

THE GREAT FALLS LEADER.

Historical Society of Montana. DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MINING INTERESTS OF NORTHERN MONTANA.

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NO. 1.

GREAT FALLS AND HELENA.

What Mr. Vrooman of the Fergus County Argus Says of These Cities.

Before one gives vent to his skepticism of the future of Great Falls he should visit that city, note its size, progress and the great scheme of its founders. Its size, location, and the character of its business buildings and private residences were a great surprise to the writer. The city has a beautiful location, in a bend on the east side of the Missouri, just below the mouth of Sun River, the city limits extending back to the gradually sloping bench lands. The Falls has the finest hotel building in Montana, capable of accommodating over one hundred guests; the rooms are nicely furnished, heated by steam and provided with gas fixtures and fire alarms. Under the new management the hotel is doing a good business. There are between 10 and 20 brick and stone business buildings on Main street, and others in the same character in course of construction or contemplated. A new wagon bridge a thousand feet long, has just been completed, costing \$50,000. The branch roads to Sand Coulee and the reduction works has just been completed, and large numbers of men will soon be employed on both terminals. The Falls has a good flouring mill which will be kept running during the coming fall and winter on Montana wheat.

The future of Great Falls rests in the faithful carrying out of the grand projects upon which its origin was based. It is not the work of weeks and months, but the work of years. So far the triumph of capitalists interested have given cause for doubt or fear and the business men of the city, though trade is a little quiet now with them, are hopeful of the future and have all confidence in the sale and the faithful prosecution of every scheme mapped out. There can be no false play. It is upon the promises made by honorable men the Falls has based its present size. It cannot be led a net to catch suckers or tender, for we believe the majority of the business men at the Falls are old Montanians. No doubt the Falls has passed the "boom" period of its existence, and if there is a slight reaction it should alarm no one but the timid and short-sighted. Great Falls like every other town, has its pessimists and kickers.

But Great Falls cannot and will not depend upon its immediate surrounding country. It would not hold up a town all its present size. It has a better future region farther away, upon which the trade of the Judith basin could be based beyond all rivalry and division by railroad to its center. Cattle, sheep, horses and wool would all go east via the Great Falls, and 5,000 people would be employed in the trade of the northern metropolis. The mines of Fergus county, as well as her stock and agricultural wealth are worth looking after. The lumber company and the people of Great Falls must be ready to supply support in building up their city and extending traffic.

The men interested in Great Falls, can business. There are now about 200 men employed at the reduction works, and it will be built in a section, each complete in itself, and it is expected that a first will be turning before fall. The Albert and Barker railroad, and a branch to the Judith Basin, we are informed, are sure to follow. Following up Otter Creek from Bell could be found an easy grade into the Basin at Stanford.

Great Falls can become all that her citizens hope for if the projects now planned and decided upon are faithfully carried out. Works that have a monthly output of hundreds of tons and a rich country, are all that is necessary to make it one of the leading cities of the Northwest. Helena is enjoying a steady, healthy growth. It is rapidly becoming identified with the price of land, becoming centers of water works and several lines of roads. Its streets are crowded with cars and the sidewalks with rapidly moving pedestrians. A number of fine residences and public buildings have been erected in the past two years. The new court house is a credit to Lewis and Clark county and the pride of the city. Helena appears to be on the verge of a great mining boom. Men at the hotels are constantly talking quartz and the price of reduction works. The capital for the works has all been pledged, and the project is in the hands of men who never made a failure of anything they undertake. The initiative steps now being taken are arousing in mining matters and more only, if possible, established the supremacy of Helena among her sister cities. Fergus County Argus.

Where to Locate. The American Settlers' Guide, published in Washington, D. C., contains the following information: "The best place for the public land, which is founded upon the experience of the past—the best of the future: Other things being equal, choose a prominent near mines and manufactures, rapid streams likely to be used for factories; near the junction of rivers valleys; where a valley crosses a river and at a lake."

Such locations always secure good prices for farm products and rapidly advance the price of land, becoming centers of business and sites of future cities. This should be gratifying to the people of Great Falls and the owners of land available thereto by railroad or otherwise. When the townsite was located it was here the junction of rivers and rapid streams then likely to be utilized for manufactures, and within an incredible short period advantage has been taken of it in this particular. Here the junction of rivers and rapid streams then likely to be utilized for manufactures, and within an incredible short period advantage has been taken of it in this particular. Here the junction of rivers and rapid streams then likely to be utilized for manufactures, and within an incredible short period advantage has been taken of it in this particular.

supply the miners, mechanics and manufacturers with products; the river, with unlimited mechanical power, makes the mining and manufacturing possible and profitable, and the railroad facilitates the progress of all and practically places the producer at the very door of the consumer.

The rivers of this section seem to have naturally combined to make this point the available center of the most stupendous network of nature's flumes for wood and lumber in the world, not excepting the Mississippi and its lumber loading tributaries.

Even the casual observer will conclude that Great Falls, with all the favorable advantages in its location, must become what the American Settlers' Guide prophesies for a locality with any one of the requirements mentioned—"a center of business and the site of a future great city."

A Passage in Sheridan's Life.

Philadelphia Times: The raising of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to the rank of general recalls an incident connected with his promotion to his present grade. The autumn of 1868 will be remembered by many as having witnessed a series of Indian atrocities on the Solomon and Saline rivers, of Kansas, as fiendish and revolting as any in the history of frontier experiences. Major-General Sheridan then commanded the department of the Platte, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. With his usual celerity of action he sent out detachments of troops in pursuit of the savages, to keep them occupied while he massed his main forces and his supplies at Fort Hays and other points on that line. He resolved to make a winter campaign, an untold and hazardous venture, and determined to take charge of the expedition in person. The Indians had been routed at all points, villages had been broken up, ponies captured and utilized or killed. Many proud warriors had been laid low, and Meketavah and his band of dog soldiers of the Cheyennes, the chief perpetrators of the Kansas massacres, had been annihilated with the exception of one warrior, who escaped. Upward of 10,000 Indians of the Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche and Apache tribes had been brought into subjection and placed under military surveillance in the valleys of the Wichita, near the mouth of Medicine Bluff and Cache Creeks.

The campaign was ended. Victory had again perched upon the colors of Sheridan. One day towards the middle of February there was a stir in camp. The general was about to return to the railroad at Fort Hays, whence he had started in November. The general, a detachment of the Tenth cavalry, Col. Leob, Col. Schuyler Crosby, Maj. J. W. Clous, Col. McConigle and the writer constituted the party, and before them lay a vast Indian waste of 400 miles. The distance had been traversed. While approaching the Smoky Hill river, less than twenty miles from the fort, a fleet courier was seen advancing. It was March 6, 1869. The courier halted proudly and galloped up. An orderly was sent to halt him. The courier, being informed that the general was at the head of the party, turned his horse and dashed gallantly up to the general. Bringing his animal on his haunches by the suddenness of his halt, standing in his stirrups, and raising his saluting hand to the visor of his cap, he exclaimed:

"I have the honor of saluting the lieutenant-general of the United States, and simultaneously handing him a dispatch. The general took the yellow envelope. His face was flushed with mingled sensations of pride and emotion. His hand trembled with feeling as it never before was known to under the heat of battle as he opened the packet. It was a telegram from General Sherman substantially in these words: 'Grant has been inaugurated. He has just nominated me for general and you for lieutenant-general.' "To the lieutenant-general" went up in shouts along the little column of officers and troops which broke the solemn solitude of the Smoky Hills. "To the lieutenant-general" again and again in rounds of cheers.

Never a brave soldier broke an eloquence of gratitude and pride Sheridan did on that bright midday on the banks of the Smoky Hills. Spurring the prancing steed, who seemed to feel the inspiration of the stirring martial scene, the column soon galloped across the intervening stretch of plain to Fort Hays.

The next day the general, Col. Crosby, and the writer went to the department headquarters. Before the middle of March they reached Washington, where the lieutenant-general was hailed with social honors by the President and army in recognition of his victorious campaign and well earned promotion.

How to Carve.

First, remember that the easiest way is not always the best. Supply yourself with a sharp knife, fork, and chair somewhat higher than a common dining room chair. A roast of beef should always be carved toward the bone. The slices should be thin and even. Baked ham should also be thin, but mutton and pork and veal should be somewhat thicker. In carving fowls it should be remembered that the true way to carve is to sever the ligaments and joints without breaking the bones. In the first place, the fork be inserted firmly in the breast bone, with the neck of the fowl toward the carver, thus holding it solidly on its back. Remove the legs and wings at the joints, and then disjoint the leg. Commence at the wing joint and make a diagonal cutting of meat on the breast. Cut through the thin place where the breast bone is and through the middle of the back. This divides the fowl. As the pieces are cut off they should be put on a smaller plate than the one on which the fowl rests. To carve fish, run the knife down the back; small fish may thus have the backbone and many of the scales removed without breaking the flakes of the fish.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

A General Summary of Their Work—The Needs of a Jail Set Forth.

To the Honorable Thos. C. Bach, Judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Cascade: In reply to your charge of the seventh instant to the grand jury on that day empaneled, we beg leave to submit the following report:

We have diligently examined into all matters and evils referred to by the court, and found that there was much reason for complaint. Especially is this the case respecting the social condition as it now exists. Three indictments have been found against the proprietor of the Park theatre at Great Falls, under the three special sections of the statutes of Montana, referred to by the court in its instructions to this jury.

Indictments were also found against keeping disorderly houses. In the matter relating to children, touched upon by your honor in your charge, we have to report that we find no cause for action. The matter of garbage has been thoroughly investigated, and we find that in most cases the offenders have already taken steps to remove the nuisance. We earnestly recommend that the proper authorities be specially instructed to enforce the law in this respect.

The carrying of concealed weapons by cow-boys and others has been the cause of much disturbance. Under this head one indictment has been found.

Vagrants—We find that there are many men in the town of Great Falls who have no visible means of support, and have become a fruitful source of annoyance and breeders of crime in this community. We recommend that the county commissioners procure proper quarters for caring for these despicable characters, and that the latter may be compelled to contribute to their own support, we suggest the organization of a chain gang under the sheriff of this county, who shall work these vagrants upon the public roads.

Butchers.—We find that the butchers of Cascade county, having been ignorant of the law requiring them to record the brands of all slaughtered cattle, have neglected this important matter until recently. But now they evidence good intentions to comply with the law in this respect. As the county clerk is instructed to report all offenders against this statute, we believe there will be no further infringement of it.

The jail at Great Falls is unfit for habitation of single individuals. At the present it is crowded to overflowing, is utterly devoid of decent ventilation and its present condition is very favorable to the commencement and spread of disease in this community. We desire to earnestly impress upon the board of county commissioners the importance of procuring at once a suitable site and erecting thereon a jail building which shall be adequate to the present and rapidly increasing wants.

We find that some of the justices of the peace courts of Cascade county are conducted in a manner unbecoming places of justice, and respectfully urge that the county commissioners investigate the competency of the justices of the peace of said county and that they proceed immediately to remove all those who are found lacking in the qualities requisite to a justice of the peace.

In regard to the lynching affair which occurred at Sun River during our session, we would say that every effort has been made by the grand jurors to ferret out the offending parties, but to no avail, notwithstanding the officers of the law have acted with the utmost diligence in this case. We deem it of utmost importance that an officer of the law be stationed at the town of Sun River, and recommend that the county commissioners appoint an under sheriff for this district and grant him the full power of sheriff, the same to be compensated by a reasonable salary.

The books of the county officials have been casually examined, but none of the members of this jury being expert accountants, we feel incompetent to make, in a limited time, a thorough and careful examination. We have visited the different county officers and were received with uniform courtesy and attention. We believe that the several officers are attending to the duties of their respective positions with diligence and ability. We feel especially grateful to the efficient county attorney, who by his zeal in furthering the ends of justice, has been of inestimable assistance to this jury. JOHN T. ARNEY, Foreman of Grand Jury. ARNOLD W. FORD, Clerk.

The Railroad Party.

The Helena Independent says: A large party of distinguished railroad magnates are at present visiting Helena. They will leave this morning and go over the Northern Pacific road to Chinabur in the Park region. They are headed by Martin Hughtitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. They are on a pleasure tour which is mixed with business, further than to see and note the appearance of the country and observe its resources and the condition of its enterprises. After looking through the scenic country in the south, they will on Saturday start east, returning through central Dakota and northern Iowa, arriving in Chicago on Tuesday next, in full time for the Chicago convention, which Mr. Hughtitt declares is not in the slightest sense an object with himself.

It was largely upon invitation of President Hill, of the Montana, that the party came into the country, and the Montana Central have extended them all the courtesies of their road. Mr. Hughtitt says he has been greatly pleased with what he saw and is much impressed with the mineral resources of the country and the richness of the Sand Coulee mines, which he viewed carefully. He told the reporter that an amusing incident had occurred in his trip, which consisted in his being mistaken for a distinguished gentleman, which mistaken identity, he

says he has no reason to feel ashamed of. It was communicated from Great Falls to the papers of Helena that Mayor Hewitt, of New York, was in that town viewing the smelter in which he is interested. In point of fact the mayor was not there by some thousands of miles, but the railroad president, whose first name is Marvin, which was mistaken for the correspondent S. Hewitt. He was much amused to think that in the guise of the mayor he was billed to speak on politics at a democratic jubilee in this city on Wednesday night—and more especially as he is a died-in-the-wool republican. However, as was observed yesterday by a well-known gentleman, these mistakes will occur, and the more distinguished the personage who is made the brunt of them, the more ridiculous they appear.

Our Coming Congressman.

Editor of THE LEADER. While the republicans of Montana are anxiously awaiting the action of the Chicago convention to select a national leader our pulse may vibrate with theirs and our hopes for success may be ardent, but the question of most importance to the republicans in Montana is, who shall be our standard bearer here?

The political complexion of Montana for the past six years has been a matter of doubt in the minds of all republicans. Have we ever brought out the full republican vote? The nearest we ever came to measuring swords with our opponents was in '84, when 100 votes would have elected Hiram Knowles to congress.

The change in Lewis and Clarke county demonstrated the fact that the young republicans of that county gave J. K. Tacke his majority and elected him, while the legislature on joint ballot was republican.

Now let us steer clear of the shoals upon which we have once been wrecked and with careful consideration try to select, agree upon and bring out a man who is a vote winner; one that will not prejudice or imperil the party, but organize and draw to his standard, infusing new blood and progressive ideas, and hold the young men together, while the old guard old republican party.

Many republicans in northern Montana believe that our most available candidate for congress is young Andrew F. Burleigh, of Helena; and our reasons for thinking him a better man are very plain. He is of the young school of republicans and in no danger of falling into the teachings of the older politicians; he is not a bitter partisan as the statesmen of twenty years ago, while he is a strong believer in the advocacy of the principles set forth by the republican party; and as to talent and ability Mr. Burleigh is second to none and peer to many of our rising young statesmen.

Although in the morning of life he is one of the most polished orators and brightest, energetic man of our day and time, who might reflect credit upon any state or territory he hails from. Mr. Burleigh is a man of very limited means, surrounded by all the temptations of western life and Montana's great wealth, he has never sought to work in the harness of corporations or monopoly. These are a few of the many reasons we have in asking for Mr. Burleigh and republican success. It matters not who is pitted against him; no democrat in Montana can defeat him as the full strength of his party will be sure to follow Andrew F. Burleigh. DAN McKAY.

What They Say About It.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.)—Mr. Cleveland was willing to forego his pre-election pledges, and it is no injustice to him to say that he has been a candidate for a second term since 1888. His political life has been directed in the aid of appointments have been made in furtherance of it. His partisans have skillfully cultivated the idea. His success is necessary to their supremacy in the party and their retention of office. Their plans have been promoted by the lack of capable and available men in the party. The managers of the organization had to go to the brink of the grave for the candidates for vice-president.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)—The democratic party of today is a fortuitous and irregularly cohesive concourse of ill-conditioned atoms. In the main it is Californian; three-fourths of the delegates from the southern tier face a fiscal policy which would reduce the nation to the rank of purveyor of food and raw material to England; allied to these are a few Anglo-manias who are at variance with the southern tier in all except free trade policies. Another group of atoms, drifted from western and northern states, is allied to the Californians of the southern tier in the heresies of state's rights and "strict interpretation of the constitution," but is opposed to the low tariff policy. There is not a single political idea which can be said to be common to all or a majority of the delegates to the St. Louis convention.

Inter Mountain: Major Maginnis added nothing to his reputation as an orator by his speech at St. Louis convention applying Cleveland and denouncing Blaine. We think had he expressed his honest convictions he would have denounced Cleveland and applauded Blaine. The Maine statesman, many times in congress, went to the scene of Martin Maginnis, who was then delegate from this territory. On the other hand Cleveland not later than two years ago positively refused to appoint Maginnis' governor or to appoint any of Maginnis' friends to office in this territory. We do not think the major has a very high opinion of himself after his St. Louis effort.

Sand Coulee Coal.

Dr. G. C. Swallow has just completed an examination of the Sand Coulee coal mines. He states that four feet of the coal will coke, and as much more of the vein can be used for smelting ores without being coked—its heating properties are of such a high order. The doctor brought home with him today a large specimen from the mine of the Montana Central Company. He says it is a sample of soft coal that would be hard to beat in any country.—Helena Herald.

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