

**A MAGNIFICENT CLIMATE AND A
SOIL OF UNSURPASSED FERTILITY.**

GREAT FALLS, Montana, Feb. 18, 1889.

Most people have been so accustomed to look upon this part of the continent as so far north, so cold, so snowy, so far away—and a lot of other so-so's—that it would probably never be a fit abode for mankind; but the facts show to the contrary. Why, hundreds of miles north of here there is a country where the climate is warmer than those of the north New England States, the summers more suitable to the growing of grains. We are separated from that region by the forty-ninth parallel, an imaginary political boundary which nature will not take into account when adjusting affairs in the future. The intermingling of people of the same blood, speech, religion, ideas, and ambitions will obliterate it. Statesmen have foretold it and business men have foretold it. The people who think Dakota and Montana are sections of the arctic region slipped down out of place should look to the east. The south line of Dakota is the forty-third parallel of north latitude. Follow this line across the Atlantic and much of Europe will be found lying north of it. All of Britain and Norway and Sweden lie a full degree above the northern boundary of our two great Territories. Edinburgh, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Christiania, in the midst of the arctic wastes, are on the same line as the parallel of Sitka, Alaska. And Sitka is as far from Great Falls as the Gulf of Mexico. England and the north of Europe are made habitable by the influence of the Gulf Stream. The Kuro-Siwo—the Black Ocean river of the Asiatic coast—or the Japan Current, gives to this northwestern region the same mildness of climate that the Gulf Stream does to Northern Europe, and why should not this country, like that, be filled with life and industry? The winds off the coast of Southern Asia sweep across the Pacific Ocean and temper the climate of our western coast nearly up to the Arctic Circle. This river of warmth gives to British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon winters so mild that ice is a scarce article, even in Sitka, while roses bloom in the gardens along the coast at Christmas time. Im-arting its heat to the air, which, ascending, passes over the Rocky Mountains much lower than in the south, it affects the climate of a region larger than the original United States. Comparisons of temperature made with the Atlantic coast are most favorable to Montana. The rivers of Montana close later and open earlier than those of States far south of this parallel. The Missouri River here is clear of ice a month earlier than it is at Omaha. In the light of existing knowledge who will say that up to the 60th parallel in this northwestern part of the continent is as capable of being settled as Russian or Norway and Sweden south of that line?

From Lake Superior along the northern boundary of the republic to the Pacific Ocean the average altitude is less than 2,000 feet above the sea. It is the only line on which connected agricultural settlement can be made across the continent. The coast is a real belt, and history shows that mankind gathers in larger numbers where food is most abundant and cheapest. South of here is the roof of the continent; the plains of Colorado are almost as high as the mountains of Montana; Denver, surrounded by productive farms, is a half-mile higher than the average of the prairie; and the plains between Omaha and Sacramento, the most continuous elevation of quite 4,000 feet. Ascending every 300 feet makes a difference of one degree in temperature.

It is no doubt true that an ill-fall had its origin in the warmer climates, but it is also true that the colder climates have developed the most sturdy, energetic and brainy races of men as well as the best breeders of domestic animals. Frost and cold have been so synonymous with the races of the frost-land, that the word "frost" is the lesson of history that Northern nations have always been more successful in war and progressive in peace than their Southern neighbors. The material and moral conquest of the world belongs to the races of the frost lands; they have been the most energetic explorers and pioneers, the most adventurous colonizers, the most active merchants, the best founders of governments, and the

The coming of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad has given great impetus to affairs in North Montana, and the next few years will witness a marvelous growth. No transcontinental road passes through a region of such varied scenes as lies between the mountains and the Missouri river. The country is a vast granary of Dakota—the valleys of the Red and the Mouse—the vast pasture fields and valleys of Montana. It taps the granite vault of the great hills, filled with gold and silver and copper, but guarded with time locks, to be fully opened now by the advent of competitive railway facilities. A rough mountain is valueless for agricultural purposes, but when the rich soil is a single acre is a wealth of produce compared to the sandy oceans of arable land. Montana is the richest mineral bearing district in the United States; the output of precious metals last year led all the other States and Territories, the total being nearly one-fourth of the entire production of the country. The dream of the alchemist has been realized; the laborer of yesterday is the millionaire of to-day. The country is not only lined with veins of precious metals, but iron, lead, coal, and building stone exist in limitless quantities. Coal is scattered over the entire Territory, in North Montana cropping out in many places along the Missouri and other rivers. North of the Missouri River, along the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, the coal is of the bituminous shell formation, black and shiny, and burns to a red ash, while the variety south of the river is known as the Peacock coal, on account of its chromatic coloring, and leaves a white ash. The coal of the plains, eastward into Dakota, is lignite, but the mountain coal is bituminous. The other day I went into a coal mine, eight miles from Great Falls, in which the vein was six feet thick, the entrance being in the side of a hill. The mine was new. It could not have been more conveniently planned by man. This mine is reached by a branch of the Manitoba. The extension of the Manitoba road, the rapid and solid construction of which was one of the mechanical feats of the age, has opened up a large area of both agricultural and mining territory, and the wise and practicable policy of the government in selling the public will soon result in large settlement and great prosperity to the entire country traversed.

SESOM.

Not on His Knee, Though.

The 'bus was full inside, and the conductor said, "Will any gentleman ride outside to oblige a lady?"

There was a dead silence, until Tompkins said with a grin, "The lady can sit on my knee if she likes."

The lady happened to be Mrs. Tompkins. She said coldly she wouldn't trouble him, but she sat upon him when she got home.

**WASHINGTON SOCIETY'S GAY WHIRL
AND AMBITIOUS SOLONS.**

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Commissioner Obery has been here for some time in relation to the timber cutting grants in the Northwest, and the matter has been attracting much attention. It all grew out of a disagreement between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of the General Land Office of Agent Gregory. It is said that an effort is on foot to induce General Harrison to rein Mr. Obery in his present position, as a new man could not possibly acquire the knowledge of the rights of Indian claims which that gentleman possesses.

The appropriation by Congress of \$25,000 for the protection of American citizens at Panama gives general satisfaction. Two years ago the present administration sent vessels of war to protect the transit free and to protect American citizens who were stranded on the island without means or work.

under the law for small.

ization laws has been favorably reported, and it is generally conceded that there is imminent need of some action being taken in this direction. Numerous complications have arisen with the naturalization of persons of native birth, and the naturalization papers here simply to escape the law, and return to their native land, to which they return upon accomplishing their mission to the United States. Under the existing laws, the high school graduates, the college graduates, the idiots, insane, paupers, criminals, or others who have come into the United States in flagrant violation of our immigration laws. This might be a good time to traverse Mrs. Olympia Brown's position, and to show that the law is the only means by which it is possible for us to preserve our American institutions and counterbalance the number of foreign votes to give

Perry Belmont's predicament in Madrid caused quite a ripple of fun when it became known the other day. When Mr. Belmont prepared himself for presentation to the King he was informed that the Spanish Government had received no official notification of the withdrawal of Mr. Curry as the United States Minister to Spain. A Spanish court is nothing if not formal, and in such a case no official notification under the circumstances would be sufficient. Under the circumstances, it was not good for him to remain in Madrid, or appear in public. Therefore, he went into retirement at Seville, to wait until the State Department could furnish the requisite notice: on.

religion, freshened. The society is beginning to cool down as the outgoing administration nears the close of its term. But it will flare again into a flitting, hectic brilliancy with the incoming glory of the inauguration before it finally dies in the fastings of Lent, which begins March 5. The social triumph of the Department of Justice Fuller is one of the lead- ing topics of conversation in the fashionable circles. At Chicago, her former home, she plays a very little part in society on account of family cares, and her daughters were not much interested in such pleasures, being of studious inclinations and brought up to habits of economy. The Chicago social entertain- ments of Mr. Fuller's household are limited to dinners to his gentlemen friends. As the first lady of the National Judiciary, Mrs. Fuller at once entered into the performance of the social duties of her position, so important in the politico-social affairs of the capital. Her first dinner party was given last week, and her four daughters, on New Year's day, was an affair where the parlors were crowded with representatives of

the deep red was a mental impossibility.

Mrs. Cleveland's gown was of black Brussels net with three long tulle sleeves of scarlet faille, the long position ends of the faille to the edge of the train. Reverses of white silk, slashed to the neck corsage and bed in place the short puff sleeves of scarlet faille. A spray of diamonds was worn on the corsage. Miss Bayard stood next to Mrs. Cleveland, and wore peachblow satin brocade and lace, with pearl ornaments.

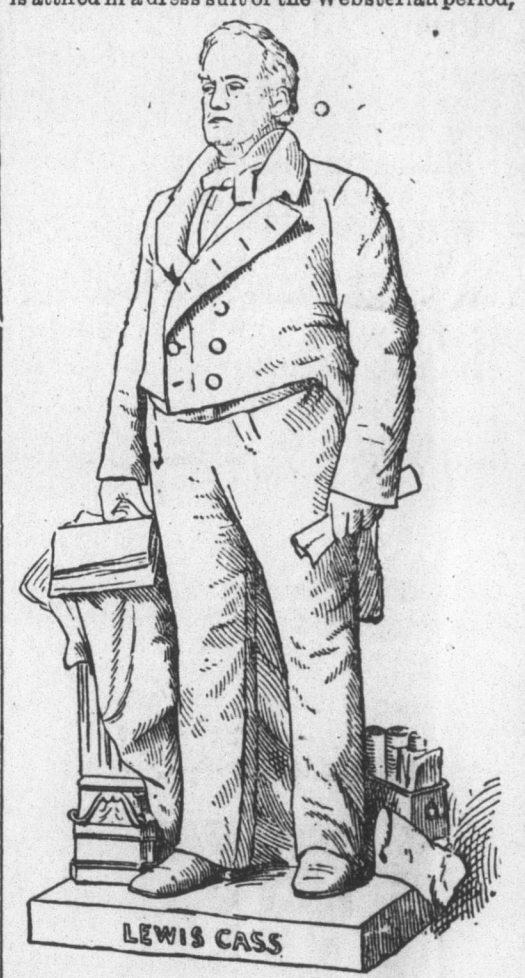
The maid of Mrs. Sophia D. Markoe, whose father was the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to Prof. Emmons, of geological fame, was one of the social events of the week and was a very pretty wedding, indeed.

Mrs. Harrison continues to receive a large number of letters, the majority of them asking her to intercede with the General to secure the writers an office of some kind. As soon as she gets far enough along in the reading of a letter to ascertain that it is of an office-seeking character, she stops right there, consigns the epistle to her waste-basket, and the appeal is never under any circumstances brought to the attention of the General. This is in accordance with a role adopted by her shortly after the General's election, and she has stated that she proposed to observe it scrupulously and impartially during the entire time of her residence in Washington.

STATUE OF GEN. CASS.

**It Was Unveiled in Statuary Hall, in Wash-
ington, on the 18th Inst.**

A black and white illustration of a man, identified as Lewis Cass, standing on a pedestal. He is wearing a double-breasted suit and holding a book. The pedestal is labeled 'LEWIS CASS'.



LEWIS CASS

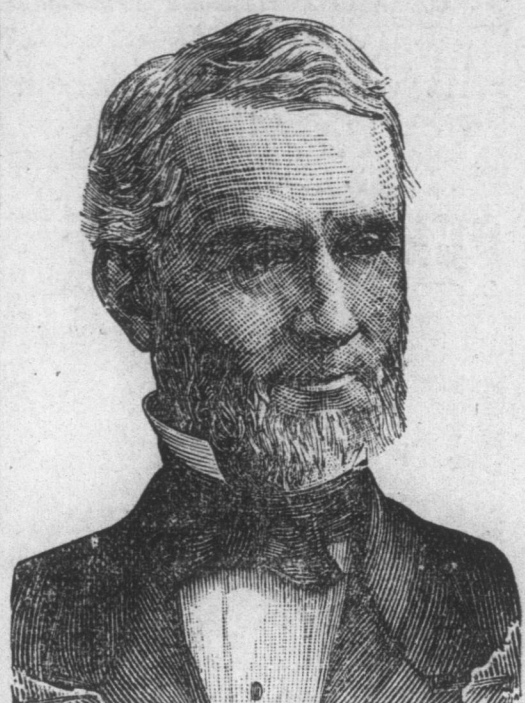
The statue rests on a pedestal of light Tennessee marble, on the front of which is the coat of arms of the State of Michigan. There is no other inscription on the pedestal, and the plinth of the statue bears simply the name, "Lewis Cass." All who had the privilege of viewing the statue unveiled regarded the work as satisfactory. The sculptor has succeeded not only in presenting an excellent model of the great statesman, but has created a statue full of character and expression as well.

Gen. Cass occupied the office of Secretary of State. President Buchanan's message denying the existence of any power in the Constitution by which the General Government can coerce a State was promptly disapproved by Mr. Cass. When the Cabinet met on the 19th of March, 1861, the first read, Eight days afterward, however, when he reasserted the Jacksonian principles of 1832-'33, and when Mr. Buchanan refused to re-enforce Maj. Anderson and reposition Fort Sumter, he promptly resigned. His resignation terminated a public career of fifty-six years, during which his civil war sympathies were with the national arms and it was a great satisfaction to him that his life was spared to see the ultimate triumph of the Government over a rebellion that for a time threatened its existence.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT —ACCUSED OF PLAYING FALSE

[Washington special telegram]

A black and white engraving of a man with a full, dark beard and mustache. He has short, wavy hair and is looking slightly to the right with a gentle expression. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt with a high collar and a dark bow tie. The engraving style uses fine lines and cross-hatching for shading and texture.



JUDGE EDGERTON.

tion. President, with due courtesy to the high office you hold, allow me to say that you are a very peculiar man, a positive man; positively wrong or positively right, and therefore an unsafe man to trust; and that element in your nature which I have called the positive man says: 'The most positive men are the most credulous, since they most believe themselves and advise most with their fellow-flatterers and worst enemies.' Being one of that kind of positive man, I myself have been very much like character around you who are positive only in their malice and conceit. They flatter you and have the conceit that would unify themselves and the malignity that would detract from other unity. I believe there is nothing a man will not believe in his own favor.' You were credulous enough to believe that you were elected President by the people, and therefore, you permitted them to malign you, read their lies and flatter you into a pomp which led to your defeat. You are a man who would not permit your real friends to admonish you with freedom and confidence. I believe that you are very fond of your friends, and your wicked and wretched creature has discovered that there is no true success in life without the power and blessing of friendship. You believe that your will and your power are the only things that count, and the will of the people expressed in a constitutional way has taught you that there was a wiser and better way than that chosen by you. Having sworn to support the civil-service law, and the law of the land, and the law of God, I never did swear to support a mugwump interpretation of it, based on a monstrous assumption that the commission was independent of Congress. How many poor unfortunates have been denied the right to work for their country by law by questions never contemplated by it, and how many expenses have been incurred through unnecessary and devious requirements and processes, it is not my purpose at this time to state.

The Judge then gives his understanding of the civil-service law, and alluding to his removal says:

"I do not ask you to give any reason for this act. I know, and so do you, that the only one you could give would be that it was your will, for if you attempted to give any other your own previous words would prove it to be untrue. In my interviews with you before the removal you expressly disclaimed having any reason for it except my refusal to resign to enable you to make Mr. Thompson's nomination."

"But to the case of removal, which must become an important part of the history of the country. I was on the floor of the House of Representatives during the time the votes of the Electoral College were counted and heard the President-elect, Mr. Benjamin Harrison was elected President of the United States; but the words that burned deep through the empty boxes of the administration could not be officially said, though known to be true, in place of Grover Cleveland, removed." By whom, and for what cause removed? The answer is now being made in every home, in every business in the land, and history will inscribe it upon all its records."

Judge Edgerton criticises the conduct of one of our commissioners, without mentioning his name, and says:

"I am justified in stating one single fact of mischievous distrust and wrong-doing on the part of a commissioner in charge. Collector [redacted] has just received a personal letter, thus marked on the envelope, the postage paid, no indication that it could be official, on the inside also marked 'personal,' and the contents were a repetition of the commissioner in charge, and forwarded to the commissioner, then in Boston, and by him answered before the letter was sent to me, then at home in the West. From such sources as this I can only conclude that the commissioner, and, I doubt not, most of the misrepresentations of my opinions made to you. Whether