

# ESTATE AND MINES.

## Real Estate Sales For the Past Week and Month.

## New Railroad Shops on the West Side - Mining Notes.

The real estate market has been fairly active during the last week, when the week is taken into consideration. Unfortunately eastern people entertain the erroneous idea that in Montana the month of February is as cold and pleasant as it is in the eastern states, and this deters them from visiting this section during the month. If they only knew that there is no month in the year that is less pleasant than February. Still there have been a few sales, as evidenced by a list of transfers for the week. The sales show that the aggregate of consideration for the transfers during the week is about \$15,000. In addition to this a deal was consummated yesterday involving property worth about \$100,000 which has not yet gone on record, making the total for the week close onto \$25,000.

The month of February has been a very good one for the Townsite company. The company has made thirty sales during the month, the considerations aggregating nearly \$14,000. This is in addition to the figures before given and is not a bad showing for the month of the year. It is noticeable that of the thirty-five sales above mentioned twenty are in the sixth addition across the river where the company has set up its ground into small lots for logmen. This means that Great Falls is securing a large number of working people with families who will be permanent residents.

There are good prospects for extensive building operations here during the summer. It is more than likely that a building will go up on the Dickerson and helps property on the northwest corner Central avenue and Third street. It will be a two-story building 75x150 feet. There is also some talk of a building on the corner of First avenue north and Third street - just west of the Turner building. In fact Great Falls may confidently expect something of a building boom during the ensuing year.

### THE WEST SIDE.

## The Round House and the Car Shop - Extensive Building.

A representative of the TURNER visited the west side of the river yesterday and was simply surprised to see the extensive improvements in that part of the city. There have been put up a large number of small houses, homes of workmen - an indisputable evidence of prosperity. Yesterday three new houses were begun, and those well acquainted with the situation say that there will be many others started within the next few weeks just as soon, in fact, as the weather is settled.

But the most striking improvements on the west side of the river are the new buildings recently erected by the railroad company. Their size and substantial structure tell their own story and confirm the report that Great Falls is to be made the headquarters of the Montana Central system. Just south of the west of the railroad bridge is the new round house. This building is the semi-circular in form and when finished will be a complete circle. It is built on a radius of 120 feet, the building proper being 70 feet deep. It is now about two-thirds completed, the length of the circumference of the outer wall being about 600 feet. It contains twenty-one stalls divided into sections of five stalls each. It is fitted with stand pipes for water and a net work of steam pipes for heating and maintaining a pressure in the locomotive boilers. There are not less than three miles of steam plumbing in the building. When fully completed the building will contain thirty stalls.

A short distance west of the round house is the store house, a building 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. Next to this comes the large shops. This building is 140 feet wide by 150 feet long. On the south side the building is divided into three compartments, 40x50. The eastern room is the blacksmith shop, the central room the boiler and engine room and the western the locomotive repair shop. The large room is for general car repairing. These rooms will be fitted up with the most approved machinery and appliances for repairing the locomotives and cars of the company. These new buildings with their approaches and side-tracks have necessitated the laying of about two and a half miles of new track. The total cost when the machinery is all in place will not be far from \$125,000. An unprejudiced observer would say that this meant business for Great Falls.

### MINING NOTES.

## The Strike in the Moulton General Mining News.

The Diamond R company is to be congratulated. The recently reported strike is even better than it was at first said to be. A rich vein has been found in the cross-cut at the 300 foot level, showing six feet of solid ore. Judging from all that has come to light in the Moulton it is one of the best properties in the Neihart district.

### THE GALT.

The men employed in the Galt cutting a station on the five foot vein, on Monday ran into an enlargement measuring ten and a half feet in width. Ore on the surface of this mine shows 20 ounces to the ton, while on the 200 foot level it assays \$100 to the ton.

### THE WHIPPOWILL.

Col. A. Lambeth of Helena, who was in camp during the week, says the Neihart Miner, announced to us that in a very few weeks work on the Whippowill would be inaugurated. The machinery,

very extensive at that, has been ordered from the east and is expected here within ten days. With such a mine as the Whippowill, and men of unlimited capital such as Mr. Lambeth, there can be but one result, a full development.

### THE CASTLETON.

The Castleton is situated on Carpenter creek, close to the famous Whippowill, and has some fine showings. Its present development consists of three shafts of twenty feet each, and they are now working a tunnel which is in about fifty feet, showing fine galena on its face. It is owned entirely by Robert Macomb, and by those competent to judge is declared one of the coming properties of the camp.

### THE FLORENCE.

The latest news from the Florence at Neihart is that the south drift from the fifty-foot winze is progressing on a fifteen-inch streak of good ore, while the north drift has not come on to the pay yet, although it has been cut with a drill.

### BOSTON & MONTANA.

The Boston & Montana company report the output of copper for the period from July to January exclusive as 16,230,000 pounds, an increase of 11,000 pounds over the output for a like period last year. The output for January was 2,575,000 pounds, as against 2,175,000 pounds last year. The output of the Butte & Boston for January was 1,000,000 pounds, more than double the amount for the same month last year.

### METAL QUOTATIONS.

The following are the prices quoted for metals on the New York market: Silver, 91 cents; copper, \$10.00/10.05; lead, \$4.20/4.25; tin, \$19.50/19.55.

### LITTLE ROCKIES.

Pike Landusky, the enterprising miner from the Little Rockies, visited our city last week, transacting some private business. Mr. Landusky reports the mines of the Little Rockies as being in a most flourishing condition and that the outlook for the coming season is a very promising one. It will be remembered that the firm of Manning & Landusky, of which firm Mr. Landusky is a member, bonded what is known as the Gold Bug claim last fall for no small amount and which at the time caused considerable excitement in mining circles all over the state. Montana Democrat.

### The Butte Mines Killed.

BUTTE, Feb. 27. Two fatal accidents by which three men were killed occurred in two of the Anaconda company's mines today. Both were the result of falling ground. The names of the dead are James Nane, Thomas Carroll, and Frank C. Doyle. Kane was working on the third floor. During the morning a blast was put in the fifth floor and the explosion loosened the earth below. When the foreman noticed this he dispatched men to bring timber and barked the loosened ground. While they were after the timber the cave occurred completely burying Kane. The alarm was given and in half an hour the body was hoisted to the surface. A few minutes after this accident the news that some men had been killed in the Bell mine became known. It happened through a big slide of rock and two men were found to be buried when, dug out, were found to be very badly crushed. Carroll's neck was broken. When the slide occurred Doyle screamed. It was this that attracted the attention of the others working in the mine.

### Reduction in Telegraph Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. The Western Union Telegraph company is continuing its policy of reductions in telegraph rates, and March 1 puts into effect a new schedule reducing rates to and from many points in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. This also reduces the present interstate rates where they are now 50 cents to 40 cents at about 900 offices in Illinois, 350 in Minnesota, 370 in Wisconsin, 275 in Missouri, 787 in Iowa, and 300 in Kansas. At about 100 offices in each of the above states the rate to other offices within the same state has been reduced from 10 to 25 cents, and they announce this is the third reduction made within the last six months and that still others are now being arranged.

### Garza Heard From.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 27. A dispatch has been received at the military department headquarters here stating a party of Garza revolutionists has been located at La Cala Basis in Zapata county, Texas. Sergeant Frank Williamson with seven privates has been detailed to assist United States deputy marshals in arrests and a fight is expected.

### Pugilistic Gossip.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29. -Slavin is in the city. Mitchell arrived early in the day and is quietly training in the suburbs. Both say they will meet only local men this trip. If Slavin wins with Jackson he will return and make a match with Sullivan. Maher is also said to have arrived in the city and hidden himself from public view. Jim Hall is here and if Fitzsimmons wins he will challenge him to meet at catch weights. He says he cannot get down to the middle weight any more and does not think Fitzsimmons can either.

Dr. J. D. Hunter examined Ryan's throat and found that he was suffering from sore throat and fever, his fever being at 101. Being asked for an official certificate of Ryan's condition the doctor wrote the following: "NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29. 'I hereby certify that I have today examined Thomas Ryan and find that he suffers from an affection of the throat (tonsillitis) with fever. This requires medical attention. It will require at least two weeks to restore his health.' (Signed) J. D. HUNTER, M. D."

### An Indian Agency Burned.

OMAHA, Feb. 27. The Indian boarding school at Winnebago agency burned last night with all its contents. Loss \$15,000, with no insurance.

A complete line of Blankbooks and Office Supplies at Calkin's Bookstore.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. -The house of representatives today in its consideration of the Indian appropriation bill authorized an innovation which, if concurred in by the senate, will be of great interest to Indian agents and officers of the regular army. After two hours' debate an amendment, proposed by Bowers of California, was adopted, providing that the president may detail officers of the army to act as Indian agents whenever vacancies occur in any of the agencies. On motion of Holman, however, a further amendment was adopted, providing that such army officers, while acting as Indian agents shall be under the orders and direction of the secretary of the interior. How army officers will receive this innovation is a matter of great speculation among congressmen today as officers of the regular army have always been very jealous of their independent position and may resent being transferred from the war department and placed under the orders of civilians of the interior department.

There are many representatives, however, who maintain that the change will be a welcome one to army officers and that under the proposed regime the Indians will be much more fairly treated. It is pertinent to state in this connection that western army officers have contended that all the troubles with Indians for years past have been attributable to Indian agents and that "the Indian problem" would never be solved unless the wards of the nation were placed under the direct charge of the army officers and the war department. The committee then passed on to the consideration of the clause appropriating \$100,000 for the construction and repair of Indian day and industrial schools; and on motion of Lynch of Wisconsin an amendment was adopted providing that all school houses erected under this appropriation shall be built on reservations or as near the boundary of a reservation as may be practicable.

Read of Maine presented his views on the Indian problem and advocated the proposition increased by \$300,000, the appropriation for the education of the red men. The Indians must be educated as a whole. It was useless to take a child here and there and after educating it to send it back to a savage tribe to again become a blanketed Indian.

Peel of Arkansas made a speech in general in defense of the bill, declaring the committee on Indian affairs faithfully performed its duty and denying that it had in any way crippled the Indian service.

Read of Maine offered an amendment, increasing from \$1,000,000 to \$1,300,000 the appropriation for the support of Indian day and industrial schools, but it was lost.

Pending final action on the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

## SILVER'S DAY.

### The Rules Committee Fixes the Date for Its Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. -As the result of an informal talk between three democratic members of the committee on rules, Messrs. Crisp, Catchings, and McMillen, the determination has been reached to bring in a special order on the silver question. It has been determined to make the Bland free coinage bill a special order for March 21 or 22, though this date may possibly be changed. The purpose is to give the bill four days for consideration in the house. Within this time the bill will be debated and brought to a vote. No order will be made fixing the time at which the vote shall be taken - at least for the present. The fact that the order only makes the silver bill a matter of special privilege for a limited period of time would perhaps make it possible for the anti-silver men to prevent a vote by means of filibustering tactics. It is said, however, that if necessary a rule will be brought in to bring the matter to a vote. The rules committee is reluctant to fix the time at which the vote must be taken. It is thought by members of the committee that filibustering will not be found to succeed, and that the knowledge that a rule will be brought in if necessary in order to check these tactics will be sufficient to prevent a resort to this method of obstruction. It is at present the purpose of Representatives Cochrane of New York, Andrews and O'Neill of Massachusetts, and other anti-silver men to fight the special order of the rules committee at the very outset and endeavor to defeat it. While it is the intention of the rules committee to report the order Monday it is not intended to call it up for adoption by the house for some days.

## THE BANKERS' BANQUET.

A Bank President Makes a Speech in Favor of Free Coinage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. -A notable affair socially, and likely to prove memorable in political and financial circles, was the annual dinner of the Chicago Bankers' club tonight at Kingsley's. Ever three score of guests, including not a few of the leaders in western monetary affairs, were present. The feature of the occasion was the remarkable address in advocacy of the free coinage of silver by the speaker, President William P. East. John of the Mercantile National bank of New York. He reviewed the whole question, and proposed the reopening of the mints to gold and silver alike. Said St. John in conclusion: "Besides maintaining the parity of the bullion value of our dollars it will provide an automatic issue of money limited by the mint's product of hard labor. The safe alternative suggested is in estimating the capricious issue of limitless legal tender notes."

## 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, Me., Ind. The reason is because they have found it superior to any other, especially for the grippe and the cough which so often follows at attack of the grippe. Fifty-cent bottles for sale by Lapeyre Bros. drug gists.

A. Nathan is displaying a large stock of the new spring styles of Dunlap's hats.

# OUR GERMAN TRADE.

## RECIPROCITY AFFECTS A VERY SMALL PER CENT. OF OUR EXPORTS.

In 1891 the Exports to Germany of the Articles Affected by the Treaty Was \$6,345,317, and on These the German Tariff is but Slightly Lower.

Now that the president has proclaimed the new reciprocity treaty with Germany in all its details, there is sufficient material at hand to fairly estimate its value. In consideration for the free entry into the United States of raw sugar grown in Germany, the imports of which in 1891 amounted to \$12,891,689, this treaty agrees to admit free or at reduced rates the following list of articles. To show the reductions made we give the old duties and the value of the various products affected which were exported to Germany in 1891:

Articles	Old rate.	Reciprocity treaty.	1891.
Wheat	5	Free.	\$25,253
Wheat flour	10.50	7.50	41,693
Rye	5	3.50	16,664
Rye flour	10.50	7.50	2,729
Oats	4	2.50	...
Oatmeal	10.50	7.50	1,255
Barley	2.25	2	...
Malt	4	3.00	...
Cornmeal	2	1.50	2,042,000
Caraway	10.50	7.50	6
Bread and biscuits	10.50	7.50	100
Aniseed	5	Free.	...
Red feathers	6	Free.	...
Bark for tanning	50	Free.	6,500
Timber	...	...	...
Rough or hemlock	30	30	729,563
Otherwise prepared	40	30	...
Sawed	1	30	314,492
Cut veneering	4	1	...
Hops	20	15	2,450
Butter	30	17	237,000
Oleo, oil, etc.	10	Free.	1,254,556
Oxen, each	30	25.50	...
Hogs, each	10	7.50	...
Meats, fresh, except pork	20	15	...
Pork, fresh	10	7.50	...
Prepared meats, except bacon	20	17	1,442,521
Total imports, 1891	...	...	\$6,345,317

N.B. - The first and second columns of figures are in marks - per 100 kilos.

In 1891 we exported to Germany \$91,084,981 of domestic merchandise. Of this, only \$6,345,317, or 7.14 per cent., consisted of articles affected by the new treaty. The only articles which were formerly subject to duty, but are now free, are red feathers, anise, caraway and cummin seeds, bark for tanning and oleomargarine and similar oily substances.

The duties on wheat and flour, which were under the old law 5 and 10.50 marks, respectively, are now 3.50 and 7.50 marks. The old duties were nearly prohibitive under ordinary conditions. Since equal reductions are made on wheat and flour imported from Austria-Hungary, the advantages which the latter has over the United States on account of her close proximity to Germany will give her the bulk of the trade. This applies equally to rye and oats. Under these circumstances we cannot expect to materially increase our exports of these products to Germany.

To say nothing of the duties imposed, the character of our barley, malt and hops is such that, as in the past, we will export none of these products to Germany. In fact, Germany, besides supplying her own markets, is a large exporter of these articles to Great Britain and other countries.

The small reduction made in the duties on sawed lumber and timber prepared otherwise than by hewing will have very little favorable effect on our exports. The only reduction made in the duties on live animals is that upon oxen; but our exports of oxen cannot be large, since last year only \$45,970 of all kinds of cattle were exported to Germany. The duty on fresh meats, except pork, has been reduced five marks. In 1891 we did not export a pound of fresh meat. The reduction of a little over one-half a cent per pound in the duty will not build up any considerable trade.

Germany removed the prohibition from American pork on the assurance of the United States that no diseased pork would be exported. The high prices prevailing before American pork was allowed to enter, equal to about twelve cents per pound, stimulated our trade for a time until the German farmers reduced the price, when it again fell off. The high duty, coupled with the fact that Germany is a large producer of pork, will naturally prevent our exports from increasing to any considerable extent. On prepared meats, except bacon, and by this is meant all meats, whether salted, pickled or canned, the reduction is one third of a cent per pound. This may have some favorable effect on our exports; but the increase cannot be large. The duty on bacon remains at the old rate of twenty marks.

On the whole, therefore, the reductions in duty on less than \$6,345,317 of our products, in consideration for the free admission of over \$12,891,000 of German sugar into the United States, are not as large as ought to be made. This German government was doubtless informed that the feeling prevailing among the people of the United States against the reimposition of the duty on sugar was so strong that our government would not attempt it, and accordingly granted the slight reductions noted above.

In view of the heavily increased duties imposed by the McKinley bill upon German products, which in the case of woollens, hosiery, cottons and laces frequently ranged from 50 to 100 per cent., it was useless to expect any great concessions from that power. Mr. Blaine was therefore forced to accept what he could get. In other words, so far as Germany is concerned, the "reciprocity club" was not effectually yielded by the United States. The list of articles prohibited in the proclamation of the president includes many things on which no change in the duty has been made. Thus, raw flax, bran, horsehair, agricultural products not otherwise provided for, raw hides, charcoal and wool are free of duty, without regard to the country from which they are imported. Similarly cheese, fruits and nuts, buckwheat, bacon and all live animals, except oxen, are duti-

able at the same rate when imported from the United States as when imported from other countries.

The only reason conceivable for including these products in the "reciprocity" treaty was doubtless to create a favorable impression here by a large showing. This is nothing but "bamboozle," pure and simple. The failure on the part of Mr. Blaine to secure a more favorable treaty was not his fault. He has been hampered by the limitations imposed by the "reciprocity" act. This latest example of its work shows, as has often been asserted in these columns, that as a means for increasing our trade abroad the reciprocity law is a failure. What our secretary of state needs is a greater list of articles on which to make trades. -New York Commercial Bulletin.

## STEEL RAIL TRUST PROFITS.

### How Beautifully the Latest Combination Has Operated.

Early in 1891 the Steel Rail Trust clinched its grip upon the market for steel rails by the consolidation of the two mills at Scranton, Pa. Previous to this time, though both mills were members of the trust, one of them was in the habit of cutting prices on favorable occasions. Their consolidation under one management removed this disturbing influence. No better illustration of the control which the trust has over production and prices can be given than the average monthly prices of steel rails in 1891. As computed by the American Iron and Steel Association, the average prices of Bessemer pig iron and steel rails at the mills in Pennsylvania have been as follows:

	Bessemer pig iron per ton.	Steel rails per ton.
January	\$15.95	\$29.00
February	16.25	29.00
March	16.50	30.00
April	16.10	30.00
May	16.50	30.00
June	16.25	30.00
July	16.25	30.00
August	16.00	30.00
September	15.50	30.00
October	15.50	30.00
November	15.15	30.00
December	15.35	30.00

Though pig iron shows a steady fall in price, steel rails have remained constant at \$30 per ton. In the report on the cost of producing iron and steel products in the United States, for which investigations were made in 1889, the commissioner of labor says: "The department has been positively informed relative to the cost of making steel rails in several of the very largest establishments in the United States, and there is no shadow of a doubt in the mind of the writer that in these establishments the actual cost of standard steel rails is, and has been for some time, within a few cents of \$22 per ton."

The recent heavy reductions made in wages by the Steel Rail trust and the fall in price of Bessemer pig iron from an average of \$18.85 per ton in 1889, when the commissioner gathered his statistics, to an average of \$15.95 per ton in 1891, have greatly reduced the cost of producing steel rails. The present cost to the trust is not over \$30 per ton. For every ton of steel rails sold by the members of the trust they have made a profit of \$30. In 1891 the trust produced 1,336,259 tons of steel rails. The profits therefore were not far from \$13,500,000. Doubtless these large profits have enabled Mr. Carnegie's mills to declare over \$7,000,000 in dividends, just as they did in 1890.

### Exporting Apples.

During the year just past about 600,000 barrels of apples were received in Liverpool from the United States and Canada, by far the larger part being from the United States. Our exports were the largest on record. During the fiscal year 1891, before last year's crop came on the market, we exported apples, green and dried, to the value of nearly \$900,000, and if any apples came into the country from abroad, the fact is not mentioned in the government reports.

Even before the present law was passed no mention was made in the reports of any imports of apples. However, something had to be done to make the farmers think that they too are getting some of the benefits of the protective system. Hence the McKinleyites took apples from the free list and made them dutiable at twenty-five cents a bushel. This transparent humbug may deceive such farmers as want to be deceived. Certainly no one can be taken in by it who knows that we import no apples, but export them in considerable quantities.

And what is true of the duty on apples is also true of nearly all other products of the farm. Farmers can get no direct help from protection, because their own products go into foreign markets and offer successful competition there with all the world.

### Wanted American Tin Plate.

As tending to show the facility with which tin plate of American manufacture can be procured by those having need for it in their business we quote the following letter from a well known Albany firm in reply to an inquiry made by us:

"ALBANY, Feb. 2. 'DEAR SIR: -In reply to your request in regard to American tin plate would say that our experience was very unsatisfactory.

"We ordered five boxes of American bright 14 by 20 plate as a sample order of an agent of Ely & Williams. He said it would be ready for delivery about thirty days thence. This was, we think, the latter part of March or the fore part of April, but after several inquiries of their agent (when he came to Albany) he said he was surprised that we did not receive the tin; but after giving up all hope of ever getting the tin it came to hand on Nov. 14, 1891. This we presume was a special delivery, so we have not taken the chance of being placed in such a position again by waiting six months for goods.

"Hoping you will not have any such delay as we have had in getting any plate of American product, we are yours, 'KIELEY & STAHL.' -National Provisioner.

# Dirt Will Fly Now!

On to Castle, is the watchword. The dirt will fly now, and soon the great carbonate camp will resound with the echoes of the locomotive whistle.

What's that got to do with The Hub? A good deal.

Many hundreds of men will be put to work. They'll buy where they can buy cheapest, and that place is

# THE HUB

Then there'll be excursions and crowds'll go to see the famous Cumberland. All these people must have new suits for holiday wear. Many a man will want a Suit in a hurry - tailor too slow - our Ready-to-wears just [suit him (no pun). He'll want

## HIGH-GRADE-LOW-PRICE

Clothing, and he's sure to get it if he buys of us.

Let the dirt fly. Our Clothing is made to stand it and any number of brushings.

# THE HUB

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Made from Montana wheat. Highest Cash Price paid for Home Wheat. Send for price list.

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## A1 BLUE JOINT HAY