

# THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Final steps have been taken by Gov. Rickards to secure the \$15,000 annual appropriation which is due from the general government to the experimental station which is run in connection with the agricultural college at Bozeman. A law which is known as the Hatch act, and which was passed by congress in 1887, made an appropriation of \$15,000 annually to each state in the union for the support and maintenance of an experimental station. A great many of the older as well as the newer states have availed themselves of the appropriation by starting experimental stations. Some technicalities had to be overcome before Montana could secure this appropriation. This has been done and the papers have been sent to Washington. The money given for the experimental station can be used only for that purpose. The \$15,000 for that, in connection with the constantly increasing appropriations for the agricultural college, will put the Bozeman institution in very good shape. The agricultural college got \$18,000,000 for the last fiscal year and \$19,000 for the present one. This keeps going up \$1,000 a year until \$25,000 is reached. This is the limit.

The commissioners of Silver Bow county a few days ago received an opinion from Attorney General Haskell which will be a guide to the commissioners of the several counties of the state in letting contracts and making appointments. The attorney general holds that county commissioners cannot make appointments beyond one fiscal year, which ends Dec. 1, according to legislative enactment. He even says the commissioners must elect their own chairman each year; can only appoint a road supervisor for one year. Otherwise, he said, a board might appoint officers and let contracts for indefinite periods and the succeeding boards could not undo their work. Mr. Haskell holds that this is not the intent of the law. It specifically provides that contracts must be let each year, even by the state furnishing board.

Money is still rapidly accumulating in New York city banks and a further influx from the interior is expected. Bank reserves are larger than for many years and great difficulty is experienced in securing employment for them except at merely nominal rates. This state of affairs will not be allowed to last very long. Already this surplus capital is seeking more profitable fields of investment. Nowhere in the United States is there better opportunities to be found than right here in Great Falls. We are yet in our infancy in industrial and agricultural development, and money laid now will make fortunes for its owners.

Real estate is commencing to pick up and spring there will be an active demand. Our dealers are receiving letters inquiry every day from western and eastern cities—Omaha, Portland, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. This is a sure indication that eastern and western capital is seeking investment in a land and growing city. Great Falls is not a new or never was a boom town, and this fact alone is a sure guarantee that capital will come here for safe investment. It roads lead to Great Falls, and don't you forget it.

Our county commissioners should study carefully the opinion of Attorney General Haskell. They should not only act on it, but they should act upon it and decide county would be materially benefited. In the matter of county printing alone several thousand dollars could be saved the taxpayers by letting a county printing to the lowest bidder instead of recklessly throwing it to the publican organ as a political sop.

The most rigid economy consistent with good government should be practiced by the new board of county commissioners. No more reckless extravagance should be countenanced by democrats or republicans. Ring rule should be abolished. Begin your administration, gentlemen, by advertising for bids for the county printing.

The county commissioners should at once revoke the illegal contract made with the Leader Publishing company to the county printing. This overtaxed munificence should not be made to bear additional burden of excessive prices for advertising and printing. Give the work to the lowest bidder.

The state school for the deaf, dumb and blind at Boulder is now prepared to receive those classes of unfortunates and give them educational advantages. Application for admission should be made to W. P. Hoopes, secretary executive and Boulder, Mont.

What have the commissioners done in the way of strengthening the bond of the county treasurer? If it is insufficiently isn't something done at once. Every taxpayer is interested in this important matter.

Scrofula is one of the most fatal among all scourges which afflict mankind. It is a disease which attacks the system, and its symptoms are cancerous humors, and eruptions on the face, and in the throat, and in the blood, and in the elements of life and health.

The five o'clock table d'hote dinner at the Park cafe from 5 to 8 p. m. is very popular. Open all night.

## The Copper Syndicate.

The Boston Advertiser is authority for the statement that there are the most powerful influences at work in copper and within a short time the fact will be more generally appreciated than it now is. The greatest syndicate ever organized is now in full operation. It not only has bankers and capitalists in it of enormous wealth, with Baron Hirsch at the head of them, but included are contracts of enormous magnitude with the French and Russian war departments, which are preparing for war on an unprecedented scale. Millions of new guns are now being made for the Russian and French armies, and when war is declared millions of pounds of American copper will be stored in Russia and France to be used in the manufacture of cartridges. Russia and France will now use only American copper in their cartridges.

France has for some years used only American copper, having by special scientific commission proved that it is the only safe and sure metal to use, and Russia has now come to the same conclusion and will henceforth use only American copper for the cartridges of its army. These are not rumors but extraordinary facts. The great copper syndicate is operating with marvelous rapidity. It is only a few months now since it was organized, and since July 1 the shipments of American copper have amounted to over 32,113,000 pounds, or a total of 273,330,000 pounds per annum, or a much larger quantity of copper than is produced by all the copper mines here. Let us try to realize the marvelous rapidity of this syndicate in its operations thus far. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the exports from America were 37,642,000 pounds, against 56,452,000 pounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, showing a decrease of 18,810,000 pounds up to June 30 of this year. But here comes this startling fact that for the two fiscal years referred to the exports foot up 94,095,000 pounds, while for four months since July 1, the exports are within 2,000,000 pounds (or 2,113,000 pounds) of the total exports for these two years!

The syndicate is still buying and must continue to do so, for the information is that their government contracts and their own individual purchases are to foot up 250,000,000 tons. Cut this down one-half and there is an enormous quantity to buy. These purchases mean that American copper must go higher—that 11, 12, and 13 cents will be reached within three months in short order, and that higher prices than at any time since the French syndicate days are inevitable. This means that the great copper plant at Great Falls will not only be enlarged, but will be worked to its fullest capacity. More copper mines will be opened up and a new impetus given to this already great source of wealth to the state of Montana.

## A Far Western Boom.

Colorado papers are clamoring for cheap fares to the California midwinter fair. The Denver Times in speaking of the matter says that the far west is the world's coming country: "It is the only region left in a temperate climate suitable for the habitation of the white man whose resources are as yet undeveloped. It is the best part of the best nation on earth. Capital and immigration from the whole civilized world are ready to pour in upon it."

"With recovery from the panic the people will now, as never before, give a listening ear to new enterprises. A large sprinkling of representative citizens from every state have just returned to their homes from the world's fair, where they have been amazed at the agricultural exhibits from the states of the arid region. The mineral and other resources have greatly attracted them also. The manufacturing opportunities presented have not passed unnoticed. All that is needed to induce thousands who saw the exhibits of the far west at the fair to make an excursion is low rates."

"The opening of the midwinter fair at San Francisco affords an ample excuse for very low rates throughout the winter. The roads certainly have learned a lesson from the world's fair. They should exert themselves to carry as many thousands to San Francisco and intermediate points as their transportation facilities will permit. It was the southern California boom, eight years ago, that led to a wave of prosperity over the entire arid region from El Paso to Great Falls and from San Diego to Seattle. That southern California boom was turned on by the Santa Fe road making low rates." "The result of that wave of prosperity eight years ago is seen in the magnificent young city of Great Falls today. There is no place on the western continent that offers half the inducements to idle capital as can be found here, and there never was as bright a future as now lies before us. Give Montana cheap fares that people may come and see for themselves what we have to offer and the opportunities that exist for profitable investment. Let them come to Great Falls, the peerless city of the west, and they will seek no further."

If this great country were divided into the sections which are commonly known as the east, the south, the west and the northwest, there would be only one section which would be absolutely independent and self-sustaining, and that, it is needless to say, would be the northwest.

The expenses of the city government of Helena for the month of October were \$3,433.41. For October of last year they were \$35,403.22.

Insure with Phil Gibson.

## Man the Meat Eater.

Should man eat meat? No; he should not, answers Lady Paget in The Popular Science Monthly. She thinks that the eating of flesh made unwholesome by the long distances over which food animals are transported before being slaughtered is the cause of the increase of cancer in recent years. Moreover, the people she knows who come the nearest to perfection physically are vegetarians. In her own practical vegetarianism she permits the use of eggs, butter and milk and merely draws the line on the devouring of food to obtain which it is necessary to take life.

She speaks of a German professor whom she heard lecture in Vienna. He conveyed in his manner the impression of reserve power in an extraordinary manner; his voice, though not raised, permeated every portion of the large hall. The intellectual business and his mastery over his subject were no less remarkable. She invited the professor to dine with her, and when he came next day there was nothing on the table but he would touch, for he was a vegetarian. To this he attributed his power of mind and body.

Lady Paget draws a picture of the horrors of the slaughter house business which of itself would be enough to make us vow to turn vegetarian, only that impressions the most vivid wear off soon from our poor mortal minds. She admits, however, that in order to make vegetarianism a success the art of choosing and cooking fruits and vegetables must be thoroughly understood. In summing up the advantages on the side of the animal eater, her ladyship says:

It is certain that the living of an animal (beast) causes many illnesses which no medicine can reach. Every body knows the bad effects of indigestion, of general debility, of the affections of the heart, of the only real, and the wonderful results are not difficult to explain in a case where rest often means cure. It only reflects that while the nature of the heart has 72 beats in the minute the vegetarian's only has 72 beats in the minute the less in the course of the 24 hours. Insomnia and nervousness are affected in the same way; there is less wear and more repose in the condition.

I could enumerate many other illnesses in which vegetable diet does marvels, but will only mention those of the skin. Most vegetarians have unusually clear and often beautiful complexions. I need only remind those who know them of the old carter and the monk, who all have smooth faces, which are not found among the orders that do not habitually live on Lenten fare. The splendid teeth of the Italian peasant, who never touches meat, speak for themselves, and it is the same in other countries where the people live under similar conditions.

Vegetarianism is often called a fad, but it is a healthy and an innocent one, and the natural reaction against the present state of things. It imparts lightness and elasticity to the body, brightness and clearness to the mind. The vegetarians I know are all unusually strong, active and young looking people for their age. One of them walked without stopping for 50 miles in 27 hours without a rest while on an excursion in Norway—tasks not easily equaled by the most inveterate beef-eater. Traveling, mountain climbing, all seem easier and less fatiguing on this light and soothing diet, and why should it not give strength to the limbs and sinews if it not give it to the brain? The strongest animals who do the heaviest work in the world, like horses, oxen and elephants, are entirely herbivorous!

Baltimore felicitates herself that her elevated trolley road is a success, except when once in a great while the current goes wrong and leaves the cars stranded high and dry for a brief time. During such moments the passenger is apt to wonder a little uneasily what would happen if the current should give out upon one of the steep grades over which the road passes. But this never has happened; let us hope never will happen. The cars are heavier than those upon the steam elevated roads and hold each 100 passengers. Even with this load the train finds no difficulty in ascending the grades. The claim is made that these elevated trolley trains are run more cheaply than those of the steam roads. The absence of smoke, steam and cinders is a vast relief, not only to the passengers, but also to persons living along the line of the road. The stations are only two blocks apart.

Assistant Commissioner Bowers, of the general land office, has rendered two decisions construing a provision of the timber culture repeal law of March 3, 1891. That law provided that persons who had made timber culture and who had planted and cultivated trees for four years should be allowed to prove up on the land by payment of \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Bowers holds that if the entryman has cultivated for any four years and then ceased to do any more he is entitled to the land if no contest has been commenced against him prior to the time when he made application under the act. He holds that this act was curative in intent and should be construed liberally. Therefore any period of four years shall be regarded as compliance, providing there is no adverse claimant.

The Helena Independent says Governor Rickards has received a letter from Commissioner Browning of the Indian bureau, to the secretary of interior in regard to giving the Cree Indians, now in Montana, a reservation. The letter reviews the correspondence on the subject, saying, among other things, that congress was asked to take cognizance of the Indians' request, but did not do so. As it is out of the power for the department to give the Cree a reservation without the authority of congress, the commissioner says that the Indians had better return to Canada, especially as the Canadian government is desirous that they should do so.

The thousands of ladies who had registered and prepared to cast their votes for school officers in New York were grievously disappointed when the decision was announced that the law giving them the right to the ballot was unconstitutional. In Chenango county alone 5,000 women had registered.

## About Country Board.

It is mean the way city people talk about the honest farmer and his hospitable board. Some of them are mean enough to write about it too. They have now all returned to their homes and are detailing their experiences. To hear the honest farmer really capable of cheating them and doing it intentionally. One party saw in a city paper an advertisement of a lovely rural home with plenty of fresh milk and eggs, an avenue of trees, a crystal lake, berries and vegetables galore. They went there and found a shabby old house with a green duckpond near it. Their first meal was called supper. It consisted of sour bread, bacon, rank butter, coffee that could not be drunk, green onions and cheese. For three meals the men was the same precisely. Then those city people rose in their wrath and got out of that. Even the heated air of the great city was preferable to a steady diet of cheese and onions. The city people declare, however, that the farmer was so ill tempered that he would not hand them to the station. They had to walk several miles to the village.

Another family tells a story perhaps tougher. This farmer fed his city boarders on salt codfish and gingerbread, meal after meal, day after day, while he waited and they waited for the vegetables in his garden to grow. The city boarders were wakened by the crowing of chickens at 4 o'clock in the morning, but never an egg saw they.

These are samples of the tales city people took back with them to their homes at the close of their experiences in farmhouse boarding last summer. We take the liberty of doubting them. Farmers are honest, of course. They would not swindle anybody. The city man cheats the guileless farmer, but the farmer cheats the city man—never! Guile is not in the agricultural heart. There is something in the constant association with nature, in the living under the blue sky and sunlight, that fosters the generous and correct feelings. When therefore the farmer advertises pleasant drives, plenty of fresh eggs and milk, abundance of green vegetables, berries in unlimited supply, with all kinds of summer fruit for the city boarder, of course he means just that. Of course!

## Liquid Fuel.

Two plans have been proposed by which steamships may avoid carrying such vast quantities of coal. One is to have coaling stations at sea at proper intervals along the great lanes of ocean travel. Another is that liquid fuel should be used instead of coal.

The success of the liquid fuel system at the Columbian exposition encourages the idea that this kind of steam producing material may in time take the place of the grimy, smoky coal everywhere. The great boiler plant at the World's fair would have required no less than 550 tons of soft coal a day to keep the machinery running.

Instead of coal, however, the directors used a liquid which was even cheaper than crude petroleum. It was a by-product of the refining of kerosene for illuminating purposes and was piped to the exposition grounds from Waiting, Ind. It poured into burners directly under the boilers by means of half inch pipes. A globe valve cut off the supply of oil altogether when necessary and the supply was regulated perfectly at the burners themselves by means similar to those that regulate the flame of a kerosene lamp. Ample precautions were taken to secure perfect combustion and guard against fire and explosion. Result—entire safety and no smoke.

The employees of the Great Eastern Railway company of England think it is a model corporation. Among the institutions which it has founded for its employees are a pension fund, accident fund and a savings bank. The pension fund allows the men 4 per cent on their deposits in the savings bank. Besides this the company maintains near its construction shops a technical school, science and art institute and a library containing 7,000 volumes. In this way it shares with the employees its profits. The men themselves maintain a contagious disease fund, whereby a man who is ill of such ailment or who has any member of his family so ill is supported till the danger of infection is past.

Many of the revolutions in the South American republics start over the question of allowing a president when he retires from office to nominate his successor. The vote is cast for his candidate as a matter of courtesy, and thus one party would be able to perpetuate itself in power if anything, even republican government, could perpetuate itself in a South American republic. The last revolution in Chili came because Balmaceda insisted on the right to name his successor, while the present trouble in Uruguay arises from the same cause. Public opinion has been dead against the naming of his successor by the president, Obes Herrera, so that he and his party were obliged to keep their choice secret till near election day.

The five civilized nations are the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws. Their total population is 62,000. Of white men living within their tribal limits there are not less than 150,000. In spite of every precaution to protect him, the Indian is doomed. There is only one way for him now to hold his own, says Mr. McAdam. It will be to take land in severalty and civilize himself as fast as possible. The old untamed Indian will never do this. The only hope is that the youths educated at Hampton, Carlisle and the other Indian schools will take to the work and ways of civilization, thus saving the remnant of our aboriginal race, even though it is only to be finally merged into the white race. The old fashioned Indian will not work. He allowed the white man to get foothold in his domain as a mere tenant and farmer, and the rest followed of itself.

## Cold Facts About Indian Territory.

Rezin W. McAdam, in Harper's Magazine, shows up the red man's capacity for self government in a way not flattering to copper colored intellectuality. It certainly was the design of this government when the tribes were sent to Indian Territory to give them a large body of fertile land, which should be theirs inalienably. There they could govern themselves, feed themselves and civilize themselves, showing they were equal to the white man in all ways, if they really were so. So secure did the United States make the title to the ground that it was pronounced unlawful for an Indian to sell his land to a white man.

In spite of all this the men who now control the whole Indian Territory are either out and out white men or men with only a tinge of red blood in their veins. Long ago insinuating white rascals prevailed on the red legislators to pass a law providing that any white man who took an Indian wife should be adopted fully into the tribes, with all an Indian's rights and privileges. The number of men who have been tempted to marry squaws because of this arrangement is very great. These husbands are called "squawmen," and by those of their own color "galvanized citizens." It is these men and their descendants who have secured the upper hand in the Indian Territory. They are the politicians and maintain their control by all the arts known to politicians elsewhere.

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## Future Silver Production.

President E. B. Andrews of Brown university, a member of the silver commission, is certain that free coinage of silver at a ratio of 29 to 1 would be a perfectly safe policy for this country. He reasons out this conclusion from an investigation of the present and probable future production of our silver mines. In a paper published in The Review of Reviews he writes that the western silver mines will never again be able to equal the extraordinary output of the last 15 years. The cost of silver mining will rather increase than decrease. No new railroads will be constructed into mining districts for years to come. "The railways tributary to the silver industry are now trembling for their existence."

The deeper down into the earth a vein goes, the poorer the quality of the silver and the more difficult to mine. The cream of the western mines has already been skimmed off, and since every acre of the Rocky mountains has been prospected over already, it is not at all likely that any undiscovered mines are yet hiding a fabulous richness in either gold or silver. Not only is the cost of mining the white metal becoming greater, but also that of smelting it. Finally, under the exceptionally favorable conditions of the last 15 years only 34 times as much silver as gold has been mined in this country. With coinage on the basis of 29 to 1, therefore, Mr. Andrews believes bimetalism would be safe.

The magic power of water in the house is about to be demonstrated in a mechanical as well as a hygienic way. A small motor has been perfected which, by connecting it with the flowing stream from a washstand tap or faucet anywhere else, even to that in the kitchen sink, can be made to run sewing machines, washing machines, coffee mills, ice cream freezers or churns. In the dead heat of summer it can be attached to fans and made to cool the house in the living rooms. It can also be used for lathes, scroll saws and dental machines. The boys and girls can buy a small printing press and operate it by this tiny and useful motor to their great pleasure and profit. The motor is made in two sizes—one, with a 5 1/2 inch wheel, is for the lightest kind of work; the other, with a 15 inch wheel, is adapted for heavier machinery.

Forty railway trains going to and from London are provided through and through with electric lights. American trains ought to be, all of them. The railway mail superintendent recommends that the use of oil lamps in mail cars be stopped, both because of the danger and because of the soiling of the mail matter from the dripping and spilling of the oil. Electric lighting on the cars of all mail trains would doubtless be an expense, but it would be an expense that both the government and the railway companies could well afford.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine is the name and number of the fastest railway engine in America so far as known. It can draw a train at the rate of 112 1/2 miles an hour, and has done so. The New York Central road had "999" on exhibition at the World's fair.

# WANT COLUMN.

TO RENT—Front rooms over the Great Falls Meat company's market. Apply at the office.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with or without board at 524 Fourth avenue north.

WANTED—Horses and cattle to pasture and good shelter. Leave orders at Mayor Bros. store, or at 1105 Fourth avenue south.

WINTER PASTURAGE FOR COWS AND HORSES—I will take a limited number of horses and cows to pasture and feed through the winter at \$2.00 per month. Splendid shelter and good water and hay. Leave orders at the Lorraine on Fifth avenue south and Fifth street. Will be in every Thursday.

ROOM FOR RENT—Nicely furnished, at 415 N. Third street north.

WANTED—Every reader of this paper to sell his friends that the subscription price of THE TRIBUNE is now \$8 a year delivered at home and office in the city, or 75 cents a month. And by mail to any part of the country \$2 a year. TRIBUNE Office, Vaughn Block, Central avenue.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
DR. R. P. B. GORDON.  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Graduate of Edinburgh University, Scotland. Office—Rooms 3 and 4, Dunn Block, Central avenue, Great Falls.  
**DENTISTS.**  
J. G. BENJAMIN, D. D. S.  
DENTIST.  
Graduate of University of Maryland, Dental Department. Preservation of the natural teeth, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office in 104 building, Great Falls, Montana.  
DR. C. I. JONES.  
DENTIST.  
Office in the McKnight building, cor. Third street and Central avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

**ATTORNEYS.**  
WILLIAM A. WILSON.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Neihart, Montana.

**SOCIETY NOTICES.**  
Carpenter's Union No. 286, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 at the 31st and 32nd street, Central avenue, over Cascade bank—N. A. Housland, President; R. J. McCallum Secretary.  
CATAWAUG LODGE, NO. 18, K. OF P., of Great Falls, Mont. Regular convocation at their Castle hall in the Mirror Block, over the Cascade Bank, every Thursday evening. Enjoying members cordially invited to attend.  
J. B. STEFFEN, K. of R. ad m.

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**Dr. C. J. B. STEPHENS, DENTIST.**  
SIGN—THE GOLDEN TOOTH.  
Graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1887. Dentistry and pleasing my patients a specialty. Parlors—Vaughn building—Rooms 15, 16, 26, Great Falls, Mont.

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Everything strictly first-class. All kinds of Game, Fruit and Vegetables in season. Orders for Banquets promptly attended to.  
Regular Dinner from 5 to 8 p. m.  
Business Men's Lunch from 12 to 1 p. m. Short orders served at all hours.

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A. M. RYAN, President, Bozeman, Mont.