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The Herald is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at Billings, Montana.

The express companies are jubilating over the increase of their business under General Gresham's anti-lottery decision.

The immigration to the United States for the last fiscal year was a little short of 600,000, against an influx of nearly 800,000 in 1882 and 670,000 in 1881.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts seems to have an abiding confidence in this country. Besides owning an American husband she has \$20,000,000 in United States bonds.

The State commissioner of public lands in Nebraska has, within the last 90 days, leased about 200,000 acres of land, and sold about 20,000. This makes 250,000 acres of land disposed of in 90 days.

It is understood that Governor Crosby has addressed an official communication to Secretary Mc Cutchon requesting him to furnish a statement of the facts connected with his action in procuring a decree of divorce from Mrs. Alice Mc Cutchon.

The hurricane on Saturday seems from later details received to have been even more serious than was at first supposed. Eight persons are known to have lost their lives, and over sixty were seriously, some mortally, wounded. Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin suffered the brunt of the storm. The loss of property was very great.

The New York Times has sent out letters to over 100 different points throughout the different states, asking the question who are most frequently mentioned as probable candidates for the presidency in 1883, on both sides of politics. The replies indicate that Blaine is head and shoulders ahead of all others, on the Republican side, while Tilden leads in popularity among the Democrats.

We would direct the attention of those of our merchants who are interested in securing the trade of Maiden and Maginias, to the fact that a slight expenditure upon the road from here will insure the trade of that district and the transportation of the government freight to Fort Maginias from Billings. We would advise the calling of a special meeting of the Board of Trade to consider the question when those who are conversant with the country would be able to explain the situation fully.

The west end of the Northern Pacific, which will be brought into direct communication with the east this season by the completion of the railway, has very extensive resources. It is estimated that this year Washington territory will send abroad 355,000,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 tons of coal, 200,000 pounds of hops, 200,000 cases salmon, 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000,000 bushels of oats, 100,000 bushels of potatoes, and 2,500,000 pounds of wool, besides a large amount of fruit.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a circular to registers and receivers and special agents, calling their attention to the unlawful enclosure of public lands and directing them to promptly report the number and extent of all such cases, with necessary corroborating evidence, that they may be transmitted to the department of justice. The circular concludes as follows: "This department has no authority to remove fences or prosecute trespassers, and when the cases have been referred to the department of justice for appropriate action, the duty of this

department is perfected and its jurisdiction ceases.

At the request of Robert R. McKee we publish a letter from him giving his position in the matter of the stolen checks of Thomas B. Warren. From the beginning to the end the action of McKee Bros. has been that of honest, conscientious citizens, who wished to see Warren's wrongs righted. Their action in voluntarily paying Warren the money he had lost, through no fault of theirs, and in addition paying Warren's expenses while he was detained here, while they were under no legal obligations to do so, is in the highest degree creditable to them, and will go a long way in redeeming the blot on the good name of the town, caused by the stealing of Warren's money.

Dr. Bole, county clerk, has in his office the plans prepared by Mr. Walsworth of St. John, Mich., and adopted by the commissioners, for a jail and jailer's residence for the county, to be erected in this town, and finished by the 1st of January, next. The designs are elegant, and the building will be an ornament to the town, and a credit to the county. The commissioners are certainly to be congratulated on the excellent judgment they have shown in deciding to erect a good substantial structure while they were about it. In deciding on the style and size they wisely looked to the future needs of this prosperous and rapidly growing county. This was undoubtedly better policy than to build a cheap unsubstantial affair that would need to be replaced in a few years by one like that to be now erected. It is estimated that the building decided on will cost from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

AN IMPORTANT TIMBER CULTURE DECISION.

A recent decision of Secretary Teller regarding the requirements of the timber culture entry, may prove of interest to a number of persons in this valley. A man made a timber culture entry on May 17, 1880. He did not break on the land until August 1881, when he broke what he supposed was 10 acres, but which on measurement proved to be nine and a half acres.

In January, 1882, another man filed a contest on the land, alleging that the original entryman had failed to comply with the provisions of the timber culture act, not having broken five acres of the tract claimed during the first year after the entry thereof.

The commissioner of the general land office held that a literal compliance with the provisions of the timber culture act was necessary, and that the original timber culture entry should be cancelled, because five acres were not broken during the first year. On an appeal to the secretary of the interior this decision was reversed, the secretary holding that if a timber culture claimant were not in default as to the whole amount of his breaking required, at the time affidavit of contest is filed, the entry should not be declared forfeited.

In rendering his decision the secretary said: "At the time of the contest and of your decision, it was supposed that the statute absolutely required that five acres should be broken during the first year; but this department held, in Galloway vs. Winston (9 Copp L. O., 98), that if the entryman was not in default as to the whole amount required to be broken at the time of filing the affidavit of contest, the forfeiture of the entry would not be declared; in other words, that if the default had been cured before any other rights had intervened, entry would then be preserved. This construction, since that decision, has been followed by this department. (Ewing vs. Ricard, 9 Copp L. O., 174). I therefore reverse your decision, and direct that the defendant's entry be allowed to stand."

The action of certain citizens of Miles City in taking the law into their own hands and executing Rigney, was a very grave step. It appears that a number of very hard cases, of the same kind as Rigney, had been making their rendezvous in Miles for some time, and growing bolder by degrees, had gradually become a terror to the respectable portion of the community. Rigney and his co-mates in iniquity had been warned to leave the town, but treated the notice with contempt. Rigney, it seems had made some horrible threats as to what he would do to certain members of the family of a Mr. Campbell, and when arrested, was breaking into Camp-

bell's house, with the apparent intention of carrying his threat into execution. Under these aggravating circumstances, and tired of the tyranny of a man, who was worse than a wild beast, a number of respectable citizens concluded to cut the Gordian knot and make an example that should strike terror to the hearts of the criminal element of the town. There is no doubt that Rigney was none too good for the fate he met, and that by his determined course in vice, he was accessory to his own death. There are others of his class in Eastern Montana, and if the hanging of Rigney be the means of letting them know that their wicked ways will no longer be endured in Eastern Montana, Rigney will be more useful dead than he was alive.

If rascals will set themselves up in opposition to the laws of the country, of morality and of decency, and outrage the rights of respectable citizens they must learn that society will turn on them, and then those that live by the revolver and the sand bag must perish by the rope.

Migration from the west eastward is a movement different from the ordinary as to seem almost contrary to the laws of nature. "Westward the star of empire takes its course" and the stream of moving population has pretty generally followed in the light of the metaphorical star. But this portion of Montana is daily witnessing exceptions to the rule in the shape of white-topped prairie schooners laden with the varied freightage animate and inanimate that marks them as immigrant wagons. A little inquiry and you will become aware of the fact that they come from the Pacific coast—from Oregon and Washington Territory—and are bound for various points in Eastern Montana. We met a line of these conveyances on the road yesterday. Halting to learn of the route the drivers dropped the information that they were going to the Judith Basin to settle and were preceded and followed by many bound for the same district, and all from Oregon. Times were hard there they said and crops uncertain, and they had heard of eastern Montana as a region where good farming land was obtainable, the climate pleasant and the chances favorable for stock raising, with better chances of success than in the country they had left. They knew of many in Oregon and Washington who, actuated by the same considerations, were anxious to follow the same road, while others had already taken up the line of march. We told them they were going to a good country, and wishing them luck, drove onward, and they did likewise. It is certainly interesting to note the fact that the territory is witnessing the meeting of two waves of colonization, the eastern and western. Perhaps neither bring that full amount of peculiar experience necessary to enable settlers to immediately utilize Montana ranges and bottom-lands, but each class will help the other; neither will lose by the intermingling of these fugitives from the Pacific and from the Atlantic coasts, and Montana will be the gainer from both. Again, the spectacle of immigration from every quarter should teach Mountaineers that they can find no better home than their own territory, and that right here, the very going either east or west should cease and lose itself in a unanimous resolution to set about developing the magnificent resources of our own rich land.—[Exchange.]

General Sheridan says the Presidential excursion party will consist of the President, Secretary Lincoln, Surgeon Rollins of New York, Gov. J. Schuyler Crosby of Montana, Senator Vest and Gen. Sheridan, and will start from this city August 3 on a special train tendered by the Northwestern and Union Pacific roads. Green River station on the Union Pacific will be reached on the night of August 5 at 7 o'clock. On the morning of August 6 the party will take spring wagons and drive to Atlantic City, remain overnight and arrive at Fort Washack August 7. After resting at Washack one day, they will proceed on horseback, accompanied by Capt. E. M. Hoyt's troop of the Fifth United States cavalry, up the valley of the Wind river, across the main chain of the Rocky mountains, to Teton basin, near Jackson lake, and from thence to the upper basin, arriving there about August 20. After remaining three or four days in the National Park, the party will strike the Northern Pacific railroad at Livingston, where the special train tendered by the Northern Pacific and Chicago & North western railroads will meet them and bring them back to Chicago.

The consulting engineer of the Canadian Pacific reports that eastward from Prince Arthur's Landing the track is laid for about 25 miles, and the grading is well advanced, and we expect to have at least 100 miles of track laid by the close of the year. It is 650 miles from Callender to Port Arthur. With 250 miles of track laid at the end of the year, the beginning of the year 1884 will find us with 425 miles to complete in that direction, and that, then, will be the only gap between Montreal and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. On the prairie section the track will be at Call-

garry in a few days, and before the end of the season the track will be laid to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. On the British Columbia section the rails will be laid from Yale to the crossing of the Frazer river, near Lyttleton, before the end of the year, a distance of about 65 miles.

Ex-Mayor Chapin, of Fargo, has failed for \$50,000. The Navajo Indians will clip 800,000 pounds of wool this year. Cholera has made its appearance in San Donisio, Delmar and Oaxaca, Mexico. The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York. A Massachusetts steam whaler captured four whales off Providence last week. The Post-Dispatch of St. Louis estimates there are 100,000 steady drinkers in that city. Olive culture is progressing successfully at St. Simons, Ga. This year oil will be made. The Arapahos and Cheyennes in Indian Territory are going into the stock farming business. The total banking stock assessed in St. Paul is \$5,050,000, an increase of \$3,400,000 in one year. In spite of 300 lifeboats and 293 rocket stations, about 1,000 lives were lost on the British coast in a year. The printers' strike at Omaha has come to an end, and the printers failed. Most of the strikers have left the city. The town of Elgin, Minn., was destroyed by a cyclone on Saturday, causing the total destruction of the town. Hanlan and Courtney, it is said, will really fight the championship struggle over again on the Lachine course for \$5,000. The storm on Saturday lifted a train of cars from the track at Owatonna, Minn., injuring a number of passengers. An ex-reverend editor of Bloomington, Ill., was horsewhipped by a vigorous dame whom he had accused of being a "whore." Mantonville, Minn., was wrecked in the furious cyclone, which swept over the state on Saturday. Eleven persons lost their lives in the storm. De Lesseps is said to have merely been playing a sharp game with England in the Suez canal matter for the purpose of extracting ducaats from the French. Another Blind Tom has come to astonish and plague the American public. A colored boy nine years old at Rome, Ga., is said to play the piano like an educated performer. Five more corpses of victims of the Daphne disaster at Glasgow have been recovered, making the number of bodies so far found 123. According to the corrected list of victims, only one body is now missing. Several cases of Texas fever are reported to have developed at Boston among cattle brought from Worcester, and the state board of cattle commissioners will forbid the bringing in of any more stock from the Lone Star State. Maj. M. G. Harris of the Hot Springs Horsehoe and John Harris of the Monticello, Iowa, Express are on the eve of a duel, although they live nearly 1,000 miles apart. The quarrel grows out of an old shooting scrape of a mutual friend. The suit of Edward Banks, a New York negro, against C. F. Okenberg, a Western Union operator, to recover \$250 for 240 drops of blood transfused to save Okenberg's life, was decided Friday in favor of the plaintiff by Justice Kelly, in the Sixth district court. The Diara Official gives details of a battle at Hamaco as reported to General Lynch. Caseres has 4,000 men while Gonrestray's division numbered 1,600. Caseres' loss was from 800 to 1,000 killed and a large number wounded. Of the Chilean force 50 were killed and 101 wounded. Several chiefs were killed. The Chileans captured 11 pieces of artillery, 800 rifles and one standard. A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, states that although the wheat acreage in the state is greater the yield will not be more than 70 per cent. of last year. The decrease is due to heavy frosts in the Willamette Valley and dry weather for the last two months. The hay crop will be large, but fruit poor. Reports from Montana, Idaho, and Dakota indicate fine crops. Cattle are in excellent condition. Since the advent of Jenny Lind, about thirty years ago, the American public have spent about \$20,000,000 for operatic and theatrical stars.

MONTANA NEWS.

Butte has a dupe. The Musselshell round-up has closed. Benton has organized an engine company. Lawrence Barrett will visit Butte this season. 37-77 notices have been posted in Helena recently. A Masonic lodge has been organized at Stevensville. Empire Railway Metropolitan is the latest name for Livingston. Robert Corbett was killed by a cave in the Gregory mine at Wickes. A new town to be called Choteau is being laid out at Old Agency on the Teton. Every issue of the Livingston Enterprise at present, treats with scaly fish stories. Cooke City, on Clark's Fork, lays claim to the title of the "Leadville of Montana." On the round-up in the Judith basin the crop of calves is all that could be desired. The poetical editor of the Glendive Times comes out as the champion of Kila Wheel-er. A good portion of Fort Benton's eastern mail now comes by way of Billings—River Press. The Helena Independent is about to have its office lighted by incandescent electric light. Successors to a man whooping a large lot of thoroughbred Merino sheep from Missouri. The gap between the eastern and western termini of the Northern Pacific is less than 100 miles. Mr. Clegg of Beecher has put in an irrigating wheel which raises 20,000 inches of water per hour. It is reported that a genuine platinum mine has been discovered within about 20 miles of Bozeman. Judge McGuire delivered an excellent address to the Livingston Board of Trade, Monday evening. The end of track on the Park branch was 25 miles from Livingston on Wednesday, and still advancing rapidly. And now comes the Glendive Times man and says the Benton branch shall start from Glendive. Mayhew will. New York papers, coming by the Northern Pacific, reached Helena four days and twelve hours after publication. The specimens of Montana coal have been brought to Helena from Sand Coulee near the Great Falls of the Missouri. Benton expects boating to last about 30 days longer. The stage of water is twenty-three inches above low water mark. A company composed of twelve prominent citizens of this city has been formed for the purpose of sinking an artesian well in Helena. H. Menor informs the Enterprise that he will not rebuild the bridge recently swept away on the Upper Yellowstone, at Eight Mile creek. Two conductors on the Yellowstone division and six on the Montana division of the Northern Pacific railroad, were discharged last week. T. C. Power has received the contract for the transportation of government freight up the Missouri river for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. Councils, the member of Maginias, who recently escaped from the asylum at Hot Springs, was captured a few days since near the Idaho border. Saturday last a little son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall, playing on the banks of the Bozeman creek, accidentally fell in the stream and was drowned. Judging from the River Press, the lumbering question of the hour, which agitates Benton is whether the Blackfoot horse of the Black mare's the more shod. J. Muir, who is to be general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific, has left Portland with his family for St. Paul, where he will here forth make his headquarters. The land embraced in the old Blackfoot agency in Northern Montana, 640 acres, was sold at auction in Helena in four parcels the prices running from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. Lieutenant Kingman has been detailed to make a survey of the roads and superintend the disbursement of the money appropriated by congress for the improvement of the Park. Several sales of wool were made at Benton last week, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 100,000 pounds. The prices ranged from 20 to 23 cents, but mostly between 21 and 22 cents. The grading of the overhead line across the main range at Mullan tunnel is now completed, and as soon as the trestles this side of the tunnel are finished, tracklaying will proceed. It is believed that the Texas horse disease, which is now raging in Dakota, has made its appearance in Helena. At any rate one or two Helena horses are affected by something resembling it. Another man made happy. His name is James A. Yore, and the cause is a fine boy, born last night—River Press. Then these are the happy days of Yore, etc.—Madisonian. Yore right this time. The survey of the exterior boundary of the new town of Great Falls has been completed, and the surveyors are busy subdividing. The town will be two miles long by one and a half miles wide. Yesterday Charles Lehman, who on Monday purchased of H. M. Parthen a lot on Main St. for \$6,500 sold the same to C. A. Broadwater for \$7,500—an advance of \$1,000 in one day.—Independent. E. Beach, of Sun River, sheared 11,107 pounds of wool off of 800 head of thoroughbred French merino sheep, which is an average of 14 pounds each. The sheep cost Mr. Beach \$10 each in California. Mrs. Francis E. Willard, the noted temperance apostle, will visit Dillon, Wilson of the Tribune is rapidly getting in shape as a frightful example, and in another month will be in prime condition.—Courier.

Cooke City has a permanent population of about 150. Several buildings have recently been erected. No difficulty in procuring timber is experienced, the country surrounding the mines being covered with a fine growth. The big tunnel, which is being driven to tap the Drum Laramion ledge at a depth of 600 feet, has advanced 335 feet into the mountain, though solid granitic in the way. It will be a little over 1,100 feet long when completed. A sheep man from Montana, who is now in Oregon, writes a Helena friend that about 200,000 Oregon sheep will be driven to this Territory the present season. He says that of this number about 60,000 are now on the way. The new revenue district, which includes Montana, Idaho and Utah, is called the "District of Montana," the governor having received a telegram to that effect yesterday. It was originally intended to call it the District of Utah. Byron Andrews, chief of the Chicago Inter-Ocean Washington bureau, is one of the commissioners recently appointed by the President to examine and report upon a completed portion of the Northern Pacific, west end. The New North-West says it looks as if Thursday, August 16, would be thick day in Deer Lodge. Maguire has a dramatic company for the theatre, and a mineral company for the mine, while Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is announced for a lecture the same evening. Bishop Zeehandelaar has sent Governor Crosby a box containing Scandinavian oats, wheat and barley, for distribution. They will be divided among a few of the farmers in several of the principal agricultural sections of the territory. An infantry sergeant at Fort Keogh was accidentally shot yesterday with a rifle. That is what comes of endangering soldiers with fire-arms. It is as dangerous as it is to place cavalry soldiers or infantry adjutants on horseback.—Press.

his bargain for a few days her real owner comes along, proves his property, and leaves the victim out of pocket just the amount he paid the asthetic horse-thief for the animal. The committee of safety at Helena have commenced active measures to rid the city of objectionable and dangerous characters. The Herald of July 20th publishes the following notice: 3-7-77. One person was ordered out and left Helena this morning. Our organization throughout the territory will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Territorial press copy. PIOUS SMILES. A little child of 7 or 8 said that when the Bible speaks of "children's children" it must mean dolls. If the wages of sin is death some old sinners were a long time in drawing their salary. A man who played the violin wretchedly was said to be smart, in that he sawed several chords per day. When an intemperate washerwoman gets more than three sheets in the wind she only half sees over the line. If Pittsburg clothier advertises "Gents' refrigerator clothing," the outfit probably includes a nice chest protector. When a policeman says he stands upon his principles, be sure that he does not mean that he tramples them under his feet. The thief who stole a watch at a public meeting accused himself on the plea that he was merely taking minutes of the affair. The Lamb is the name of a New York paper. It will probably require a great deal of United States mint-sauce to make it go. A man has died after eating a pineapple. It is fair to say, however, that the pineapple forty-nine years ago; when he was a boy. FIBRED BANK-NOTE PAPER. The fibred bank-note paper on which American legal tenders, national bank-note currency and Government bonds are printed, is made at Dalton, Mass., in an old mill, whose existence dates back to Colonial times. If you should stop at the old paper mill, with proper credentials, you may, perhaps, be allowed to handle a sheet of the crisp fibre paper, or take a peep at the pulp press, where, as the wet, grayish pulp is pressed between heavy iron cylinders, bits of blue and red silk thread are scattered over its face and silken ribs laid on its surface. You may go beyond into the counting-room, where each sheet as it comes from the drying-room is carefully examined and counted and then returned to the paper-cutter to be divided into smaller sheets. If you trace this paper still further you will find that from the cutter's hands it passes again to the counting-room, is separated into little packages containing 1,000 sheets each, the amount recorded in a register, and then packed into bundles and stored in fire and burglar-proof vaults to await shipment to the United States treasury. From pulp room to vault the precious paper is watched and guarded as carefully as though each sheet were an ounce of gold. Its manufacture is one of the greatest secrets connected with the Government's money making. From the vaults of the paper mill at Dalton to the guarded storerooms of the treasury at Washington is but a journey of two or three days. In the enormous vaults of the treasury building, among gold and silver and copper and nickel coins, bullion, paper currency and official records, you will find thousands of packages of the bank-note paper that is manufactured at Dalton. It comes in little iron safes, such as are used by the Adams Express Company, and each package and every sheet is carefully counted before the manufacturer and the express company are relieved from further responsibility. The paper that arrives to-day may lie in the treasury storerooms for years, or it may be sent to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to-morrow, to return in the course of a month's time, a legal tender or bank note.—New York Sun.

COCK. The layer develops itself under the epidemics of the cork-oak. This tree, which belongs to the region of the Mediterranean, is very abundant in Spain, Italy, the South of France and Algeria, where it alone forms considerable forests. Up to the age of 12 years, the tree produces a hard, irregular, tough kind of cork, which can only be used for floats or buoys; but, after this is carefully removed, a new layer forms itself, which, being no longer compressed by the epidemics, is regularly developed, and grows the true cork for bottles. In about ten years it gains the necessary thickness, when it is cut round the trunk at the top and bottom, and, by vertical incisions, stripped off in planks, which are sent to market. The same operation is repeated every ten years; so that a single tree gives in 150 years twelve or fourteen harvests, producing a revenue better than any land can afford to the owner. A SMITTEN SENATOR. Mary Maddox, a beauty, visited the Senate Chamber of the Kentucky Legislature. Senator Stanton's eyes fell upon her for the first time. "In less time than it takes to copy them," says the Louisville Courier-Journal correspondent, "he dashed off the following lines": With June-like tips and autumn hair, With sunset cheek and brow not fair, With eyes like stars that haunt the skies, When in the west the evening dies, A woman with an angel face, The Senate Chamber came to grace; A moment there she filled our sight, Then passed without and—was no sight.

The craze for antiquities pervades everything. The millionaires build their houses in the style of one age, decorate them in the style of another and furnish them in the style of a third.