THE BILLINGS HERALD.

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DEVINE & MATHESON.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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BILLINGS, MONTANA, AUG. 23 1884.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Grover Cleveland

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

Thos. A. Hendricks

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Yellowstone county held in Billings on the 21st day of August, it was ordered that a Democratic County Convention be held in the court house at Billings on Monday the 22nd day of September at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Territorial Convention, nominating a Democratic County Ticket and transacting such other business as may come before the convention. The apportionment of delegates to the convention is as follows:

Junction City—Reed's hotel	4
Huntly—E. W. Dunne's store	5
Billings and Coulson—Court house	16
Canyon—School house	2
Park City	3
Rapids—I. Hensley's store	2
Stillwater and Merrill—School house	5
Ramsey's Ranch	2
Reed's Ranch	1

Any new precinct created by the county commissioners will be entitled to one delegate.

The Democratic voters and others wishing to act in concert with them in the ensuing election are requested to meet at their several precincts on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1884 at such hours as may be deemed suitable by the members of the Central Committee at each precinct (in Billings at the court house between the hours of 5 and 8 p. m.), to elect delegates and alternates in accordance with the above apportionment.

ALEX. DEVINE, Chairman

W. E. STILSON, Secretary.

OUSTER VS. YELLOWSTONE.

In a recent issue of the Miles City Record its editor discusses the subject of Yellowstone county's alleged indebtedness to Custer county, re-[illegible] his stand-point, the [illegible] under which the [illegible] discusses the merits [illegible] demands. After going [illegible] and the Record arrives [illegible] conclusion that Yellowstone [illegible] over $50,000, and con-[illegible] the former county rather [illegible] for not paying up the score against it. The facts pertinent to the consideration of this matter are briefly as follows: The act creating Yellowstone county empowered Foster, McCormick and Gerrish, the temporary commissioners of the new county, to meet the commissioners of Custer county and adjust the relative indebtedness of the two counties, between the first Monday of March and the first of May. These gentlemen, anxious to perform the day assigned them, and to complete the severance of Yellowstone from its distasteful connection with Custer county, on three several occasions went to Miles City and endeavored to obtain an adjustment of the indebtedness, but were balked in their efforts by the systematic refusals of commissioners of Custer county, who declined to furnish any detailed statement of the indebtedness of Custer county, or other reliable data, on which Yellowstone's representatives could arrive at a satisfactory apportionment of the debt.

Through the repeated and intentional delays, caused by the Custer county commissioners, the time specified by the legislature for adjusting the indebtedness expired, leaving no person empowered to perform the task specially assigned by the legislature to the temporary commissioners of Yellowstone county.

Had their successors, the present guardians of Yellowstone county's affairs, been empowered to assume and complete the work assigned to the temporary commissioners, there is little doubt that they would have been unable to do more than their predecessors, owing to the untenable and unjust claims made on behalf of Custer county. From the partial examination [illegible]ich they were allowed to make, [illegible] commissioners of Yellow[illegible]e county found that a large [illegible]ber of warrants, which helped [illegible]ell up the indebtedness, were [illegible] without authority of law. [illegible]nt events showed that [illegible]hese were fraudulent, as [illegible]l, and should not be [illegible] the taxpayers of Cus[illegible]thing of those of Yel[illegible]

[illegible]ged indebt[illegible]county, the [illegible]as a trifle over [illegible] whole, and the [illegible]$4,000 owing by [illegible] was found [illegible] of the arithmetic which we must expect when we come to discuss finances with Custer county. The people of Yellowstone county were only too anxious to obtain control of their own affairs and be freed from the malodorous administration which distinguished Custer, and were willing to pay dollar for dollar every part of the legal and honest indebtedness of the parent county with which they were properly chargeable. But they did not, and do not, propose to contribute a dollar towards any part of Custer's debt, which is illegal and fraudulent, and their sentiment regarding claims based on such material is "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." Considering the existence of such irreconcilable accounts, any attempt at settlement, even if legal, would be useless, and the only mode left is to allow the courts to adjudicate on it, and finally settle the question. When that stage is reached it will be found that the representatives of Yellowstone county's interests have been just and moderate in their contentions, and there is very little doubt the courts will sustain their views.

While we regret the stagnation which exists in the towns along the line of the N. P. R. R., yet we feel some pride in calling attention to the fact that strangers who have visited these towns, and who are unprejudiced by any local or sectional pride, are constantly expressing the opinion that Billings shows fewer signs of the prevailing depression than any town they see. This should inspire our citizens with renewed hope and nerve them to greater exertions for the good of the community. If Billings is to attain to that proud position which it should occupy, we m[illegible] [illegible]st bury out of sight all local differences, all petty spite and jealousy, and work together for the welfare of the whole community. In this we shall all find greater personal benefit than in endeavoring individually to succeed without any care for the general well-being. While it is true that the location of Billings is such that the trade of a large section of country will naturally come to its merchants, yet much can be done to insure a greater measure of prosperity. There are public roads to be built and improved; there is a crying necessity for a flouring mill; there are water-works and other town improvements required, and lastly, but not least, there is a court house to be built, all of which requires some capital, but principally properly directed energy and unity of action. With the great possibility of building up a large and prosperous town here, are we to permit ourselves to be overcome with lethargy, allowing other localities with fewer natural advantages to pass us in the race for commercial supremacy? Let us rather wake up and go to work with a will to secure those improvements which are not only desirable but essential to our welfare and prosperity.

In another column will be found Grover Cleveland's letter formally accepting the Democratic nomination for president of the United States. The letter is less than one-third the length of the effusion which emanated from the Republican candidate, and is an exceedingly concise and pithy document setting forth in the clearest terms the views of the Democratic candidate upon the questions which divide the two great political parties. The formal letter of acceptance of Thomas A. Hendricks, which will also be found in another column, is exceedingly brief but nevertheless to the point, as might be expected. It compares more than favorably with the labored effort of his opponent on the Republican ticket. These letters will, on account of their succinct and compact form be read with interest by every citizen who has any thought for the welfare of his country, whereas there were but few who could spare the time to wade through the voluminous verbosity of the Republican candidates.

General Butler's long expected letter of acceptance which was awaited with feelings of the greatest suspense, appeared on Monday. The document is principally distinguished by its extreme length—it is an address of over 11,000 words, and is mainly devoted to an attempt to impeach the principles of the Democratic party. It is exceedingly hard to determine the effect which Butler's candidacy will have upon the campaign. If Massachusetts returns Butler electors they will count against Blaine; votes given him in the other [illegible] will be against Cleveland, or half for Blaine and half against Cleveland, which amounts [illegible] the same thing.

[illegible] Secretary of the Interior h[illegible] the practice of fo[illegible] the effect that [illegible] and locati[illegible] sued by the commissioner of pensions, the Secretary of the Interior can not refuse to protect the location of the innocent purchaser upon the ground of a discovery of fraud practiced by the warrantee in the original procurement of the warrant.

We acknowledge with thanks the delicate compliment paid us by the Glendive Times in appropriating our editorial on the St. Ignatius mission, without credit.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

They Formally Accept the Democratic Nominations.

The Platform a Plain Statement of Democratic Faith.

Danger of the Eligibility of the President for Re-Election.

The Dignity of Labor and the Proper Means for its Protection.

The Commerce of the Nation.—Hendrick's Letter of Acceptance.

Gov. Cleveland's letter formally accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume.

THE PLATFORM.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention [illegible] and cordially approve the [illegible] plain a statement [illegible] same. So faith and the [illegible] of Democratic [illegible] principles upon which [illegible] that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce, or when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its number as a nominee for that office, has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from a candidate accepting such a nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced. We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions; but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free, thinking men is or can be determined by the shamelessness of their suffrages; when an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holder of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge a trust betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrages shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand; and of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the President for re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain a public place once gained, and more than all the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service. We recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

The true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. The ability to work constitutes the capital of the wages of labor and the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable terms, but as intelligent citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and the needs of the employers and the employes should alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we would not discourage the emigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government, and add to our citizenship, yet as a means of relief to our workingmen a [illegible] should prevail con[illegible] they come or [illegible] and do not [illegible] but [illegible] ly two years ago, I made the following statement: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingmen, and a proper care for them being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions. None of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury. In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizens, should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any one of our people, which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

THE COMMERCE OF A NATION

to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered within the limits of the constitution. The general government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. The people pay the wages of the public employes, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should com[illegible] the duty of those entrusted with the m[illegible] management of the affairs to see that such [illegible] public service is forthcoming, and the selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected or allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimation of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, public employment will be open to all who demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for a place under the government with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their place, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people, and a vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Col. Wm. Vilas, Chairman, and D. B. Bestor and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic Convention.

Hendricks' Letter of Acceptance.

The following is a copy of ex-Gov. Hendricks' letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention recently held at Chicago, as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion, that it is a nomination which I had neither expected or desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the higher the honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all the personal desires and preferences of my own, I trust also from a sense of public duty that I now accept the nominaiion and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the Convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the same.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Chairman, Nicholas M. Bell, Secretary and others of the notification committee of the National Democratic Committee.

The Austro-Hungarian consul at Pittsburg hung a small Austrian flag over the do[illegible] of the consulate to which the c[illegible]f of police objected on the gr[illegible]nd that it was a street obstr[illegible]. This simple affair may [illegible] an international question [illegible]eaty between the [illegible]ustria explicit[illegible]an consuls can [illegible]er their main es[illegible]

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A Great Agricultural and Stock Country. —Immense Flocks and Herds.

Learning that the government of the Argentine Republic is making strenuous endeavors to attract to its territory a European population, a San Francisco reporter called upon a gentleman who has business relations with the republic to learn something regarding that country and her resources.

"I have just received the latest official report from Buenos Ayres," said he, "and so shall be able to supplement my memory by referring to its pages. You see it is compiled by Francis Latzina, chief of the Argentine national statistical bureau, and is written with the view of showing the resources of the country as a field for European emigration."

"You are of the opinion that the republic offers a fair chance to the emigrant?"

"Decidedly so. The conditions proposed are of the most liberal character. There are, you see, four sections set apart where intending settlers can purchase land—namely Pampa, Patagonia, Chaco and Missones. In the last two sections a hectre of land, or 2,471 acres, can be purchased for 8 shillings, or about $2, while in Pampa and Patagonia a hectre is sold at about $1.50. Then mind the amount of land that can be taken up is immense. For instance, one single person or company cannot buy less than 9,884 acres, nor more than four lots, or 71,775 acres in one single section. Payment can be made thus: A fifth part cash and the remainder in four parts, one at the end of each year."

"Well, are there any agricultural colonies located in the territory?"

"Certainly. Why, the province of Santa Fe possesses 55 agricultural colonies, the population of which is 54,869 inhabitants, of whom 31,751 are foreigners of all nations. La Esperanza is the oldest of them. It was established in [illegible]56 and at present it has 3,299 inhabitants. These colonies cover a total area of 1,780,696 acres, of which [illegible]82,570 acres are under cultivation."

"Under what crop is [illegible] the ground?"

"Principally wheat and Indian corn. But their wealth is in stock. Of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs the colony has no less than 757,668 head, representing a value of $7,630,810, while the total value of this colony, includtng lands, fences, buildings and implements is $19,317,240."

"Is this the extent of your colonization?"

"Not at all. There are eight national colonies, distributed thus: Three in Chaco, two in Entre Rios, two in Cordoba and one in Patagonia. These eight have a population of 9,370 inhabitants, 7,294 of whom are foreigners of all nationalities. The total value of these eight is estimated at $1,977,750. Then, in the province of Buenos Ayres we have the Swiss colony, Bajaderio, and a German. Olivaria. The value of these colonies is estimated at $1,330,000. So the total wealth of these 74,560 agriculturists of these colonies may be placed at $31,515,815."

"I notice your agricultural importance is ranked below that of stock raising?"

"You are right, though I must say that agriculture is an important feature of our wealth. People are inclined to overlook this, and though the Republic has received the name of being only a stock raising country, still at no distant day its agriculture will be equally important. You know we raise sufficient to meet the demands of 2,500 000 of our people, besides doing a paying export trade to Europe. Why, without taking into consideration the rest of our products, the country will make a net profit of $4,000,000 in flax and Indian corn alone. In view of this, extensive plantations of Indian corn are being made in the provinces of Santa Fe and Buenos Ayres. Wheat is largely grown in the provinces of Cordoba, Santiago, Entre Rios and Sante Fe. In the last named 69,762 centals was the out-turn for the year 1852. The exports of wheat to Europe for the first six months of 1883 were 851,366 centals."

"There is a growing wine industry in the republic, is there not?"

"Yes. The chief employment of the people in the province of Datamarca is in growing the vine. In Salta the grape is growing in favor, and you see there is no less than 1,235,000 acres under cultivation. The province of San Juan in 1882 produced 5,236,106 gallons of wine and 87,370 gallons of spirits. The total amount represented a money value of $11,071,275."

"How about tobacco?"

"It is grown in most of the provinces, especially in Tucuman and Salta, the amount exported being 593,922 pounds."

"And the cattle raising?"

"It is immense. The chief source of revenue is derived from cattle breeding, and above all, in sheep farming. At the end of 1882 the number of head of horned cattle in the republic was 142,064,499, of sheep, 72,683,045. In fact, the total wealth of the republic in cattle, sheep and horses, mules, hogs, goats and asses was $210,057,780. Seven cows and a bull brought to Asuncion del Paraguay from Portugal by Ruby Diaz Melgarejo in 1653, are the progenitors of all these immense herds which roam over the immense pasturing grounds that lie on either side of the Rio Platte. Upon 6,770 acres there is ample pasturage, during a favorable season, for 2,500 head of cattle, 20,000 sheep, or 1,500 mares. In the province of Buenos Ayres cattle breeding will give a net profit of 12 per cent per annum on the capital invested, and in sheep farming 15 to 16 per cent."

"Are there any meat-preserving establishments in the republic?"

"There are twenty-one meat-salting establishments; eight in the province of Entre Rios, which slaughter 480,000 head of horned cattle annually; one in the province in Santa Fe and twelve in the province of Buenos Ayres, representing a total amount of $7,000,000. Moreover, at San Nicholas, a French company exports fresh meat to Europe by the freezing process, and an English company has been started for the same purpose at Campana, and a third company is about to be formed for a similar undertaking in the province of Salta. There are twenty tan-yards that do a good trade in the province of Tucuman; there are twenty-two which turned out in 1881 45,353 hides."

"The country then is prospering?"

"I believe the above figures ought to satisfy anybody. There is one thing of which we feel proud. The country is free from internal dissention. There are no socialistic questions to vex and to retard the progress of the republic."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Crops in Ohio are suffering from a protracted spell of drought.

John King, Jr., has accepted the presidency of the Erie railroad.

W. H. Vanderbilt has sold Maud S. to Robert Bonner for $100,000.

Ferdinand Ward has been arrested again, on a suit to recover $48,000.

An explosion in a burning coal mine at Shamokin, Pa., caused the death of seven men.

Financial matters are improving in Mexico, and bank notes are lower than at any previous time this year.

Central Spain is suffering from a plague of locusts. The damage to crops is estimated at over $10,000,000.

Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, has, it is reported, been beaten by Beach, the Australian, at Sidney, New South Wales.

A. D. Sly, who robbed the American Express company of $11,000 at St. Joseph, Mo., last February, was arrested at Minneapolis on Tuesday.

A Sunday school excursion train was wrecked near Kankakee, Ill., on Thursday, causing the death of James Penn and seriously wounding twelve others.

Cantrell, a village of 250 inhabitants, in Van Buren county, Iowa, is reported to be suffering from an epidemic similar to cholera. One in four attacked succumb to the disease.

Bank Superintendent Paine reports the condition of the Wall street bank as follows: Assets, actual value, $1,120,555; liabilities, $1,60[illegible]6,028; deficiency, $485,424. On this report the attorney-general began a suit for a receiver.

Mayor Edson, of New York, has vetoed the resolution granting the Broadway Surface railroad the right to operate a road on Broadway. He also vetoed the resolution granting the Commercial Cable company the right to lay wire underground.

Anoka, Minn., was the scene of a most destructive fire on Saturday. Over a million dollars worth of property was destroyed, the greater portion of the city becoming a prey to the devouring element. No lives were lost and no serious accidents are reported.

A fire at Roseburg, Ore., on Tuesday, destroyed an entire block of buildings, including the Metropolitan hotel. Louis Zeigler, the proprietor of this hotel, was burned to a crisp while trying to save the guests. Mrs. Johnson, of Astoria, is fatally burned.

A Portland, Ore., special of the 21st says: Orders were received and executed to-day from President Harris of the Northern Pacific to withdraw the company's rolling stock from the branch from Tacoma to Seattle. Seattle is now without railrord connection with Oregon and the east.

The body of private Whistler of the Greely party was exhumed on Tuesday morning at the family cemetery near Delphi, Ind., in the presence of his relatives. No report of the condition in which the body was found has been made, but it is stated that the flesh had been cut from the bone.

Dr. Nagle, register of the bureau of vital statistics, on Thursday received from the Navy Department a certified copy of Lieut. Greely's report of the execution of Private Hary. On the authority of this report the record in the bureau was changed to read, instead of "starvation" "Shot by order of Lieut. Greely."

President A. S. Warner, of the First National bank of Albion, N. Y., has skipped out, taking with him the combination of the bank's inner safe. The bank has in consequence suspended, and depositors will lose heavily. He was practically sole executor of the estate of Roswell S. Narrows, valued at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and has grossly mismanaged the funds.

A meeting of oil producers was held at Oil City, Pa., on Wednesday, which unanimously resolved to stop the drill until Jan. 1, 1885. This will control the production to a great extent, as seven-eighths of the producing wells and the drillable territory are in the hands of members of the association. As a result of this action oil closed at eighty-three, the highest figure touched since May 1st.

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