

THE BILLINGS HERALD.

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BILLINGS, MONTANA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

NO. 9.

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No Dust. Good Soil. Perfect Drainage. Lots from one (1) to twenty-five (25) feet higher than Fenske's corner. Every lot irrigated. Constant stream of running water over one mile long, affording abundant water for stock.

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THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

A Sketch of the Political Career of the Democratic Candidate for Vice-President.

Thomas A. Hendricks was born a Buckeye, his native place being a small village in Muskingum county, not far from Zanesville, O. In 1822, when he was three years old, his father moved to Shelby county, Ind., and that state has since been his home. His father had sufficient property to educate his children and at the age of twenty-two young Hendricks was graduated at Hanover College. He went immediately to Chambersburg, Pa., where he studied law, and two years later was admitted to the bar. He then returned to Indiana, and in the village of Shelbyville hung out his shingle. Old acquaintances say he made a quick success, both by his knowledge of the law and by his attractive personal characteristics. It is said that the late Governor Morton, when opposing young Hendricks, could usually win before a jury, but in an argument before a judge Hendricks would beat him every time.

In 1848 Hendricks was elected a member of the State Legislature, and two years later helped to form a constitution for his state. The next five years he served his district in Congress. Then one morning, while sitting on the porch of his home in Shelbyville, a friend handed him a franked envelope postmarked "Washington." It was from Franklin Pierce, asking him to come on to Washington and take the office of land commissioner. He accepted, and for nearly four years discharged the duties of that post. He remained in office one year longer than he intended to because of a controversy with land officer Burch of Missouri. Burch had taken up a very large tract of the best land in Missouri, and Burch wanted to get a patent for the young man, contrary to law and right. Hendricks cut off the grab and stayed in office long enough to see that it should not again be attempted. While commissioner he decided 22,000 contested land claims.

His standing before the people of his state made him the Democratic candidate for governor in 1860. This was not a good year for Democratic candidates and Henry S. Lane defeated him. Lane went to the Senate at once, and Morton succeeded to the governor's chair. Two years later the Democrats turned the State Legislature and Senate inside out, and the new House at once elected Hendricks United States Senator for the term expiring in 1869. This was the opportunity which Hendricks needed to give him a national reputation. Democrats could do little more than protest in those days, but Hendricks protested against the Republican reconstruction methods so effectively that he was the most conspicuous candidate before the National Democratic convention held in New York City in 1868. New York's delegates and all the northwest backed him, but Ohio kicked over the traces, voted persistently for Seymour, and finally, with the aid of the gallery gods, created a stampede.

In 1876 Mr. Hendricks was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the ticket that has since become famous owing to the events that immediately followed the election of that year.

Mr. Hendricks' selection for the second place on the ticket by the Chicago convention, was so unanimous, it may be conjectured that his nomination will be as popularly received by his party at large.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Democrats Universally Pleased and the Republicans Expressing Fear.

The nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks is received with marked enthusiasm by Democrats and with manifestation of alarm by Republicans. Washington is not a Democratic town, especially when Congress is not in session and only the office holders are here, yet there is a sprinkling of Democrats in the city left over from the recent adjournment and a few stragglers who have come in from various parts of the country. With them the sentiment is very strong that the work of the convention is the best it could have been. The bulletins boards were watched with great anxiety. At the telegraph and newspaper offices bulletins were posted and there crowds were gathered. The crowds were not so large nor was the enthusiasm so great as during the Republican convention for the reason that now less people are in town, and of those here the greater part are Republicans, yet the general sentiment among the Democrats, wherever they were found, was favorable to both ticket

and platform. Even the Republicans were compelled to admit that the platform was a very wise one. This was discussed pretty thoroughly during the early part of the day, and was pronounced by friend and foe the best that could have been produced. Later, when balloting began, the talk of platform disappeared and all attention was given to ballots. When the nomination of Cleveland came in there was cheers from the crowds about the bulletin.

Congressman Calkins, the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, said: "It is an excellent straddle. Cleveland is a man without any record to recommend him to so important a position."

Congressman Herbert, of Alabama, was enthusiastic over the platform, and said he could not have been pleased better. He said: "It is a platform with which we can carry every southern state and also New York, Massachusetts and Indiana."

Senator Hawley said in reply to inquiries, that Cleveland was as easy as anybody to beat. As to the platform, it means anything you want it to mean.

Congressman Hunt, of Louisiana, thought the nominations and the platform both exceedingly strong and Democratic success beyond question. Delegate Maginnis of Montana, was pleased with the nomination, Cleveland having been his choice from the first.

Congressman Goff, of Virginia, said he was especially pleased with the platform.

"It is highly satisfactory to me," he said, "and will be to my state. With Cleveland and Hendricks as nominees we can carry the state by 20,000 majority. It puts an end to all talk of carrying our southern state for the Republicans."

Senator Vest expressed himself as being highly pleased, not only with the nominations but the platform as well. He thought Cleveland the very best man the party could have chosen. As to the platform, he thought it quite satisfactory, and so intelligently and carefully prepared that no Democrat could fail to find it one on which he could stand. He believed that Cleveland would carry New York, Massachusetts and Indiana, and all the southern states and be elected. Being asked about Kelly's opposition, he said he did not think it would be serious.

"He is like a ballet dancer," he said, "simply kicking to show his charms. I have no doubt he will support the ticket, and New York will be carried for Cleveland."

Congressman Ellis was quite as earnest and figurative in his language as Senator Vest. "If the people want to give up the harlot of corruption and be virtuous," he said, "now is the time. There never was a better platform or a better candidate. Cleveland will carry Louisiana and every other southern state. He will carry New York, and, I believe, Massachusetts. If the people are tired of corruption in politics and want reform, as I believe they do, the platform and the candidates are highly satisfactory. They could not be otherwise."

Richelieu Robinson, of Brooklyn, who is still here looking after some work in the department, shook his head when asked about the nomination and platform. "The platform is too long," he said, "I have not read it. As for Mr. Cleveland, I don't know how strong he will be, but I fear he will not carry New York."

Jeff Chandler said that both the platform and the nomination seemed to him excellent. "If reform means anything," he said, "the people have it offered to them in these candidates and this platform. Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly the choice of the Democracy of the country."

Congressman Cox, of North Carolina, said both the platform and nominees were satisfactory to him, and that they insured Democratic success, in North Carolina, where the Republicans had claimed a fighting chance. He did not believe the Republicans will carry a single southern state.

BLAINE AND ARTHUR.—NO LOVE LOST BETWEEN THEM.

Among the last acts by Congress was the passage of the Legislative Judicial and Executive appropriation bill, whereby the number of internal revenue agents was reduced from 35 to 20. The reduction was favored by the President and Secretary of the Treasury. In the shortest possible time after the passage of the law the dismissals were made by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue. That officer never acts in such matters except under the direction of his superiors.

His action in this case is all the more significant in view of this fact: The Internal Revenue Bureau as a political machine is worked for distinct purposes.

The following is the list of agents dropped: H. J. McCusick, California; Thomas Powers, North Carolina; John Young, Tennessee; John M. Burns, Kentucky; J. B. McCoy, Wisconsin; James A. Ray, Tennessee; C. B. Harrison, Tennessee; Jacob Wagner, Virginia; John M. Raum, Illinois; J. T. Wilson, Virginia; Jasper Packard and J. L. Trumbull, Indiana; W. L. Hollister, Minnesota; James E. Larkin, New Hampshire; A. M. Crane, California.

In every instance, so far as can be ascertained, the dropped official is a Blaine man. Some of them are conspicuous for their devotion to the Plumed Knight in the past, and their zeal for his nomination and election now. Among these is a brother of Senator Harrison of Indiana and a brother of Green B. Raum, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Indiana, one of the

battle states, receive particular attention. Mr. Packard and Mr. Trumbull are noted Blaine wheel horses, as well as experienced officials. Their dismissal is a direct blow at Blaine in the Hoosier state, where his cause is seeking support, and is startling to Calkins, the Republican candidate for governor, whose prospects were none too bright before.

There was evidence already of the Administration's coolness toward Blaine. Here is proof of hostility which is scarcely disguised. The dismissals might have been made almost in Southern states, where there is no Republican prospect to be affected. But Blaine men are few and far between there. Besides, officials in the South had just earned their retention by attending the Chicago convention and voting resolutely against Blaine and standing by Arthur to the last. They have been caressed. The search was for Blaine men, who, by their action concerning the nomination, had earned their dismissal.

These facts are not more notable than the promptness with which the decapitation took place. Prompt action is not a characteristic of this administration, especially in regard to offices. But here was a motive for no loss of time, and the work was done not only in the shortest time, but with a clear idea as to its effect.

As Mr. Arthur understands that Mr. Blaine asks no odds of him, the intention that he shall be under no obligation to him is obvious.

Why Cleveland is Single.

A Buffalo dispatch says: Gov. Cleveland has had many love affairs, but not so much as a bachelor of his weight, politically and socially, would be expected to have. His love affairs have all been of the Platonic kind, and it is said by his friends that he has been incapable of falling deeply enough in love to propose to any girl. When he was just able to support himself he became enamored of a beautiful young woman, who was a relative of the late Judge Verplank. The girl was not disposed to look favorably upon his suit, and this made him love her the more. She was quite a flirt and liked to tantalize him by permitting young men to escort her home from the old Eagle theatre, which was then the place of amusement. The girl was wealthy, and looked down on Grover, who was a poor lawyer. After a while she got to think fondly of him, and it is said they were engaged, when she was taken ill of fever and died. Cleveland did not recover from the shock for several years, and his friends say he will never marry. Gov. Cleveland has always been of a retiring disposition, and most of his time has been spent in his law library or in the company of his bachelor friends. It is said, however, that there is a beautiful brunette, aged thirty-five, living at Poughkeepsie, who may become Mrs. Cleveland in November, if all goes well.

HERE AND THERE

The Roumanian papers announce the death at Calatz of a member of the Roumanian clergy, Preda by name, who is said to have attained the age of 120 years, having been ordained 101 years ago. For the last fifty years of his life he never tasted flesh meat.

Blasting paper is a recent Austrian invention. It is described as being unsized or ordinary blotting paper, coated with a mixture of prussiate potash, of charcoal, saltpetre, potassium chlorate and wheat starch. In its dried it is cut into strips which are rolled into cartridges.

It is found that the seaweed, known as zosteria marina, or wrack, can be made to yield, by treatment with mineral acids, a substance quite resembling horn, capable of being manufactured into forms and of receiving color from pigments. This substance is called algin and is obtainable in large quantities on all exposed shores.

The amount of carbonic acid generated by lights is thus represented: Electric lights, none; argand gas-burner, 46; flat-fane petroleum, 35; colza-oil light, 1; paraffine candle, 1.22; and tallow candle, 1.45. It has been remarked that the tallow candle, the oldest of these artificial lights, is not only the hottest, but the most unhealthy.

A singular custom prevails in France of taking the body of an executed criminal to the gate of a cemetery as though to make believe that interment was to take place and then transporting it to the dissecting room. Thus the corpse of Campi, in whom both living and dead extraordinary interest has been shown, was at 4:40 taken down from the scaffold, then conveyed to the cemetery and thence to the laboratory where several scientists awaited it.

A regiment of Russian dragoons rode from Kreehevitsky to Yanujors by the order of the Inspector-General of the Cavalry, who wished to ascertain the condition in which the regiment would arrive at its destination after a long forced ride. The distance is 105 miles and was covered in thirty-eight hours. As the riders rested eleven hours at night and made two halts of seven hours in all they were only twenty hours on the road. The frequent change from walk to trot, with occasional dismounting, was recommended by the riders as the best means of keeping their horses fresh.

The following statistics about the ascents of Mont Blanc were recently published in Norway: The first was in August, 1786, by two French men. During ninety years no less than 535 expeditions, consisting of 661 persons, reached the highest point, known as the Monarch. Of unsuccessful attempts, 118 were made from 1786 to 1891, while in the following fifteen 420 such are recorded, a fact which shows how much mountain climbing is developing in our days. The number of victims claimed by Mont Blanc during the last century amounts to about thirty.