

CANNOT BE DAUNTED.

A WOMAN WILL, SHE WILL, AND THAT SETTLES IT.

The Determination Recently Shown by Several Bright American Females, some Striking Examples of Pluck and Praiseworthy Perseverance.

The woman of today seems to have no faculty of taking care of herself, no matter in how trying a position she may



MISS GRACE WELLS.

placed. As long as the world wages her comfortably for her, the average female never gives any indication of the remarkable attitude for taking care of herself which she undoubtedly possesses, but once let the necessity present itself, and the promptness and confidence with which she will rise to the occasion, be it ever so lofty, must compel the admiration of the sterner sex. Perhaps the most pronounced latent quality possessed by woman is determination. To set her heart upon a thing is to have it; to wish for a profession is to acquire it, and, in a majority of cases, to shine in it in other years.

Miss Grace Wells, whose home is in the western part of New Haven county, Conn., exemplifies in her own person the exactness of this proposition. Miss Wells seven years ago, when she was only fifteen, was anxious to be permitted to prepare herself for the study of medicine, which it was her desire to take up when she had reached the age of eighteen. Her uncle, who was also her guardian, discouraged her by informing her that he could not afford to pay even for the preliminary course at the seminary. Every one except the girl thought the accomplishment of her desire an impossibility. But not so Miss Wells. She borrowed from her uncle



MRS. J. E. McDONALD.

the use of a cow, a dozen hens and six turkeys for one year. At the end of that time she had accumulated enough money to enable her to purchase a modest printing outfit. Then she devoted several months to the work of acquiring the rudiments of the printer's art.

When she considered that she was sufficiently proficient she went about the neighborhood soliciting orders for job printing. Her office was located in one end of the woodshed, and when it became known that she was trying to get together enough to enable her to study medicine, she received more orders than she could execute, and money flowed into her coffers. As soon as she had the necessary funds she paid her uncle for the use of his cow and fowls. When she was eighteen years old she began to take the seminary course, attending the school during the winter and spring and working in her printing office throughout the summer. She sets the type, runs the press and delivers the job work herself, and she has accumulated a snug little sum which will enable her to begin the study of medicine shortly. She has charming manners and is therefore immensely popular in New Haven county.

A woman who possesses the attributes of determination and business sagacity in a marked degree is Mrs. Joseph E. McDonald, widow of the distinguished ex-United States senator from Indiana. When "Old Saddlebags" died he left all his earthly possessions to his widow who was many years his junior. Included in this devise was a certain piece of real estate which the senator's children, by his first wife, alleged that he had intended to leave to them. The will was typewritten and it was claimed that several sheets referring to this property had been taken out and others inserted. This allegation was made the basis of a contest. Mrs. McDonald, who is a well preserved woman of distinguished appearance, won the everlasting gratitude of the newspaper reporters and correspondents by insisting at the preliminary hearing that they should be admitted. When the opposing counsel demurred, she and her attorney declared that unless the proceedings were to have the publicity which could be given to them only by the newspapers they would refuse to remain. After a protracted discussion and consultation the defendant carried her point.

Bloomington, Ill., has just had a campaign in which the determination of a number of women to carry out a pet purpose played an important part. Two

members of the school board were to be elected, and as it was the first occasion in Bloomington upon which women had been permitted to vote without objection, the contest naturally attracted a great deal of attention, especially as the fair voters were engaged in a campaign upon the issue that more male teachers should be employed in the public schools. The ladies held a mass meeting a few days before the election at which every point was thoroughly canvassed and discussed. All questions bearing upon the law of woman suffrage were referred by the convention to Miss Effie Henderson, a particularly bright young lady, who is at the head of her class in the law department of Wesleyan university. She will begin the practice of her profession in Bloomington during the present year. Miss Henderson was moving around incessantly on election day, and had any attempt been made to interfere with the rights of her sister voters she was prepared to resist vigorously. It might be just as well to mention that the Bloomington women carried their point and triumphantly elected their two candidates. They were not interfered with, and all of Miss Henderson's opinions as to the intent and practical operation of the law thus received unopposed vindication.

Mrs. R. L. Stebbins, who calls herself a Christian scientist, is locked up in Chicago on a charge which is decidedly out of the ordinary. Mrs. Jennie Nicholson died a short time ago, and the coroner's jury in its verdict said that "life would have been prolonged and a proper medical treatment, and we recom-



MISS EFFIE HENDERSON.

ment that Mrs. R. L. Stebbins be held to the grand jury for undue influence as a practicing Christian scientist physician and healer." Mrs. Stebbins has not been frightened by her incarceration, and is as impressive as if she were free to go and come as she wished. She has a kindly, motherly face, and does not appear to be at all apprehensive as to the outcome of her present entanglement with the law. She insists that she has done no wrong, and her determined nature prevents the fits of depression which usually come periodically to persons imprisoned for the first time. A very good index of Mrs. Stebbins' character is afforded by her response to the question of a reporter who wished to know whether she had yet employed a lawyer.

"Lawyer?" she asked. "What do I want with a lawyer? Has Jesus asked us to hire lawyers? Did he not say, 'Take no thought what ye shall say, for in that hour I will be with you'?" Mrs. Stebbins objects to being called a faith healer. She says that she is a Christian scientist, and was in the last class taught by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy, of Boston, the founder of the sect. While drifting in its main lines from those of the three



MRS. R. L. STEBBINS.

ladies already referred to, the career of Mrs. Stebbins shows a degree of determination to resist what she conceives to be an infringement of her rights, which goes to demonstrate the force of the proposition enunciated in the beginning of this article. OCTAVUS COHEN.

Confusion of Names. A superfluity of names is often the cause of serious mistakes, particularly in the cases of towns. For example, a person who desires to visit Corinth or Palmer's Falls, N. Y., gets off the train at a solitary station house in the woods known as Jessup's Landing. But this instance isn't in it with that of a village of Westchester county between the limits of New York and Mount Vernon. Washingtonville is its ancient name, but many people call it Mount Vernon, while others give it the name of South Mount Vernon. The federal government, disregarding local usage, names the local post-office Wakefield. Packages go astray in hopeless confusion because the local passenger station is Washingtonville, while the freight and express station is Mount Vernon. Whenever the people of Washingtonville seek to extricate themselves from this confusion they are admonished to be patient until they can be swallowed by New York or Mount Vernon.

THE MORMON TEMPLE

AT LEAST 40,000 PEOPLE PRESENT AT ITS COMPLETION.

It is the Third and Largest of Their Central Temples—That at Kirland, O., Still Stands, but That at Nauvoo Was Destroyed in 1848—Cost \$3,000,000.

The announcement that the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City is completed at last, that the capstone was put in place



THE TEMPLE.

and the gilded angel viewed in view of 40,000 shouting people, is calculated to excite in those familiar with Mormon history a smile or a sigh, according to personal feeling. One thing may be admitted by all: This temple has been raised in the face of greater difficulties than any other structure in the nation, and it stands as a beautiful and lasting monument of persistence without a modern parallel.

The Mormons completed their first temple at Kirland, O., and dedicated it March 27, 1838. Its estimated cost was \$20,000, and it still stands, but it was long used as a warehouse, and has since been restored and beautified by the Josephite Mormons. It looks like an ordinary country church, with an upper story and a steeple. These people laid the foundation of their next temple at Independence, Mo., Aug. 2, 1831, but were driven out of that country before doing more. It is an odd fact that the region they occupied was the scene of furious contention during the Kansas troubles and was desolated during the civil war, yet today that country (Jackson county) contains as many people as Utah, much more wealth and the second city in the state, and remains and still contains in the fact that the site of the temple, which in Mormon faith is to be the greatest in the world, is now owned by a dissenting sect of that people known as the "Twelve."

The third temple foundation was laid at Nauvoo in 1839 and the structure was completed and dedicated in 1846, the

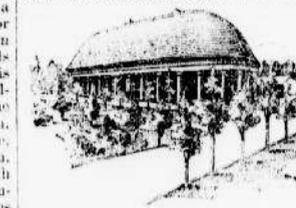


WILFORD WOODRUFF.

work of the last few weeks, being done in the midst of almost continual war. Sixteen thousand Mormons had already fled from the state, but the apostles returned in disguise to dedicate the building. With tears and prayers, songs and rejoicing, mingled with unuttered curses on their enemies, the ceremony of dedication was performed, but scarcely had the notes of the trumpet ceased and the last hymn died on their air when the work of removing the sacred ornaments began. Everything portable was packed for Utah and the building was dismantled to the bare walls.

Not a stone now marks the spot where it stood. In the autumn of 1846 the cannon of invading militia battered its walls. Nov. 10, 1848, fire destroyed all the woodwork, and in November, 1850, a hurricane damaged the walls beyond repair. The fire was lighted by a Gentile of the vicinity who had been injured by the Mormons and had sworn "no trace of them should cumber the soil of Illinois." In Utah small edifices dignified as temples were long completed in the outer settlements, but the great temple, whose cornerstone was laid April 6, 1851, was thirty-nine years in reaching completion. President Willford Woodruff, who officiated as head of the church, is eighty-five years old and the last survivor of the apostles of Nauvoo.

Be it that the temple is a monument of folly and fanaticism, it is at least



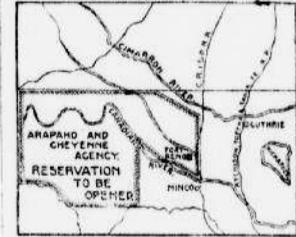
THE TABERNACLE.

a splendid and harmless one. It is 99 feet wide, 200 feet long and 188 feet high to the top of the corner flanks. The central tower is 210 feet high and on it stands the truly colossal statue of the Angel Moroni. The material of the walls is a light gray granite, and the total cost of the structure is at least \$3,000,000.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

More Indians "Travel the White Man's Road."

It seems but yesterday that the Cheyennes were among the wildest of wild Indians, and the Arapahoes, though hardly so warlike, were probably a little lower in savagery. But railroads traversed their country, the buffalo was ex-



MAP OF THE RESERVATION.

terminated, the Indians starved, then fought and were defeated and located, and now the announcement is made that they have taken lands in severalty and the rest of their reservation is to be thrown open to settlement.

There are 2,131 Cheyennes and 1,137 Arapahoes in the Indian Territory, and after each one has had his or her 100 acres set off there will still be farms for a few thousand homesteaders, as there are 3,000,000 acres in the reserve. It lies west of the settled portion of Oklahoma, between the Cimarron and the north fork of Red river, and is generally good agricultural land. On the tracts cultivated last year twenty-three bushels of wheat per acre were raised, and corresponding amounts of oats, corn, etc. It is not surprising therefore that at least 10,000 land seekers are already on the border waiting hungrily for opening day.

The Indians were paid with princely generosity. Besides the 600 acres which each Indian gets, which he cannot sell for twenty-five years, they receive \$250,000 each, \$750,000 to be paid in tools and other goods, and \$1,000,000 to be placed at 5 per cent interest, and the interest to be divided among them annually. Thus, as there are but 3,268 Indians, each one will have a good farm, \$76.45 in cash, \$76.45 in goods and a pension of \$15.23 yearly. The statement is made that hundreds of young white men of good standing have married Indian girls of the various peaceful tribes within the last two years, and so the number of such marriages may be expected to increase.

The secretary of the interior was kind enough to furnish 12,000 maps showing land-owning settlers where they could legally locate, but just the same, troops lined the border to keep them off till the word was given. A dispatch from El Reno, O. T., says that 5,000 men in "peppercorn" are camped there and several thousand negroes are coming. After that it was scarcely necessary for the reporter to add, "Trouble is apprehended."

Side Lights on the Labor Problem.

A little amusement is to be got once in awhile out of the vexed question of labor and wages. A New York employer, whose operations are on the northern edge of the city, says that English speaking men seldom apply to him for work, and he believes that he has never received an application from a native American. Italians come to him in droves, and they are good natured and philosophical when employment is denied them. A dozen or more come to him one day with an interpreter. "Tell these men," he said to the interpreter, "that I cannot employ any of them." The interpreter translated the announcement, and none of the men showed any disappointment. One laughed and said something which the interpreter translated. "He says," the interpreter said, "that's all right, he likes to stand around and see your men work, and maybe by and by you have a job." Not so cheerful under disappointment was a newly engaged clerk at Belfast, Me. A shopkeeper paid him four dollars for the first week. At the end of the second week the lad was surprised when he received only three dollars, and he asked the reason of the cut-down. "Why," responded the shopkeeper, "you know more about the business now, and the work must come easier to you." The clerk, frowning a continued application of that unique theory, resigned.

Yankee and Canadian Shipping.

The Yankee salt-harvesting seems to be doing pretty well of late according to all reports. One recent announcement is to the effect that among the shipments to England from Portland have been hundreds of sticks of yellow birch, fifteen to twenty feet long and from two to three feet square, that are to be manufactured into veneers and furniture. In connection with this it is stated that the shipping of the Canadian maritime provinces has declined rapidly during the past eight years, and there appears to be no immediate prospect of an improvement in the situation. In 1884 Nova Scotia had 3,012 vessels, aggregating 543,835 tons, whereas the present fleet numbers only 2,775 vessels, of 492,301 tons. In 1881 New Brunswick had 1,096 vessels, of 307,762 tons, while at the present time she has only 980 vessels, of 191,400 tons. The Prince Edward Island fleet has fallen off from 241 vessels, of 39,213 tons, in 1874, to 195 vessels, of 22,250 tons. Thus it appears that in eight years the shipping of these provinces has declined to the extent of 216,750 tons from a total of 890,810, or nearly 24 per cent.

Killing Off the Squirrels.

Game boards in the state of Washington and squirrel hunting funds lots of devotees. A party of Whitman county Nimrods bagged 547 of the lively little fellows the other day.

If economy is wealth, a lawyer at Bangor, Me., must have saved more than Jay Gould. He still wears a pair of boots made for him in 1861.

JOE CONRAD, JOE CONRAD, The Leading and Reliable Dry Goods and Shoe House

504 to 508 CENTRAL AVE., GREAT FALLS

NOVELTIES.—We have a line of Novelty Dress Goods that are the Acme of good taste. We always make it a point to choose the newest goods worn by the best dressed ladies of New York and we feel satisfied that our Novelty Suits are the proper thing for Ladies who wish to dress well to buy. We can suit all pocketbooks from the smallest to the largest. At 35 cents per yard we are showing some exceptionally good values. In fact a great many pieces have been reduced from 75 cents. At 50 cents we have a big line in all the leading styles, such as Henriettas, Plaids, Stripes, Chevrons, Scotch Suitings, etc. At 60 cents we are showing a line of goods that no other store in the state can show at less than 75 cents a yard. They are stylish, serviceable goods and will make a handsome dress. At 65 cents we have a line of all wool Henriettas which we know are sold elsewhere at 80 cents per yard. At 81 per yard we show the best 46 inch all wool Henriettas in the country. Others charge 81.25 per yard for it and call it cheap.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.—No lady has her wardrobe complete unless she has a good black dress. An authority on dress says that when a lady starts out to buy a wardrobe that a black dress is the first one to buy, for a black dress can be worn on all occasions. We have always kept a fine line of black goods. The past two years we have made a specialty of Priestly's Black Dress Goods. They are without any exception the best in the world, as their color will always retain its first shade. We have some very special values in Black Henriettas at 65c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.12 1/2, \$2.25, \$2.35, \$2.50 per yard. We guarantee that the above priced goods are better values than any shown in this state. Samples will be cheerfully sent to any part of the state.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.—In buying dress silks the only thing a lady can do is to go to a thoroughly reliable store and depend entirely on the salesman. Then if the silk does not wear well she has some redress, as a responsible house is always willing to make good poor silk. In buying silks we are always careful to buy from the most reliable houses in the trade, so that we may be in a position to protect our customers. Our line of Dress Silks are all warranted. Send for samples.

SEND TO US FOR SAMPLES. WE CAN SUIT YOU AND SAVE YOU MONEY.

JOE CONRAD **JOE CONRAD,**
The Leading and Reliable The Leading and Reliable
Dry Goods House. Dry Goods House.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There is no tacker or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00, and acknowledged to be the Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.	For LADIES.
\$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.	\$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
\$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.	\$2.50 Best Dongola.
\$3.50 Polite and Farmer.	\$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
\$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.	\$1.75 For MISSES.
\$2.25 Workman's Shoe.	For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
\$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.	\$2 & \$1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your best wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY **A. NATHAN,** Great Falls, Mont.

J. H. M'KNIGHT & CO., DEALERS IN



THE SCHUTTLER AND RUSHFORD WAGONS. Agricultural - Implements, JOHN DEERE PLOWS and HARROWS, Rushford Wagons, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Buck-Boards, Road Carls, Tents, and Wagon Sheets, Harness and Whips. Agents for Cooper's Sheep Dip. Central Ave., near Third St., Great Falls, Mont