

THE MONTANIAN.

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NEWSPAPER LAW.

A postmaster is required to give official notice (returning a paper does not satisfy the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and to state the reason for its being taken, and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed in his name or in that of another, or who takes it he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the office. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

LAST Monday was a Crisp day for the Free Traders' Mills.

DOM PEDRO, ex-Emporor of Brazil, died in Portugal last week.

THE "Tammany Tough" carried off the democratic prize at the National capitol last Monday. Crisp is speaker of the House.

FORT BENTON, though slightly disfigured, is still in the ring and is the heavy weight champion among the heads of navigation in Montana.

WHILE Crisp has been chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by the democrats, it would be well to remember that Mills grind slowly and exceeding small.

THE Helena Journal announces in its last Sunday's edition that the reading matter of that excellent journal is soon to be put in type by machinery; also, that Mr. A. B. Keith, better known to the readers of the Journal as "The Sunday Sinner," the wickedest man in Helena on Sundays, has invented a "Thinkabus" for grinding out editorials of a superior character on short notice, and that by the introduction of these two machines the Journal hopes to excell anything and everything in the newspaper line west of Chicago. We congratulate the manager of the journal on his good luck in securing these two valuable acquisitions to a first-class newspaper office. With a machine to do first-class thinking, the editor (the machine is to be operated by a crank) will be able to turn out excellent copy for the type setting machines which, in their turn, will complete the composition and make an epic of every poem and every editorial and news item a classic.

GOSCHEN, the English chancellor of the exchequer, is in favor of the enlarged use of silver by the bank of England. In France a strong feeling is also expressed in favor of the enlarged use of silver. These expressions on the silver question has caused great satisfaction at the U. S. Treasury department and is regarded as a direct result of the efforts being made by Secretary Foster to secure the establishment of a parity between gold and silver among the great commercial nations of the world. When this has been secured we will have free coinage of silver.

THE Secretary of the Interior says in his report that the United States may not endeavor to retain the desert lands for improvement by itself. Those already located may be transferred to the states or territories, and those yet to be located put under local control. Yet he thinks the United States should reserve the right of forfeiture in case of great abuse or conflict of interests between states, or allowing the irrigation of vast districts to fall into the hands of monopolies without sufficient protection for the people. He thinks the subject one of such pressing importance that congress should pass comprehensive laws at once, determining the national policy upon this subject.

AN amendment to the constitution has been proposed by Paymaster Rodney, of the United States navy, limiting the accumulation of wealth by individuals. A law of that kind would certainly be of great advantage to everyone, if it could be enforced, but there's the rub. His proposed amendment is as follows:

No citizen nor resident nor investor, in any or all States, Territories or District, comprising the United States, shall be permitted to possess, in all kinds of property an aggregate value of more than one million of dollars which sum shall be the limit of private property in any individual, joint-individual, guardian, trustee, or other form or device of private estate ownership. And whenever such private ownership or holding shall be found to exceed limit above named, the excess shall all be condemned as a public nuisance and a public peril, and be accordingly forfeited into the United States Treasury. And the States, etc., shall each and all, enforce this amendment by necessary or penal legislation, failing which, congress shall so enforce it.

Such an amendment would certainly meet the approval of a large majority of the people, were it put to a vote, and we are inclined to the belief that something of that kind will some day be called for.

MR. MILLS, the spokesman for the free trade element which is now dominating the democratic party, says he is for free raw material and a reduction of the tariff on manufactured goods to that

figure which will bring the required revenue and no more. In this he will have the support of many of the unscrupulous manufacturers of woolen goods in the east. We will show you why. It's just as dear as anything you ever saw when once you get your "hoye hon the hobject," and this is why? That the manufacturer of woolen goods is desirous of having the general government discriminate in his favor or against the foreigner, there is no doubt. That is, in truth, what all true Americans desire. But while these manufacturers like protection for the product of their labors they are not willing to accord the same to the producers of raw material in this country. They want to buy the product of the woolgrower as cheaply as possible but they want their labors protected. This is the kind of tariff reform Mr. Mills is in favor of. Are you in with it?

THE State Weather Bureau has appointed C. L. Herzog, of the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Co., in charge of weather signals to be displayed from the top of the Todd building at Great Falls. On the receipt of the news from Washington as to the state of the weather in Montana, Professor Herzog will hoist signals in the way of various colored flags. Thus, a white flag denotes clear weather; one-half white and one-half blue, local rains; one of solid blue, rain or snow; a black triangular pennon indicates a storm; a white flag with a black square in the centre indicates a snowstorm. It is safe to say that at least four times as many white flags will be required in this country as colored ones.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Something About the Industry at Great Falls.

A reporter of the Great Falls Sunday Industrial interviewed a Cataract flouring mill man last week and learned considerable about wheat and milling that may be of interest to our readers, particularly as it demonstrates the practicability of raising and milling wheat when plenty of water is on hand for the growing crops and for running mills. Last year there was plenty of rainfall around Great Falls and wheat was grown in great abundance anywhere on the benches, but last year was an exceptional year and the conditions were such as cannot be relied on. Here, around Choteau, the situation is different. We have water for artificially supplying the needed moisture, while there they have not. We have a so unexcelled water power. Here we do not rely upon the uncertainties of Nature to moisten the earth for us. We go to work, and Nature helps us.

The Industrial man learned: "That the mill had now more wheat on hand than they could

possibly handle, and a larger amount than they would be able to grind for some weeks to come. Over 20,000 bushels of wheat is now stored away at the mill and on the outside, and the need of elevator facilities was never so badly felt as now. About 60 barrels of flour is being turned out every twenty fours, and still the Mill company is far behind in their orders. Fourteen men are employed by this company, which is certainly a good showing for so youthful an institution. It was also learned that the wheat crop raised in this vicinity is the largest this year that it has ever known to be before. It is estimated that there is about 100,000 bushels of wheat yet in the country round about Great Falls. It is evident from the increase in the yield of wheat this year, that farming is becoming a more general industry than it has ever been in this section, and that it pays is sufficiently demonstrated by the plethora condition of the pocketbooks of those who engaged in the wheat raising industry this year.

The Cataract Mill company intend to erect a large elevator next year, and double the capacity of their present mill also. When the irrigating canals are once completed and the country settled by a thrifty class of farmers, there ought to be no reasons why Great Falls should not become a great wheat center, rivaling Minneapolis in the grinding of breadstuffs."

The Scientific American.

The Home and School, published at Toronto, Canada, said in one of its issues that, "After the moral and religious instruction of the family is secured, we know of nothing more interesting and instructive than a record of the progress of modern science and its marvelous achievements. And we know no medium which presents such a record in so full and readable a manner as that well known weekly, the Scientific American, established over forty years. It will promote industry, progress, thrift, and intelligence wherever it is read. It is of special value to every machinist, mechanic, or engineer, but is also of use to the farming and mercantile community, on account of its illustrated notes on farming, fencing, farm buildings, implements," etc., to all of which we say amen. Parties wishing to see a copy of the paper, or to subscribe for it, can do so at this office. Price, \$3 a year.

WEATHER REPORT.

	NOVEMBER.	1891.	1890.
Mean temperature,	30.4	40.7	
" Max. "	45.3	52.6	
" Min. "	18.3	29.3	
Highest "	70.6	71.8	
Lowest "	-16	43	
8 a. m. "	29.8	41.9	
8 p. m. "	29.1	39.4	
Greatest range, day	26	15.4	
" " 24 hours	41	39	
Rain fell, days	3	2	
" " inches	7	5.5	