

FOR THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

James A. Murray Offers Twenty Acres of Land For the Purpose.

It is Situated in East Butte—The Trustees of the Proposed New School.

James A. Murray is the first man to come to the front with an offer of a site for the school of mines, says the Inter Mountain. He stated today he would give 20 acres of ground in East Butte addition for the school. The law calls for this much land, though the school could get along with less. However, Mr. Murray's offer is very liberal and is equivalent to an offer of about \$10,000, as the land in East Butte, for town lot purposes, is worth at least \$500 per acre.

East Butte is across Silver Bow creek on the road to Columbia gardens. The Northern Pacific road passes through one corner of it, and the street railroad passes the entire distance. The land lies north and east of Silver Bow park, abutting that addition. It is also elevated and Mr. Murray says it would make a very desirable site.

As to the question of smoke, he anticipates no difficulty, on that score. He says when the Parrot smelter is removed to the Big Hole river there will be no smoke in that neighborhood. People will be wishing there was.

"Do you think it is certain that the Parrot will remove its smelting plant, Mr. Murray?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sir. I have no reason to doubt it. Their machinery at the old plant is about worn out and becoming unfit for use. It will soon be necessary to replace it and I don't think the Parrot people will put a new plant in Butte. One particular reason is the great lack of water. After they remove you will see practically no smoke in Butte."

The trustees of the school of mines are five in number. They are A. C. Johnston, E. H. Wilson, A. H. Barret, C. W. Goodale, and Geoffrey Lavalle. The first three hold their office until Jan. 1, 1895; the last two until Jan. 1, 1894. Three members constitute a quorum to transact business.

This board is authorized to secure a site at or near the city of Butte, in the county of Silver Bow and state of Montana, for said school mines, as hereinafter set out, and to erect suitable buildings thereon, and to procure such machinery and other appliances as may be necessary to carry out the object and intention of such institution and to promote the welfare thereof, whenever the funds provided for the establishment of said school of mines will warrant the same.

The school of mines shall be open and free for instruction to all bona fide residents of this state without regard to sex or color, and, with the consent of said board, students from other states and territories may receive an education thereat, upon such terms and at such rates of tuition as the board may prescribe.

The board is required to elect a president, secretary and treasurer from their own number. Additional provisions of the law are as follows:

"The president of the board of trustees shall be known as president of the school of mines, and shall annually, on or before the 10th day of December, in each year, make a report to the state board of education of the prosperity and condition of said school of mines, containing such statistical and other information pertaining thereto as he may deem necessary and useful, and also, a detailed statement of the receipts and expenses of such institution.

"The state board of land commissioners are hereby authorized and required to locate all the lands that have been donated by the United States to the state of Montana for the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, and report to the legislative assembly the number of acres so located, where situated, their character and estimated value, and shall make a similar report on or before the next meeting of the legislative assembly to the board of trustees of the school of mines, and also to the state board of education.

"None of the land located, as required in the preceding section of this act, shall be sold, except as may be provided by the legislative assembly.

"It shall be lawful for the professors or principal of the said schools of mines, who shall be appointed by the said board of trustees, to charge and collect such reasonable fees for any and all assays and analysis made by them, as the said board may prescribe, an account of which shall be kept by said principal and paid over monthly to the treasurer of said school of mines, which shall become a part of the school of mines fund.

"The board of trustees are hereby prohibited from creating any debt as against the school of mines, buildings, machinery or appliances, or in any manner incurring the same, or in incurring any expense beyond their ability to pay from the annual income of the school of mines for the then current year."

The Skill and Knowledge. Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists. You can buy a Lamp cheap at the Bee Hive store.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



BONDS WILL BE OFFERED.

The School Board is Maturing Plans For the Season's Work.

A paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE referring to the delay in asking for bids for the new school bonds, caused some comment, and a TRIBUNE reporter asked Mr. Prentiss, clerk of the board, what progress was being made. Mr. Prentiss replied that the board had been prevented from taking action by the fact that a new law had been passed, and the board had not been able, until within a day or two, to secure a copy of the new act. This law places the interest on school bonds at 6 instead of 7 per cent, which makes a saving of \$800 a year to the district on the \$80,000 of new bonds.

"We have the call for bids drawn up, and shall be ready in a few days to push the matter," said Mr. Prentiss. "The board is as anxious as the public can possibly be to have the repairs made on the old school houses and to begin work on the new. Plans for the new plumbing and sanitary arrangements for the north side school have been prepared. We mean to put all the school houses in first class condition before next winter. When designs are called for for the new high school building it is the intention of the board to request architects here, and east and west of us to compete. All plans will be drawn to scale, and outlines and perspectives presented in India ink alone, water colors not being admitted to the competition, as we believe them to be misleading. Competing architects will also be required to give guarantees that the building designed by them can be built within the figure determined on."

It was gleaned from Mr. Prentiss's remarks that the utmost energies of the board will be exercised to secure the greatest possible results during the present building season.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Prospect of a Revival of the Operations of the East Great Falls Syndicate.

James Haven, the moving spirit in the East Great Falls Land company, has succeeded in interesting several new capitalists in investments here, among them being Mr. Park, a member of the noted firm of Park & Tilford; R. A. Ammon, of the celebrated law firm of House & Friend, and Mr. Stivers, the carriage maker who is the rival of the Brewsters. These men have been visiting here, looking over the ground, and are completely carried away by what they have seen. Mr. Stivers said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he believed one of the greatest cities on the continent would ultimately be built right here, and he regards THE TRIBUNE's estimate of population of 100,000 by 1910 as altogether too low. He said: "There will be that many here before the close of the century. The people must go somewhere, and they will come here by thousands when they once know the advantages that exist."

Others of the party spoke in the same enthusiastic manner. Mr. Ammon urged the maintenance of an agent at New York to secure settlers directly from Europe, as he says there are hundreds or perhaps thousands who arrive from Europe every year who would be glad to come here if they were given information about the country and its opportunities for men who are willing to work. Nothing definite could be learned about the plans of the company which is operating in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Missouri, but from what could be learned it is evident that the company intends to bring out a great many settlers to improve the lands thereabouts, and that manufacturers who want water power will be among the number. They mean business, and the evidences will soon be visible.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

The Four-Year-Old Child of Mrs. M. A. Smith Run Over by a Wagon.

A peculiarly distressing accident occurred last evening on the West side whereby the 4-year-old child of Mrs. M. A. Smith lost its life. It seems that a number of small children were playing in the road and when a wagon came along they jumped on to take a ride. The Smith child lost its hold and fell under the hind wheel. The child's neck was broken and it died soon afterwards. The name of the driver of the wagon could not be learned. There seems to be no blame attaching to him, however.

Mrs. Smith seems to be pursued by a strange fatality. It is only about two years ago since she lost her husband by a railroad accident. She has three small children which she supports by keeping a restaurant and lodging house on the West side.

The funeral will take place on Sunday from the home of the child's mother.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at Driver-Bradley Drug Co.'s store.

Six dollars invested each month with the Guaranty Loan & Savings Association will earn you One Thousand Dollars in 84 months. M. F. FAIRCHILD, Agent, Room 10, Vaughn block.

MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERY.

The Montana Presbyterian Preachers Meet to Consider Important Church Business.

A Large Attendance of Ministers, Elders, and Delegates to the Missionary Meeting.

Last evening the annual meeting of the presbytery of Montana held its first session in the Presbyterian church in this city. There is a large attendance of ministers, elders, and lady delegates to the missionary society meeting.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., moderator, presided. The exercises were opened with prayer and singing.

Rev. Arthur C. McMillan of Granite delivered the opening address on "The Centralization of Powers in Preaching." The subject matter of his discourse was taken from I. Corinthians, chapter 1. The eloquent divine was listened to attentively and his remarks fell deep into the heart of everyone present.

The next order of business was the election of officers, and J. W. Miller of Deer Lodge was elected moderator; J. F. Lynn of Boulder temporary clerk, and C. H. Grube of Philipsburg assistant.

The following ministers were received into the presbytery: R. M. Donaldson from St. Paul presbytery, now stationed at Bozeman; I. N. Roberts from Mahoning (Ohio) presbytery, stationed at First Presbyterian church Butte, and Rev. J. W. Campbell from Brooklyn (N. Y.) presbytery, stationed at Missoula. This closed the business of the evening.

The following is the programme of exercises for the Presbytery today:

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises, led by Rev. C. H. Grube of Philipsburg. 9:30 a. m. to 12 m.—Business.

2 to 5:30 p. m.—Business. 7:30 p. m.—Popular meeting; addresses upon "Our Work" by Revs. A. Wormser, Presbyterian missionary; J. W. Campbell and John F. Lynn of Boulder.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Home and Foreign Missionary society will meet at the Baptist church this morning for the transaction of business pertaining to the society. The following is the programme of exercises for today:

MORNING SESSION.

10 o'clock—Devotional exercises. Roll call. Reading of minutes. President's address, Mrs. S. B. Whitehill.

Reports. Appointment of committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 o'clock—Bible reading. Addresses of welcome by Mrs. J. P. Lewis.

Reports. Reports from delegates. Poem by Miss Earle of Deer Lodge. Conference on methods of work.

Reports of committees. Election of officers. Resolutions.

The following ministers, elders and delegates to the missionary society are now in the city:

MINISTERS.

Rev. George Edwards of Lewistown, Rev. C. Howard Grube of Philipsburg, Rev. R. M. Donaldson of Bozeman, Rev. E. J. Groenewald of Butte, Rev. A. Wormser of Bozeman, Rev. A. C. Miller of Granite, Rev. J. W. Miller of Deer Lodge, Rev. Edwin M. Ellis of Helena, Rev. William Clyde of Anaconda, Rev. A. R. Crawford of Dillon, Rev. J. F. Lynn of Boulder, Rev. I. N. Roberts of Butte, Rev. David Wilson of Butte, Rev. T. V. Moore of Helena.

ELDERS.

Mr. Peter Koch of Bozeman, Mr. T. Wilcox of Helena, Mr. Rightnow of Boulder, Mr. A. L. Patterson of Butte.

DELEGATES TO MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Mrs. T. V. Moore of Helena, Mrs. S. B. Whitehill of Deer Lodge, Miss Mabel Earl of Bozeman, Mrs. Peter Koch of Bozeman.

THE WHEEL RAN OFF.

Mrs. H. Strain Had a Narrow Escape from Serious Injury.

While driving along First avenue north in her buggy at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. H. Strain met with an accident which might have resulted seriously. One of the front wheels of her vehicle came off when near Fifth street, and the horse, taking fright from the fall of the axle, started down the street at a break-neck speed. Before the horse had gone half a block Mrs. Strain was thrown out and severely stunned by the shock. Dr. Crutcher happened to be passing with his carriage and with the help of others the injured lady was placed in the doctor's carriage and taken to her home. Mr. Strain had been notified and on arriving at the house found that his wife, though bruised and slightly cut on the chin, had fortunately escaped from more serious hurts.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91, to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50 cents and \$1. At Driver-Bradley Drug Co.'s.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a very severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To our great surprise she began to improve after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of C. J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by Lapeyre Bros., druggists.

FARMERS DISCUSS CROPS.

The Advocate of Early Sowing Seem to Have the Weight of Argument.

The following colloquy overheard between two local farmers is of interest just now:

Farmer A: "Good morning, neighbor; how are you getting along with your seeding? Nearly done, I suppose?"

Farmer B: "Good morning, neighbor. Well, no; the fact is I've not sowed any yet. Weather's so cold, and it snows every other day, so I conclude there's no hurry about seeding. Grain won't grow if I put it in; 'round is so cold and wet. I s'pose you are most done? You always do sow as soon as the ground thaws a little."

A: "No, I'm not done, but am pushing the work as fast as I can, for it is late, and I have found this sort of weather tip top for grain, the ground keeps damp and gives the seed time to grow and get well rooted before the hot, dry weather in May comes on, and I consider it lucky to have such weather to seed in because it is so late."

B: "Well, I don't know about that; you know they say that we do not get three good crop years together here in Montana. Year before last was good and last year was good, so this year must be a bad one, if what they say is true, and I guess it is."

A: "I don't believe it; for it is a fact that the conditions are just right for a big crop this year if we put in our grain in good shape."

B: "Do you call this cold, stormy weather, and the ground cold, too, good conditions?"

A: "I certainly do. I notice that here in Montana seeds do the best when put in the ground while both weather and soil are damp and cool, especially in a late spring like this; for the seed has time to soak up and sprout before the sun can dry out the ground too much for it to get a start. In a late spring like this I consider it a big thing."

B: "Well, you'll see."

A: "That is just what I hope to do; ann, besides that, I propose that if my crops fail it shan't be my fault. Say; do you call last year a good crop year? I do not. It was a cold season—what I call an off year—not a failure, but still not a good year. Farming was better done last year, and that accounts for crops being as good as they were."

B: "Yes, farming was better done last year, but I fear good farming won't make good crops this, the third year."

A: "Oh, well, no country gets good crops every year, and I propose to see what good farming can do for our Montana soil. You yourself know that it has much to do with big yields of grain in every other county; why not in this? If my crops fail, I propose to know why they fail; but I don't believe they will if we do our part by the land."

B: "Well, I hope you'll succeed. Good morning."

FOR HIS FAMILY'S SAKE.

This Is What Causes the Removal of Rev. John Reid, Jr.

A minister of the early days, who has been here almost from the foundation of the city, has recently resigned his charge and will leave here for the Pacific coast soon after June 1, as previously reported in this paper. In an interview yesterday with a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Reid spoke of the changes which have taken place since his arrival in August, 1885. Great Falls was then a small village without railroad communication, and he had a congregation of six members. The society had little or nothing in the way of property. There was indeed little in sight at that time except abundant hope for the future.

By dint of patience and hard work the most sanguine hopes of the little band have been more than realized. The church now has a membership of about 140, and its church and parsonage, with the lots, are probably worth more than \$10,000. The Sunday school has 150 members, while the actual congregations and morning and evening services average from 200 to 250. Mr. Reid says that there have been some discouragements and hostilities to contend against during his ministry here, but he has the kindest feelings toward all the people and believes that the church will prosper in the future even better than it has in the past. He is a believer in the church militant, and thinks that the pulpit, to be effective, must ever show itself aggressive against all forms of vice. He also believes that it is essential for the press and pulpit to go hand in hand for the betterment of the human race.

Speaking of his future plans and his faith in the destiny of Great Falls Mr. Reid said:

"I am expecting to locate in California as I must have a mild climate for my own and my family's health. But where I may be I shall watch with interest the growth of this city, as I believe that it is destined to become one of the greatest cities of the northwest." There may be persons who differ with Mr. Reid in their opinions, but there is none who has just cause to doubt the honesty and sincerity of his work or his faithfulness to the religion he professes. He will be better appreciated by many after he is gone.

Climatic Changes.

Through the courtesy of the weather observer, C. L. Herzog, Mr. Jones, secretary of the board of trade, has secured the following interesting data concerning the weather of this vicinity: Average temperature by months of Great Falls since the establishment of the office of the government weather bureau here:

1892	January	32
	February	36
	March	41
	April	45
	May	53
	June	62
	July	68
	August	68
	September	59
	October	49
	November	36
	December	22
	Average mean temperature for the year 1892, 48.	

Chamber Sets at Barry's.

SURAY OF THE FALLS.

FRIDAY'S DAILY.

Nathan Gibson came in from Troy yesterday with two wagon loads of box elder trees to partly supply the Arbor day planting next Tuesday.

The county commissioners will meet in special session Wednesday, April 19, at which meeting Commissioner Hawkins will resign to accept the office of police magistrate.

Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Dwyer left for the west side with Ed Simpson sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Deer Lodge penitentiary, and George Findlay for the asylum at Warm Springs.

Many visitors inspected the world's fair urn yesterday. It was pronounced by all a very fine piece of work and admired both for the beauty of the stone and the perfection of the workmanship.

Supt. Barclay of the Great Falls & Canada railway announces that W. A. Killien has been appointed the company's agent here in place of J. H. Rogers, resigned.

Suit was commenced in the district court yesterday by Alice Boorum against Cornelius A. Boorum for a divorce on the grounds of desertion and drunkenness. The parties were married at Pueblo, Colorado, Feb. 18, 1890. Mrs. Boorum has resided in Montana for over a year. Boorum left his wife Sept. 6, 1891.

A car load of ore from the Benton group of mines at Neihart passed through the city yesterday for the sampling works at Helena. There were 18 tons on the car and the ore assayed \$600 per ton, making a total of \$10,800 for the car load. The ore of these mines grows richer as work progresses and the owners are to be congratulated on having a group of mines in the Little Belt mountains equal to the best producers in the northwest.

The term of the district court from March 7 to April 5, was a pretty expensive one to Cascade county. There were thirteen state cases tried during the term and the witness fees alone amounted to \$1,882.60. That was a grand mistake made in summoning witnesses to be present on the first day of the term. If proper care had been taken in this matter several hundred dollars would have been saved to the county. The county attorney should keep an eye on the witness racket and not permit it to be repeated for it is rather too expensive.

The jurymen in attendance during the term received \$2,092.50 for their services.

Ralph Wells, of Craig, shipped two car loads of sheep westward over the Great Northern railroad this morning; they being the remnant of 3,000 head, which he owned in the Bear Paws. Owing to a scarcity of feed, Mr. Wells, whose sheep were being run by other parties on shares, was obliged to drive 1,000 head to Big Sandy, during the winter, and ship them to Craig, where they were successfully run during the winter. Of the 3,000 head of sheep belonging to Mr. Wells, and which were being run by Bear Paw parties, he has managed to save 1,500 head. Mr. Wells informs us that the past winter has been exceptional hard in the Bear Paws. Most of the sheep men bought hay and grain, and came through without very heavy loss. The loss of cattle on the north side of the Bear Paws will be very heavy.—Benton Press.

FACTS WORTH Pondering.

The Broad and Sound Bases on Which Great Falls Rests.

Great Falls is the coming city not only of Montana, but of the whole "new northwest." A statement such as this seems overdrawn and rash, but when we consider the innumerable advantages on the ground and tributary to our city [we must admit the truth of the assertion. Great Falls is the center of a country filled with resources of a varied nature, and within a radius of a hundred miles I may mention the following:

Starting at Craig, we have large deposits of iron; copper is found in abundance and gold and silver is deposited in no mean quantities. Taking a line northwest we traverse a country with lumber forming an important part of its wealth; continuing up towards Choteau we again come to vast deposits of iron; from Choteau north we cross a grazing country which has proven itself unequalled for stock raising. Continuing our circle we come to Havre, where coal is being found in large and paying quantities. Leaving Havre we carry the belt eastward over an agricultural and grazing country, after which come the rich silver mines of Barker and Neihart. Westward again from Neihart we have the farming and coal lands of Smith river, and between Smith river and Craig, our starting point, we find forests of pine, and at the foothills land that has demonstrated that fruit raising in Montana is possible.

Within the lines I have mentioned, however, we have more than enough to substantiate my original statement regarding the future of Great Falls. Only eleven miles distant we have the Sand Coulee coal mines, the largest in the state; at Belt again we find the coal deposits of that region, which in the near future will employ hundreds of men. Around Great Falls is a farming district second to none, large layers of fire clay are found, common brick clay is plentiful, and building stone of every description can be taken out in large quantities. Come nearer home—right into our city limits—and my argument is conclusive. Nature has blessed this spot above all others I know of in America. Right at our gates we have the greatest available water power on the continent, and I may say that it is as much a matter of compulsion as of choice for smelters and other industries to locate here. The time is not far distant when Great Falls, "The Queen City of the West," will be the center of an active region looking to our city as its metropolis, and adding to the success of a town which in itself could be the paragon of a "thrifty and successful city." J. G. Jones, Secretary Board of Trade.

FROM SUNDAY'S DAILY.

R. E. Harris and Felix Bartlett, both natives of Canada, yesterday declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

Geo. W. Mosier proved up on his homestead filing in section 8, township 18 north, range 8 east, before Clerk Cockrell yesterday.

Frank Coombs and W. A. Smith have gone to Chicago to complete arrangements for the opening of the Montana club house on May 1st.

A homestead patent was recorded yesterday from the United States to William W. Carr for the northwest quarter of section 35, township 19 north, range 2 east.

William Roberts, the contractor, will commence the construction of seventeen buildings on the Menage addition, on Prospect hill, on Monday. The buildings will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

Justice Fitzgerald held an inquest on the body of the little Mary Smith, killed on the west side Friday evening by being run over by a hay wagon. The jury exonerated the driver of the team, John Truelove, from any blame in the matter.

Four boxes of choice mineral specimens from the private collection of Prof. Mortson are being sent to the Montana club house at Chicago to exhibit the mineral wealth of this section. It comprises 120 selected specimens from every mining camp in North Montana.

An addition 26x42 feet and two stories high of brick will be made to the county almshouse. The first floor will be arranged for the kitchen and dining room and the second floor will be divided into

six rooms exclusively for female inmates. The expense will be about \$3,000.

Daniel W. Beecher says the TRIBUNE was wrong in stating that a deed was filed in the recorder's office from Samuel Morris and wife to Daniel W. Beecher "and wife," as he is still wearing the weeds of a widower but may if a favorable opportunity presents itself he will add "and wife" to the title of land deeds passing to second parties.

Suit was commenced in the district court by George H. Stanton against the county commissioners. This is an appeal from the action of the board of commissioners in not allowing a rebate of \$77.20 taxes assessed against the northeast quarter of section 25, township 21 north, range 3 east, as the title has never passed from the United States to Stanton.

In Justice Race's court yesterday the case of the state vs. Floyd Tinsley, charged with stealing a roan steer branded IV from George Maurer on the 10th of last December, was up for examination. After hearing the evidence on both sides the justice decided that there was a case against the accused and sent him back to jail in default of \$500 bail. This is one of the five Kibbey cattle stealing cases.

Postmaster Lohman, of Chinook, was in town and states that the recent floods in the Milk river valley have caused considerable trouble. The floating ice has damaged the headgates in the irrigating ditches, and eighty feet of the dam built by the North Fork canal company has been washed out. The damage will be repaired as soon as the waters subside. Apart from these incidents the flooding of the bottom lands will result in a bountiful crop, and this feature of the affair is cause for congratulation.—Benton Press.

The mortar men and stonemasons working on the Townsite power house below the Black Eagle falls dam are out on a strike on account of wages. The mortar men demand for those who carry the mortar \$3.50 and helpers \$3 per day. The stonemasons quit work at the demand of the mortar carriers. The Townsite company have been paying what they considered fair wages all along and the demand was a surprise to them as they had heard of no complaint before the strike. No doubt the matter will be amicably adjusted.

The records in the office of the clerk of the district court show that several of the policemen of the city drew from the county treasury \$33 for services as witnesses in three cases tried at the late term of the district court. These witnesses could have been summoned the day on which the trials were to come off as they were on duty daily in the city. The same can be said of all the witnesses residing in the city, but they were all summoned to appear on the first day of the term and Cascade county taxpayers must dance to this expensive music. The witnesses are not to blame. It is to the ignorance or incompetence of the county attorney that the blame attaches. H. P. Rolfe, in the Sutherland case, drew \$12 witness fees for four days' attendance.

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