

OLD-TIME FIRM FAILS.

Greenhood, Bohm & Co. of Helena, Clothing Merchants, Go to the Wall.

Their Liabilities Placed at Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

They Had Been in Business Over Twenty Years—Other Helena News.

HELENA, Feb. 13.—[Special to the Tribune.]—The well-known firm of Greenhood, Bohm & Co. made an assignment this morning to Max Kahn, bookkeeper for the firm. The failure is a bad one. The liabilities are placed at \$250,000. The assets cannot yet be stated, but it is safe to say that only a small per cent of the indebtedness can be paid. The principal creditors in Helena are the Merchants' National bank, the First National bank, the Thomas Cruse Savings bank and the American National bank. Numerous other Helena parties are creditors, aggregating in amount \$200,000. The amounts due the banks are: Merchants' National, \$38,000; First National, \$23,000; Thomas Cruse Savings bank, \$7,500; and American National \$5,000. E. Pyall of New York, brother-in-law of one of the members of the firm, is in for \$45,000 cash advanced. The claims of the banks and all other creditors preferred amount in all to about \$140,000. The cause of the failure is too much borrowed capital and too large a credit business in which there were many losses. The firm lost five thousand dollars last week by the failure of Henry Guthrie of Butte and this helped to bring on the crisis. Greenhood, Bohm & Co. have been in business here over twenty years and were considered strong, and their failure is a great surprise. Their business was mostly on the outside and they had many customers in Great Falls and Cascade county.

H. M. Tydner, late agent of the Domestic Sewing Machine company at Butte, gave himself up to the authorities here today charged with converting the funds and property of the company to his own use. He was taken to Butte by the officer.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

A Fergus County Boy the Winner in the Cadet Examination.

HELENA, Feb. 13.—Henry O. Willard of Lewistown, Fergus county, stands highest in the examination for the West Point cadetship. His average was 83 1/2-18. The next highest candidate is Maurice Deering of Marysville, this county, with an average of 80 7/8-18. Willard is a son of Dr. Willard of Lewistown, and was born in Ohio. He is a little over 21 years old. Deering was born in Hancock, Mich., and is 19. Willard will next appear for examination at Fort Keogh on March 1, before a board of army officers. Deering being second in the examination is Willard's alternate and will also go to Keogh. In case Willard should fail either at Keogh or West Point Deering will take his place. A Butte boy took third place. He is Carol J. Dolman, whose average was 77. Lewis Davis, a son of Hon. Joseph Davis of Helena, was not eligible on account of his age, being 16. He entered the competition as a test for himself and made a very creditable showing. His average was 70 17-18. He is one of the five boys out of thirteen who passed the 70 per cent mark. The lowest general average was 38 12-18.

Helena Notes.

HELENA, Feb. 13.—[Special to the Tribune.]—T. E. Collins and A. J. Shores of Great Falls arrived here this afternoon from Castle and White Sulphur Springs.

The Wickes tunnel is still reported impassable. The Montana Central has made arrangements to run its trains to Butte regularly until the tunnel is repaired by running over the Northern Pacific from Alhambra to Boulder.

It is stated that \$200,000 is guaranteed for the Helena and Castle road and that ex-Gov. Hauser will go east in a short time in the interest of the proposed road.

Utah Wants Self Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate committee on territories this morning gave another hearing to the delegation from Utah in favor of the senate bill to give Utah the right of self government, such as other territories have. The arguments today were devoted to a rehearsal of what the speakers asserted to be the mismanagement of the affairs of the territory by its officials. It is charged that there has been illegal use of the powers vested in the judiciary, corrupt methods practiced in local elections and neglect on the part of Utah commission to properly supervise them, an improper exercise of the veto power by the governor and bad government generally to which people were subjected and from which they asked relief by congress. C. C. Richards, a lawyer of Ogden, spoke of the election laws in the territory and the methods pursued in conducting elections. He said that under the present system the Utah commission is not responsible to the people in any way. He accused the commission of appointing persons of doubtful respectability as registers and judges of elections which resulted in the perpetration of the boldest frauds. Continuing, he said the condition of affairs is such as might have been expected from the hands of strangers. The commission from the time it first came into Utah until now has never lost an opportunity to deprive the people of their sacred rights and when protest was made they rushed before the people

of the country with some hideous nightmare to arouse public prejudice against the people of the territory. At this point Senator Davis said: "Do you mean by that that Senators Ramsey and Padlock have been engaged in that sort of work?" "We do most decidedly," said Richards. Speaking upon the judicial system, he said the people looked upon the courts as enemies rather than as friendly arbitrators. He denied that polygamy existed in the territory and thought the people were as law abiding as in any country. They were entitled to local self government like other states and territories and all they asked was a trial. If they were found incompetent to govern themselves then congress could again take the matter in hand. W. C. Richards of Salt Lake City also addressed the committee in favor of the bill.

Wholesale Poisoning.

SALEM, Ill., Feb. 13.—One death from poisoning and six more possible, is the record of a mysterious affair south of here. Immediately after eating supper at their home last night, James Morton and his two daughters became very ill with all the indications of poisoning. Dr. Green was sent for but despite his efforts Morton died early this morning. The two girls, though still alive, were very ill. Breakfast was prepared for the doctor and friends who were aiding the sick. In a few minutes Dr. Green, ex-Superintendent John English and two lady neighbors were writing in agony. One of the ladies who had eaten only a biscuit heartily than the others of some biscuit gave the alarm and physicians were summoned from town. Coroner Lakin and State Attorney Jennings went to the place to investigate the matter. Later this afternoon it was learned that suspicion had fallen on Fois Parkinson, a young man of the vicinity. He is charged with having placed poison of some unknown character in the family flour barrel for the purpose of killing the entire family because one of the girls refused to receive calls from him after he had served a term in the Chester penitentiary for theft. So far as learned, no more deaths have yet occurred, though the victims are not yet out of danger. The scene of the crime is somewhat isolated and news is slow in reaching here.

A Ghastly Spectacle.

GALATIEN, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A most deplorable tragedy is reported from Portland, a small town in the northern portion of this county, near the Kentucky line. Eliza Pardue, a well known young farmer of that neighborhood, and his wife were found at their home this morning lying dead on the floor of their bedroom with their throats cut from ear to ear. The circumstances are such as to create the belief that their deaths were both the result of a deliberately planned suicide, though reports that have reached this place are rather meagre and unsatisfactory as to particulars. Both bodies were lying on a pillow on the floor and near Mrs. Pardue's body lay the bloody razor with which the bloody deed had been committed. No cause can be given for the melancholia which seemed to have led them to so desperate a determination.

Was It Murder or Suicide?

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13.—A special from Hope, Kan., says: The bodies of Henry Muller, a farmer, his wife and mother were found in his house not far from here this morning. Though the cause of their death seems somewhat problematical, certain circumstances would appear to indicate murder. When the discovery was made the house was closely shut, as were the lids of the stove, and the house was full of gas. The motive is in doubt.

Dun's Trade Review.

New York, Feb. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade will say: "Silver and cotton have declined yet further, the latter 7 3/16 cents, the lowest price for many years, and silver bullion to 41 at London, the lowest price ever recorded, though there followed a slight recovery to 41 1/4. Cotton receipts and exports have both been much larger than a year ago but stocks on hand decrease but slowly and are very large. Wheat has declined 1 1/2 cents on sales of 45,000. 0.0 bushels, exports being seriously diminished and corn has fallen 1 1/2 centon sales of 15,000,000 bushels, receipts being unusually large. Lard and hogs were somewhat stronger and coffee advanced 5/8 but oil is 1/4 lower.

For the first time in many months the exports of products from New York fall a little below those of the same week last year, but shipments from other ports continue very large. The production of pig iron is about stationary. Stocks of charcoal iron are substantially unchanged and unused stocks of anthracite are a little smaller than a month ago, but stocks of coke iron are considerably larger, so that on the whole consumption does not appear quite up to the enormous supply. No change appears in the market for pig iron, and rails are in small demand and for plates it is smaller than was expected, while a collapse of combinations in beams and barbed wire has a somewhat depressing influence. Larger sales of copper are reported at \$10.85 and a fair distribution of tin, while lead is a trifle lower. Reports from cities indicate general improvement. Trade at Milwaukee is good, though collections are retarded by farmers holding back their crops. At St. Paul prospects are brighter, and at Minneapolis business has increased, and also at Kansas City, while trade is fair for the season at Omaha and Denver.

Admission of Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house committee on territories today heard the argument by Horace Speed, district attorney for Oklahoma, in favor of the Harvey bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state.

The People's Preference.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop of Portland Mills, Ind. The reason is because they have found it superior to any other, especially for the gripe and the cough which so often follows at attack of the gripe. Fifty cent bottles for sale by Lapeyre Bros, druggists.

MINES AND MINING.

Proposals For Sampling Works to be Put In at Great Falls.

The Rich Mines and Camps of the Little Belt Mountains.

E. G. Maclay has lately received a proposition from a gentleman well versed in the art of smelting to build and operate here in Great Falls a sampling works. Mr. Maclay has consulted with several local capitalists, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made, and the proposition can be shown to be a profitable one, the enterprise will be pushed to completion. The proposition contemplates the use of the electrolytic process, and also the use of electricity as the motive power to a large extent. There can be little doubt that sampling works here in Great Falls would prove to be a paying investment.

LITTLE BELT MOUNTAINS.

Their Rich Mines and Growing Camps—Good Words for Barker.

Mining Review, 11: It is but little more than ten years since the first mines were discovered in the Little Belt mountains, and now there are a dozen prosperous mining camps with thousands of recorded mining claims and hundreds of these have been so developed as to prove them valuable mines. Within an area of fifty miles square, including Neihart, Barker, Yogo, Bigger, Dry Wolf, Running Wolf, Williams, Snow Creek, and other mining camps, there are more producing mines and bright prospects than were ever discovered in so short a time in an equal area of the world.

The central portions of the Little Belt mountains are literally intersected with thousands of strong veins of iron, copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, antimony and tellurium. When we recall the history of other mining camps in the state, which at the same age, did not show half the evidence of great mineral wealth, and when we attempt to calculate on the same basis of development the future of these mountain camps, the evidences of future growth becomes startling. It is difficult to picture the future of the Little Belt, when a thousand mines are filled with electric roads, electric drills and electric lights, to guide the ten thousand hands in taking out the ores for a hundred feet across. No prophetic eye can now count the cars which will bring the coal and coke from Sand Coulee and Belt, Armington, Deep creek, Birch creek, Wolf creek and from the Judith river beds to those furnaces and take the bullion to eastern or the new western markets. Prosperous villages will spring up in the narrow valleys and beautiful homes will climb up the sides of these grand old mountains. Some of us, who find it difficult to realize the growth of Butte, and Granite and Marysville will find it more difficult to follow the progress of Neihart and Barker and other prosperous camps in the Little Belt mountains.

Barker has an abundant supply of pure water and good timber than any mining district in Eastern Montana, and is in railroad connection with the great coal fields of Sand Coulee and Belt creek and Otter creek, and probably will soon be with those of the Judith basin. A prosperous future is dawning upon this favored district. Capital will be drawn to its rich mines and bright prospects, the pick and shovel will convert a hundred prospects into productive mines, and the miners, who have remained steadfast through the dark years now come to a close, will soon meet their reward in hopes realized and honest labor rewarded.

MINING NOTES.

The following are the metal quotations in the New York market: Bar silver, 87 1/2; copper, 210 7/8; lead, \$4.05.

The Block P. hoist is running night and day. They have encountered good ore in the shaft, which they are taking out in sinking. Next week a larger force will be put on and stoping will be commenced.

The Enterprise Mining company has lately been organized to work claims in the Dry Wolf district. The capital stock is \$500,000, the shares being \$1 each. The company will operate the Cleopatra, C. W., Morning Star, Mountain King, Sluggard and Park View claims. The officers are D. N. Upton, president and treasurer; P. J. Larkin, vice president and manager; J. S. Sharpshire, secretary, all of Butte.

James Shields of Elliston has been visiting the region about Belt in company with his brother, P. J. Shields, of the latter place. These gentlemen are interested in some coal prospects near Belt of which they have great hopes.

MINING EXHIBITS.

The Department of Mines and Mining at the Worlds Fair

The ground floor of the Mines and Mining building, covering 235,000 square feet, is to be divided into four grand sections by broad aisles, north and south and east and west. Of this total, 52,000 square feet have been set aside for exhibitors from foreign nations, but the exact location of such space has not been determined upon. The gallery, which is 60 feet wide, and 25 feet above the main floor, will afford a total space of 103,000 square feet. It will be reserved for a cabinet display of minerals, precious stones, relief models, pictures, photographs, diagrams, charts and general literature bearing on this branch of industry.

The Mines and Mining Department is in correspondence with either the secretary or executive commissioner, of every one of the 38 or more states and territories having a state board, on the subject of a mining display from

their respective state or territory. With hardly an exception, their answers promise very large and satisfactory state exhibits. For example, the collector and superintendent of the mineral department of the New Mexico World's Fair Board writes that he expects to make a complete and creditable collection. The president of the Arizona board says that the special feature of the Arizona exhibits will be that of mining, as many of the largest mines in the territory, as well as individual miners, are already preparing their own special exhibits, while it is more than likely that every private cabinet in the territory worth sending will be loaned for exhibition. The secretary of the California commission says that the mineral collection of the state mining bureau has been placed at the disposal of the commission. Colorado has applied for space in which to show her precious and base metals, her minerals and building stones. Indiana asks for space in the mining building as large as any of her sister states may request. The secretary of the Iowa commission states that his state will require a liberal amount of space for the exhibit of coal, lead, gypsum, etc., and feels sure that Iowa will make a creditable display. Idaho and Missouri call for a large space for their mineral exhibits and will make a fine showing. A representative of the lead and zinc interests of the latter state announces that they will be contented for rich and handsome specimens. Maine has a committee on mining which is at present specially interviewing the granite men of that state. The secretary of the Massachusetts board is at work enlisting the interest of the stone men of his state. Michigan, through the president of her board, states that she will undoubtedly make the largest mineral display of any state east of the Rocky mountains, and will make the mineral exhibit the principal feature of Michigan's contribution. The president himself has taken charge of the salt and gypsum exhibit. The executive commissioner of New Hampshire promises a large mineral exhibit, and refers particularly to mica, of which the state is an important producer. North Carolina will make a display excelling her Boston exhibition, which attracted so much attention.

The Grip Raging in Alabama.

"La grippe is raging here and I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be a certain cure for it," says W. G. Johns of Trumble, Chilton Co., Alabama. Mr. Johns ordered a supply of the remedy to be shipped by express as quickly as possible. There is no question but this remedy is of great value in the treatment of the grip, especially on account of its contracting any tendency of the disease toward pneumonia. It is also a prompt and certain cure for the cough which usually follows an attack of the grip. Fifty cent bottles for sale at Lapeyre Bros, druggists.

Teeth extracted without pain by means of vitalized air at the office of Dr. E. H. Briggs, over postoffice.

Great reduction in prices at the Manhattan in order to make room for new goods.

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How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools.—August Flower the Remedy. @

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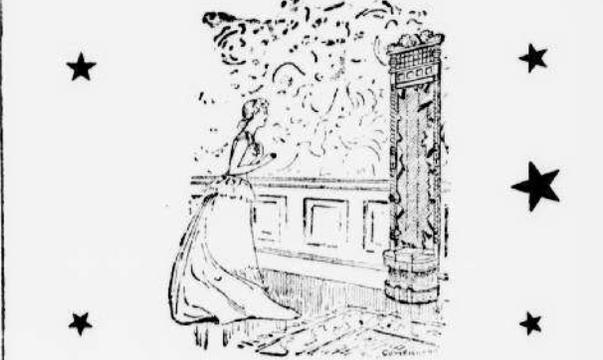
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