

The Madisonian.

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The Capitol Times.
Established 1869.

The Montanian.
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COMING OUR WAY.

Never, since the palmy days of Bill Fairweather, was the outlook for Madison county brighter at the beginning of a season.

Beginning with the county seat two stamp mills will be dropping on ore in less than three weeks, to say nothing about extensive placer work.

On the West Fork of the Madison placer mines will be operated to considerable extent.

The Ramshorn mines will furnish their quota of rich gold ore, as will also the splendid properties in the vicinity of Leiverville and Sheridan.

The Richmond Flat country is fairly bubbling with activity and everybody brings news of rich strikes.

The mines about Twin Bridges, Silver Star, Rochester and adjacent country are being worked advantageously.

The Pony country promises to increase its annual output.

What's the matter with Madison?
She's—all—right!
Whose—all—right?
Madison!

TO DIVIDE MONTANA.

A striking scheme for the repartition of the territory of the United States west of the Missouri river is seriously put forward by the irrigation experts of the west, says the New York Sun in the course of a long article on the subject. The scheme is fraught with amazing political and economical possibilities. It is not a wild idea of Utopian dreamers or Populistic cranks, but the serious business proposition of a large body of practical people. They say that such a repartition as they proposed is essential to the growth and development of the greater part of the west, and that it must come some day.

The remedy proposed is to wipe out completely the present states and territorial lines and redivide the arid and sub-humid west and southwest into states with boundaries in accord with the natural contour of the country, and with special reference to the requirements of irrigation. Several schemes of accomplishing this have been proposed. One is shown in a map made by Orren M. Donaldson, in a recent article in the Irrigation Age. He says that, of course, it is impossible to the largest rivers, each in one irrigation district, or in one state. But with the exception of the Missouri, Rio Grande, Colorado, Columbia and Shoshone, and of two small rivers, no stream in the irrigation country would, under this proposed partition, flow from one political division into another. Each river would have its entire course through the arid region of the United States confined within the limits of the state or territory. The inter-state division of the five big rivers named could, he thinks, easily be arranged.

The plan is odd enough in the different look it puts on the map of the United States. It would also make great changes in the political affairs of the nation. Mr. Donaldson's scheme would give 26 states and territories in place of 18 that now constitute the western half of the country "thus securing to the west its equal influence with the east in national affairs, to which its equal population will give it full title in the not distant future."

There would then be 57 states and territories in the Union. The average population of the new political division would be, he estimates, about 380,000, and the average size 73,500 square miles. The boundaries are drawn almost wholly upon natural lines, and areas of the proposed division states are tolerably uniform. Practically all the proposed divisions would be entitled to statehood. For all the rest the map tells the story. The question is now a new one with the irrigation experts, and it has been brought before congress in several ways in the last few years. As one witness put it to a congressional committee:

"It is well-known how fishing ground or a bit of territory between two farms or two states may become a matter of bitter contest; but what will

it be between states when a vast system of agriculture is in controversy?"

The map divides Montana into three states—Yellowstone, Montana and Missoula, the latter including a large portion of Washington.

Spain will apologize, and thereby spoil Uncle Sam's chances of acquiring Cuba by conquest. Its too bad.

The Parrot company will not sell, the smelter will be built and Madison's resources developed.

There will be nine American delegates to the international monetary conference. Six have been selected, five of whom are silvermen. For once the American people will have a representative delegation.

The Dillon Examiner came out last week enlarged to the same size as its cotemporary, the Tribune, six columns, eight pages. Messrs. Kress and Barker are publishing an excellent paper and the MADISONIAN wishes them abundant success.

And now is the scheme to make three states of the great Montana—Yellowstone, Missoula, and Montana. Of which one does Attorney General Henri propose to be the uncrowned king?

We are glad to know even at this late date that the Twin Bridges Monitor is against county division, but it strikes us that its editorial thunder comes a little late, inasmuch as the legislature has adjourned, and the bill to annex a portion of Madison to Gallatin has joined the silent majority.

W. M. Tuohy, general agent of the Northern Pacific, did the handsome thing in furnishing Efe Mathis free transportation from Butte to St. Paul. Mathis' troubles have been made common cause in Madison county, and Mr. Tuohy's generosity will be heartily appreciated.

The board of commissioners acted wisely in purchasing a poor farm. It is an institution which will do much good and save the county numerous dollars. It will bring all the county charges under one roof and the commissioners can visit them occasionally and see how they are getting along. Then too, it will have a tendency to lessen the number of charges by reason of the fact that people, who, under the present system, accept aid from the county with but little compunction, would make every possible effort to sustain themselves before becoming inmates of the poor house.

Russian Traits.

The Russians are lazy and effeminate. In the winter they seldom walk, and when they do so they crawl along, muffled up in furs, and do not move with any briskness. One sees a great many military officers in Moscow, and their want of smartness is noticeable. Numbers are always to be seen lounging about the boulevards with their hands in the pockets of their gray overcoats. These boulevard warriors do not look very formidable. The Cossacks are dirty looking ruffians, badly dressed and mounted on small horses, which are said to be excellent animals, possessing wonderful staying power. I was told by an officer that the Cossacks have degenerated very much and have been spoiled by being turned into regulars. The Cossacks of the Don especially have deteriorated, but those of the Caucasian regions are fine soldiers.

One of the worst characteristics of the Russians is their dishonesty in trade. In Moscow, even in many of the best shops, one has to bargain for purchases as a much higher price than is expected is always asked. In this way foreigners in Moscow no doubt frequently pay three or four times the necessary price for articles. In the same way one has to bargain for everything, and this, in my opinion, constitutes one of the most disagreeable things connected with life in Russia. One always imagines that one is being swindled, and too frequently, no doubt, the idea is not a vain one.

That the Russians are a dirty people is well known. Very few houses have even a footbath in them, and although there are fine public baths the Russians, even of the upper classes, seldom make use of them. Indeed I believe the lower orders are cleaner in this respect. —Westminster Review.

His Broken Rest.

It seems the tax collector had been diligently searching for Oscar a considerable time when one morning he discovered the descendant of the O'Flahertys issuing from his house in Tite street. The collector demanded certain payments, which Oscar refused to make.

"But, Mr. Wilde, this is your house. You occupy it. I've just seen you coming out of it. You must live there."

"Most positively I do not."

"At any rate," retorted the now slightly exasperated man, "you do what legally constitutes living in the house. You sleep there. You don't deny that."

"But, my dear man," Oscar answered languidly, stifling a yawn, "you must consider I sleep so badly." —Chap Book.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

AN IOWA WOMAN WHO PASSED A HARD LEGAL EXAMINATION.

Mme. Patti's New Gowns—A Model For Her Sisters—The Separate Fancy Waist Frenchwomen's Rights—The Usual Protest—How She Won Their Votes.

Mrs. John B. Utt of Dyersville, Du-buque county, recently admitted to practice in Iowa courts, was born in this city. She is the daughter of one of Du-buque's first settlers and most esteemed citizens, ex-Mayor John D. Bush. Her maiden name was Annie M. Bush. She was married to Mr. Utt in 1886.

Her husband was a practicing attorney at Dyersville, and being much of his time absent Mrs. Utt began to study law to enable her to attend to her hus-



MRS. JOHN B. UTT.

band's business when absent. Becoming interested, she extended her studies to every branch of the legal profession, and having a liking for it knowledge came easy.

She decided to study for admission to the bar, and having prepared herself appeared before the committee of the supreme court at Des Moines Jan. 14 and 15 last in a class of 34 applicants. The examination was very strict, lasting two days. Of the class ten were rejected, some of whom were graduates of law schools. When her name appeared among the successful applicants, there was general applause.

Mrs. Utt is a brunette, of fine appearance and pleasant manners. She will devote her attention to equity cases, preparation of papers and pleadings before the judges, and will undoubtedly make her mark among the lady lawyers of the country.

Mme. Patti's New Gowns.

Some gowns recently made in Paris for Mme. Adelina Patti attest the continued popularity of cloth for day dresses, as three out of the number were made of this smooth faced material. One of rose color has two narrow bias bands of black and white striped silk stitched on to the skirt four inches from the bottom, and the bodice of cloth has a finely plaited white satin chemisette reaching to the bust, where it meets a waistcoat made of bias folds of the striped silk, which also forms the belt and a chic bow at the back. The cloth part of the bodice is cut in the shape of a treader jacket and edged with silk passementerie. The collar of white satin turns over, and a black satin cravat tied in the conventional evening style completes this unique costume.

The second gown is in a peculiar shade of light ecru, more gray than yellow, and the skirt is made with flat box plaits at the waist spreading out wide at the bottom instead of the fanlike godets so commonly worn at present. Fern green velvet, put on in braces back and front and made into a collar and belt, trims the bodice, with the addition of velvet tabs decorated with single "motifs" of lace falling over the sleeves.

And still another dress of gray cloth made with a plain skirt stitched around the hem is trimmed on the waist with a "harnesslike" decoration of gray silk gimp spangled with steel and embroidered with gray pear shaped pearls.

A dainty tea gown, which is a member of this extensive outfit of theatrical and private costumes, is made of pearl gray satin, opened over a front of finely plaited mauve silk muslin, drawn down with a deep belt of mauve satin. Large bows of mauve fasten the gown on either side of the waist, and from these fall cascades of lace. A frill of muslin edged with lace trims the neck, which is slightly open, and a ruffle of lace finishes the long sleeves. —New York Sun.

The United States needs a navy more than it needs an army.

Freezing of Pipes Prevented.

An English firm is introducing an automatic air valve intended to prevent the bursting of pipes by frost. The valve is soldered into the water pipe at the highest position of the building and normally is kept closed by the pressure of the water inside the pipes. In time of frost the main cock is closed, and then by opening the lowest tap in the building the water in the house pipes can be run off, air coming through the air valve to take its place. Thus the pipes, being filled with air, cannot freeze. On turning on the water from the main again the air valve closes automatically. —Philadelphia Record.

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