

RAILWAY STATIONS.

PROMINENT FACTORS IN DEVELOPING TOWNS.

Value of Making a Favorable First Impression—Basis For the Stranger's Opinion of a Community—Lack of Public Pride Indicates Dearth of Enterprise.

One of the first methods a community has of expressing its determination to reach out for self improvement is in the interest it takes in the condition of the public park, be it large or small. The public park is the central point from which every form of public and private improvement affecting property usually radiates. If the public park is neglected and has run to weeds, there is scarcely any need to look elsewhere for proof of the absence of community pride of existence. Decadence, lack of private enterprise, absence of nearly everything that goes toward making a community comfortable and healthful, are noticeable on every hand. Property values in such a community are necessarily low. Taxation is burdensome. Progress is slow. Prosperity is leaden heeled, and the outlook all along the line is discouraging. Such a place is shunned by newcomers to the state. There is no increase of population or of wealth. The community is retrograding instead of progressing.

In all the smaller towns and cities and villages the railroad station cuts a much larger figure in the general prosperity of the place than most people, at first thought, are willing to admit. It is a great factor nevertheless in a community's development. The railroad station is the first evidence that the stranger from abroad has of the presence of the town, village or city which it serves. There he gets his first impressions of the community. If the railroad depot is handsome and its grounds are well kept, laid out in flower beds and shrubbery, the first impression which the visitor receives of that community is a favorable one, and it sticks through all his subsequent experiences with it. "Unfortunately," remarked a railroad president the other day, in speaking of railroad stations, "our railroads enter the back door of every city, as it were, and the environments of the station are naturally not pleasant."

In many respects that is true, but it is likewise true that every railroad company has the power, if it be so disposed to exercise it, to make these "back door entrances" to towns and cities much more attractive to the eye than even that which might now be designated the "front entrance." In Great Britain and the continent of Europe this is something that railroad companies understand and appreciate, and they have adopted a system which might be copied profitably by American railroad companies—namely, to offer prizes to station masters for the best improved and best kept station grounds on their respective lines.

This policy has resulted in the station masters of those countries developing beautiful flower gardens and productive vegetable patches and orchards out of the waste land alongside the railroad tracks adjacent to every station. This transformation cannot be accomplished at every station for various reasons, but neatness and order are everywhere possible, and a due regard for the comfort and convenience of travelers should always be observed. A small reward from the railroad company would serve as a wonderful stimulant and produce some marvelous results without the expenditure of a dollar additional in the ornamentation of the common wooden structure now erected for the transaction of local railroad business.

An ordinary station, totally unattractive in itself, may be made beautiful through the improvement of the waste ground on either side of the railroad at its approaches.

In some parts of the country such a pressure of public opinion has been brought to bear on the railroad companies that they have been forced to put up attractive structures for stations. Competition between railroads has sometimes been the active agent. In some places the people of the community which is served by the station have taxed themselves for the erection of a handsome station, one that would impress the visiting stranger that they were a go ahead, enterprising, progressive and thrifty people. The railroad company that helps a community by making its station and the station grounds attractive and an ornament to the town helps itself quite as much as it helps the town, for the prosperity of the one finally leads to the financial profit of the other.

NO DANGER IN EARTH BURIAL.

Science Proves That Disease Germs Soon Lose Vitality In the Earth.

Bacteriological science has freed the world from another boggy—to wit, the pestilential character of graveyards, says the New York Tribune. It has long been imagined that the places in which human bodies were literally returned "earth to earth" were veritable breeding places of disease. The germs of the maladies that had caused the death of the bodies and innumerable other germs and poisons generated by the processes of decay were supposed to permeate the

soil, to rise from it in noxious exhalations, and to contaminate the streams of water that might flow near by. Great cemeteries were supposed to be a serious menace to the health of cities, and one of the strongest arguments in favor of cremation has been that thus all these evils would be entirely abolished.

Without entering into any controversy regarding the respective merits of incineration and inhumation it may be said that this old notion of graveyards was ill founded. Nature reports the results of a most careful and elaborate investigation of the subject which was recently made by Dr. Losener. In the experiments the actual conditions attending ordinary burial were adhered to as faithfully as possible, both as regards the depth of the grave and the inclosure of the body. The duration of vitality of the various pathogenic bacteria was carefully observed, and was found to vary considerably. Thus the microbes of cholera lived only 28 days, and those of pneumonia a similar period. Typhoid bacilli, of which there has been an especial dread in connection with cemeteries, perished after 96 days of burial, and those of tuberculosis after from 95 to 128. Tetanus bacilli are supposed to live and propagate indefinitely in the soil, and indeed after 264 days they were found in a highly virulent condition, but after 361 days they could no longer be detected. The germs of anthrax alone survived a year and more, and may well be reckoned the most persistent of all.

Attention was also paid to the possible spread of the germs through the adjacent soil and into streams of water. Generally speaking, they did not spread, or none of them but those of anthrax. The last named were found in the soil at some distance from the body and also in water. None of the others was to be found, not even a few inches from the infected carcass. It therefore seems safe to conclude that burial is in general a sanitary method of disposing of dead bodies, and that cemeteries are not to be regarded as centers of infection or contagion. A field in which a host of cholera patients had been interred would in a month's time become perfectly fit for use as a garden or a pleasure ground. Of course, for other reasons, many people will prefer incineration. But this one oft repeated argument against cemeteries may now be altogether dismissed.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Massachusetts Towns Set an Excellent Example In an Important Matter.

There are now only 24 towns in Massachusetts which do not possess a public library, and in a short time, considering the rapidity with which public libraries are now multiplied, there will probably not be a single town in the commonwealth which will lack a library of its own. Massachusetts undoubtedly has by far the best record in this respect of any state in the union.

A library in a country town is probably a greater factor in the enlightenment and the intellectual progress of the people than a library in the city. The people of the country have fewer diversions than their contemporaries in town and can consequently give more attention to reading. There are always in every town, no matter how small it may be in population, a number of studious and thoughtful young men and women whose minds crave the nutriment that can only be supplied them by books. These young men and women are the real nobility of the nation, and from their ranks are to be recruited the influential and vital forces which are to mold the destinies of the next generation and shape our intellectual and moral course in the future.

This kind of young men and women would probably obtain books in some way, even if there were no public libraries in their towns. But these public libraries make the process of self enlightenment and development much easier for them. In this way they do an incalculable good, and it is to be hoped that the time will sometime come when there will be no locality in the country where good books may not be easily obtained.

Care of Street Trees.

The only street tree that will bear cutting back each year is the poplar, and it soon loses under the process all likeness to a tree and becomes a thick, scraggy bush perched on top of a pole. The maple, horse chestnut, plane and other street trees headed back are hopelessly mutilated. They never recover their natural beauty, and though sometimes the weakness of the roots or of the trunk may require a surgical operation of this kind its unnecessary operation is a proof that ignorance and folly have had their way and wrought a deed of destruction.—Philadelphia Press.

It seems, according to the latest survey, that Mount St. Elias, the great peak of the Pacific coast, is evenly divided between the United States and British America. An equal interest in a volcanic crater ought to be a bond of union, and John Bull will so regard it, unless some conspirator salts the lava with gold dust.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Value of Advertising.

You never know how many people want your wares until you commence to advertise them.—Printers' Ink.

PUBLIC PROGRESS.

GOOD INFLUENCE OF TOWN IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES.

A Popular Institution In California—Beneficent Results of Co-operation In the Town's Interests—Value of Taxable Property Increased.

An analysis of the record of most California communities shows very conclusively the beneficent effects of co-operation in the interest of public improvement. Almost invariably the movement for public improvement has manifested itself on the lines, if not actually in the form, of village improvement societies, institutions of New England origin.

In California the town of Berkeley is entitled to the credit of importing the New England method of town improvement to that side of the continent, for the first Town Improvement society of which any record exists in the state is the one organized under the shadow of the University of California, for the avowed purpose of stimulating the construction of better streets and sidewalks, the development of a satisfactory system of drainage and a general improvement in the ornamentation of private property, all of which it accomplished in due season. The general idea of the Berkeley Town Improvement society was the same as that of the parent organization at Stockbridge, Mass., and while in the case of Berkeley there was neither park nor burial place involved in the movement the general results were much the same. The town has been provided with good macadamized streets, concrete sidewalks and a splendid system of drainage, without involving any extraordinary burden upon property owners, and every owner of an improved lot has entered into a quiet and inoffensive competition with his neighbor as to who shall have his property in the best and most attractive shape.

Oakland was the next to drop into line. There an association was organized eight years ago in the older part of the city, which had been previous to that time "running down at the heels," neglected by the local authorities and surrendered to the worst elements in society. Its public park was alienated from the uses to which it had been dedicated, while the police and sanitation needs of the district were neglected. An abandoned steam railroad occupied one of its streets and intersected a park, and all its sewers discharged on the marshes bordering on the estuary. This association pushed its work so vigorously that in less than 12 months after its organization it changed the entire aspect of the district, expelled the railroad from the public park and highway, drove the abandoned women out of town, and started a series of sanitary and street improvements which extended all over the city, revolutionizing its general appearance and adding millions to the value of its taxable property.

The Property Owners' Improvement society has since become a popular and influential institution in San Francisco and other cities, and the results have been correspondingly beneficial in all.

To Purify London.

The Society of Arts in London is considering the novel proposition of supplying the great city with sea water. The details of the project, which seems feasible, are briefly as follows: A spot on the seacoast between Briton and Worthing remarkable for the purity of the water would be made the point of supply. A reservoir large enough to contain 10,000,000 gallons of water would be constructed at this point, from whence the water would be forced by pumps into another reservoir on the top of Stryling Round Hill. The water would then, by force of gravitation, flow to London. Once in the metropolis the value of the flow for municipal purposes, it is said, would be equal to three times that of fresh water. The brine would prevent decomposition of street refuse, and by flushing the sewers and washing the gutters and alleyways with it London would be fresher and sweeter than it has been since the last big conflagration. Its supply to the schools, hospitals and baths would be of incalculable value to the health of the city.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The Pulpit and Municipal Reform.

A Hartford clergyman wrote letters to 40 men of prominence in various walks of life asking them to reply to the question, "Is it wise for clergymen to discuss in the pulpit municipal reform?" Thirty-seven replied in the negative and only three in the affirmative. Yet there is no doubt that splendid work has been accomplished in this way by some clergymen. It is their cheap imitators who are responsible for the feeling in the other direction. Our conviction upon the matter is that it is the business of the church to work for better men and for a better world, and in so far as municipal reform tends to this end clergymen are only doing their duty when they earnestly champion it.—Brookton (Mass.) Times.

The City of the Future.

The future city is to be made by the citizens and will be what on the whole they desire, for every city is the substantial reflection of the tastes, the

nopes—in a word, the character—of its more active and aggressive denizens. In the main, work in city building must be with the builders. If they want better houses, more economical administration, cleaner streets and better educational advantages they can have them when they co-operate heartily to secure them. Materially we are in accord as to what is most imperative, and the various objects now within the immediate purview of those interested in the future city are practically the same the world over.—Rev. Dr. Dana.

Keep Hammering Away.

Advertise as you would drive a nail—select the right spot and then hammer away.—Push.

Sherman in Montana.

LIVINGSTON, Mon., Sept. 19.—Senator John Sherman addressed the people of Livingston on the political issues involved in this campaign. He discussed the money question at length and paid little attention to the tariff issue.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18, 1896. FLOUR—Firm and 10c higher. WHEAT—No. 2, 58 3/4; No. 1 Northern, 61 3/4; December, 60 3/4. CORN—No. 3, 21c. OATS—No. 2 white, 20 3/4; No. 3 white, 17 3/4. BARLEY—No. 2, 31c, sample on track, 22 3/4@23 3/4.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Sept. 18, 1896. WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 1 Northern, 59 3/4; No. 2 Northern, 56 3/4; No. 3 spring, 54 3/4@55; rejected, 48 3/4@51 3/4; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 1 Northern, 59 3/4; September No. 1 Northern, 59 3/4.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18, 1896. WHEAT—September closed 57 3/4, December, 58 3/4. On Track—No. 1 hard, 59 3/4; No. 1 Northern, 57 3/4; No. 2 Northern, 55c.

St. Paul Union Stockyards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 18, 1896. HOGS—Market 5c to 10c lower than yesterday. Range of prices, \$2.40@3.00. CATTLE—Market steady. Good demand for fat cattle. SHEEP—Market steady; muttons selling \$1.50@2.50. Receipts: Hogs, 400; cattle, 100, sheep, 55; calves, 10.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1896. HOGS—Market for light slow and barely steady, others active, strong to 5c higher. Sales ranged at \$2.85@3.30 for light; \$2.80@3.25 for mixed; \$2.50@3.20 for heavy; \$2.50@2.65 for rough. CATTLE—Market quiet and weak. Sales ranged at \$3.00@6.85 for beefs; \$1.00@3.65 for cows and heifers, \$2.80@3.55 for Texas steers; \$2.80@3.65 for Western steers; \$3.40@3.60 for stockers and feeders. SHEEP—Market for best grades steady, others generally lower. Receipts: Hogs, 23,000; cattle, 3,000; sheep, 13,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1896. CLOSING PRICES. WHEAT—September, 59 3/4; October, 59 3/4; December, 60 3/4@61c; May, 65c. CORN—September, 21c; October, 21 3/4; December, 21 3/4; May, 24 3/4. OATS—September, 15 3/4; October, 15 3/4; December, 16 3/4; May, 19@19 3/4. PORK—September, \$5.72 1/2; October, \$5.72 1/2; January, \$5.72 1/2.

The terminal elevator company of West Superior, Wis., has discharged its entire force as a result of the action of the Superior board of trade in the grain inspection matter.

The tonnage of the Sault canal again broke the record in July, with 2,727,869 tons, a total for the year to date of 8,165,281. In all 3,417 vessels used the two canals in a month.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

Four tramps were killed in a freight wreck near Marengo, Ia.

Fire at Niagara Falls, N. Y., caused damage to the amount of half a million dollars.

During a severe thunder storm at Omaha three persons were struck by lightning.

Walter Scott, while riding a bicycle on Calumet avenue, Chicago, was killed by lightning.

Prairie fires have destroyed thousands of acres of grain in the Comanche Indian country.

About 1,500,000 bushels of North Dakota wheat was destroyed during last Friday's storm.

At Chillicothe, O., in Thomas Hurd's animal show, a tame lion killed Hurd's 18-month-old baby.

Five persons were drowned in Delaware river, near Philadelphia, by the capsizing of a small rowboat.

Joseph Gross and Miss Caddie Buttrick were drowned at Pine City, Minn., while boarding a sailboat from a canoe.

Three persons were killed and 15 injured, some fatally, by the derailment of a trolley car in Columbia, Pa., Sunday.

Philip S. Abbott, son of President Abbott of the Wisconsin Central, fell over a high precipice near Laggan, E. O., and was instantly killed.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Helena, Montana, August 18, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Virginia City, Montana, on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1896, viz: Charles Olson, for H. E. number 1187, lot the south-west 1-4 north-west quarter and west 1-2 south-west 1-4 section 17, and north-west 1-4 north-west 1-4 section 20, township 5 south, range 4 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Fern, William Walker, John D. Book, Jr., Simon P. Grim, all of Laurin, Montana. W. E. COX, Register. First publication Aug. 20, 1896. 45-4

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Bozeman, Montana, August 21, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Virginia City, Montana, on October 12, 1896, viz: Boyd Cumcock, H. E. No. 1352, for the south-west 1-4 north-west 1-4, north 1-2 south-west 1-4 and north-west 1-4 south-east 1-4 of section 2, township 5 south, range 1 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Shirley, John Ormlston, George Cumcock, Jasper Vincent, of Meadow Creek, Montana. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. C. P. BLAKELEY, Register. First publication Sept. 5, 1896. 45-6

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Bozeman, Montana, September 3, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Virginia City, Montana, on October 19, 1896, viz: David N. Jones, H. E. No. 1146 for the E 1-2 S W 1-4 and S 1-2 S E 1-4 of section 6, township 5 S, R. 1 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Erastus Paugh, George H. Watkins, Alexander M. Bower, Alton G. Bower, of Ennis, Montana. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. C. P. BLAKELEY, Register. First publication Sept. 12, 1896. 45-6

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of an execution, issued out of the district court of the Ninth judicial district of the state of Montana, and for the county of Gallatin, in an action wherein C. Main and E. H. Winchester, partners under the firm name and style of Main & Winchester, were plaintiffs and S. H. Crockett was the defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 24th day of December, A. D. 1891, for the sum of Nine Hundred Seventy-eight and 85-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, till paid, and costs and accruing costs amounting to the sum of \$21.80, I have levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, S. H. Crockett, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: the Evelyn placer mining claim, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situated on the Gravel Range so called, near the head of Warm Spring Creek and about two miles in an easterly direction from what is known as Romey's lake on said creek, which said Evelyn placer mining claim is more particularly described in the notice of location thereof as recorded at page 271 of book 7 of placers, records of Madison county, Montana, which record is referred to and made a part hereof, said property standing on the records of Madison county in the name of H. S. Gilbert, S. E. Buford, Preston Jack, and O. Baker, and of which the said defendant, S. H. Crockett, claims to be the owner.

Public notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the court house door of the county of Madison, I will sell at public auction, for lawful money of the United States, all the right, title, claim, and interest, of said defendant S. H. Crockett, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, cash in hand to the highest and best bidder.

JOS. I. HAINES, Sheriff.

Dated this 12th day of Sept. 1896. First publication Sept. 12, 1896. 48-4

Re-Publication.

Application for a Patent.

(No. 3210.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Helena, Montana, July 8th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given, that Vardaman A. Cookrill, (as required by General Land Office letter of April 16, 1896, filed in this office,) whose post office address is Bozeman, Montana, has this day re-filed application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the "William Fly" lode mining claim, situated in Potosi (unorganized) mining district, Madison county, state of Montana, and designated by the United States surveyor general for Montana as survey number 4068, as per official plat and field notes duly filed in this office, in section—, township 8 south, range 3 west, which claim is recorded in the office of the recorder of Madison county, Montana, and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at corner number 1 a pine post five inches square, 5 1/2 feet long, set 2 feet deep, marked 1-4068, from which the Potosi initial point bears north 75 degrees 50 minutes west, 622.4 feet, thence south 52 degrees, 32 minutes east, 600 feet, thence south 21 degrees, 35 minutes west, 1500 feet, thence north 52 degrees, 52 minutes west, 600 feet, thence north 21 degrees, 35 minutes east, 1500 feet to place of beginning, containing an area of 19.87 acres claimed. No adjoining claims known.

J. V. Bogert, Attorney for claimant. First publication July 18, 1896. 39-10

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.