

## A BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Eight Short Years Ago all There Was of Great Falls was a Mere Glorious Possibility.

When the Prairie Grass Nodded Under the Passing Chinook, All Untroubled by the Foot of Man.

How the City Grew up, the Fairest Daughter of all the Northwest, a Sturdy Child from Her Birth.

The Men Who Made Her and How They Did It. The Early History of the City from its Beginning.

Under the rapid footsteps of the modern days each vestige of those older, braver times is fading fast. By the turbid waters of the old Missouri where once roamed herds of antelope, whose startled eyes never saw a pale face, the constant rumble and whirl of huge saws and planers mar the stillness. On the great plateau, erstwhile the abode of wild Indians and buffalo, young cities have sprung up and their lively business hum seems strangely out of place in what was once primeval silence. The red man has retired before his light-skinned brother; wigwam villages are long since a part of the buried past. Even the earlier "shacks" of the city of cataraacts and progress are yielding to the remorseless scythe of time and soon its pioneer history shall be recalled only in story. Unless, therefore, it shall be preserved on paper, even as its ancient landmarks it must pass away "like a tale that is told." Moved by such considerations it was considered meet that the city's history should be written, and unwilling that these fine old days should ever become a mere credible legend, the Tribune today presents its readers with a short history of their city.

Great Falls is not an old town and yet the difficulty of preserving perfect accuracy in all details can scarcely be realized. Different men are apt to recall different stories and all early evidence is more heresy. The following facts are in the main supplied by Hon. Paris Gibson and Messrs. H. O. Chown and Howard Criss.

### BIRTH OF THE CITY.

The conception of Great Falls may be placed as early as May of 1882 when, as will be seen by his narrative, Hon. Paris Gibson first visited the then unoccupied waste. There was little in sight to fortell future metropolitan greatness. The great plains stretched away in solemn stillness, their waving grass rising at intervals and climbing the sides of neighboring benches. Away in the distance the Belt and Highwood ranges reached high up toward the blue heaven. Two years passed away and then the child leaped into healthy being. Her site was platted and at intervals over the prairie the surveyor's stake, forerunner to many a mammoth American city, told where stately buildings and dwellings might one day be. The young city was named Great Falls.

### PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

During this time the few denizens of the neighborhood were dwelling in a tent. Those, who are acquainted with the vigors of a Montana winter, will appreciate life in a tent with the mercury climbing backwards from the zero point. Many times the early pioneer must have recalled with regretful longing certain cosy firesides then far away. But the winter snows finally melted and old Sol, who always looks kindly on Montana, shed his brightest beams encouragingly on the band of struggling pioneers. That was a little more than six years ago, in the year of our Lord, 1884. The building boom failed to strike the prospective city with unheard of violence this year. A short distance outside of the city limits Johnny Wood's cabin, as the boys still call it, was built in the spring. It yet stands on the southern hillside, the oldest landmark near the town. Next a frame hotel was built by William Warner. Prior to its erection the few people had boarded in a tent near the Missouri. This hotel has since burned down. During the fall the townsite office was built. It stood then where the Bach-Cory block now stands and looked really quite a building in those days. It was moved last year back of the Bach-Cory block and stands there yet. About the same time Howard Criss put up a blacksmith shop. It is also standing now and forms the back part of Mr. Criss' present place of business. The Pioneer hotel, now the Pioneer saloon, was next put up by Dem McKay, and this was followed by a saloon built by Doc Spurgeon and Char. Chouder, on Third street and Second avenue south, where it may yet be seen. Another winter dragged itself away, and in the spring of 1885 the building now occupied by Dunlap & Gaunt was built by Dunlap & Arthur. Several building enterprises followed, among them the Leland house on First avenue south, by Joe Keoh and Charles Kemp, and the building on West Central avenue now occupied by Frank Ervin, which Murphy, Maclay & Co., built

and stocked with goods. The young town wasn't a Minneapolis just yet, but "Paris Gibson's paper town," as the humorous neighboring papers dubbed it, was undoubtedly growing. To be sure it was a new town. C. N. Dickinson supplied it with a mutton a week and about once a month he slew a beef. The boys also did their own washing for the most part, although John Gazer and wife kept a small laundry and did quite a thriving business. There were no theatrical performances to pass away time, and yet it seldom hung heavy. Bands of strolling Indians passed through occasionally and the untamed cowboy rioted in glee through the streets, unnoticed and undisturbed. Then too, the valley was once a crossing point for the herds of wild game proceeding on their way to the Judith's basin. As late as 1884 a buffalo was killed at Bullshead lake but this, it is believed, was the last wild one ever seen in this portion of the country.

ANOTHER EPOCH IN THE CITY'S HISTORY was reached on May 14th of 1885. It was the issuing of the first number of the Great Falls Tribune, the pioneer paper of the city. The paper was in the language of the "write up," a neat four page, seven column sheet, edited by Will Hanks and devoted to the growing interests of Great Falls. The local advertisers appearing in the first number are W. J. Pratt, now mayor of Whitecourt, Washington; Howard Criss, blacksmith; William Warner, who conducted a hotel and livery business; Gibson & Westervelt, Beachley Bros. & Hickory, news-dealers and stationers; the Great Falls Lumber company, Ira Meyers and E. G. Maclay, proprietors, and the Great Falls meat market, kept by C. N. Dickinson. On June 4th the advertisement of A. M. Helter & Co. appears, and September 12th those of the Cataract Roller mill and of Chown & Jensen. The paper of June 12th also contains a stirring account of an accident with which several "shootings" occur, but it is late before any actual killing is to be seen. As an indication of his great confidence in the city the editor makes a prediction. Doubtless, when from his dusty sanctum he overlooked the ragged little town of some 200 or 300 people, he fancied his prophecy open to disbelief. He says: "I predict the town of Great Falls will have 1,000 inhabitants by November 1, 1886," and so certain does he feel of its truth that he offers to back his prediction by a new hat. In 1886 the talk of a wagon bridge over the Missouri began to become deafening and the 29th of the first month of this year was made memorable by the filing of the articles of incorporation of the Townsite company.

A HARMONIOUS PLACE. Great Falls seems always to have been a singularly harmonious place. The editor remarks in a November issue: "One pleasing feature observable among the present population is their evident faith and confidence in its future. There is an absence of the grumbling and dissatisfaction so generally manifest in other places." Accounts of men implicated in "shootings" occur, but it is late before any actual killing is to be seen. As an indication of his great confidence in the city the editor makes a prediction. Doubtless, when from his dusty sanctum he overlooked the ragged little town of some 200 or 300 people, he fancied his prophecy open to disbelief. He says: "I predict the town of Great Falls will have 1,000 inhabitants by November 1, 1886," and so certain does he feel of its truth that he offers to back his prediction by a new hat. In 1886 the talk of a wagon bridge over the Missouri began to become deafening and the 29th of the first month of this year was made memorable by the filing of the articles of incorporation of the Townsite company.

THE BUILDING GOES RIGHT ON. All this while the town was building. It looked a little scrappy yet, but there were faith and money behind it and so it went right on.

About the first of 1887, the people began to realize that the town was bound to be a city. Corner lots jumped from ten acre prices to \$1,000 and \$2,000 each. The "paper town" was fast distancing all competitors. Everybody knew the railroad was a sure thing, and public expectations knew no bounds. Buildings and business houses began to go up on every side.

Among the improvements this year were the wagon bridge over the Missouri, the railroad bridge, Phil Gibson's office, two store rooms by William Albrecht, a brick block by W. S. Wetzel, store buildings by Robert Vaughn and C. T. Werneck, the Roberts-Winters block, the Masonic building by L. G. Phelps, the Kingsbury block, J. H. McKnight's brick block, and the Central block by H. D. Minot. It was estimated that the improvements of the year amounted to not less than \$324,000. It was during this year also that the improved machinery of Ira Myers & Co. was set in motion. About the middle of August the city directory was issued by W. J. Kasson and it contained 982 names.

A COUNTY SEAT AND RAILROAD. During September, 1887, the bill making Cascade county and Great Falls a county seat was passed. Great rejoicing ensued. On Wednesday, October 19th, the first engine on the Manitoba, now the Great Northern, steamed into sight. By the middle of the next July the Montana Central was completed to Butte. With the railroad a new era began. The town grew and thrived but its history since then is well known to all.

Among the pioneers of Great Falls Hon. Paris Gibson must ever be given the precedence. It is stating the matter none too strong to term him the father of the city. When asked for data regarding these earlier days his statement was so lucid that it was deemed the part of wisdom to insert it entire. It is as follows:

HON. PARIS GIBSON'S STATEMENT. I came here first in May of 1882. At that time there were no settlements on the present townsite on the east side of the river, nor within ten miles on the west side. Three pieces of land had been preempted on the west side but the settlements were abandoned and the sole occupant of Sun River valley for a distance of ten miles was Lucas Conzane. The next settlement in the valley was that of Robert Vaughn, which was twelve miles distant from the present townsite. After looking over this locality I was greatly impressed with its advantages and then decided to locate here and it was possible to found a city. In the fall of 1882 I succeeded in interesting in this townsite enterprise, Jas. J. Hill of St. Paul, now president of the Great Northern railway company and of the Great Falls Water Power and Townsite company. Had I been able to choose the man from among all the capitalists in the United States, who was best fitted to take an interest in this enterprise, I could never have found one equal to Mr. Hill for I believe that no other man in the country possessed so accurate a knowledge of the northwest as he did,

and I am sure that no other man among railroad magnates had so strong a belief in the great possibilities of this region adjacent to the Rocky mountains.

Within a year and a half from the time I first visited this place 2,000 or 3,000 acres had been acquired, principally by script, and during the summer and fall of 1883 a surveying party organized, and under the direction of H. P. Rolfe platted the present townsite of Great Falls. I named the town Great Falls because, all things considered, I thought it the most appropriate name for a city to be built at the cataraacts of the Missouri. My wife suggested the name of Hillton, in honor of Mr. Hill, but, when this name was submitted for his consideration, he objected to its adoption. The laying out of streets and the manner in which they are designated was done by myself after careful consultation with Mr. Rolfe, who at this time and for some time afterward was the surveyor and attorney acting in our interests.

"Much of the winter of 1882 and 1883 was spent by us in examining the lands from the mouth of Sun river to the lower falls. This winter will especially be remembered by Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Vaughn and myself as one of great severity and we certainly shall never forget some of our long tramps through the snow and the nights of shivering and aching that we experienced when in camp. On the first day of June, 1884, Mr. Hill, accompanied by Col. Broadwater and Mr. D. C. Shepard, visited Great Falls for the first time. The rainy season had begun, the river was already high and the whole country was covered with a rich growth of green grass. Mr. Hill, who was in a great hurry, put the day in, visiting the Sand Coulee coal mines, the Giant spring and the various cataraacts of the Missouri. It was upon that day, in my judgment, that he determined to push his railway line through Dakota into Montana and thence on to Great Falls, Helena and Butte. I think the whole of this grand scheme, which has been executed in such a masterly manner, was evolved from the brain of Mr. Hill on that beautiful June day; certain it is that the plans outlined at that time have since been executed, almost to the letter.

No special effort was made to invite settlers to this place during the two or three years succeeding the platting of the town, and in fact, the city of Great Falls dates its beginning from the completion of the Great Northern railway, which took place, I believe, in the October of 1887. Since then the growth of the town has been remarkable, not so much in population as in the establishment of important industries at the falls, the construction of a dam across the Missouri river, the opening up of adjacent coal mines and the construction of railway lines into neighboring mining districts, thus making them tributary to the city of Great Falls. It has been the established policy of the Great Falls Water Power and Townsite company to spare no pains to place on a solid foundation various industries in this place, which shall employ large bodies of men. This company believes that a sure and substantial population must follow the establishment of such industries here, the two powerful agencies being our vast water power and our coal. These will, before the expiration of many years, bring a hundred mills and shops to Great Falls, and around these varied industries will be gathered a population greater than can be found in any city west of St. Paul and Minneapolis, excepting in that place, where shall stand the future great city of the northern Pacific coast.

Mr. Gibson delivered his narrative very carefully. At its close his eyes twinkled as he told of President Hill's first visit. Central avenue had been ploughed to show where it was. The two gentlemen were strolling along and finally reached the point where the Park hotel now stands. As they looked off toward the river, they noticed a herd of antelope watching them. "Quite a city," laughed Mr. Hill, "just see the antelope."

This then brings the city up to the beginning of 1888. What its progress has been since then is well known. East and west, north and south, its manufactures, its schools, its papers and people are known. It is a very promising eight-year-old child, and when it reaches a majority will doubtless be not the metropolis of Montana, but of the great northwest.

DESOLATED CHEROKEE. Governor Boies Issues a Proclamation Calling for Help.

CHEROKEE, Iowa, June 23.—Governor Boies arrived in this city this morning and after surveying the flooded district issued the following proclamation to the people of the state:

To the People of the State of Iowa: You have heard of the affliction which has fallen upon some of the towns of our state. I have made a personal examination of the facts in this city by coming and going over the flooded districts and find that at least seventy-five families have lost everything and some twenty-five more have lost most of their household goods and much of their clothing while their dwellings have been greatly injured by floods. In addition to this loss the county at large has suffered greatly in the loss of nearly every bridge, both iron and wood with its limits. A careful estimate places the number families which require help at once at one hundred, this making a population of about five hundred that will require help and will require it for a considerable length of time.

In addition to the above many of the surrounding towns have also suffered greatly and will necessarily be compelled to appeal to the state for aid. In view of this calamity I recommend that the mayors of the several cities of the state should immediately take steps to organize committees to solicit aid for these unfortunate and see that the same is promptly forwarded to David H. Bloom, mayor of Cherokee, for distribution among those of the city who have suffered losses and such persons as may be named by the proper authorities of other towns which have suffered from the same calamity. All contributions so forwarded will be faithfully applied to the purpose for which they are sent. Let contributions be prompt and liberal.

HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa.

A Terrible Rain Storm. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 26.—A terrific rain storm prevailed here this afternoon. Cellars and houses were flooded. Damage aggregating several thousand dollars. Small grain was beaten down and badly damaged.

## AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The Inhabitants of Cherokee, Ia., Asks Aid for the Destitute of that Town.

### FIVE HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Mrs. Wood Gives Her Version of the Cowardly Taking off of Her Husband.

She Claims His Death Was the Result of a Conspiracy by His Enemies.

### AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Cherokee in a Bad Way—Five Hundred Families Destitute.

CHEROKEE, Iowa, June 27.—Words fail to convey an accurate idea of the nature of the damage done here. Cherokee has in the last year increased its population by six hundred. Many of these are young people, largely employes and mechanics. They have but a limited supply of this world's goods, and have been saving to build a home and have lost that home and all their effects. The fortunate ones of the city are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those who were deluged. Communication with the city by rail is entirely destroyed, and it is only by fording swollen streams and wading through mud that any one outside can reach the city. Nearly the whole track from here to Le Mars is washed out.

The following appeal was made today, which, from a great need of prompt action, should receive the response which has made Americans noted for their generosity:

CHEROKEE, Iowa, June 27. To the American Public, Whose Hearts and Pockets-are as Open Simultaneously to Every Appeal of Those in Need:

Enterprising, progressive and always prosperous little town of Cherokee is in sore distress. Floods have rendered 500 people homeless and dependent upon public charity. Many of these have lost everything they possessed, barely escaping with their lives. The damage done will reach \$250,000. Every bridge in the city is gone and nearly every one in the county, so that outside of caring for those who have been rendered homeless our people feel the burden will be heavy. We feel we cannot meet the immediate wants of all the people in distress and ask the outside world for assistance. Our people have always responded liberally to every appeal for aid and much as we regret the necessity for asking it we feel it is only necessary to notify the American people and our appeal will be responded to. Contributions may be sent to D. S. Bloom, mayor, and our executive committee will see that every dollar is properly expended." Signed by the mayor.

### WIDESPREAD DESOLATION.

A Once Prosperous Community Now a Scene of Mud and Water.

PORT DOUGER, Ia., June 27.—The first detailed information of the remarkable flood at Cherokee was received this afternoon, and explains why no lives were lost. The downpour of water commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening and at 3 o'clock in the morning George Thompson, a member of the Cherokee fire department, became alarmed at the increasing ferocity of the storm. On going out and finding the entire bottom inundated he hurriedly sounded the fire bell as a warning. It proved to be just in the nick of time. The citizens responded to the alarm with alacrity, and taking in the situation at a glance, rushed from house to house and awakened the endangered people.

The water rose so rapidly that many families had to be carried out from their homes through several feet of water. To add to the terror of the disaster, a terrific electrical storm prevailed. Vial flashes of lightning served to aid the sight through the blinding rain then falling. There was but one refuge from the flooded district—a bridge across Main street, and a hundred flying for their lives were soon rushing across hurrying to reach the ground. The rise of water was so rapid, however, that many people barely escaped with their lives in crossing the bridge. Three men were on the bridge when it gave way but saved themselves by clinging to the trees. The river raised six feet in an hour. People who refused to leave their houses had to be taken out later from the upper stories by boats manned by brave men. One man was rescued in the top of a tree when nearly succumbing to exhaustion and another was rescued from the roof of a floating house just before it was dashed to pieces on the railroad bridge.

All kinds of animals went floating down stream and the struggling of a large number of the helpless creatures in the current made the sight pitiful. Every house left standing on the bottom was flooded, some of them to the second floor, and many were moved a considerable distance, while others were shoved from their foundations. They are now without exception dismal looking ruins filled with mud and water.

### DES MOINES VISITED.

An Extraordinary Rain and Wind Storm Pays Havoc With Trees and Buildings. DES MOINES, Ia., June 27.—An extraordinary storm struck this city this afternoon. Rain fell at the rate of three inches per hour, flooding the streets. The wind blew at the rate of seventy miles per hour. Trees were broken down on all sides and some streets are littered with branches. Several buildings were unroofed and damaged in other ways. Reports received from surrounding towns

show the storm has been even more severe north and west of this city. Considerable damage has been done to grain.

### STILL MORE WATER.

Houses, Barns, Farm Machinery and Dead Stock Litter the Flood.

EMPORIA, Kan., June 27.—Word is just received in this city of great damage caused by the heavy rains of Thursday in this and adjoining counties. Many farms have been entirely flooded and barns, implements and the entire crops washed away. On the farm of Joseph Stotler, on Jacobs creek, a large orchard was destroyed and hedges of ten years growth were washed away. The storm also did great damage to buildings. T. B. Moreledge lost a team of mules and wagon and his corn crib and summer house were destroyed.

At Taylor's ranch shocked grain and a binder was carried away. Taylor Marsh lost a field of rye, fourteen head of fat hogs and a lot of poultry. People were compelled to flee for their lives to the high land and see their property destroyed. All farms about this place are submerged. At Soden's mill, just below Emporia, the Cottonwood is out of its banks and spreads over the country for miles. In the flood as it passes may be seen all kinds of wreckage—barns, parts of all kinds of farm machinery, wheat in abundance and dead animals. The flood is subsiding.

### Killed by Lightning.

ST. PAUL, June 27.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Oak Lake, Manitoba, says: During the storm Friday at Archibald Malcolm's farm the hired man was driving a team to the stable. The team and a Frenchman standing at the stable doorway were instantly killed by lightning. The driver was unhurt. Malcolm, who was in the house standing at the window was stunned. The Frenchman came from Dakota this spring.

### MRS. WOOD'S THEORY.

She Gives Her Version of the Dastardly Killing of Her Husband.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—Mrs. N. Wood has written a letter to one of the newspapers here giving an account of the murder of her husband at Hugotown, Stevens county, last Tuesday. Mrs. Wood's version of the killing coincides with other reliable reports in so far as it shows that the attack upon her husband was made while his back was turned and all of the wounds were in his back and side. Mrs. Wood gives a long circumstantial account of the murder and states she has evidence in her possession that the death of her husband was the result of a conspiracy by his enemies to get him out of the way. She accuses Judge Botkin of the Stevens county district court, against whom Mr. Wood caused an impeachment proceedings to be brought in the last state legislature, and County Attorney O'Connor, whose election Wood was contesting in the state court, with being the chief conspirators. James Brennan, the murderer, was only their willing tool. In support of her theory of conspiracy, Mrs. Wood recites the following incidents: "The little son of ex-Judge Nash said in the presence of Mrs. Fleming of Ulisses, as we drove in town, 'There comes Sam Wood and they are going to kill him today.' The girl quickly told him to keep still, that he was talking too much. In conclusion Mrs. Wood says: 'I haven't the slightest hope that any of these murderers, whether in official or unofficial stations, will ever be brought to justice, but I do know, and thank God that His eternal justice never fails, I shall try to be patient and strong. I can only hope and pray that the time may fly swiftly and that we shall not be sundered long.'

### The Wood's Murder Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—Governor Humphrey today took the Wood's murder case out of the hands of the local authorities of Stevens county and ordered Attorney General Ives to proceed there at once and take the case in hand.

### Lightning and Hail.

HOLSTEIN, Ia., June 27.—[By telephone to Ida Grove.]—Yesterday occurred another most disastrous storm. Lightning and hail in abundance have done big damage in this city to crops and cattle. The district stricken by hail is three miles west of here and is three miles wide and ten miles long. Barley is almost totally destroyed. Wheat and oats are damaged. At Cushing and Correctionville houses were flooded and two children drowned. At Correctionville lightning struck and killed Chris Kinnin. Two miles from this town the barn of H. Leonard was struck and two horses were killed. The school house here was struck and badly damaged. Brown school house was carried away and is a total loss. Roger's mill near Quimby, was washed away. No trains have arrived here since Tuesday evening.

### Wheat Prospects in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—The C. R. I. & P. railway company has compiled a statement of the wheat yield in fifty counties tributary to the road which comprise what is known as the "wheat belt." The report shows the acreage tributary to this road to be 1,230,313 acres and with an estimate of twenty bushels to the acre gives a yield of 25,217,075 bushels.

### A HEAVY SUIT.

George F. Harding Sued for One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. CHICAGO, June 25.—The Kenosha County bank of Wisconsin began suit in the United States district court today against Geo. F. Harding of this city to recover \$1,500,000. Years ago Harding was president of the bank and it is alleged unjustly confiscated to his own use assets rightfully belonging to the institution. The bank went into the hands of a receiver and Harding obtained an injunction preventing action against him for the return of the funds. This injunction remained in force till March 10th last.

## THE VERDICT.

What the Coroner's Jury on the Case Has to Say.

BUTTE, June 25.—[Special to the Tribune.]—The coroner's jury in the murder case brought in the verdict last evening. It is generally supposed, however, that it knows the matter than the verdict indicates. State of Montana, County of Butte, June 24, 1891. In and for the county of Silver Bow, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1891, before me, H. J. Muldoon, acting coroner of said county, the body of W. J. Penrose, deceased, by the jurors whose names hereunto subscribed, the said jurors their oaths do say that the death of J. Penrose, came to his death by the shot wound in the head at the testimony offered before me.

And further the jury recommends the release of Belle Browning, in custody. THOMAS A. BROWN, G. H. HESS, T. A. MOUNTAIN, HENRY BOSS, Ed. A. COVIL, Jurors. Filed June 24, 1891. HUGH J. MULDOON, Acting Coroner. DUN & CO'S REVIEW.

### The Outlook for Business a Little Than a Week Ago.

NEW YORK, June 26.—R. G. Co.'s weekly review of trade and "Signs of improvement in business more frequent and distinct, though not nothing like a radical change. The hesitation which has prevailed during the year gives way but slow increase confidence more slowly a few failures in woollens at Philadelphia and in leather and shoes in the unseasonableness of the commercial situation is generally recognized, a situation which remains in abeyance regarding the demand for goods in Europe and the financial situation. Hence dispatches announcing the payment of difficulties which have been hanging over the London market, which were supposed to affect the more houses having large investments in this country are regarded with satisfaction. While gold continues to flow in England for Russia, the banking operations of western Europe are so complicated and in this country troubled by bursements have been enormous. One point of danger is the exceedingly strained condition of affairs above on account of past days' speculations. Reports from the west are on the whole more encouraging a week ago.

### ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The Ten Chapters of Montana Organized Grand Chapter.

Representatives from the ten chapters of the state of Montana, of the Masonic fraternity known as Royal Arch Masonry met Thursday, June 25, in a temple in Helena, to organize a grand chapter. The various chapters of the state have heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the grand chapter of the United States. R. O. Hickman, of City, acted as temporary president and Geo. M. Hays, Billings, as secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the grand chapter as well as for the subordinate chapters. The election of officers resulted as follows: M. E. G. H. P.—R. O. Hickman, Grand Master; M. E. G. P.—J. A. H. Lodge, Deputy Grand Master; M. E. G. K.—A. H. Barrett, Barrister; M. E. G. S.—P. H. Poindexter, Secretary; M. E. G. T.—F. W. Wright, Treasurer.

### U. S. Treasury Balance.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The balance in the treasury is \$3,500,233.

### A TALE OF HORROR.

A Young Man Marries the Mother and Seduces Her Daughter—White Grey will be Vengeance.

SPARLAND, Ill., June 25.—A couple of years ago an esteemed citizen named John Carver died leaving a daughter and three sons. Subsequently his widow to whom he had left \$10,000 married a mere boy named Royal Frisby, who at once developed into a class tough and began spending his money in debauchery. Citizens here for a time were in arms against Frisby, who Saturday a "white cap" circular was sent to him and several were sent to the heads of families with the attending prayer, "Help us for humanity's sake." Frisby secured a divorce and immediately thereafter with a second natural child only two weeks old to marry him. Yesterday he having heeded the warning of the law, he stepped out of his house and before he was filled full of bullet holes was instantly killed. The coroner's jury has Frisby at once developed into a class tough and began spending his money in debauchery. Citizens here for a time were in arms against Frisby, who Saturday a "white cap" circular was sent to him and several were sent to the heads of families with the attending prayer, "Help us for humanity's sake." Frisby secured a divorce and immediately thereafter with a second natural child only two weeks old to marry him. Yesterday he having heeded the warning of the law, he stepped out of his house and before he was filled full of bullet holes was instantly killed. The coroner's jury has Frisby