

SAY, don't you want a nice pair of hand sewed shoes for fall? We have just opened an elegant line of fine Cork Sole Hand Sewed French Calf Shoes in Lace and Congress, made by the best factories in America.

Don't fail to see our Men's Shoe stock, for there is nothing in town to equal our fine makes.

We have a few Ladies' Fine Hand Sewed Shoes left, which we are selling at less than one-half price. A good chance for the ladies to get a pair of shoes at a very small cost.

THE BOSTON

Clothing and Shoe House.



THE ELKS' BANQUET

was a "howling success" according to Colonel Scoble's version of the elegant affair, and of course it must have been since Colonel Horst furnished the edibles.

HOW about a nice new business suit? We can't say too much of those tasty Black Imported Tibbett Cheviots in Double-breasted Coats and Double-breasted Vests. They are the "height of acme of perfection" as far as make is concerned.

Have you seen the new English Box cut Overcoats? We have them in Meltons, Irish Friezes and Chinchillas, as well as a line of the latest things in Long Ulsters with satin lined skirts. We can sell you an overcoat at about one-half of what you have one made, and just as good.

How about Fine Underwear for Fall? We have them in grades from wool to all silk, at the lowest possible prices.

THE BOSTON

Clothing and Shoe House.

THE LIVING FOLLOW THE DEAD.

Death Rode in State Before—Behind From a Funeral Procession He Gathered New Victims.

THE POLITICAL PROGRESS OF "LO."

Morgan Reports on the Indians A Very Hopeful Outlook—Practical Suggestions.

Shall the Red Man Finally Get Into Congress?—Pueblos to Become Citizens.

Panic at a Funeral.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 5.—A series of frightful accidents occurred in a funeral procession at Altoona today in which one man was killed outright, four other persons fatally injured and a score of people bruised and fractured.

A procession of forty carriages was following the remains of Nichols Hemstreet from the church to the cemetery located some distance out of town. While the procession was winding down a hill a team in the rear became frightened at a steam threshing machine and started to run. The road was narrow and the runaway horses ran into and upset a dozen carriages in front of them breaking six of them into splinters and scattering their occupants broadcast.

Commissioner Morgan's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The sixtieth annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs has just been submitted to the secretary of the interior. After alluding to the increased public interest in the subject of the Indian administration the commissioner outlines what he regards as the settled policy of the government in its dealings with the Indians, the aim, the clearness of outline, the adaptation of means to the ends to justice, the firmness, humanity, radicalness, stability and time as essential elements of such a policy.

The report discusses at considerable length the political status of the Indians, tracing the evolution of the present policy of dealing with Indians as wards to the states. As the result of historical survey the commissioner draws the following practical conclusions: 1. During the whole course of our history the Indians of this country have been treated as separate communities sustaining exceptions to us.

... evident, is to change their status from that of wardship to that of citizenship.

4. That during the transition period and until the completion of their citizenship they should be regarded as subject to the laws of the general government and under its care and guardianship.

5. That the time has come for a declaration by congress to the effect that hereafter it will not recognize Indians as competent to make war, but that in our dealings with them they shall be treated as belligerents but as subject and dependent people, capable, of course, of insurrection, rioting, or disturbance of the peace, but not of waging war.

6. That the general government has the right both for its own protection and for the protection of the public welfare and for the good of the Indians not only to establish schools in which their children may be prepared for citizenship, but also to use whatever force may be necessary to secure to Indian children the benefit of those institutions. Even in cases where they are in process of becoming citizens they are still in a state of quasi-independence because the general government withholds from them twenty-five years the power of alienating their lands while by exempting them from taxation for the same period it practically excludes their children from public schools.

7. I submit that the time is at hand for the extension over the Indians of the protection and privilege of our courts. Meanwhile the development of Indian reservations, of courts of Indian officers by the perfecting of their code of procedure and the enlargement of their jurisdiction will be helpful as a preparation in our life.

8. I venture also to suggest whether the time is not at hand for the passage of an enabling act whereby five civilized tribes may form either a territorial or state government and be represented on the floors of congress.

9. That the time has come when the Pueblo Indians should be admitted by a general act of congress "to the enjoyment of the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the constitution" as contemplated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

10. The definite determination by the highest authority of the actual political status of the Indian is necessary as a basis of wise legislation and to the satisfactory administration of Indian affairs.

After giving an account of the progress made in the allotment of lands to the Indians during the past year the commissioner says that this radical and far-reaching revolution in the social status of the Indians is making satisfactory progress. Land in severalty has in it a promise and potency of great things, but only promise and potency. In many cases it brings unutterable woe and in all it is liable to leave the Indians worse off than before.

"While it is possible to push this work too rapidly I do not hesitate to say that the ultimate destruction of the entire system of reservations is inevitable. There is no place for it in our present condition of life. Millions of acres of Indian lands now lying absolutely unused are needed as homes for our rapidly increasing population and must be so utilized. Whatever right and title the Indians have in them is subject to and must yield to the demands of civilization. They should be protected in the permanent possession of all this land that is necessary for their own support and whatever is ceded by them should be paid for at its full market value. But it cannot be expected under any circumstances that these reservations can remain intact, hindering the progress of civilization, requiring an army to protect them from the encroachments of homeseekers and maintaining a perpetual abode of savagery and animalism."

The amount of congressional appropriation for Indian education available for the year to come is nearly \$2,250,000. The commissioner regards the education of Indians as the only solution of the Indian problem. Regarding contract schools the commissioner recommends the maintenance of statu quo for the present, but urges that the appropriation of public funds for sectarian education is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, opposed to public policy, and ought at an early date to be discontinued. He expresses strong appreciation of the missionary work done among the Indians by the churches, and thinks the present time is peculiarly favorable for an increase of such work. The report discusses a variety of topics and contains full statistical tables and other information regarding all matters that have been under consideration during the last year.

Gladstone's Reception and Speech. NEWCASTLE, Sept. 3.—The town hall here today presented a most animated spectacle the occasion being the presentation of the freedom of the city to Gladstone. The immense building was packed and color was lent to the scene by the presence of many ladies, who almost equalled the gentlemen in numbers. As Gladstone entered the hall, accompanied by the mayor and mayoress of Newcastle and John Moreley, the immense audience rose to its feet and greeted him with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

He then presented Gladstone with a parchment and when order had been restored the mayor arose and delivered a long eulogy on the life and work of Gladstone. He then presented Gladstone with a parchment making him a citizen of Newcastle, and the latter signed his name to the list of burgesses or freemen of the city. Then Gladstone spoke in praise of the principle of local government. The latter on referring to free trade Gladstone said: "Our children and kinsmen in America to whom we have lived and might still look to teach us many useful legislative lessons have set us in this matter an example of a retrograde nation. They have thought for a moment, though I believe only for a moment, that the secret of prosperity was to be found in fixing by the government the channels in which enterprise should run and the forms in which ingenuity should be exercised."

Continuing Gladstone said he hoped that in the long run both England and America would be influenced by the example and triumphs of their immediate predecessors. Although, he added, there remains enough to do yet a great advancement has already been achieved by the change from protection to freedom. "England among the great nations of the world," Gladstone remarked, "had become almost a solitary witness of the principle of freedom as applied to trade as she had long been in Europe a solitary witness of the freedom of social and political institutions. England was faithful to her task as the witness of social and political freedom, and in time others followed her example. Had England been abashed by authority or overborne by the examples of other countries, the English people would not have been at this moment free. But she persevered in her works and the world has been content to tread in her steps. That steadfastness in regard to freedom we have now in regard to commerce. We are once again being tested as to whether we shall be firm or not firm to our convictions; whether the time passed in finding the solution for the great economic problem has been wasted or applied to a great and beneficial work; whether free trade has been triumphant, not only for the capitalist but for the workman whose wages have thereby been increased forty per cent. As England, Gladstone said in conclusion, had been true to political freedom he hoped that they would be true to their conviction so that it might be recorded that in establishing the rights of industry of England, the standard bearer of nations, had taught them a just and honorable way to durable prosperity. [Enthusiastic cheers.] After lunch Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone started for Hawarden.

Bright Business Outlook.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Dan's trade review says: The past week has brought expected reaction in stocks, with passing of dividends by the Missouri Pacific and some trouble among the western roads. But in the business of the country no reaction appears, nor are there signs of discouragement. In very many cases the farmers will realize for their wheat crop this year more than the entire cost of their farms. Unreasonably hot weather has for a time retarded some changes, but a slight change is already noticed. It is the most encouraging fact that these favorable conditions have as yet produced no speculative craze. It is fortunate for the country that apprehensions of financial difficulty this fall has powerfully restrained the speculative tendency.

The Pennsylvania Muddle.

CLEARFIELD, Oct. 3.—United States Attorney Lyon arrived today and pronounced the proceedings against President Dill, entered by Bank Examiner Miller, illegal. Now information for false entry was made. It is thought though that he will be released at hearing.

See our line of North Star wool blankets. Joe Conrad.

Hot roast beef lunch from 11 p. m. until 2 a. m. at the Hoffman.

Melbourne Makes Train. GOODLAND, Kan., Oct. 5.—Melbourne, the Australian rain maker, began operations here again yesterday. His test began at 8 o'clock in the morning. The sky was clear and very warm and dry. At noon the sky was covered with clouds and the thermometer had fallen from 80 degrees to 60 degrees. Clouds hung over town all night and at 2 o'clock this morning rain fell for about half an hour.

Insure your house with Phil Gibson. Watermelons at Dunham's only 3 cents per pound.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

At Great Falls, in the state of Montana, at the close of business Sept. 25, 1891.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Capital stock paid in, and various bank assets and liabilities.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Northwestern National Bank

OF GREAT FALLS, MONT. In the State of Montana at the close of business on the 25th day of September, 1891.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Capital stock paid in, and various bank assets and liabilities.

E. R. CLINGAN,

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

BELT, MONT.

GREAT FALLS PRICES

PAID FOR OATS.

Lodging or Office Rooms!

TO RENT. Furnished or unfurnished, at 111 1/2-115 Conroy avenue, opposite Park hotel. Open all year. Terms reasonable. Enquire of MRS. R. L. WEBSTER. At Montana Hotel.

Advertisement for Cascade Steam Laundry, featuring a logo and text: 'GREAT FALLS, MONT. JOHNSON & JENSEN'.

Advertisement for Transfer Company, featuring text: 'GREAT FALLS, MONT. Do all kinds of Transferring and Draying. Telephone 163. H. F. HOLMES & CO. Proprietors. Sheep Wanted. 1000 Young Ewes to take on shares by experienced sheep man. Good range and feed. Inquire at Tribune office.'

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