

others undergoing developments. In addition to these metals, enormous iron veins are found skirting the mountains, like huge belts lying across the hills. Nearly all the streams here have easy grades, wagon roads following all the gulches. This renders the mines easy of access for railroads, and it is now a certainty that it will only be a brief period before all the camps will have cheap and rapid transportation. Many miners have been waiting ten long years, working claims known to be rich, hoping some time to be able to realize a competency to repay them for their long years of labor. It is to be hoped that their expectations will be realized in as brief a period as possible.

With the incoming of 1890, not only all these mining regions referred to are going to experience a great change, but also the whole of this section of Northern Montana. Besides the increased output of the precious and useful metals, the various areas of coal will be developed, and the unlimited amount of the finest building material in the state close at hand will be utilized, not only for the benefit of this section, but for the whole of Montana at large where required.

MONTANA MINES LEAD THE WORLD.

Below will be found a few interesting comparisons, showing the figures paid by dividend-paying mines in the gold, silver and lead-producing sections of the United States up to and including eleven months of the year 1889. It will be seen that, as usual, Montana is far in the lead of any other state or territory producing the precious metals. The following are the figures:

Montana	\$3,353,250
Michigan	2,390,000
Utah	1,292,500
Colorado	922,500
Nevada	867,960
California	568,903
Dakota	280,000
Idaho	105,000
Arizona	70,000
New Mexico	45,000
Alaska	25,000
Missouri	24,400

One Montana mine, the Granite Mountain, is credited with

\$2,200,000, being the largest sum paid by any mining company in the United States. The nearest approach to the figures rolled up by the Granite Mountain was paid by the Calumet and Hecla, of Michigan, a copper-producing property which has to its credit the sum of \$1,500,000. These figures speak volumes for Montana as a mining country.

Montana the Home for Working Men.

WORKERS AND THEIR WAGES.

Prices paid for skilled artisans and labor:

Bricklayers, per day	5.50@	\$ 6.00
Stonemasons, per day	5.00@	7.00
Plasterers, per day	4.00@	6.00
Joiners, per day		4.00
Carpenters, per day	4.50@	5.00
Miners, per day	3.50@	4.00
Painters, per day	3.50@	4.00
Plumbers, per day	4.50@	5.00
Steam fitters, per day		5.00
Gas fitters, per day		4.00
Tinners, per day		4.00
Brick molders, per day		4.00
Blacksmiths, per day	3.00@	3.50
Harness makers, per day		3.50
Saddlers, per day		4.00
Teamsters, per month		75.00
Quarrymen, per day		3.50
Male cooks, per month	50.00@	100.00
Brewers, per month		65.00
Hands in breweries, per month		40.00
Cellar men, per month, with board		75.00
Maltsters, per month, with board		65.00
Wash house, per month, with board		40.00
Professional brewers, first-class, of executive ability, per year	2,000.00@	3,000.00
Delivery wagons, per month	60.00@	75.00
Prescription clerks, per month		100.00
Printers, on morning papers, per thousand		50
Printers, on evening papers, per thousand		45
Wages in printing office, per week		21.00
Butchers, per month		50.00
Meat cutters, per month, and board		70.00
Hostlers, per month		70.00
Stock tenders, per month		70.00
Hod carriers and mortar mixers, per day		3.00
Diggers and shovelers, per day		2.50
Laborers in brick yards, per month, and board		50.00
Temperers, per month, and board		50.00