Cobb is said to hold the foremost rank among theatrical architects and the citizens of Great Falls will readily admit that his business foresight is as proved as his reputation is well warranted. The gentleman expected to reach Great Falls before this, but has been delayed. The last of the week will probably see him here.

Office of Oscar Cobb.

Theatrical Architect, 201 Monon St., Chicago, June 8, 1891. A. E. Dickerson, Esq., Great Falls, Montana. My Dear Sir: Your communication came to hand today. You have reached my sentiment in this matter. Your theatre should not be less than 60 feet wide by 115 feet long, with a projection at the side 8 or 10 by 38 or 40 for dressing room purposes, storage of scenery, props, etc. There is nothing that can be done at Great Falls that would give you such an advertisement as a building of this kind and so nicely prepared for your future growth. I am satisfied that you have a beautiful city and you are going to reach 15,000 or 20,000 before you hardly know it. I believe you have the most promising city in the state today. I will prepare the sketches at once for a theatre such as I think will please you and will start next Saturday and will come and prepare the plans and will put the work all under contract for you. Very cordially, Oscar Cobb, Architect.

Great Falls Conservatory.

This Establishment is the Pioneer Green House of the Northwest. The foundations of this establishment which were laid so recently, mark the inauguration of a new industry in the history of this city, and is receiving the hearty support and patronage of our citizens. Those who have not visited this flourishing establishment will be agreeably surprised at the progressive and thriving condition apparent on all sides. Here the admiring beholder is surrounded with rare and costly plants and flowering vine and shrub from every clime. And where but three months past the

frigid blast piled huge drifts of ice and snow, may be seen graceful fern and ever-blooming rose. Grand and stately palms attest the enterprise on every hand displayed. Lilies and sweet violets spring up in the consciousness of "high protection" walls and artificial heat, while less distinguished plants abound in greatest profusion. J. H. RUSSELL, Florist, 4th Ave. and 3d St. North.

City Bonds Sold at Par.

City Treasurer Clark offered for sale again yesterday the first issue of city bonds to the amount of \$50,000. Mr. Macdonald offered 96 cents, when Mr. T. E. Collins, president of the First National bank, at once raised the proffer to 100 cents, or par. Considering the stringency of the money market at the present time, this is a most excellent record. Credit is due to the First National bank for thus coming to the front and showing its confidence in Great Falls.

The Giant Purse Crab.

He Climbs Coconut Trees and Cracks the Nuts Against Stones.

In the mining bureau may be seen a very fine specimen of the remarkable large land crab known as the purse crab, or Birgus latro, which is well preserved in a glass jar. This is one of the largest species of land crab known. It is sometimes found from 18 to 24 inches in length when fully stretched out, and is capable of erecting itself to the height of nearly a foot from the ground, which it readily does if irritated, retreating and exhibiting to the utmost its powers of offense and defense.

It is somewhat allied to the hermit crab, but having the abdomen or tail shorter, yet very large, on the under side of which it carries its eggs in immense quantities. Its under side is soft and membranous, its upper surface covered with strong plates, which overlap one another as in lobsters. The first pair of legs have large and powerful pincers; the second and third pairs of legs are terminated by a single nail; the pair next to them are a little smaller, with small pincers; the pair of legs nearest to the abdomen are very small, but terminated by rudimentary pincers.

When teased this crab is so powerful in its first claws and legs as to be able to cling to a stick, and can hold its own weight to be carried for over a half hour before letting go. It can travel about as fast backward as forward if pursued. It is generally of a yellowish brown color, its limbs being, however, covered with little blackish projections.

It is never found far from the sea, to which it is said to pay visits in order to moisten its gills, but it always resides on land, and is generally found in holes under the roots of trees, especially of cocconut trees, which it prefers, and where it accumulates great quantities of the fibers of the cocconut husks, as if to keep itself warm or for a soft bed. As a general thing the purse crab stays in these holes during the daytime and comes out at night.

Its food generally consists of cocoanuts, also the nuts of a species of palm known as Pandanus odorotismus, and other nuts, which it climbs the trees to procure, cutting the cocconut from the tree with its heavy claws, and after it has cut down two or three it descends and commences to pull the husk from them. In its manner of dealing with cocoanuts it exhibits a remarkable instinct, as it always begins to tear off the husk at the end where the eye are. It then makes a hole through the eye from which the nut would germinate. This is done by striking the fruit with its heavy claw and breaking it sufficiently to admit one of the small legs, by which it scoops out the nut with its small pincers. Sometimes it seizes the nut by one of its great pincers and breaks it against a stone.

The purse crab is found in the mountains and in the more eastern islands of the Indian ocean, as well as on some of the islands of the South Pacific, more especially in the Caroline islands, which are a low coral group.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Hats and Heads.

It has been noticed by Mr. Henry Heath, who sends hats all over the world, from Calcutta to Peru, that different nationalities possess heads of distinctive sizes and shapes. For instance, Germans have very round heads, a peculiarity shared by our own royal family. The average English head is what hatmakers call a good shape—that is, rather long. The Scotch, one is not surprised to learn, are very long headed, Canadians are distinguished by exceptionally large heads. South Americans by very small ones. Australians, again, have rather small heads. The subject is an interesting one, and worth pursuing further if space allowed. The heads of individuals also vary a good deal from time to time, shrinking during illness or mental worry, and generally becoming smaller with advancing years. As to shape, there is such a thing as fashion, but it only affects madders; men stick to much the same shape year after year.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Detecting a Thief.

"John Napier," Miss Warrender tells us, "pursued his studies and researches in Merclinton. He was supposed by the vulgar to be deeply versed in magic, and to possess a familiar in the shape of a jet black cock. The story goes that once when some petty thefts had been committed in the castle, of which one of the servants was suspected, Napier brought them all up the winding stairs into a darkened room, where the cock was placed. He commanded them to stroke its back, declaring that it would crow at the touch of the guilty person. During the whole ceremony the cock remained silent, but afterward the hand of the culprit was found to be free from the soot with which the bird's feathers had been liberally sprinkled."

The Prevailing Ennui.

"You look tired." "I am." "Too many social dissipation?" "No. Not enough."—Puck.

OLD LONDON PICTURED.

COMPARED WITH THE CITY OF TODAY 'T WAS A SORRY SIGHT.

Its Houses Were Dwarfed, Squallid Structures and Easily Pulled Down—The Climate Then Was Colder and More Unbearable—Famine and Pestilence.

Who can rebuild before the eye of the mind a single ordinary dwelling of the vanished London of the middle of the Thirteenth century? It was a dwarfish, squallid structure of such crazy ironwork and stonework that, with a stout iron crib and two strong cords, provided by the ward, it might be pulled down and dragged off speedily in case of fire; a structure of one story jutting over a low ground floor, with another jutting of eaves above, its roof perched on gables with gables, its front bearing an odd resemblance to the back of a couple of huge stairs, and the whole a most rickety, tumbledown, top heavy, fantastical thing. Chimneys were fairly in vogue then, so it had them—squat, square, wide mouthed, faced with white plaster red tiles or gray pebble work.

Red tiles covered its roof. Its walls were rough planed planks or a wooden framework filled with a composite of straw and clay, buttressed with posts and crossed this way and that with supporting beams, the whole daubed over with whitewash, of which the weather soon made graywash. In front was a stairway—sometimes covered, sometimes not—or a stepladder set slantwise against the wall for an entrance to the upper story.

The doorways were narrow and low, the windows also, and the latter, darkened with overbrows of wooden shutters, propped up from beneath and sticking out like long, slender awnings, were further darkened by slashes of parchment, linen or thin shaved horn, for glass came from Flanders, and was costly and rare.

ROMANTIC BUILDING.

Such, joint and seam and tile being loosened into crack and cranny and crevice everywhere, was the dwelling of the London citizen as the eye might see it in the middle of the Thirteenth century. Multiply that dwelling into a tortuous and broken perspective of like buildings, some joined by party walls, some with spaces between, all pent roofed or gable peaked, heavy eaved, stub chimneied, narrow latticed, awning sheltered, stair-cased, post buttressed, beam crossed, dusky red roofed, dingy white walled, and low under the overhanging vastness of the sky, and you have an ancient London street, which shall be foul and narrow, with open drains, footways roughly flagged and horseway deep with slushy mire, overstrewn with ashes, shards and offal, and smelling abominably.

There were indeed at that period, thinly interspersed here and there, houses of somewhat better description, solidly built of stone and timber, though at best strangely deficient in comfort and convenience, according to the fashion of that most inconvenient and uncomfortable age. Here and there, too, for those were the times of the feudal soldier and priest, rose in dreadful beauteous contrast with the squalid city the architectural grandeur of church and cathedral, or the stately house or palace of bishop or earl. But all around stretched dwellings which our poorest modern house excels, and on those dwellings all evils and discomforts that can befall had their quarry.

Light came dim and sunshine dimly glimmering into their darkened rooms. Summer heats made ovens of them. The old gray family of London fog rose from the marshes north of the city walls, from the city's intersecting rivulets, from the Thames below, and crept in at every opening to make all dark and chill within. Down their squat chimneys swept the smoke, choking and blinding. Rains such as even rainy England knows not now soaked them through for weeks together.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

Cold such as English winters have forgotten now pierced with gripping blast and silent sifting snow to their shivering inmates. Foul exhalations from the filthy streets hung around them an air of poison, or rising from the cesspools, of which every house had one within, discharged themselves in deadly malarial fumes. Lightnings stabbed their roofs or rent their walls, hunting for those they sheltered. Conflagration, lurking in a spark, spread in dragonish flame and roared through them devouring.

Whirlwind swept through them howling, and tossed them down by fifties. Pestilence breathed through them in recurring seasons, and left their rooms agast with corpses. Civic right or intestine war stormed often near them and brought them death and sorrow. Famine arose every few years and walked through them on his way to England, leaving their tenants lean and pale, or lifeless. Often into them broke the midnight robber, singly or in gangs, often to them came the gatherer of taxes or of tithes, upon them hung perpetually all the bloodsuckers, every vampire which an age of ignorance and tyranny could spawn, and in them nested fiendish bigotries, crazy superstitions, brutish illiteracy, and all that darkens and depraves the soul.

For that was the mournful midnight of our mortal life centuries ago. The old, sad stars that governed our conditions still kept their forceful station above the brawl of brutal and internal dreams, and one alone, now risen from Geber's east hung dewy bright with the world's hope and promise, while science, builder of life that is holy, beautiful and gay, was but a wondrous new born child in Roger Bacon's cell, dreaming of things to come.—Atlantic Monthly.

Drawing the Line.

A native New Zealander was induced to wear a shirt, a paper collar, shoes and a hat, and he almost concluded to eat with a knife and embrace Christianity. Then they asked him to wear suspenders, and he went out and hanged himself. It was pushing civilization too far.—Detroit Free Press.

DUNLAP & GAUNT,

DEALERS IN FAMILY GROCERIES.

We carry a most complete line in those staple goods and respectfully call the attention of the public of Great Falls and tributary country to them. Special attention given to mail orders.

Corner Third Avenue South and Second Street, Great Falls, Mont.

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co.

GREAT FALLS & CANADA RAILWAY CO.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME-TABLE. In Effect May 24, 1891.

Table with columns for STATIONS, GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH, GOING EAST, and times for various routes including Dunmore, Lethbridge, and Great Falls.

* Daily, except Monday; † Daily, except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS:

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction; East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10:17 a. m. west bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5:43 p. m. Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Butte, etc., leaves Great Falls at 10:25 a. m. East bound train to St. Paul, etc., leaves Great Falls at 2:55 p. m. Milled and Fincher Creek Stage leaves Lethbridge Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 a. m. Returning from Milledood Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Choteau Stage Line leaves Steel daily at 9 a. m. for Choteau, Bellevue, Byram, Duppoy, Robare and Pigeon, and arrives from these points at 9 p. m. E. T. GALT, Gen'l Manager. W. D. BARCLAY, Gen'l Supt. H. MARTIN, Gen'l Traffic Agent.

Great Northern RAILWAY LINE.

Great Northern Railway, Montana Central Railway, Eastern Railway of Minnesota, Willmar & Sioux Falls Railway, Duluth, Watertown & Pacific Railway.

A GREAT THROUGH SYSTEM.

The only Direct Line to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, West Superior and Sioux City, east bound Helena and Butte, west bound. Close connection at eastern terminal in Union Depot for Chicago and all connecting points; also at Butte with Union Pacific Railway for all Pacific Coast and intermediate points. Magnificent Dining Cars, Luxurious Sleepers, Rich and elegant Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers accompany all through trains. For sleeping car reservation, tickets, time-tables, etc., apply to your nearest depot agent.

E. H. HERRARD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Helena. B. H. LANGLEY, General Ticket Agent M. C. Ry., Helena. F. I. WHITNEY, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul.

The Great National Fast Mail Line

THE Union Pacific

Tickets on sale to ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS EAST, WEST and SOUTH. The Shortest Line to all California Points. General Railway and Steamship Office at

28 North Main Street, Helena, Mont.

A. E. VEAZIE, Passenger Agent. H. W. ADAMS, General Agent, Butte. J. V. PARKER, G. P. A., Salt Lake City.

GREAT FALLS Business College

Trains Young Men, Boys and Middle-aged and Young Ladies for a successful start in Business Life. The largest and most popular school in the country. Course of study combines Theory and Practice by a system of business transactions based on real values. No vacations below low. Graduates assisted to situations. College Journal mailed to any address. W. E. LEACH, Prop.

E. B. LARGENT & CO.

GREAT FALLS REAL ESTATE COLLECTION AGENCY. COLLECTIONS OF RENTS A SPECIALTY. OFFICE—110 North Block, Room D, Second Floor.

McCormick Mowers



FOR SALE BY S. C. ASHBY, Great Falls, Montana.

CLEVELAND BAY STALLIONS FOR SALE!

Eclipse Stables, Great Falls, Montana. CLEVELAND BAY STALLIONS.

"PRINCE OF NORTH OAKS."—Bred by John Snowden, North Allerton, England. Foaled May 6th, 1886, at "North Oaks." Color, Light Bay with Black Points. Out of Imp. "Princess," Eng. C. B. Stud Book, vol. 8. Sired by "Prince George," 235; he by "Fidius Deus," 107; he by "Richmond Lad," 258; he by "Roseberry," 259.

"CAESAR."—671, Am. C. B. Stud Book, vol. 2. Bred by James J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn. Foaled March 30th, 1887, at "North Oaks." Color, Bay with Black Points. Out of Imp. "Diana," 164, Am. C. B. Stud Book, vol. 2. Sired by Imp. "Excelsior," Am. C. B. Stud Book, vol. 2; he by "Sportsman," 209; he by "Champion of England," 55; he by "Roseberry," 259; he by "Nailor," 209. "Diana" was imported by James J. Hill in 1885.

"FRANK."—672, Am. C. B. Stud Book, vol. 2. Bred by James J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn. Foaled March 26th, 1887, at "North Oaks." Color, Bay with Black Points. Out of Imp. "Fair Trade," 163, Am. C. B. Stud Book, vol. 2. Sired by Imp. "Excelsior," 670, Am. C. B. Stud Book, vol. 2; he by "Fidius Deus," 107; he by "Barnaby," 18; he by "Captain George," 46; he by "King William," 167. "Fair Trade" was imported by James J. Hill in 1885.

HARDWARE.

HOTCHKISS & HAWKINS,

Have the finest assortment of Shelf, Building and Heavy Hardware in GREAT FALLS. Estimates for PLUMBING furnished on application. All kinds of PLUMBING AND TIN WORK DONE TO ORDER. Call and get prices. Stone block, Central Avenue.

J. J. HILL, President. PARIS GIBSON, Vice-President. W. W. CONNER, Sec. & Treas. J. BOOKWALTER, Gen'l Agent

THE GREAT FALLS Water-Power & Townsite Co.

GREAT FALLS, having the greatest available water-power on the American continent, is destined to be the chief industrial city of the northwest. The Montana Smelting Company having erected a Silver-Lead Smelter costing \$1,000,000, now employs 300 men. The Boston & Montana Consolidated Company has begun the construction of a Copper Smelter with extensive Refineries and facilities for the manufacture of Sheet Copper and Copper Wire, to cost \$2,500,000, and will employ within a year 1,000 men. Ground has been selected and operations begun for the construction of the Butte & Boston Copper Smelting Works. At Great Falls soon will be in operation the largest Copper Smelting and Manufacturing Works in the United States. GREAT FALLS is now the terminus of four railroads—the Great Northern, the Montana Central and the Great Falls and Sand Coulee line, now extended to mines of precious metals in the Belt mountains, and the Great Falls & Canada, connecting Great Falls with the great Coal Fields at Lethbridge, North West Territory, and with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It is the Commercial Center of Northern Montana, It has a population of over 6,000 and is growing rapidly. Enterprises now under way and to be inaugurated will greatly increase the population this year. The great water-power improvement is now completed and upon such a stupendous scale as to furnish power for scores of manufacturing institutions and employment for thousands of men. No town in the Rocky Mountain region offers greater inducements to the settler or investor, and all such are respectfully invited to come and see for themselves. For information regarding GREAT FALLS and surrounding country, address

J. BOOKWALTER, Gen'l Agent. Great Falls, Montana.

All kinds of Moulds desired.