THE BILLINGS HERALD.

VOL. III. BILLINGS, MONTANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884. NO. 15.

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District Attorney...A. F. Burleigh, Miles City.
Surveyor General...John S. Harris, Helena
U. S. Marshal...Alex. C. Botkin, Helena

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Assessor...Robert Peters
Surveyor...G. T. Lamport
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At Lowest Rates!
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Lots for sale in all parts of the town from $25 to $2500. Buildings to rent. Come and see me in the Postoffice building

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For passage to and from all parts of Europe and the United States.
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Horse shoeing, Wagon Repairing, and all kinds of Blacksmithing Promptly and Satisfactorily done.
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(Successors to Stebbins, Mund & Co.)
Authorized Capital $250,000
Paid-up Capital $75,500.

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Collections promptly made and remitted for.
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FINEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET
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Freight Shipped at our Risk.
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Cheyenne Saddles, Chaps and Cow Boy outfits a specialty. Dealers in Collars, Whips, Lashes Brushes, Combs, Etc.
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BEER! BEER!
Keg and Bottled Beer
Constantly on Hand.
Billings Brewing Co.,
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FOSTER'S ADDITION.
Three Blocks From Depot.
$60,000
Worth of Buildings Erected in this Addition Last Year, Including
Church, School House and Jail.
HIGH AND DRY.
Thorough Drainage.
Every Lot Can be Irrigated.
Abundance of Water.
TITLE PERFECT.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PARTIES WHO WILL BUILD.
For Plats and Prices Apply to
FRED H. FOSTER,
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Post Office building.
All Eastern
Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines. Ink, Notions and Candies. Cigars and Tobaccos.
Orders taken for Music and Musical Instruments.
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CITY BEER HALL!
WILLIAM F. EILERS, PROPRIETOR.
Fresh Beer Always on Tap.
The Bar is Supplied with the Finest
Wines, Liquors & Cigars.
Good Lunch Can Always be Obtained.

ALDERSON'S ADDITION TO BILLINGS

I offer for sale over 1000 lots, embraced in my Addition to the Town of Billings and including a considerable portion of the Town of

COULSON.

On a number of the lots good buildings are already erected, suitable for stores, residences and barns; also

A Large Frame Hotel.

There are also in this addition a flourishing brewery, a soda water factory and a store.

The addition embraces three-fourths of a mile of frontage on the Yellowstone River, affording splendid

Power for Manufacturing

The addition is very advantageously situated for residences, being high and dry and in every way suitable for that purpose.

When built the

Billings & Benton R'y

will start from this addition, and freight sheds and other railway buildings must be erected on it.

The Marquis de Mores's extensive

Slaughtering and Refrigerating Establishment

adjoins my addition on one side and on the other side an extensive manufactory is projected to be started this season.

The Northern Pacific crosses the Yellowstone at my addition, and the projected

WAGON BRIDGE

will be located in the same vicinity. The Yellowstone ferry, by which the great bulk of the travel from the stock and mining regions of Stinking Water, Grey Bull and Northern Wyoming and the Clarke's Fork country comes to this vicinity, is also at this addition.

I offer these lots, including such as have buildings on them, on liberal terms, and at such Rock Bottom Rates that the purchaser can not fail to secure a good

Paying Investment.

As my other business engagements will keep me fully occupied this season, I should prefer to sell a one-half interest in the addition to some live real estate man who can satisfy me as to his ability to handle it, and will give such a man a chance to make big money. Or I will sell the whole addition out and out on very reasonable terms.

REAL ESTATE MEN

would do well to make a note of this chance as it it offers an active man a magnificent opportunity to coin money, by taking hold of it.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN J. ALDERSON,
— OR —
Devine & Matheson,
BILLINGS, - - MONTANA.

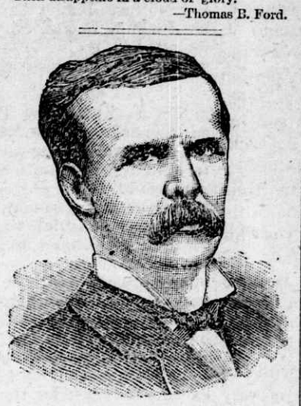
Dusk.

Out from the phantom forests of the west
The black-winged bats of the night are flying;
The whipoorwill drowsily chants of rest,
And the brown owl, crooning within its nest,
Moans o'er the couch of the daylight dying.

And the swallows circle above the trees,
In the purple haze, yet slightly golden;
While softly the fluttering, whispering breeze,
Low murmurs in tremulous melodies
Of by-gone hours, and of legends olden.

And the clime of the sunset far away,
Known only in dreams or magic story,
Is seen through a mist, as the dying day
A moment lingers with parting ray,
Then disappears in a cloud of glory.

—Thomas B. Ford.



LIEUT. F. F. KISLINGBURY,

Partly Eaten by His Comrades of the Greely Expedition.

The condition of the body of Lieut. Frederick F. Kislingbury, which was exhumed for examination, shows that all its most fleshy parts had been cut away with sharp instruments, and there is no doubt that the miserable survivors of this young officer, all or some of them, ate the missing portions. Since the horrible discovery was made public it has been admitted that six bodies of those members of the expedition who died while in the Arctic regions, were thus mutilated.

Frederick F. Kislingbury was an Englishman by birth, but came to America at an early age, and was reared at Rochester, N. Y. He enlisted in the army of the United States in 1863. In 1866 he was retired from active service, and was made paymaster's clerk at Detroit, Mich. By the influence of the late Zachariah Chandler, he was made a first lieutenant in the regular army, in 1873. His first station in this capacity was at Fort Concho, Tex., where he became acquainted with Lieut. Greely. He was transferred to Fort Standing Rock, Dak., where he had charge of the scouts engaged in service against the Indians in 1875. At the time of the Custer massacre he was with Gen. Reno. Subsequently to that tragedy he captured the Indian who killed Custer in the fight. In 1880, while his regiment was stationed at Fort Custer, Kislingbury's second wife died of mountain fever, immediately after his return from a scouting expedition. He had been made acquainted with her danger while 150 miles distant from the post at the head of a scouting party, and immediately left for the station. This Mrs. Kislingbury, who had been his wife only six months, was the sister of his first wife, the mother of four children. The ages of his family, all boys and maintained by friendly people in different places, range from eight to seventeen years. Kislingbury was offered a position in the Greely expedition in 1881, and promptly accepted it. He was dead before the 22d of June, 1884, when the survivors of the Greely expedition were found. His body was recovered, brought home and buried in Rochester, where it was examined and found in a mutilated condition. Poor Kislingbury died at the early age of thirty-eight. He was an able officer and a good comrade. Until the publication of the official report of the Greely expedition it would be premature to say more than that he and Commander Greely are reported to have been on bad terms, and that his superior officer relieved him of duty at an early period of the time spent by the expedition at Fort Conger.

Raising Horses on the Plains.

Horse-raising on the plains is beginning to attract attention, and doubtless before many years will be a valuable industry. The Kansas Cowboy in speaking on the subject says:

"Quite a number of stockmen in Hodgeman and Ness counties who have heretofore been devoting themselves exclusively to cattle-raising, are now turning their attention to horses and stocking their ranches with them. This is a wise move. There is more money in horses than in any other kind of live stock John E. Farnsworth, of Ness county, and one of its wealthiest and most successful stockmen, has been raising and handling horses for a number of years, and he says they have netted him a profit yearly of 100 per cent.

"Untamed Texas horses can be bought at the Dodge City market at prices ranging from $23 to $25 a head. Mares of this stock placed upon any of our ranges and bred to thoroughbred or high speed stallions, will produce horses that will sell for $60 or $75 when two years old, in a wild state. If trained they will bring much larger figures. Speed horses are the kind to raise for this market. There is not much demand for draft horses. And it pays, too, to train horses. Horse ranchmen should have trainers whose business it should be to train horses. Good cow ponies are always in demand at good figures, and fleet, stylish roadsters will always catch the eye of some admirer of horse flesh who is willing to pay fancy prices for them. There is also a steady market for cavalry horses, and the kind that suit can be sold in large lots and at highly remunerative figures."

Selecting Cattle for Cold Climate.

The experience with fruits in matter of the ability to grow certain kinds where the mercury falls low in the winter, while there is an utter failure to bring other sorts into bearing under like conditions, should be used as a significant indication in regard to cattle. All plants and trees have vitality and innate power of resisting undue cold, heat or drouth and wet; these qualities depending, as in cattle, upon peculiarties of structure and force of circulation say in the one case, and circulating blood in the other. Notwithstanding, cattle raisers are behind the fruit growers in the matter of attention to the laws of adaptation, still the former have facilities which the latter does not possess. An outward look at tree fails to tell whether or not it will stand intense cold, holding fast to its fruit bearing properties under severe exposure, while due knowledge of the cattle beast enables one to select, through attention to anatomical formation and physiological vigor, as the usual evidences of the latter appear outwardly, such beasts as will surely stand a low temperature. As has been stated heretofore in the Journal, the ability to stand a cold climate does not belong especially to any one breed. On the contrary, there are specimens in all the beef breeds that are in an eminent degree adapted to extreme exposure. Trials of cattle in the far north will enable both owner and herdsman to single out such animals as will be worth while to retain in localities where the mercury falls low. Such as have come near succumbing, it will not be worth while to experiment with, and, as a rule, the same may be said of their progeny. As remarked, there is as much fitness in studying adaptability in the matter of live stock as in the case of fruits, and the mode of doing this is by no means obscure.—[National Live Stock Journal.

It Won't Work With Cowboys.

The Deming Tribune has the following: A confidence chap picked up a New Mexico cowboy on the depot platform a day or two since, and after a chat of a few seconds decided he had struck something soft, and proceeded to work the claim. In a few minutes the sum of ten dollars had been transferred from the cow-puncher's pocket to that of the confidence chap. Just as the transfer was completed, the cowboy noticed the railway policeman approaching, drew his "45," and putting it uncomfortably close to the confidence chap's ear yelled, "You d——d thief, hand back my twenty-five dollars." The officer seconded the motion, and although the confidence chap insisted that he only received ten dollars, the speaker decided the point against him, and he gave up the amount and disappeared as soon as the caucus adjourned. We don't think that sharp gentleman will care to tackle one of our prairie dudes again.

Dismantling the Guns.

About 120 old-style muzzle loading 58-calibre Springfield rifles are now dismantled at the armory daily, and such parts as fit the new breech-loading model are reused. The guns thus taken to pieces are part of the 500,000 old style rifles made at the armory during the war and stored there unused after 1865. The dismantling began in 1868, when it was found that the whole gun could be sold in the market for only $1.50, while the parts which could be used in the new model, together with the sale of the remainder as scrap iron or to shot-gun makers, would net the government about $4. The parts sold are mainly the stock and barrel, and scrap material, and most of these go to manufacturers of cheap shotguns. The Whitney company, of New Haven, and the Remington company, of Ilion, N. Y., are large buyers. The 50-calibre rifles, which were first made in 1866, of which only 50,000 were manufactured, were never stored, but went at once into active service, and have been mainly worn out in it. There are now stored at the armory about 50,000 of the 58-calibre model, and 158,000 dismantled barrels, and 128,000 stocks. About 50,000 "cleaned and repaired" 58-model rifles are also stored, but will not be dismantled, as they are mainly contract guns, and have seen such rough service in the field as to make it inadvisable to use their parts in new rifles.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Congressman's Story.

Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, tells the following story of his experience in the Confederate army: "Four days before I went to the front with my regiment we had a little girl baby. She is now grown, and you always see her with me at any social gathering. Well, in our army the furloughs came very rarely. When we got into line there was no great chance for a man to get home. It was about three years afterward that a few of us were one night going down the Mississippi on a river steamer. I had been sick and was returning to my command, but pretty well broken up, even then. As for money, we did not have any, and the night was hot, as I laid down on the deck, my throat almost parched with thirst. Pretty soon a little girl came along with a big glass of lemonade. I tell you it looked good to me. She saw me eyeing it, stopped a minute, looked doubtfully at me and finally came up to my side. 'You look as if you wanted something to drink,' she said, and offered me the glass. It wasn't quite the fair thing to do, but I took it and handed it back to her empty. It was like nectar to me. Then I thanked the little creature and sent her away. Soon after, just like every child, she came back, leading her mother to see the poor soldier. By Jupiter! it was my wife, and the girl was the baby whom I had last seen as a baby but just born! You can imagine the reunion. They were with my brother's family, and happened to be going down the river. That was the only time during the four years' fighting that I saw my wife and baby, and under these circumstances what man would ever forget it."—Courier Journal.

THE CROW INDIANS.

Statistics About a Rich Tribe of Red Skins.

An eastern paper says: "The Crows are better off in every way than other tribes in Montana. They are the richest and laziest Indians in the Territory. They have an enormous reservation, nearly 5,000,000 which they are too lazy to cultivate, neither will they let anyone else do it. If this land was equally divided up among the 960 men, 770 boys, 1,100 women and 670 girls composing the Crow nation, it would give exactly 1,473 acres to every man woman and child of the tribe. Besides this they have over 15,000 head of horses, or rather ponies; $50,000 worth of peltries and skins, 12,000 buffalo robes, and at least $25,000 worth of other property. They have many rich mines on their reservation, particularly in the Big Horn country. Some of the bucks occasionally bring specimens of gold and nuggets into the post trader's store at the military fort, which they barter in exchange for beads, calico, shells and other trinkets. When asked where they get the gold, they smile an Indian smile, shake their heads knowingly, and say: 'Up in the Big Horn mountains.'"

HERE AND THERE.

A popular cane in Maine is composed of whiskey, except for a thin enclosing cylinder.

The wealthiest man in Oregon is living this summer for fun in the log cabin which he used to inhabit from necessity.

A tramp was arrested in Nashville lying in an alleyway. Concealed in his ragged clothes was over $1,000 in large notes and gold pieces.

In London a man fell in a drunken fit and broke his neck. The jury found out that his grand-father had died of a broken neck, and brought in as their verdict, "Died by the hereditary visitation of God."

The total exports of petroleum from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to 513,670,092 gallons, of the value of $47,103,248 being an increase of 7,738,470 gallons and $2,190,160, as compared with the exports for the preceding fiscal year.

A tiny steamer, brought across the Atlantic in a big one, and towed through the St. Lawrence river and the lakes, is finally to be carried by men 40 miles overland to get her to Lake Pend d'Oreille, which is close to the northern boundary line of Idaho. She is owned by Englishmen who have bought a tract there.

Meissonnier was asked, one day, to go and identify a picture said to be by him, which a dealer had given a large price for. Meissonnier denounced it as a fraud, as he said the real picture was with Monsieur So-and-so. It turned out, however, to be genuine, as the original buyer had sold it and replaced it with a copy, which, although it had been frequently seen by the artist, was never detected by him.

The English commissioner for the International Exhibition to be held at New Orleans this fall, is energetically at work among English manufacturers and others whose contributions or influence may help to make the enterprise successful. A committee of prominent Londoners is assisting him, and a banquet is to be given at one of the leading hotels about the middle of this month, at which the Lord Mayor is expected to preside.

Dog bedsteads are now popular. One owned by a New York lady is the lower part of a barrel sawed through at ten inches from the ground. The mattress is filled with hair, and has an artificial leather ticking. The wood is painted in dark colors, and around the edge is an embossed leather trimming fastened with brass-headed nails. On a front stave is an oval, in which appears the dog's name in gold letters. From a bar attached to the back falls a mosquito netting, enveloping the bed and occupant

It seems that the proposed Jordan canal, the plans for which have appeared in the foreign scientific journals, is not to be, in any proper sense a canal, but rather a large inland sea, some 300 miles long with an average of 10 to 15 miles in breadth. The waters of the dead sea would be raised from their present level about 1,300 feet, and its area of course largely increased. The river Jordan, the Dead Sea, and Lake Tiberias would all disappear with same square miles of land, principally on the western side of the Jordan valley as now existing, and in their place would be a vast inland sheet of water, fertilizing the neighboring desert with the rainfall produced by evaporation form its surface. According to this plan, therefore, there would be, instead of a simple canal, a wide open channel, traversing Palestine from north to south, navigable in every sense of the term, with safe harbors here and there on either side.