

THE BITTERS ARE BITTEN.

A Republican Lie Nailed.

Mr. Collins' Quarry Filing Honest and Proper, But He Lost.

Senator Power Used His Stolen Seat, and Fixed the Law to His Own Advantage.

For several days the rabid members of the republican press of Montana have been in fits of glee over a new slander on T. E. Collins. They danced about in ecstasies of delight shouting in glaring headlines, "Caught in the act," "T. E. Collins makes a futile attempt to steal valuable school lands," "He now wants to be honored with political preferment by the parents whose children he tried to rob." And so on ad lib.

And what was the occasion of all this hullabaloo? Why, simply this. The Benton River Press, a miserable little subsidized sheet that is booming a distant city for the capital because its master hates Great Falls, printed a "scurrilous" article the other day accusing Mr. Collins of endeavoring to file on a school section of land in 1890 for a stone quarry. It was so amusing to see the antics of the republican press over this new bit of scandal that THE TRIBUNE decided to let them enjoy themselves for a time before saying anything on the subject. Their mouths were watering for anything false and filthy concerning the democratic candidate for governor, and they went after this nice bit of confectionery from down the river like catfish after fresh worms. It is said that Harrison's little organ-grinder in Helena found it so delicious that he actually gave up gum-chewing for several days and his girth increased materially.

Yesterday morning the Helena Independent knocked the wind out of the organ-grinder in the following fashion:

The facts are these: In December, 1890, Ernest W. King, with T. E. Collins, E. G. Macley, John Renner and others, applied to the local land office in Helena to make certain placer outcrops in section 16, near Great Falls. At that time land chiefly valuable for building purposes was supposed to be open for entry under the mineral laws, as thousands of such entries had been made. Before the land office in Helena had rendered a decision on the filing, the secretary of the interior made a decision in the case of Conlin vs. Kelley, on January 2, 1891, by which he reversed all former rulings of the land office on that matter. Under the secretary's decision the local land office here refused to receive the application of King and others for patent to the land. There was no investigation whatever by the local land officers. They simply decided that under the ruling of the secretary the entry could not be received. An appeal was taken to the general land office and the commissioner affirmed the action of the office here, under the decision of the secretary. There was no further appeal and nothing has been done since, and the section passed to the state under the organic act admitting Montana as a state.

Commodore Power seems to have had the better of Lion T. E. Collins. The commodore made application to enter under the mineral laws the ground out of which the stone was taken for his building, corner Sixth avenue and Main street. His application was refused and an appeal was taken to the general land office, the local office was sustained. The commodore filed his time and by virtue of the seat in the United States senate that Blake gave him, secured the passage of the act of Aug. 4, 1892, under which his rejected application can be allowed. Hon. T. E. Collins, however, is shut out, as the land he wanted has passed to the state. That part of the act of Aug. 4, 1892, relating to stone quarries, is as follows:

An act to authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under the placer mining law.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That any person authorized to enter lands under the mining laws of the United States may enter lands that are chiefly valuable for stone under the provisions of the law in relation to placer mineral claims: Provided that lands reserved for the benefit of the public schools or donated to any state shall not be subject to entry under this act.

In accordance with the act which let in Commodore Power and out of King and others, Acting Commissioner Stone, of the general land office, sent out the following circular to registers and receivers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 1892. Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices:

Gentlemen—Attached is a copy of the act of congress of Aug. 4, 1892, entitled, "An act to authorize the entry of land chiefly valuable for building stone under the placer mining law."

The first section of said act extends the mineral land law already existing so as to bring land chiefly valuable for building stone within the provisions of said law to the extent of authorizing a placer entry of such land. The proviso to said first section excludes lands reserved for the benefit of the public school or donated to any state from entry under the act.

In cases that may arise hereafter in reference to any lands subject to entry under the mining laws, you will be governed by said act in admitting such entries. The proper instructions for your

guidance in so doing may be found in official circular of December 10, 1891, entitled "United States Mining Laws and Regulations Thereunder," to which you are referred, and your special attention is called to the law and instructions therein relating to placer claims.

It is not the understanding of this office that the first section of said act of August 4, 1892, withdraws land chiefly valuable for building stone from entry under any existing law applicable thereto.

The second section of this act of Aug. 4, 1892, makes the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878, (20 Stat., 80), applicable to all the public land states. You will observe the same in acting upon applications for entries in your respective districts.

In allowing placer entries for stone chiefly valuable for building purposes, under first sections of the act of August 4, 1892, you will make a reference to said act on the entry papers returned. Very respectfully,
W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

Everybody knows that there was a common understanding before Montana was admitted to the union that placer, quarry and coal claims could be freely taken up on any and all public lands, and if such locations were made on school sections other lands were given an indemnity. Many entries of this kind were made and allowed. And so the whole malicious lie against Mr. Collins flattens out like the general run of republican arguments in this campaign.

Referring to this matter yesterday Prof. O. C. Morrison, who is an ardent republican, said to a Tribune reporter: "I was interested myself in a similar land entry, and I know that it was perfectly proper to make such entries before the law was changed, and the change had not taken place when Mr. King and others made their filing. I do not approve of these groundless attacks on a man because he happens to be running for office. Mr. Collins has been a friend and neighbor of mine for years, and I know him to be an honest, honorable gentleman, who is incapable of any of the faults charged against him by the papers that oppose his election. Any man who charges a dishonorable action or motive against T. E. Collins is either a knave or a fool."

And so says every man who knows the real character and history of the man who will be the next governor of Montana.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Great Interest Manifested in the Military Bill—Its Provisions Still a Secret.

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BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Public interest in the military bill does not show the least sign of abatement. On the contrary it has been increased by the secrecy maintained in regard to the provisions of the measure, though a few details have been allowed to leak out, they do not by any means satisfy the growing public demand for information on the subject. The government's decision not to publish the full text of the bill until it had been discussed by the bunsrath, meets with general condemnation from the press, which is unanimously of the opinion that this policy of silence will not have the result of weakening the opposition, an effect the government appears to have reckoned on. The discussion of the measure by the bunsrath is expected to last about three weeks. According to good authority the number of recruits to be raised annually will be increased by sixty thousand, making the total number 290,000. There is little doubt but that the discussion of the bill in the reichstag will be stormy and eventful. The opposition to the proposed taxes to offset the increased expenditure that will be incurred through the bill is gaining in strength. Many say Bismarck will lead the opposition.

Chicago Bicycle Events.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Events at the cycling tournament today were as follows: Quarter of a mile, open, G. C. Greene won, Rhodes second, Lumsden third; time, 35. Final 240 class, Greene won, Bainbridge second, Homan third; time, 2:20 1-5. Five mile handicap, Hess won, Bliss second, Greene third; time, 14:55. Half-mile open, two heats, final, won by Johnson in 1:28 3-5; second by Lumsden in 1:28 1-5; final by Davis in 1:11. One mile handicap, Ballard won, Bliss second, Barrett third; time, 2:25 2-5. One mile, open, Rhodes won, Lumsden second, Davis third; time, 2:47. Half-mile, open, handicap, Emerson (70 yards) won, Smith second, Ballard third; time, 1:04 1-4. Barker, Meville, and Winslip reduced their record for one-half mile on a triple machine in from 1:01 1-5 to 35.

A Desperate Convict Escapes.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—If there was an inmate of Auburn prison who was subjected to more than usual surveillance in that institution it was Oliver Curtis Perry, a bold express robber who was recently sentenced in Lyons to half a century behind the prison bars. Prison officials used every precaution against the escape of their most dangerous prisoner. Yet he managed to escape from his cell this afternoon. He is now either a free man or else hiding in some nook or corner of the large yard. The entire police force are doing duty tonight to guard against his escape providing he has not already scaled the walls.

Czar Reed Speaks in Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Hon. T. B. Reed of Maine will address a republican meeting of over 3,000 persons tonight. Capt. J. M. Palmer, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, presided.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Lapeyre Bros. Drug Store.

GLITTER AND POMP.

The Great Military Parade

Miles and Miles of Flashing Uniforms and Glistening Bayonets.

The World's Fair Buildings Formally Dedicated and Handed Over to Uncle Sam.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The military parade today in point of numbers was not to be compared to the march of civilians yesterday, but to the mind of the individual who possessed a drop of martial blood in his veins, it was far more satisfactory. It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock when the yellow plumes of the Seventh and Ninth regular cavalry came tossing down Midway plaineance, far in advance of the parade proper. Close behind them trumped the sturdy fellows of the Second infantry and their large band, led by a drum-major who walked as though he had dieted on steel ramrods for a week. Wheeling to the right the cavalry took positions along the line of march inside the grounds and made an effort to guard it, but they did not work very hard at it and nobody would have paid any attention to them if they had. The infantry marched off to the building where they were detailed as guards. It was a long wait then until the sound of music was heard in the distance and afar up Midway plaineance could be seen the movement of marching feet and the glitter of muskets. Never and never came the marching column and as the police pressed back the horde of uninvited guests which were packed one hundred deep around the gateway, the band of the Fifth Indiana infantry came marching through, and from that moment until the wheels of the last carriage, which had nobody in it, rumbled through the broad passage two hours later, the tide of diplomatic and military glory rolled in a broad, unceasing stream. The departure of the regulars from the head of the parade had left the right of the line with the Indiana boys, and the manner in which they bore themselves showed them worthy of the distinguished place they held. Behind them 300 of the Third, then 300 of the First. They were the regulation fatigues and uniform and marched exceedingly well. After the Hoosier state had shown itself came General Fitzsimmons of the First Illinois brigade, and close at the heels of his staff trumped the First Illinois, heads and eyes up and to the front, and marching with the rhythmic swing of practiced soldiers. The Second Illinois, 800 strong, was followed in order by the Third, Sixth, Fourth and Fifth regiments, all with full ranks, now sweeping the broad evenly-paved avenue from the grass plot upon one side to that upon the other. The Fifth Missouri came on in solid platoons. The first cheering of the day was awarded to these boys as they went by. Michigan was next in line, showing up strong in numbers and strong in good behavior. It was a sight to thrill the heart of every man of that commonwealth who went steadily on through the chorus of cheers and waving of handkerchiefs which greeted them. The Second and Third Iowa, solid company front, were close up, and right company they upheld the honor of the Hawkeyes. After they had gone in heavy marching order with rattle and drum and dark-brown felt hats, came the Wisconsin men the First infantry ahead of the Fourth and the Second close behind. No better marching was done by any than by those.

The scene from the north end of the horticultural building at this time was one of surpassing beauty. Down the broad, brown road, which was lined with grass that had not yet faded, between long lines of cheering spectators, the military pressed steadily on as they passed beyond the horticultural building, with the sunlight gleaming on muskets, buckles, and helmet spikes. It was a spectacle long to be remembered. Far off to the north they still were coming, and as far as the eye could reach to the south they still were going, every foot rising and falling at the same instant. Shoulder to shoulder in perfect order they came and went with the precision of clockwork.

Back of the Wisconsin, the national guard of Minnesota was massed in serried ranks, which never showed a tremor or lurch from the big brigadier, who rode in front to the last file closer, who trudged behind. It was a superb picture the men from the far north gave as their dark-coated, white-gloved ranks went by with faultless precision. The Second regiment led the Minnesota column, the Third and First in order behind and the Baltimore and Archbishop Satillo will proceed to St. Paul with Archbishop Ireland.

Strike on the Mexican Central.

EL PASO, TEX., Oct. 22.—Reports from the City of Mexico state that the mechanics on the Mexican Central railway struck for an increase in wages, owing to the depreciated value of the Mexican dollar. The strike includes all points between Chihuahua and the City of Mexico. The men asked for \$5 per day, an increase of about 10 per cent above what they are now paid. It is also rumored that the boiler makers have gone out, but the report lacks confirmation.

Distinguished Prelates Entertained.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—A delightful entertainment was given this afternoon at the country house of Hon. Thomas B. Bryan in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Satillo, the papal legate, and other distinguished prelates. Monday afternoon Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a large reception to the cardinal and the papal legate. Monday night the Columbus club have a like honor in store for them. Tuesday morning the cardinal returns to Baltimore and Archbishop Satillo will proceed to St. Paul with Archbishop Ireland.

Wheat Away Down.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The lowest quotation ever recorded on wheat since St. Louis became a leading market was recorded today. The price which has been on a decline for some time past dropped today to 65 1/2.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principal—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses 25 cents. Samples free, at Driver Bradley Drug Co.

were ended by still another squadron of yellow-decked regulars and then in a carriage with President T. W. Palmer, of the national commission, and President H. N. Higginbotham, of the local exposition board, was Vice-President Morton. The kindly smooth-shaven face of the chief guest of the day beamed with pleasure at the warm welcome which was extended him on all sides. Secretary of State Foster, justices of the supreme court and a long array of foreign diplomats, rolled swiftly by and more of the government troops came along. It had been originally intended that the states should be arranged in the order of their admission into the union, but either the marshal who ordered this portion of the ceremonies was weak on dates or the parade had got mixed, was evident. Ohio had long gone by when Delaware appeared and Oklahoma and Washington were a mile ahead of Massachusetts and New York. As Massachusetts came down the line her handsome governor was greeted with constant applause and kept his hat in his hand most of the time. He often needed it badly to hold that restless horse which carried him through the march of yesterday, but no matter how the beast kicked and plunged Gov. Russell held him with the left hand and waved his black silk tie gracefully with the right. Lyman J. Gage of Ohio and Senator John A. Sherman made up a carriage load and behind it trumped the Eighth Ohio infantry which had somehow lost its brother during the excitement. Governor after governor came by now. Francis, of Missouri, erect and soldierly, being a prime favorite with the multitude, the red-coated, buff-troused body-guard of Connecticut's chief executive being especially warmly greeted. Members of the city council of Chicago who had considered the proposition of having the inevitable with great grace and played the tail to the kite. As the parade approached the great manufacturers' building from the south every marching man hollowed his back, swiveled out his chest, drew in his chin, and looked as pretty as the thick coating of brown dust on his perspiring face and becoming soldier clothes would admit. Then in a long column with resounding tramp they swept through the east end of the hall, detachments breaking out here and there after the greater portion of the length of the building had been traversed, and marched off to disband and seek much-needed refreshments.

The officials in charge of the parade had done nothing to enhance its beauty. They made no pretense of having anything which should in any way appear to be a parent. They simply got the men in column and then let them go. But for all that, it was a brilliant parade of 8,000 gallant fellows who, by their own skill, good discipline and manly bearing, made the march to the dedication ceremonies a thing of beauty to be long remembered.

At the Auditorium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The brightest point, perhaps, of the galaxy of world's fair celebrations occurred tonight at the auditorium, when the Columbian congress, the purely intellectual part of the exposition, was inaugurated by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. Certainly the occasion was brilliant beyond all expectations. Two of the addresses on the night's program were by women, who, it must be said, proved themselves worthy peers of those of the sterner sex who came before and after—Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Charles Penrotin. Ireland, the vice president of the United States down the list of learning and distinguished people that would fill an unbridged dictionary was the magnificent gathering composed, not the least interested persons being Archbishop Ireland's fellow-clergymen, Cardinal Gibbons and Papal Legate Satillo. The "concocted blizzard," as Archbishop Ireland has been called, displayed in his oratory the whirlwind of energy that is his characteristic and that had only a parallel in the whirlwind of applause that greeted him. The opening invocation this evening was impressively voiced by Rev. John Henry Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, and chairman of the general committee on religious exercises. The invocation contained references to Columbus, to Ireland and to the host him to Archbishop Ireland, Charles C. Bonny of the World's Congress Auxiliary, delivered a brief address of welcome. The woman's branch greeting was by Mrs. Potter Palmer, which was equally brief and to the point. Mrs. Penrotin then followed with a salutation in honor of Queen Isabe la.

Following the agriculture of the state will come the manufacture industries. The cultivation of the immense available areas of land will result in the production of quantities of wheat and other cereals, and the manufacture of flour will be a great Montana industry in a short time. The favorable climatic conditions for successful sheep-raising and wool-growing in Montana are too well known to need repetition, and woolen mills are an assured fact in the near future. These manufactures will give employment to more men than the mines of Western Montana.

Taken in connection, the foregoing not only point to the large percentage of population Montana will have east of the Rockies in five years, but they point to Great Falls as the great manufacturing and commercial center. Tributary to it are over 20,000,000 acres of as fertile farming and grazing land as are to be found within the confines of any state in the west, and whose products outvie those of any other portion of the American continent. The railroads now built to this city or to be constructed and in operation within two years from this date will bring every section of eastern Montana within easy reach of Great Falls.

The first consideration to be taken up in connection with manufactures is power. This city has at its doors one million horse power which can be utilized as occasion requires for every purpose of manufacture.

Fuel is abundant and cheap, inexhaustible coal measures lying at the gateway to the city, while the Belt and Milk river fields are but little further removed.

Sand stone, limestone, fire-clay, common clay, marble and other building material are convenient and abundant.

The foregoing are some of the reasons on which Great Falls bases her claims

COMING ACROSS THE RANGE.

Where Montana's Voting Population Was Three Years Ago—Where it Will Be Soon.

Conditions Which Led to the Peopling of West Side Counties in Early Days.

Years Ago and Their Results Brought Into Contrast With the Living Present.

The returns at the last state election showed that 65 per cent of the voting population was west of the main range of the Rocky mountains. This is easily explained. Five years from today 75 per cent of the voting population will be east of the range and Great Falls will be the most populous city in the state. This statement is equally easy of proof. In the first instance western Montana was the first place in the state where gold was discovered, and the placer camps of Deer Lodge county, most of which are now almost deserted, were the principally settled portions of this section until Bannack, Alder gulch, Last Chance gulch, Confederate gulch, and other places attracted the gold-seekers from the placer camps on the west side. Until 1875 Butte was a mere hamlet, and it has grown continuously until 1883 Anaconda was not on the map and it now ranks second in size among west side towns; Phillipsburg and Granite Mountain were small villages until J. W. Eastill and E. D. Holland sold to its present owners the greatest silver mine in the world, and gave new life to the old quartz camp. Deer Lodge has been a residence and supply town for over a quarter of a century, and Missoula has a like history; Pioneer, Blackfoot, Pike's Peak, Bearfoot, Yreka and other places of lesser note have become almost deserted. But Butte, Anaconda, Phillipsburg and Granite give employment to more men in the quartz mines and mills and smelters than ever before made Silver Bow or Deer Lodge counties their home. The mines were proven productive and they are still yielding their treasures to the hand of man. This, then, explains why a percentage of the voters of Montana are shown by the tabulated statement of returns as living west of the main range at the last general election.

The second proposition, that within five years there will be 75 per cent of the population east of the main range is easily established. Six years ago the city of Great Falls was not in existence—now it is the third city in size in the state; Barker, Nehart, and other mining communities were almost unknown; a dozen years ago the Yellowstone, the Judith, Musselshell, Smith River, Sun River, Milk River, Gallatin, Madison, Jefferson, Tongue River and other fruitful and fertile valleys, with a possible exception here and there, were sparsely settled. The tide of emigration so long turned toward states further west is headed toward Montana and within half a decade the population of the valleys will be increased by thousands. The agriculturists of the overcrowded east are looking for homes and no section of the American continent presents greater attractions than Montana. That portion of the state west of the main range comprises only a comparatively small portion of its available agricultural area. Deer Lodge, Missoula, Silver Bow and Beaverhead counties have large quantities of available land, but they pale into insignificance in comparison with the domain in the eastern division of the state.

Agriculture is the basis upon which nations rest, and its origin and product are nearly identical with those of civilization. The fertility of the soil in Montana, and its adaptability to cultivation, is just beginning to be appreciated by the homeseekers elsewhere. The immense areas of agricultural land cannot long remain uncultivated or uncultured, and within a few years the agriculturists in eastern Montana will outnumber the present voting population of the state.

Following the agriculture of the state will come the manufacture industries. The cultivation of the immense available areas of land will result in the production of quantities of wheat and other cereals, and the manufacture of flour will be a great Montana industry in a short time. The favorable climatic conditions for successful sheep-raising and wool-growing in Montana are too well known to need repetition, and woolen mills are an assured fact in the near future. These manufactures will give employment to more men than the mines of Western Montana.

Taken in connection, the foregoing not only point to the large percentage of population Montana will have east of the Rockies in five years, but they point to Great Falls as the great manufacturing and commercial center. Tributary to it are over 20,000,000 acres of as fertile farming and grazing land as are to be found within the confines of any state in the west, and whose products outvie those of any other portion of the American continent. The railroads now built to this city or to be constructed and in operation within two years from this date will bring every section of eastern Montana within easy reach of Great Falls.

The first consideration to be taken up in connection with manufactures is power. This city has at its doors one million horse power which can be utilized as occasion requires for every purpose of manufacture.

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Sand stone, limestone, fire-clay, common clay, marble and other building material are convenient and abundant.

The foregoing are some of the reasons on which Great Falls bases her claims

for the capital of Montana. No place can present an equal array of advantageous resources and surroundings. Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Deer Lodge and Bozeman are in the race, and has claims entitled to recognition. The merits of each should be given respectful consideration, but a condition of their claims will not begin to approach those presented by Great Falls. They do not represent a more desirable place of residence; they are not as able in some respects. They will have to exist and to thrive, but they have not the foundation upon which Great Falls rests.

Their arguments against Great Falls and the only one they can bring is that it is not today the center of population in Montana. In the foregoing it has been shown where the majority of population now is, and where it will be years from now. The other places are candidates for the seat of government of this state cannot hope to increase their population, and they need not devalue it in the confession that it is not as firm as the foundation of Great Falls.

The claims of this city will stand most rigid investigation, for they have been truthfully presented. There is a bright future for the city of Great Falls. The wisdom of making it the future seat of government must present itself to every thinking man, and that man who is influenced by a desire to possess the affairs of Montana will deposit his ballot on the 8th day of November at Great Falls for the capital.

Damaging Frost in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—San Antonio special says advices were received today from Zacatecas, Mexico, that a killing frost had visited that section, the corn crop was completely destroyed. That is the great corn-raising district of Mexico and the calamity, coming at this time, will have the effect of increasing the present suffering on account of shortage of crops.

Too Much Work.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—Hon. W. S. Sneed, prominent lawyer and capitalist, president of the East-end dummy road, and director in several banks and enterprises, is suffering from an aberration caused by overwork. In addition to his own business he has charge of the Enoch Emsley estate in Alabama and the strain was too much for him.

Secretary Foster Stumping in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Oct. 22.—The Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury, delivered an address at the opera house this evening. He discussed the tariff reciprocity and the commerce question. Secretary Foster had a large audience and was escorted from his hotel to the hall by the republican flambeau club.

Stamboul Breaks His Record.

STOCKTON, CAL., Oct. 22.—Stamboul, the famous stallion owned by the Hub estate, was driven by Walter Madden today against his record of 2:11, and made the mile in 2:10 1/4. His quarters are 32, 32 1/4, 32 1/4, 32 1/4, the half mile being made in 1:04 1/4. He will be driven again next Thursday.

Ran Into a Dock.

ASTORIA, OR., Oct. 22.—A Union Pacific barge loaded with wheat ran into dock last night and had a hole knocked in her bottom. Captain Marshall and August Anderson went down to the hole to stop the leak when the barge went down. Both men were drowned.

Running Record Broken.

LONGON, Oct. 22.—Sid Thomas, the English amateur runner, today at the Hernehill grounds twelve miles in 1:40 minutes and 43 seconds, thus beating the record for that distance.

No Deaths Reported.

HAMBURG, Oct. 22.—Again the official cholera bulletins contain no report of deaths. Ten new cases of the disease, however, occurred yesterday.

"During my term of service in the army I contracted chronic diarrhea," says E. Bending, of Halsey, Oregon. "I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy and was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no lead results follow." For sale by Lapeyre Bros. druggists.

Notice of application for permit to cut timber on Great Falls, Mont., Sept. 25, 1892. H. J. Davis, resident of the county of Cascade, state of Montana, hereby gives notice that he has applied to the commissioner of public lands for permit to cut 3,000,000 feet of timber on a certain tract of land beginning at point on Stikine creek eight (8) miles from mouth, said creek emptying into the Missouri river two and one (2 1/2) miles east of the town of Craig, and extending for one-half (1/2) mile on each side of said creek for a distance of one (1) mile from point of beginning, all being in the county of Cascade, state of Montana, said timber to be cut being pine and fir of not less than ten inches in diameter. H. J. DAVIS, Applicant.

E. R. CLINGAN,

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

BELT, MONT.

Car Load Barbed Wire

JUST RECEIVED

AND WILL BE SOLD AT

BOTTOM PRICES.