

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN.
Diamonds - Watches,
120 Central Avenue.

Have you seen the
Great Falls Souvenir Spoons
At
Chamberlain's Jewelry Store.

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GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

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The Boston
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

FRIDAY OCT 21 1892

WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATED

To-DAY is a legal holiday throughout the country by Act of Congress. It is designed to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, and the chief feature of the observance is the dedication of the World's Fair Buildings in Chicago. Under one roof, 90,000 persons will occupy chairs, with 35,000 more on the outer circle.

OUR STOCK OF
Fall Underwear

is the largest in Great Falls. We show the best assortment the market affords at the lowest possible prices. Don't fail to look these goods over before purchasing - for we are confident that we can sell you better goods for the money than any house in the city.

OUR SHOE STOCK

is complete in every branch of men's footwear.

Yours for trade

THE : BOSTON,
Clothing and Shoe House.

MILLINERY
SALE.

Latest Styles!
Neatest Designs!
Best Goods!

BARGAINS

Better than can be had from Eastern Dealers.

Miss M. A. FINNEGAN'S
MILLINERY STORE,
CORY BLOCK,
424 Central Avenue.

GREAT SALE
OF
MILLINERY

Madame Mitchell
OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Will be at the
VAUGHN BLD. 304 CENTRAL AVE
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
MONDAY, OCT. 17.

400 TRIMMED HATS

—AT—
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
OPEN EVENINGS.
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

CHICAGO'S CELEBRATION.

The Great Civic Parade.

It is Viewed By Over a Million People.

The Windy City Packed as it Never Was Before.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—All the prominent people invited to take part in and witness the dedicatory ceremonies have arrived. The hotel lobbies were crowded all day and as the members of the various military companies hurried in and out it all appeared very much like preparations for war, but for the good humor and generally jubilant spirit that ran through the crowd. Channey M. Depeau, who is to deliver the Columbian oration tomorrow, did not reach the city until late this afternoon. A large party is with him at the Auditorium, where spacious rooms have been prepared for him. Governor Fuller of Vermont and Lady Somerset of England were the distinguished arrivals at the Palmer house. Last night society set the glittering seal of her approval upon the world's fair, and today it was the turn of the people to express their approbation, and they did it in a manner that will become historical of Chicago's population. One in twenty marched in parade, the other nineteen, reinforced by a half-million visitors from outside points, stood on the sidewalks, packing streets, on roofs and windowsills, and jammed the various stands along the line of march to see him do it, and they saw him, too, 75,000 of him. The gallant procession passed through the streets without incident or delay, always moving swiftly, and it owned the street from curb to curb despite the crowd of spectators which pushed and shoved in their desire to see as much as possible of the pride and pomp of our land.

The crowd was something fearful. Chicago has at different times handled many throngs of visitors, but this one is away beyond anything she ever dealt with. It is estimated that at least 1,200,000 people viewed the parade, and after it was over a majority of downtown restaurants were compelled to close their doors until they could attend to those who had already gained admittance. It was not a steady flow, it was a congregation that created a temporary difficulty in the matter of obtaining eatables. However, Chicago was equal to the occasion.

The parade was handled in almost a perfect manner. That it was permitted to finish its march without let or hindrance was due to the efficient work of Chicago's police force. It managed the crowds with discretion. There were few arrests. Of all the features of the great day for this city their excellent work stands high on the list. The parade was scheduled to start from Michigan avenue and Van Buren street at 10:15. This would bring it past the reviewing stand at the Federal building thirty minutes later, but despite the utmost efforts of Grand Marshal Miles and his aids it was exactly 12:23 when Chief of Police Mc Clougherty, at the head of the parade, brought his baton up to salute Vice-President Morton, who viewed the parade on a tastefully decorated stand. He was surrounded by members of the different legations and a throng of brilliantly dressed ladies. As the different governors of states passed the reviewing stand some on horseback and others in carriages, each was greeted with a succession of cheers which kept him bowing for many minutes.

Delaware's contingent was first in the line of state dignitaries and her governor received an ovation. Governor Pettison of Pennsylvania came in for a warm greeting, and behind his carriage was his escort, more numerous than that of any other governor in line. As Russell of Massachusetts came slowly up Adams street, mounted on a spirited gray charger, the enthusiasm was more than doubled. The governor's fiery horse reared, plunged and turned in affright. His rider sat him well and quickly bringing him down as he passed before the vice president. He saluted gravely and passed on. The crowd was impartial in politics and yelled as lustily for Flower of New York, whose iron-gray hair was barred to the breeze during the greater portion of his ride, as it did for McKinley of Ohio. Just before reaching the reviewing stand Gov. McKinley's carriage was compelled to halt, and a little girl, clinging to a lamp post and shouting, "Stand up, McKinley, so we can see you." A roar of laughter followed the shrill toned suggestion, and a broad smile went over the governor's countenance as he gracefully took the hint and arose to bow his acknowledgments to the cheers and applause of the crowd. Then came more quickly Rout of Colorado, short, stout, and gray-

haired; Weir of Washington, a handsome man with light-brown side whiskers; black-browed Markham of California; Fifer of Illinois, and the white-haired Boies of Iowa. Each and all of them received a warm and cordial greeting. After the dignitaries came the rank and file of the parade in formations of ten files wide in double rank. They rolled like a huge wave past the reviewing stand for almost three hours. As each successive body reached the east side of the federal building it was greeted by 1000 little girls arranged in the shape and draped in the colors of the American flag. Each little tot carried in her hand a diminutive banner, and as the sweet, childish voice arose to cheer the marching men, those little pieces of budding would flutter wildly. It was a beautiful and inspiring sight, and not once did the little ones fail to receive an acknowledgment of their kindly greeting. The Indian boys from the Industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., created enthusiastic cheers as they went by. They carried long yellow poles upon the end of which were stained models of the various tools, emblematic of the different trades. The copper-colored lads marched exceedingly well and their neat gray uniforms showed them off to advantage. The German Turners, a mass of sinewy, stalwart young fellows in gray coats, trousers and soft felt hats, were a handsome body of men. The bare legged Scots who swung along behind the agrarian with screaming bag pipes were all good men to see. Then came the procession as though there was no end. Thousands upon thousands of Poles, with their purple four-cornered Swedish Stoles, comingly without limit Sons of St. George, Sons of St. Patrick, and various and sundry other banes of sons of almost every country on the globe. Eight little girls in dark blue dresses adorned with gold braids, each carrying a small flag, made a pretty salute as they flitted past the vice president, and that gentleman, who had been compelled by weariness to resume his chair, sprang to his feet, bowed, and the eight proud and happy little souls marched on. The Forsters were out in great numbers. So also were the independent and Catholic orders. They made in point of numbers at least one-quarter of the parade.

The weather was admirable. The sun shone warmly early in the day, but later the sky was overcast and the fresh northern breeze was a trifle uncomfortable.

CHEERS FOR GREAT FALLS.

The People of Havre a Unit on the Capital Question.
Havre, Oct. 17.—[Special to the Tribune.] A capital meeting was held here tonight. Hon. James Donovan, of Great Falls, was the speaker. He recognized the claims of the six cities for the capital in glowing eulogistic language. No claimant was derided, but all assigned their proper place in the great race. Every mention of Great Falls was heartily applauded. The meeting was a grand success and voiced the sentiment of northern Montana as unanimous for Great Falls for the capital.

GLASGOW ENTHUSIASTIC.

Cleveland, Collins and Others Cheered to the Echo.
Glasgow, Oct. 20.—[Special to the Tribune.] With torches and band the democratic club, one hundred strong, escorted R. B. Smith and E. C. Day to the hall, where they addressed the largest and most enthusiastic audience ever assembled in Glasgow. At the conclusion, the hall rang with cheers for Cleveland, Collins and the speakers. The speakers refuted positively all former republican arguments made here and increased the democratic majority which Glasgow will give by twenty votes.

The New York Celebration.

New York, Oct. 20.—One hundred and eighty-five thousand children gathered in the public schools in this city this morning in accordance with the proclamation issued by President Harrison last July to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the discovery of America. The pupils of the night schools met in the evening and gave voice to the patriotism and to honor the memory of the great discoverer.

THE REWARD PAID.

The Railroad Company Pays \$5,000 for the Extermination of the Dalton.

COPPEVILLE, Kas., Oct. 20.—Six officials of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company were here this afternoon to distribute the \$5,000 that the company gives on account of the extermination of the Dalton gang. They decided to give each family of the four murdered citizens \$1,000 each and the remaining \$1,000 among the five other citizens. The relief fund, besides this contribution, amounts to \$5,970.

Mrs. Harrison Very Feisty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—There has been a change for the worse in the condition of Mrs. Harrison tonight. She is weaker than at any time since her illness began. She is greatly exhausted and cannot turn her head upon the pillow. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Harrison had rallied somewhat from her severe attack of prostration and Dr. Gardner said she was resting a little more quietly and feeling little stronger. At midnight Mrs. Harrison was no better. She is still very weak.

Jackson Sails for America.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, will sail for New York tomorrow. The object of his visit is to arrange for a fight with Corbett.

GREAT FALLS THE QUEEN

In Montana's Hive of Cities

No Place on Earth Possessing Such a Combination of Advantages.

Cities Grow Along the Water Ways, but None Compare With Her.

City building is one of the most natural and universal instincts of the human family. From the earliest history of the race a disposition has always been shown by men to band themselves into communities, first for protection from natural enemies, and later on, for the purpose of close communication and intercourse with their fellows. This naturally developed into conditions which have in more recent generations led to general commercial exchange and to the building of the great commercial centers of modern times.

If it is to be conceded that the earliest inhabitants of Europe were the lake-dwellers, the faculty for association will be found even in this primitive race, and also the other leading propensity which is to be noted in the building of cities—viz., location on the banks of rivers and lakes. This tendency has been common among all races of men, and it is found in coming over the names of cities that almost without exception those of every continent and people are situated on the banks of streams or other bodies of water. In the list of world-famous cities there is not a single exception to this rule. The ancient cities of Asia, which is supposed from biblical history to be the cradle of the human race, were all on the banks of the Tigris or the Euphrates. Later came the cities on the Jordan, the Nile, the Tiber, the Seine, and the Thames. Indeed there is not a city that can be named either in the old or new world which is not on the banks of a river or a large stream or lake. In Asia it is pre-eminently the case. In Europe not a large or famous city can be named that is not on a river bank, a seaport, or a lake, and in the new world it is seen by the merest glance at the map that no city that has attained any importance is situated far from the water.

Before the era of railroads and telegraphs the notion of building cities on rivers was dictated to some extent at least by the facilities for transportation offered by the streams. In fact it may be said that this was the chief consideration. After this was the need of water supply for the use of the inhabitants, and probably the greatest of all considerations was the natural sentiment and sentimental regard which all men feel for a flowing stream. However this may be, the fact is undisputed that cities thrive best on the banks of rivers and on water ports which receive the commerce of other places and distribute the commodities of the country adjoining them.

In the development of the western part of the United States the same tendency which moved the earliest inhabitants of Asia is found to be an important factor in the building of cities. Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, New Orleans, Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Spokane and Great Falls are all located near the water; and even the minor towns, such as Davenport, St. Joseph, Quincy, Sioux City and all other towns of any note are on the banks of streams.

It stands to reason that in order to become great a city must have other qualifications and resources besides the mere fact of location on a river bank, and the purpose of this article is to show that Great Falls, while possessing every advantage that is possible from the mere matter of location, is also surrounded by the most varied, complete and magnificent resources in the world and she has for perpetual use the most extensive, powerful and easily controlled natural water power in the world. This would appear at first sight to be a somewhat startling assertion, but it can be easily demonstrated that this assertion is not exaggerated. In the first place it does not take long to inquire into the size and all other towns of any note on the banks of streams.

Where then should the capital of Montana be built? Where, indeed, except in the city possessing such magnificent possibilities for the future, such evidences of present stability and success, and such a certainty of being the metropolis of one of the most productive regions in the United States? Can Montana afford to ignore the opportunity which is presented of locating her capital city at so favored a point, and can the people of the state, moved by petty rivalries or selfish interests, neglect a duty which is paramount to the entire commonwealth, and which should appeal to their sense of patriotism instead of the lower instincts of barter and trade?

J. A. MacKINNON.

successful contradiction, we may safely assert that Great Falls possesses the greatest water power in the world, in volume and in the facility with which it can be handled to the advantage of man.

The question then arises: What can be done to utilize this vast power, and of what utility is it without population and without industries requiring power for their operation? As to these questions it may be as confidently asserted that population is coming plenty fast enough, as is shown by the fact that a city of ten thousand has grown up here in a period of about five years. As to the rest, we can easily foresee the day when the river below the falls will be lined on both sides by vast manufacturing plants of all kinds. The products of which will be in demand by the dense population which will inhabit the fertile and now untouched regions of this northwestern country. Far greater than the iron and steel industries that have made Pittsburg world famous, will be the iron and steel works operated in Great Falls. Untold numbers of men will be employed here in the reduction of the precious metals and in the manufacturing of copper and lead into their commercial forms. Glass of every kind will be made here because the materials are at hand for its fabrication in unlimited quantities and of a quality not excelled in the world.

A very large part of the water power will in time be devoted to the production of electrical power for the propulsion of all kinds of machines in minor manufacturing plants, the running of street cars and other conveyances, the lighting of streets and houses, and the heating of buildings. Great Falls already appreciates the importance of this in the cheapness of the electric lighting she now enjoys, and in the fact that her elegant street cars running for several miles in all directions are at the disposal of her citizens at 5-cent fares. The possible developments of these facilities are absolutely boundless with this enormous water power at our doors, and there is no imagination sufficiently fertile to draw an adequate picture of the future of a city so blessed in advantages, and surrounded on every side by a productive soil and all the crude and precious minerals which are necessary for her steady and permanent growth.

While it is a fact that most inland cities which have grown to any size owe their development to one or two things it is safe to say that Great Falls will command at least a score of the greatest avenues leading to wealth and fame for the metropolis. In no other place on earth exists a combination consisting of all the natural elements in the way of minerals, and coal for their reduction, power for their manufacture and the facilities and soil for raising the bread and other food products to support the population engaged in those industries. In no other place on earth is there to be found a combination of these natural advantages in the least degree approaching those of Great Falls. The iron ore deposits of every kind exist in endless abundance almost at the gates of the city. The coal deposits equally inexhaustible are so near that the price of coal here is lower than in almost any other part of the world. While gold, silver, lead and copper are brought to her smelters for reduction, and vast works for their refining are being erected, mills are being built for transforming the grain of the surrounding country into bread stuffs.

Hand in hand these great industries will progress together one aiding in building up the other, and each doing its part to render the city great and prosperous.

Many people have been misled respecting the climate of this section of the country, and when they are told that it is a land of sunshine with more delightfully pleasant weather within a year than is found on any other part of the globe, they can scarcely believe that the assertion is true. People who have lived here a few years can all bear witness that this is the simple fact without exaggeration or without drawing upon the imagination.

To the east, north and south of Great Falls will grow up the great populations of this region, and this city will be the center of one million inhabitants by the close of the present century. By the year 1910 the city of Great Falls itself will contain a population of over one hundred thousand souls, who will have one of the most thriving, enterprising and magnificent cities in America. The surrounding country while containing many small towns will be a succession of splendid farms and country homes, and the whole country will be transformed into a garden of loveliness supporting one of the most happy, contented and prosperous populations on the globe.

Some people may regard this as a glittering prediction, but the facts will more than bear it out because the elements for this great growth are here. The processes of fructification and development are already at work. The heavening power of enterprise and progress is already strongly felt, so that the result cannot be otherwise than a revelation and a surprise to all who live to see that day. The entire realization of all that the Tribune prophesies will not be more astounding than what has already appeared in the history of Great Falls, and this prophesy is well within the bounds of the probable.

Where then should the capital of Montana be built? Where, indeed, except in the city possessing such magnificent possibilities for the future, such evidences of present stability and success, and such a certainty of being the metropolis of one of the most productive regions in the United States? Can Montana afford to ignore the opportunity which is presented of locating her capital city at so favored a point, and can the people of the state, moved by petty rivalries or selfish interests, neglect a duty which is paramount to the entire commonwealth, and which should appeal to their sense of patriotism instead of the lower instincts of barter and trade?

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RICKARD'S RECORD.

Against Organized Labor.

An Extract From His Speech in the Constitutional Convention.

Posing as the Workingman's Friend, but His Worst Enemy.

In different sections of Montana the candidate for governor on the republican ticket has been posing as the friend of the workingman. In the Helena Independent of yesterday appears the following relative to Mr. Rickard's record on two important questions which came before the constitutional convention for consideration. Every workingman should read this. It is to his interest to do so, that he may know the action taken on matters which are of vital importance to every wage earner in this state:

Mr. Rickard's position has never been questioned, for his friendship for the workmen is known to all.—Helena Journal.

We will show that the above is false, false in both particulars, false in its conclusions. We will show it by facts, facts obtainable from records in the office of the secretary of state; furthermore it will be shown that this hypocritical tool of state stealers who believes he is running for governor is, by his own words, on public record not only as an enemy of organized labor but an enemy all the more dangerous because he employed poisonous arrows hidden under his favorite shield of hypocrisy. But these weapons were badly concealed and his methods shall be made so clear that the vision of the most prejudiced tyro shall not prevent the conviction of this man Rickard's record when the voting day arrives. It is an indictment that cannot be wiped out by a campaign of apology or explanation.

Now for the facts. In the convention of 1889 to frame a constitution for Montana, John Ezra Rickard appeared as a member from Silver Bow county. He had more or less to say during the deliberations of that body, but his rhetoric appears to have been chiefly confined to two clauses which afterward appeared in the constitution itself. These two clauses are the only ones which the labor interests of the state worked hardest to have adopted. Rickard's record both:

Section 2, Article III of the state constitution reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for the warden or other officer of any state penitentiary or reformatory institution in the state of Montana, or for any state officer to let by contract to any person or persons or corporation the labor of any convict within said institution."

Congressman Dixon fathered this resolution and gave it not only his earnest support but made one of the best speeches of the session in favor of it. The resolution which he introduced and which was afterward modified reads as follows:

"The labor of convicts shall not be let out nor hired by contract to any person, co-partnership or corporation. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state, but in such manner that the labor of such convicts shall not come into competition with free labor."

Now, then, Lieut. Gov. Rickard made an extended speech on this resolution and this is what he said in conclusion:

"I favor leaving this entire matter to the legislature. It does not seem to me that it is our province to attempt to legislate on this question. It is safer and better and wiser to leave this entire matter in the hands of the legislature. Two years ago I had the honor to be a member of the territorial legislature and we wrestled with this question and I suppose further legislatures will wrestle with it. I believe if we attempt to adopt either the original section or any amendment we will act unwisely, and therefore I shall vote, and I hope I am understood, against the adoption of the original or any substitute that may be adopted in lieu thereof."

The following day Mr. Rickard again spoke on the subject, saying that as it was evident that the convention proposed to adopt a clause relating to the subject he had a resolution to offer. He therefore suggested as a substitute that the labor of convicts shall not be let out but that the state shall provide for the working of convicts and any profits accruing to the state shall go to the state. This would mean that convicts would be employed in the construction of state buildings, a work that belongs to workingmen, and that profits ordinarily going to contractors would go to the state.

But mark not only this man's opposition to a measure in which the labor interests were so vitally concerned, but glance again at his own words and study the insincerity so plainly revealed. He says that the matter should be left for legislative consideration, then he adds that the legislature of which he was a mem-

Continued on Eighth page.

Remember GREAT FALLS when you vote for the Capital. Mark your Capital Ballot thus:

GREAT FALLS