

With Mr. Gibson's return to Great Falls we find the following in a Washington letter to the Anaconda Standard: "Paris Gibson has been here for a few days and he has made a good impression upon the men to whom he has been introduced as a sample Montana pioneer. He has talked about Great Falls in a way to make J. J. Hill's heart jump, and most of the persons with whom he has talked have secured the impression that Great Falls is to be the great town of Montana in a few years. This idea has been implanted without any reference to other towns in which Mr. Gibson has less interest, but he has not lost any opportunity to excite interest in the immense water power awaiting use at Great Falls and the fertile bench soil that only needs to be tried to assure its owners of the immense possibilities stored away in it for the agriculturist. Mr. Cleveland had a very agreeable chat of half an hour with Mr. Gibson. The two were not long in reaching a good understanding about the course to be pursued in Montana to keep the party in shape." Mr. Gibson is always the "guide, philosopher, and friend" in all that concerns this city, and it surprises nobody to learn that he spread the fame of Great Falls even to the inner recesses of the white house.

Mrs. Cleveland is always an object of more than ordinary interest to the American people, hence the following incident related by a Washington paper is worth repeating: "Baron Fava, the Italian minister, was about to leave the executive mansion when Mrs. Cleveland, who had just driven up, alighted from her carriage. She paused a few moments to converse with the retiring dean of the diplomatic corps, and as she extended her hand to say good afternoon to him Baron Fava made a courtly bow and raising her hand to his lips kissed it in true cavalier fashion. Mrs. Cleveland seemed slightly embarrassed, the baron retired smiling, and two western congressmen, who saw the act, almost fell off of the portico with amazement. The only thing about the incident that is especially surprising is the fact that the congressmen referred to did not fall entirely off the portico. The Italian simply practiced an old Italian custom, and was most discerning in his choice of a subject, presuming this story to be true.

As a creed for a newspaper nothing could be better than that enunciated by the New York Times, which under its new ownership has come out as a straight democratic paper. Its views on municipal affairs are thus set forth: "In municipal affairs, since municipal affairs are a matter of business and not of politics, the chief concern of the Times will be, as it always has been in New York, in Brooklyn, and in whatever city its influence may reach, to bring about better and purer government, to awaken civic pride, and to promote all good works that make cities more civilized and habitable, and considerations of party or of faction will not stand in the way." The Times is one of the ablest and best conducted newspapers in the United States. It has been a fervent advocate of reform regardless of party lines, and is certain at all times to be on the side of principle and will never reach the low level of a mere party organ. Under the editorship of Charles R. Miller it leads the press of America in the dignity and scholarly grace of its editorial articles.

It is said that many of the farmers hereabouts intend to greatly increase their acreage of oats this year while there is a disposition to neglect the growing of wheat. Self interest would seem to dictate especial attention to wheat this year. The Royal Milling company will require at least two thousand bushels of wheat a day for their big mills which are nearing completion here. Their buyer is already on the ground, and will commence to buy and store wheat at the elevator on May 10. In years past there has been some advantage in the raising of oats, but the crops of the future here will be wheat and barley as the new mills will offer a market for all that can be grown of the former, and the brewery and malting plant will take all the latter. In fairness to the Royal Milling company more pains should be taken this year to increase the wheat than any other crop.

Modern research is dislodging it. A learned lady has been isolating some of the secrets of old Mount Sinai, and a London dispatch says of her achievements: "Details of the discovery at Mount Sinai convent indicate that the rescued copy of the Syriac version of the gospels is practically complete, and probably dates from the earlier half of the Second century. Mrs. Lewis, the accomplished woman who made the find, separated the torn and compacted leaves of dirty manuscript with tea kettle steam photographed them one by one, and thus deciphered the venerable text under the later palimpsest writing, and is keeping the principal features of importance for authoritative presentation in a book. She makes known, however, that the final 12 verses of Mark, which modern criticism impugns as an interpolation, are lacking in this version." Biblical students will be interested in making references to the twelve verses of Mark here mentioned.

LIGHT BREAKING FOR SILVER.

The leading democratic senators have been interviewed on the tariff and silver, and they declare almost unanimously that something better than the Sherman law must be enacted before that law can be repealed. Their views are summed up in those of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who said: "The proposition for the repeal of the Sherman act must necessarily be accompanied by the draft of a measure to take the place of that legislation. I am in favor myself of a return to the Bland law, which worked very satisfactorily while it was in existence, and, in my judgment, could be re-enacted with good results to the country. That or something else equally acceptable to the friends of silver must be brought forward, for the reason that the repeal of the Sherman act, pure and simple, would work the complete demonetization of silver. I do not understand that anybody desires or expects any such thing as that."

TROUBLE IN BELGIUM

For several days Belgium has seemed to be on the verge of a bloody revolution. The demand of the people was for universal suffrage. From all parts of the kingdom came reports of the most menacing character, and all Europe saw that insurrection was in the air.

Yesterday the chamber of representatives met, and by a large majority voted in favor of universal suffrage. This prompt and wise action will doubtless have a salutary effect. At Brussels the rioters and the entire population who would be endangered by an armed conflict heard the news with the greatest delight. Let us hope that the crisis has been bridged, and that wise counsels may prevent further disturbance.

A MONTANA SCIENTIST.

The following from the National Journal of Education will be read with interest by all Montanians:

Prof. F. D. Kelsey, Sc.D., the newly elected professor of botany of Oberlin college, is one of the men whose experience should be an inspiration to others. Graduating from Marietta college in 1870, and Andover in 1881, he entered the ministry, and a few years later went to Montana as a home missionary. He at once identified himself with the development of the educational system of that new country. He soon saw that the flora of that region contained many characteristic features, and though he had never made a specialty of botany, had never handled a microscope, and was a thousand miles from an instructor, he ordered an outfit and procured all the book assistance he needed and began a thorough study of the vegetable life of the new world. He became after a time the one authority in those parts, and his articles upon the subject attracted wide attention. He did not realize how much this work of his signified until his door-bell rang one day announcing the arrival of a gentleman who had come all the way from Oberlin to offer him, upon the strength of his reputation, the professorship in botany in that institution. He is the most widely known botanist in the entire northwest, and is recognized in the universities of America and Europe as the authority upon the botany of that region.

This illustrates the possibilities open to a studious man who is willing to devote himself to a specialty in any section of the country. Even a thousand miles from the centers east or west he can make himself felt from sea to sea, and even across the sea.

It now seems quite probable that the Townsite company may be forced by the action of the workmen to abandon the building of a great custom power house at present. The demands of the men do not seem reasonable under the circumstances. In a new country like this, where capital must lie idle for a long period when it is invested in works that are in advance of other development, it requires nerve and self-sacrifice on the part of capitalists to invest their money in such enterprises. If they find that there is a disposition on the part of men they employ to be unreasonably exacting, nobody can wonder if they tie up their money bags and seek some other field for investment. The Royal Milling company can purchase from the electric light and power company all the power it will need for operating the big flouring mills and elevator, so that there is at present no very urgent need for the completion of a custom power plant. The advantages of such a plant, however, would be greater to the artisans of Great Falls than to any other class of citizens, and it is a misfortune to them to have the work abandoned. The fact that a public work of this kind can not be pushed to completion because of labor troubles is also a detriment to the city. Such things retard growth, depress business, and give the city a black eye among capitalists and would-be settlers. These matters should be considered.

ZANTE, one of the beautiful isles of Greece, is becoming such a prey to earthquakes that life there is a torment. But this year there seems to be few places outside of Great Falls that are not pacing the floor about something.

They are talking of five-cent fares on the street cars of Butte, and the Inter Mountain says that the companies seem inclined to make the concession. This is good news for poor men.

MEANING OF SERBIA'S COUP.

Away out west here we are not supposed to take much interest in European affairs, but as the coup d'etat in Serbia may be the forerunner of a general European war, it is worthy of passing notice. On the day that the young king, Alexander, assumed the reins of power—his mother, the ex-queen Natalie, was taking luncheon with the czar of Russia in the Crimea. Nobody believes that Alexander acted wholly on the strength of his own nerve, and the European powers know that his cue came from the great Muscovite power that expects one day soon to use Serbia as a stepping stone to Constantinople.

A marriage between the grand duchess Xenia, elder daughter of the czar and Alexander is said to have been arranged already, and it is quite evident that the czar regards the young sprig of royalty in the Balkan province as a protegee, and as a possible ally who can be of considerable value when the final blow of Romanoff ambition is to be struck.

The pressure of the Russian ruling class is so heavy and constant on the czar for the overthrow of the Turks that the despot will never enjoy one moment's peace until another war has been precipitated to this end. No race has a clearer idea of the European situation than the Russians, and yet they comprehend that their manifest destiny is in the direction of conquest, and that Constantinople is not only the key to Europe, but to Asia also. For years they have been panting for this prize on the Bosphorus. When it has been almost within their grasp England and the other European powers have interposed to balk them at the critical moment. Therefore the tendency of Russian diplomacy at all times is toward a condition of affairs which shall, in a measure, tie the hands of England. Every nation west of the present boundaries of Russia regards as a menace to itself the encroachments of the Muscovite power, and this is why England can always count on so much aid, moral and material, whenever she manages to check the inevitable advance on Constantinople.

Many of the best political prophets believe that the long expected crisis is near at hand. Russia's preparations have been pushed with energy ever since the bitter termination of the last war with Turkey. Nobody outside of Russia has any notion of the extent of these preparations—nobody indeed, who is not in the confidence of the czar's government. The Russians believe that they are of a character to assure success in spite of all that England can do, and all Europe feels that at his next attempt the czar will drive the Turks back into Asia.

The conditions have greatly changed since the last war, and it seems probable now that England may be compelled to stand aloof in order to hold her own in India and Egypt. The manner of Britain's interference in 1878 was a surprise to Russia because the czar had been purposely misled by the English diplomats; but such contingencies will be carefully guarded against the next time, and the surprises of the occasion may be inflicted by Russia.

In the midst of disorders that threaten serious trouble to our own beloved country, we may readily appreciate the feelings in Europe where millions of soldiers are anxiously awaiting a call to arms.

News direct from Washington is to the effect that the leading democrats in both branches of congress hold Mr. Clark responsible for the failure of the democratic legislature that adjourned in this state in March to elect a democratic senator. A letter just received here from one of the best informed men at the national capital, contains the information that a request signed by every democratic senator except one was sent to Mr. Clark some time before the adjournment of the legislature urging him to withdraw from the contest in conformity with the example set by Mr. Dixon. A copy of this document is probably held at Washington and ought to be published in fac simile throughout Montana. Had Mr. Clark taken the advice of the senators and THE TRIBUNE near the end of February there would have been no republican senator appointed, and Mr. Clark might have secured a nice foreign billet. As it is he can get nothing.

They still have a dim recollection of "our Tom" down east, and this is what they say of him: "Thomas H. Carter has issued a call for a meeting of the republican national committee. New Yorkers will remember Mr. Carter as the hopeful individual who consumed two days and two nights to work himself up to the point where he consented to recognize the result of last year's election."

In our local columns this morning is a letter from a delivery man who warns parents and teachers of the danger there is to young children who have a habit of jumping on or catching hold of passing wagons. There have been several accidents in the city recently from this cause, and by advice and vigilance on the part of those who have children under their care, the practice should be entirely suppressed.

Yes, it was stormy yesterday, the wind blew, and the spring is late, but those who read THE TRIBUNE's telegraphic reports know that other sections of the country are in the same boat.

GOLD MANIPULATION.

Within the last few days the gold-bugs have given their case dead away, and it will be a mystery if the president fails to note the significance of their game.

They succeeded in keeping up the call for gold for shipment abroad until the treasury limit was reached. Then Secretary Carlisle shut down on them because the law requires him to keep a gold reserve of \$100,000,000. Then the howl went up for the issue of government bonds, and the people may thank their stars that there is just now an administration at Washington which cannot and will not permit a ring of gold sharks to run the treasury department. Even in poor and obscure nations such a state of affairs was never heard of, and it has been brought about here for the sole purpose of forcing, if possible, an issue of bonds, because United States bonds are regarded as among the best investment securities in the world.

A financial report published this morning in our dispatches, showing the condition of the national banks of the country, is a capital exposition of the chicanery of the gold ring. There is no more reason for the government to issue bonds than there is for Marcus Daly to mortgage his trotting horses. We have the ability to accumulate money enough to buy half the world, and as a nation there is scarcely a contingency that could arise which could force us into the market as a borrower at this time.

Now is Mr. Carlisle's opportunity to give the gold ring a black eye. It is a nuisance, and no fate it could meet with could equal its merits for punishment. But its back cannot be broken, nor its power for evil taken from it until silver is restored as full legal tender money.

This is Arbor day. Every person who plants a tree is a human benefactor. It is not unlikely that there was a time in the remote past when all this region was covered with heavy timber, but the destruction of the forests of the tablelands has left them almost treeless and a new growth can be produced only at considerable cost of labor and patience. In the few years since the city of Great Falls was founded the success that has attended tree-growing within the city limits is conclusive proof that the beauties of varied vegetation will soon be as common here as in Iowa or Missouri, although the more wholesome dryness of the climate here will never permit of the rank growth which exists lower down the Missouri. The trees that are planted by the boys today will give them shade when they are men.

Interview With a Colic.

"I beg to be excused. I don't belong to this roundup. I'm off my reservation."

That was the peculiar reply a very stylish and remarkably handsome young woman made when a society reporter struck her for a description of gowns, which must have been "fetching" indeed with that girl's splendid brunette beauty inside of them.

"Oh, well, most everybody is strange here now," was the society reporter's cheerful response. "We are very anxious to have all the notable people."

"That's it. I'm not a 'notable,'" said the brisk young woman. "Dad's not an officeholder nor an office seeker. He's just a plain, everyday cattle baron, and we're not in it this trip. Were stamped."

"Si, we don't feed with these kind of cattle you know. Our crowd is 'R.' these people all belong to the 'D.' dash range, and they've turned off the water, burned all the grass, cut all our fences and stampered us in great shape. Four years from now if you happen to be around here you will find the national range in the hands of the old bosses again, and I'll have no objection to giving you a description of my harness. Just now I'm a stray and object to being bunched with this outfit."

The objections must have been intelligible to the society reporter, for they were accepted, and the daughter of the "plain, everyday cattle baron" was excused from being "branded" as mixing with a breed of political "cattle" by which she declared she had been "stampeded."—Washington Star.

Race Track Slang in a Legislature.

Race track slang was very prevalent in Trenton during the late session. "Has the bell rung yet?" was the query of a statesman when he wanted to know if the house had been called to order. "What's the row in the stand?" was asked when there was a delay. The pages spoke of "weighing in" when they reported to the sergeant-at-arms, and when they were tardy in doing an errand they said they "got into a pocket" or "in to the rack."

"Where is the assembly chamber?" asked a wild old Quaker one day of a page.

"Any of dem gates to the right," the boy replied.

Doors were gates at the capitol. "Is the house in session now?" inquired the Quaker.

"Naw dey'se only sprinklin the track."

"What did thee say, my little man?" "Dey'se sprinklin the track. De bell won't rung for half an hour yet."

The Quaker "caught on" in a little while.—Cor. Philadelphia Record.

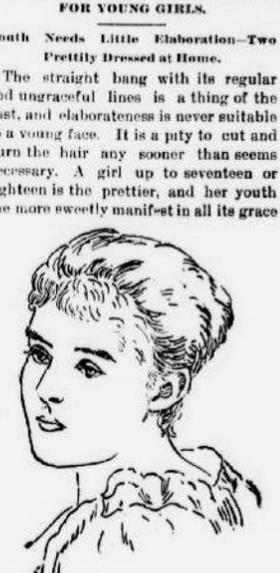
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FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Youth Needs Little Elaboration—Two Pretty Dresses at Home. The straight bang with its regular and ungraceful lines is a thing of the past, and elaborateness is never suitable to a young face. It is a pity to cut and burn the hair any sooner than seems necessary. A girl up to seventeen or eighteen is the prettier, and her youth the more sweetly manifest in all its grace



YOUTHFUL BEAUTY.

and appeal, for the utmost simplicity in the dressing of the hair. Of course, the hair itself must be kept exquisitely clean, and softly glossy from constant brushing. Then let it be drawn softly back from the face, as indicated in my sketch, and at the line of the forehead permit a few short hairs to escape, not a bang nor a fringe of curls, but a few irregular locks that hang softly and carelessly whether they curl or not. If the hair is kept in the best condition it will hang soft, fluffy and pretty, if it does not curl.

At the nape of the neck, to avoid tight pulling of the hair into the coil, let some short locks escape. As for the coil let it be just a knot of the hair as big or small as the amount of hair makes it. Wind it softly around and quite without ornament. The style of hair dressing should not vary with the growing. The evening gown of the very young girl should be far too simple to require an elaboration of other details. The material needs to be soft and simple, the throat bared a little, and that is all. Youth will take care of the beauty of the picture made. Youth, the soft light in the eyes and the delicate color in the skin! Yet these are the very ones—these so richly endowed, who fret at mamma's insisting on their dressing "so simply!" In a year or so they will wish they could risk such simplicity.

Here are two dresses, designed for young women, but that upon the left is especially suitable for a very slender wearer. This is because its flaring revers and huge sleeves lend an appearance of width to the shoulders. It is made of soft, white, woolen stuff and has a vest made of finely tucked material which is sewed to the lining on one side and hooked over. The standing collar, the belt, three inches in width, and the tight cuffs of the sleeves are all to be tucked the tucks to be three-quarters of an inch wide. The fronts are loose and the round revers must be allowed for in cutting; they are lined with the same material or with silk and the outer edge is finished with a ruffle one and a half inches wide. The upper sleeve is composed of one large puff divided by a one and a half inch tucked band. The costume has a bell skirt lined with white satin and trimmed with three ruffles each two inches in width. A very pretty combination for the other dress is tan-colored cloth trimmed with green velvet. The waist hooks in front, and the vest is sewed to the right front, and hooks over. The fronts are very full and the broad revers must be allowed for. They form a double pleat at each side of the vest but must not fall in stiff lines. The skirt is bell-shaped with a plain front and the back gathered into a waist band three-quarters of an inch wide. The belt is made of a bias fold of velvet ten inches wide and the ends, where it meets in the back, are turned over about three inches and then shirred tightly so that

They were alone. In the dim, religious light of the richly colored lamps the man was blind to all but the white clad form against the mass of foliage. The heavy perfume of the exotics seemed to rise and stifle him; the woman's beauty intoxicated his senses; the consciousness of her presence thrilled his very soul.

He leaned over her and touched her gently on the arm.

"Sylvia, we are scarcely more than strangers, you and I. Perhaps you'll tell me I am mad. But I love you—heaven knows I love you. I believe I loved you—then, Sylvia, will you—oh, for pity's sake take me instead of him?"

"A most romantic affair," said the society papers when they were married. "He proposed to her the first time they met."—Buffalo News.

Mr. Carlisle's Favorite Recreation.

While Mr. Carlisle is a great brain worker and has capacity to get through a large amount of mental labor which is exhausting as well to the physical body, yet he is fond of pleasure and recreation. His chief recreation is a small game of draw poker—a sort of family game—at his residence, one or two evenings during the week, with a few invited friends. The ante is only 5 cents, and the limit but 25 cents. He always plays in bad luck—I think quite the game four out of five times a loser.

The fives and deuces seem to have a great fondness for his hand. One rarely deals without giving him a deuce or a five, and he never fails to call the attention of the players to the fact with the exclamation: "Here's that deuce" or "Here's that five again. I get it every time." But all the same he enters into the spirit of the game with as much earnestness as he does in solving a great question in political economy, and from these poker party meetings he derives a great deal of keen enjoyment and much needed recreation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Curious Trades of Parisians.

M. Rossignol, the well known Parisian police officer, has compiled a list of some of the extraordinary "trades" exercised in Paris, of which the following is a selection: Ratters, who capture living rats and sell them to exhibitors of curious beasts; collectors, who gather sewer grease and seize the corks and stoppers at the Suresnes sewer grating; stamperers, who beg bread crusts, which they sell again; ant egg collectors, who take their gatherings on Sundays to the bird markets; bird "professors," who offer their services at that market as trainers of blackbirds, canaries and parrots; "senators," who are none other than the commissionaires of the flower market, and merchants for the sale of night shelter numbers, who stand in a line and resell their tickets to their more fortunate brethren.—Pall Mall Budget.

Gifts to Charity.

The report of the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, president of the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, says that charity has received "more money from theaters, music and concert halls than from all the churches and chapels in the kingdom."

Cadley and His Bill.

"Mr. Cadley hasn't treated me well," said the tailor.

"Oh, well, he doesn't amount to much," said De Garry.

"I wish I could say the same of his bill," sighed Snip—Harper's Bazar.

Another Way of Expressing It.

"When Mrs. Parvau was poor, they used to say she was a great talker, but since she became rich it is different."

"Indeed! What do they say now?" "They say she is a brilliant conversationalist."—Exchange.

Course, but Characteristic.

Cabman (whose temper has been ruffled by omnibus man)—You! Why, you hungry looking waggabon, you look as if you'd bin lock'd up for a month in coolshop with a muzzel on.—London Tit-Bits.

FOR SLENDER WEARERS.

The belt shall be four inches wide at that point. It is whalebone to keep it in place. The standing collar is also of velvet, and the vest is trimmed with five rows of velvet ribbon. The revers are edged with velvet and the cuffs of the sleeves as well as the bottom of the skirt have three rows of velvet ribbon. The upper half of the sleeve is a large puff.

ESTELLE.

Bishop Brandel has transferred Father C. G. Follet from Helena to an entirely new and very extensive field of apostolic labor. The father will have his permanent residence at Benton, whence he will regularly visit the whole Flathead country, Kalispell, Columbia Falls and all the localities on the Great Northern line.



FOR SLENDER WEARERS.

John Sinclair has about completed, the packing of his collection of animals birds, etc., which he intends to send to the world's fair for private exhibition. This display will be one of the greatest attractions in Chicago during the fair.

Try the Bee Hive store for Crockery and Glassware.