

## The Billings Gazette.

Gazette Printing Company, Publishers.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.  
Issued Semi-Weekly.

Subscription Rates.

One year, in advance.....\$3.00  
Six months.....1.50Entered at the Billings Postoffice as  
Second Class Matter.

Tuesday, June 11, 1907.

## CANADA'S EXAMPLE FOR MONTANA.

If any one can still be found who doubts the value of advertising he has but to take cognizance of the immense emigration into Canada from the central western states during the last few years. Just how many thousand good, American citizens have crossed the border since the Canadian movement began cannot be told, but they must be many. This is shown by a report of the United States census bureau, which shows that the middle western states have not gained in population within the last five years, notwithstanding there has been a large influx of eastern people. According to this report, the immigrants have just about balanced the emigrants, leaving the population stationary, so to say.

What gives a serious aspect to the matter is that the emigrants are not of a class that the country can well spare. As a rule they are people who have made a success of farming in their respective states and are simply leaving because they can obtain more land, and obtain it cheaply. The region to which they are attracted holds out no better inducements than are offered in this country, in fact it is doubtful whether the opportunities there are as good or as many as may be found on this side of the line. The territory favored the most by the Americans lies directly north of Montana and Dakota. The growing season is shorter, the winters proportionately longer and much more severe, while the soil is no more fertile and irrigation has to be employed to assure crops. But the Canadians are advertisers, liberal advertisers; they spend their money freely and have the satisfaction of seeing it bring returns. Had reason and sense been permitted to have their proper place last winter, instead of narrow-minded prejudice and demagoguery, Montana would undoubtedly be now getting its share of immigration. The money the legislature was asked to appropriate for advertising the state could not have been put to better purpose. Of the thousands who since then have gone into Canada many would undoubtedly have come into Montana, to settle upon the thousands of acres of land to be had here for the asking. Because of the shortsightedness man fested settlement is retarded and Canada is the gainer.

## WOOL SALES.

Notwithstanding all that has been written and said concerning the harmfulness of the practice of certain growers to sell their wool by contract in advance of the opening of the regular market and keeping secret the prices secured, it would seem that about the usual amount of contracting is being done this year and the same reticence concerning figures is maintained. Thus reports have been received of the sale of a number of the largest clips in Fergus and other counties to the north before their removal from the sheep's backs and at prices not made public.

The wool this year is said to be much lighter than ordinarily, showing it to be of better grade and cleaner, and consequently worth more. Whether true or not, it has been stated that some of the advance sales reported were at prices a trifle below those paid last year. Many are inclined to doubt this, holding that nothing has occurred to warrant it. The number of sheep in the United States is said to be much below that of last year and the year before, while there has been no decrease in the demand for wool. A logical conclusion would seem to be that instead of being cheaper, the staple should bring a higher rate than ever. In individual cases it may be found advantageous to sell on contract and to keep the figures a matter between the buyer and seller, but for the industry at large it would undoubtedly be better were all wool sold on the open market and the prices made public, the same is done in every other commodity. The large producers would probably lose nothing; the smaller ones would be given a degree of protection now denied them and there would be less dissatisfaction than is now manifested at each recurring season, for the excuse of underbanded dealing would then be absent.

## STATURE ABOVE BRAINS.

Because of the order issued requiring applicants for admission to West Point military academy to be of larger stature than heretofore, newspapers all over the country have taken up the cry that an injustice is being done the men with whom nature has been niggardly in the matter of height, while also running the risk of depriving the country of men whose

services it might badly need. It is not to be denied that the large man looks more imposing than the small one. Particularly when decked out in the gaudy trappings of war, but very often it happens that what he lacks in physique the little fellow more than makes up in brains and intellect. Sheridan probably would not have passed under the new rule, yet no one has ever been found to say that because of his deficiency in height he was not one of the world's great soldiers. Napoleon and Wellington were anything but giants in size, still they were fairly successful as leaders of troops and as generals achieved fame and glory denied many men who could have picked them up with ease and bodily carried them off the field. Grant was anything but a large man. Dewey is not much when it comes to size and Finston certainly is not a whole physically, still each accomplished the tasks assigned him and no one has been heard to criticize them because they were not six-footers. In comparison with the men against whom they were pitted the Japanese looked like pigmies. They whipped the Russians and only a few days ago all America was paying honors to one of the little brown men.

Although there is a certain amount of display and show to the army and its decorative value is recognized on many occasions, its principal purpose and use is to fight. As long as it comes up to requirements in this respect the people will care little whether it is composed of men tall as church steeples or small as the freaks with military titles exhibited at dime museums. The intelligence to plan and the courage to execute should be the prime requisites of soldiers, not pounds and inches.

## MCLELLAN WAS RIGHT.

Since he has made public his reason for vetoing the bill passed by the legislature directing a recount of the vote by which he claims the office he occupies, Mayor McClellan stands higher in the estimation of the country at large. The common understanding of the matter has been that the bill directed a recounting or all the votes cast. Instead it provided for a recount in only the precincts that gave pluralities to McClellan. The districts that Hearst supposedly carried are not to be disturbed. It is charged that fraud was committed in the McClellan precincts, hence the demand for a recount.

Mr. Hearst may be right, but it is still well remembered that every newspaper in New York, except those owned by himself, repeatedly declared that all sorts of fraud and dishonesty were practiced in the districts that were returned for Hearst and were an honest count to be made the pluralities credited to Hearst would be found to rightfully belong to McClellan. Failure to provide for a complete recount makes it look very much as though those charges were based upon fact. Were this not so Mr. Hearst and his friends would not have taken the exceeding good care they took to secure passage of a law for only a partial recount.

## INTERESTING RAILROAD RUMOR.

From Seattle comes a bit of news that possesses considerable local interest. It is to the effect that before long the country is to be edified with a gigantic struggle involving control of the Northern Pacific and Burlington roads. As the story has it, Hill has de-throned the Northern Pacific with some more to his liking, the same as Mellen was forced out, who is now with the New York, New Haven & Hartford, to replace Elliott as president of the Burlington at the suggestion of George W. Perkins of Morgan & Co. and because of the attitude now said to be maintained toward his friend by Hill he is alleged to have entered into the plot to de-throne the Great Northern magnate and leave him where he was before the merging of three railroads was effected.

It is said that the friends of Elliott have quietly organized and that the battle will soon be on. Mellen is credited with being in sympathy with the movement and that he is throwing all his influence toward its success and is receiving active support from certain Bostonians who heretofore have supported Hill. In connection with the tale comes what purports to be an explanation of the resignation of Benjamin Campbell from the fourth vice presidency of the Great Northern to accept a place under Mellen at a considerable reduction of salary. Should the plot now said to be hatching prove successful, Campbell is to go to the Northern Pacific.

Dissatisfaction over the decline in the price of Northern Pacific stock has helped Elliott, for his friends say that the market does not reflect the showing he has made with the road. It is furthermore claimed that Hill is simply using the Northern Pacific as an implement in a plan for Great Northern aggrandizement, and that eventually he intends to drop the first named road, after it shall have answered his purpose. In support of this they point out that Hill is building Great Northern feeders into Northern Pacific territory without hindrance, while at the same time preventing expansion by the Northern Pacific.

Interest attaches locally to the story because of the probable effect success of the alleged movement would have on this part of the state. Anything calculated to disrupt the combin-

ation now existing would be hailed with delight, particularly were it to result in restoring the Northern Pacific and Burlington roads to their former positions of separate and distinct entities, in active and actual competition. If, however, as indicated by the story related from Seattle, the plot is simply to shift joint control of the two companies from one set of men to another, it will probably make little difference whether it succeeds or not, as conditions now existing would continue. Had it been given out that Elliott and those said to be connected with him were prompted by no greater ambition than to secure control of the Northern Pacific, prayers for their success would go up everywhere. Still, it is possible that under the proposed arrangement greater liberality may be shown and that the intended management will manifest more regard and consideration for the public than is now evidenced, which of itself would be something. But the gentlemen credited with hostile intent toward Hill are not yet in the saddle, and before the fight is over, if entered into, they will know that they have been engaged in a contest. Hill is not the kind of man that surrenders without giving a good account of himself.

## THERE ARE OTHERS.

Senator Knox says he will accept the republican nomination for president if tendered. Of course, he will, so would every other republican, save one, in the country. That single exception is Theodore Roosevelt. Repeatedly has he been importuned to say he would again be a candidate, but the more he is asked the more insistent he becomes in his declination, notwithstanding he has every reason for believing that his nomination would be equivalent to an election. Mr. Knox is justified in feeling honored at the expression of confidence and esteem to which the convention of his state gave voice. It is indeed a compliment, although it may not be expected to stand alone, for more conventions will be held and several states have their favorites. Iowa, for a time, was thought to be one of them, and that Gov. Cummins would receive its endorsement. However, he has withdrawn from the field. He wants to be a senator, in succession to Allison, so that leaves one less. As Iowa thinks well of the Roosevelt policies and ideas, it seems quite likely that when the time comes for action it will be found in the Taft column, unless some one in the meantime appears whom Roosevelt regards with more favor than his secretary of war, for although an alliance may be said to exist between the two, it is not of the hard and fast order that will prevent the president from transferring his support.

## ORCHARD AND HIS CONFESSION.

If ever an arch villain, a man without soul, heart or conscience was created, it is the one who has been on the witness stand at Boise during the last few days. By his own confession, for years he made murder, cowardly and despicable, his trade, prompted thereto by no higher consideration than the few paltry dollars he alleges he received from those whose dirty work he claims to have performed. With no more feeling than an animal of prey he went from one place to another, wherever directed, and without depriving of life those who had never wronged or injured him. Deliberately he planned and executed, at times manifesting an ingenuity in the performance of his diabolical deeds that could have been inspired by nothing short than direct communication with the spirits of evil. He knew none of his victims, many he had never seen before seeking to destroy them and only by careful inquiry was he able to establish their identity to his own satisfaction.

If Orchard's testimony is true and can be substantiated, as the prosecution's claims will be done before the end of the trial, it will prove a sad day for the Western Federation of Miners and for many another organized body of toilers. Many innocent ones will be compelled to suffer for the deeds of others because of their identification with such institutions, for it will be bound to cause a revulsion of feeling so great that the judgment pronounced will not always be fair and honest. The defense has not yet been heard, and until the accused men have had every opportunity to prove their innocence no one should pass judgment upon them.

It is hard to believe that in this country and at this day men can be found so utterly depraved and so lost to all sense of humanity as is indicated by Orchard's testimony the leaders of the western miners are. Truly, it seems inconceivable that he and his of power should lead men to deliberately plot and plan the awful crimes the instrument of whose commission Orchard claims to have been. Orchard's testimony substantiated and proven true, then Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are monsters and the worst foes organized labor has ever had, for by their acts and deeds they have brought shame to every man who belongs to a union and placed into the hands of those opposing them a weapon more powerful than ever before was within their reach.

If the defendants are ultimately found guilty then will come days of trial for the labor unions and such a clearing out as will follow has probably never been seen. American citi-

zens will never stand for such leadership and such methods. Union men themselves will call for a new deal. They cannot afford to rest under the imputation that they are in league with and countenance the wickedness of the men whom they have entrusted with power. They will not stand for it. No use to ask them, as has been, whether they will still continue to defend the men who have disgraced them, for they will not. While laboring men and contending for what they regard as belonging to them, they are not criminals, but loyal citizens, who respect the law and demand that all others do likewise. They want the truth known, and knowing it will abide by it. They do not want to be led by men whose leadership means disgrace and infamy to their following.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

While there will be an undoubted shortage in the country's total wheat crop and very likely a lessening in the amount usually exported, no fear need be entertained of an insufficient supply for home consumption. The maneuvers of the men who speculate in the cereal show that the fright of some days ago has passed, and although prices are still firm, there is no longer the wild scrambling of buyers to load up that characterized the market earlier in the season, and the transactions now recorded are considerably below the dollar mark.

In many places where winter wheat has failed corn has been planted. A heavy yield is looked for. The same applies as to oats and barley. As all three of these grains are always in good demand for export, the balance of trade, will not as some predicted when the "greenbug" and other alarming reports were first started, be against us. But a great factor as wheat must always be in reckoning the business of the nation and speculating as to the future, there is another that may be said to be even more important—steel. This is a barometer indicating trade conditions with unflinching accuracy. During the month just closed something like 175,000 tons of structural material was sold by the principal producers of the commodity. The amount sold by the lesser concerns is not known, but it is safe to say that it was in proportion. Competent authorities estimate that since January 1 the total production of structural material amounts fully to 1,675,000 tons. It should not be thought that with the filling of these immense orders has come a slackening demand. The contrary holds true. Many of the mills are still refusing orders, unless given their own time in which to fill them. From Birmingham, Ala., comes the announcement that the furnaces there have sold their entire output for this year and some have entered into contracts that will run them well into the next.

Despite their announced entanglement of expenses in the way of suspending contemplated improvements and extensions, the railroads were liberal buyers during the month of May. Eighteen roads alone bought 796,000 tons of rails. The Milwaukee is in the list of buyers, both of rails and structural material, showing that that company has not become frightened, as the orders placed were in connection with its Pacific extension. The Harriman roads, notwithstanding their failure to negotiate a European loan, do not intend to remain still. Failing to get the needed money abroad, arrangements were made for the necessary capital in this country and the statement was published only a few days ago that the improvements planned would be carried out and the two Pacific would keep their plans to the high standard outlined for them before the alleged panic, due to agitation and unfriendly legislation. Evidencing earnestness of purpose is the order for 150,000 tons of rails recently placed by Mr. Harriman with the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. Other roads are credited with the placing of orders for delivery as far distant as 1909. Surely this does not look as though great apprehension was felt concerning the future.

The bank clearings show that business continues active in all legitimate lines, an increase being noted in many instances. Only the speculators and the men with sinister purposes to serve, are crying disaster and calamity. They are finding that the people no longer are ready to respond to the bait held out to them and that conservatism is having an inning. The real business of the country is as good as ever, and what is more, shows no signs of retrogression. Those who have been inclined to permit themselves to become scared at the croaking of the pessimistic should take new courage. Legitimate interests are in no danger, no matter how badly the gambling element may be faring.

## ONE OF BILLINGS' GOOD THINGS.

So many good things have been coming to Billings that they no longer cause more than passing comment, yet were some other cities that might be mentioned favored even in a lesser degree in the same manner the world would be made acquainted with their great, good fortune. Without fuss or previous announcement several modest gentlemen arrived in the city a few days ago and busied themselves making arrangements for the installation of an institution which will not only add to the prominence of the city, but in material results be of undoubted benefit to many. Billings is to be headquarters for the geological

survey during its investigations and classification of the coal lands of several states, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. All the work in connection with this vast undertaking will be directed from Billings, and Billings will be the supply point for outfitting the different expeditions.

By reason of the nature of its undertaking, the headquarters will not be permanent, but quite a few months will pass before the order to move will be given, and meanwhile Billings will get the good that comes from the disbursement of large sums of money in a community no larger than this. During this time it is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars will be paid out here for supplies and labor, an item worthy of consideration.

## IS NOT SELFISHNESS.

It is the opinion of the Butte Inter Mountain that it is "rank selfishness on the part of this state" to oppose the abandonment of the Montana army posts, in view of the statement made by the war department that the step is in the direction of the new policy of concentration of troops and discontinuance of the isolated forts scattered throughout the country. The esteemed Inter Mountain may view it that way, but as a rule the people of the state do not. As yet no good reason has been advanced why Montana should not be given the benefit of concentration, particularly as the two posts which it is purposed to abandon are possessed of the largest reservations in the country. If it is selfish for Montana to protest, how much more selfish must it be for Wyoming, which seems to have the hearing of the war department, to ask for a brigade post, when the government will be compelled to go miles away from the fort that it is intended to retain in order that sufficient ground may be secured to meet the requirements, and that, too, when the government will have to pay a handsome price for the ground.

True it is, as the Inter Mountain says, that the commerce of the state does not depend upon the earnings of a few hundred soldiers, but it is not less true that the maintenance of a brigade post, say at Fort Keogh, would be of great benefit to a goodly part of the state. It would mean a market for much that is raised on farm and ranch and bring to the producers great sums annually that would find their way into other channels, thereby benefiting directly and indirectly a large number. Furthermore, when the announcement was made that brigade posts would be substituted for the present system of smaller garrisons Montana did not, as the Butte newspaper intimates, permit modesty to overcome its desires and keep still. It advanced its claims and had reasons for believing they would be considered.

## A VALUABLE MAN.

Under the above heading the Great Falls Tribune has the following to say concerning one of Billings' most estimable citizens:

"In a recent magazine article, James Creelman, telling of the emigration from the United States to Canada, attempts to figure its value to the northern dominion upon a dollars and cents basis, and in his computations, he reckons the value of each man at \$1,000. Perhaps that is a fair average valuation of a farmer—it will strike many as very low; but if the average farmer who goes to Canada is valued at \$1,000, there is a Montana farmer who is worth millions of dollars to the state.

"He lives in or near Billings; it is impossible to find a biography of him anywhere, hence the uncertainty as to his place of residence. He is one of the most modest men in the country, and he has never been before the public any more than necessary.

"He has traveled around from time to time, telling people what they want to know, and he has become known to many as 'Old Alfalfa.' Alfalfa is his hobby. He knows more about it than any other man in Montana, and he knows how to tell all he knows.

"If he thinks his hearers are weary of alfalfa, he can tell them, with equal fluency, of almost anything else that is grown on a Montana farm. He won't talk of anything but Montana farming.

"Recently he has given Montana the best advertising that the state has ever received. He has promised on his farm the greatest crop of wheat grown in the United States and the greatest crop of oats grown in the United States. He has made it known to millions of readers throughout the nation that Montana land is worth from two to 20 times its present market price, and he has not asked one cent from the state for constituting himself an immigration and information bureau of greater service to the state than all the organized movements that have been undertaken.

"Men who are dead and men who are living have done great things for Montana. They have added millions of dollars to its assessed valuation and to its annual output; they have built cities and have peopled tens of thousands of acres of land. But no individual has done more work or better work for his state than has been done—not this year alone, but for many years—by the uncrowned alfalfa king of the Yellowstone valley, Mr. I. D. O'Donnell."

Bargains in town lots. See the ad. of the Lincoln Land Co.

## MARTS OF TRADE

## New York Money.

New York, June 10.—Money on call steady; 1% per cent; ruling rate, 2%; closing bid, 1½; offered at 2 per cent. Time loans strong; 60 days, 3½ to 4 per cent; 90 days, 3½ to 4 per cent; six months, 5 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.95@487 for demand, and at 462.60 @462.65 for 60-day bills; posted rates, 484½@488; commercial bills, 483½. Bar silver, 66½. Mexican dollars, 51½. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm.

## New York Bonds.

U. S. refunding 2s registered, 104½. U. S. refunding 2s coupon, 104½. U. S. 3s registered, 102. U. S. 3s coupon, 102. U. S. new 4s registered, 128½. U. S. new 4s coupon, 128½. U. S. old 4s registered, 100½. U. S. old 4s coupon, 100½.

## St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, June 10.—Wool steady. Medium grades combing and clothing, 24 to 27; light fine, 21 to 21½; heavy fine, 15 to 17; tub washed, 30 to 37.

## Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 30,000. Market 5 to 10 cents lower. Beef, \$4.50@6.00; cows, \$1.75@4.75; heifers, \$2.60@5.50; calves, \$3.50@6.60; prime steers, \$5.50 @6; poor to medium, \$4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 50,000. Market 5 cents lower. Lights, \$6.10@6.35; mixed, \$6.10@6.32½; heavy, \$5.80@6.27½; rough, \$5.80@6; pigs, \$5.70@6.15; good to choice heavy, \$6.15@6.27½.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Market steady to 10 cents lower. Natives, \$5.50@5.85; yearlings, \$6.40@7.10; lambs, \$6.50@8.50; western, \$6.50@8.60.

## Omaha Livestock.

Omaha, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000. Market steady to strong. Native steers, \$4.50@6.40; cows and heifers, \$2.75@4.85; western steers, \$3.50@5.30; stockers and feeders, \$3 @5; calves, \$2.50@6.50; bulls and stags, \$3.50@4.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Market weak to 5 cents lower. Heavy, \$5.95@6.05; mixed, \$6@6.05; light, \$6.10@6.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Strong. Yearlings, \$6.50@7.25; lambs, \$7@8.60.

## Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000. Market 10 cents higher. Beeves, \$4.20@5.40; steers, \$4.75@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.70; bulls, \$2.75@4.65; calves, \$4 @6.75; western fed steers, \$4.25@6.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Weak to 5 cents lower. Heavy, \$6@6.10; packers, \$6.05@6.20; light, \$6.12@6.22½; pigs, \$5.75@6.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000. Steady. Muttons, \$5.75@6.75; lambs, \$7.50@9.30; range wethers, \$5@7.10; fed ewes, \$4.75@6.15.

## Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, June 10.—The official statistics and the estimated condition of winter wheat on June 1, was 77.4, and spring wheat 88.7. The total acreage of spring wheat was placed at 16,464,000 acres, a decrease of 7 per cent compared with last year's crop. These figures were more favorable than had been generally expected and prices declined more than 1 cent per bushel inside of five minutes. Early in the session the market had been nervous, prices fluctuating over a wider range. The market was firm at the opening, because of higher prices at Liverpool, but the continued favorable weather for the crop in this country overcame this bullish influence and caused a decline in all deliveries. The weakness was actuated later by the government report. The close was weak, September 98½@98½; July 95½@95½.

Firm cables and wet weather over the greater part of the corn belt had a strengthening influence on the corn market early in the day, but toward the later hours was weakened on selling by local longs. The market closed weak, September closing at 53½@53½.

Oats were firm at the opening because of an active demand for July by shorts. The government crop report was bearish and the market closed weak. September closed at 37½ and July at 44½.

Trading in provisions was quiet and the market was weak because of selling by local packers and a 5-cent decline in the price of live hogs. At the close pork was down 15 cents; lard was down 7½@12½ and ribs were five cents lower.

## JAPAN ACTS WITH REASON

(Continued From First Page.)

It was after the interview with Secretary Straus that Takahashi and Kawakami received an invitation from Viscount Aoki to dine at the ambas-

sy. Takahashi's answer, it is said, was, "We did not come to eat, but to settle grave diplomatic questions."

Just before Yamok's departure for Tokio on May 14, Takahashi sent him a telegram from Washington as follows: "Depart for Japan instantly and arouse public opinion as we understood before. There is no hope with the Japanese embassy here."

## HOLD LONG CONFERENCE.

San Francisco Authorities Receive Important Message From Tokio.

San Francisco, June 10.—D. S. Richardson, foreign counsel to the Japanese consulate, was closeted with United States District Attorney Devlin, yesterday, in a long conference. It is understood that the meeting was to consider an important message from Tokio. Both officials of the consulate and the district attorney maintain the greatest secrecy as to the matter discussed at the conference or contained in the dispatch from Japan.

Richardson absented himself from the consulate the rest of the day, the officials denying all knowledge of his whereabouts.

## SPIES ARE A NUISANCE.

Mexico City, June 10.—A telegram to El Imparcial from Tapachula says: Guatemala spies are continually being arrested in Chiapas. The political and military authorities are actively and energetically prosecuting them, claiming that they are now becoming a real nuisance.

First Publication June 11-4. Secretary's Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

## Public Notice.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 5 of the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. 552) and of Section 4 of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388) notice is hereby given that water will be furnished from the Huntley project in Montana at the opening of the irrigation season of 1908, for lands designated upon farm unit plans of:

T. 2 N., R. 27 E.  
T. 2 N., R. 28 E.  
T. 2 N., R. 29 E.  
T. 2 N., R. 30 E.  
T. 3 N., R. 28 E.  
T. 3 N., R. 29 E.  
T. 3 N., R. 30 E.

approved by the Secretary of the Interior and on file in the local land office Billings, Montana, and that the lands will be opened to entry and settlement in accordance with the President's Proclamation of May 21, 1907, and Departmental order of the same date.

The limit of area per entry representing the acreage which in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior may be reasonably required for the support of a family on the lands in question is fixt for the lands entered, subject to the provisions of the Reclamation Act, at the amounts shown upon the plats for the several farm units.

The limit for which water right application may be made for lands which were included in Indian allotments shall be 160 acres of irrigable land for each landowner.

The charges which shall be made per acre of the lands included in said entries and for lands in private ownership which can be irrigated by the waters of the said irrigation project are in three parts as follows:

1. The charges of \$4 per acre to be paid to the Indians for the total area. In each entry as required by Section 5 of the Act of April 27, 1904, \$1.00 per acre to be paid when entry is made and the remainder in four equal annual installments the first to be paid at the end of the second year.

2. The building of the irrigation system, \$30 per acre of irrigable land, payable in not less than five, nor more than ten annual installments, each not less than \$3 per acre, the first installment to be paid when entry is made.

3. For operation and maintenance, which will, as soon as the data are available, be fixt in proportion to the amount of water used, with a minimum charge per irrigable acre whether water is used thereon or not. The operation and maintenance charges for the irrigation season of 1908 and for other irrigation seasons until further notice, will be 60 cents per acre of irrigable land.

The first installment of said charges for all irrigable areas shown on these plats, whether or not water right applications is made therefor, or water is used thereon, shall be due and payable when entry is made, at the local land office at Billings, Montana, being not less than \$4.00 per acre of irrigable land and \$1.00 per acre of non-irrigable land.

The subsequent annual payments of 75 cents per acre for the entire area of each entry will begin at the end of the second year after entry and will be due and payable at the local land office at that time and at the expiration of each year thereafter. The second installment of the building charge for each acre of irrigable land shall be due and payable at the same place on or before December 1, 1909, and for the subsequent years on or before December 1 of each year; and the operation and maintenance charge for the irrigable area shall become due as announced by the Secretary of the Interior each year.

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD, Secretary of the Interior.

M. B.