THE BILLINGS HERALD.

VOL. III. BILLINGS, MONTANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884. NO. 16.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL DIRECTORY.

Delegate to Congress...Martin Maginnis, Helena
Governor...J. Schuyler Crosby, Helena
Secretary...John S. Tooker, Helena
Treasurer...D. H. Weston, Helena
Auditor...J. P. Woolman, Helena
Chief Justice...Decius S. Wade, Helena
Associate Justices...W. J. Galbraith, John Coburn
District Attorney...A. F. Burleigh, Miles City.
Surveyor General...John S. Harris, Helena
U. S. Marshal...Alex. C. Botkin, Helena

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Members of the Legislature...F. W. McAdow, S. H. Erwin
Sheriff...James Ferguson
Treasurer...Jules Breuchaud
Clerk and Recorder...H. H. Bole
Deputy Clerk District Court...John Tinkler
Judge of Probate...John McGinness
Assessor...Robert Peters
Surveyor...G. T. Lamport
Coroner...Walter Matheson
Superintendent of Schools...B. F. Shuart
Commissioners...W. B. Webb, E. S. Tutt, F. W. Lee

TOWN OF BILLINGS.

Justices of the Peace...J. D. Matheson, Fred Sweetman
Constables...J. H. Bloom, Henry Voelker
Road Supervisor...J. W. Wheatley
Fire Warden...W. H. VanSinden

Business Cards.

B. S. SCOTT, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
All work known to the profession carefully performed. Office adjoining T. R. Mallon & Co.'s meat market.

B. B. KELLEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Montana Lumber Co.'s Building. Office hours 1 to 4 p. m. Telephone connecting office and residence.

J. H. RINEHART, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
U. S. Examining Surgeon, Pension Bureau. Office adjoining T. R. Mallon & Co.'s Meat Market.

D. M. PARKER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
County Physician, Surgeon Northern Pacific Beneficial Association, and Physician to Board of Health. Office in H. H. Bole & Co.'s Drug Store.

O. F. GODDARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Montana Lumber Co.'s Building. Up Stairs.

E. N. HARWOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office three doors East of Bank, Montana Ave. Billings, M. T.

F. M. PROCTOR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Belknap Block, Montana Av. Billings.

JAMES R. GOSS,
LAWYER,
Buys and Sells Real Estate. Collections will receive prompt attention. Office over Fenske's Store, Billings, Montana.

WALTER MATHESON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
At Herald Office, Montana, Ave.

LAMPORT & OLDAKER.
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.
Office over L. H. Fenske's Building.

FRENCH CAFE.
Choice lunch!
Meals at all hours!
Board by the day or week!
JOSEPH PAROUE.

Fresh Milk
DELIVERED DAILY
At Lowest Rates!
GEO. A. BERKEY.

L. WHITNEY,
Real Estate Agency.
Lots for sale in all parts of the town from $25 to $2500. Buildings to rent. Come and see me in the Postoffice building

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
For passage to and from all parts of Europe and the United States.
GUION Line. RED STAR Line. HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY. AMERICAN Line. ALLAN Line. FLORIO RUBATTINO Italian Line. ROTTERDAM Line.
L. WHITNEY, Agent.

J. C. BOND.

BLACKSMITH
AND WAGON MAKER.
Horse shoeing, Wagon Repairing, and all kinds of Blacksmithing Promptly and Satisfactorily done.
27th Street North.

First National Bank
—OF—
BILLINGS, MONTANA.
(Successors to Stebbins, Mund & Co.)
Authorized Capital $250,000
Paid-up Capital $75,500.
OFFICERS, STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS:
W. R. STEBBINS, Prest.
W. L. PECK, Vice-Prest
H. H. MUND, Cashier.
H. L. RICHARDSON, Asst-Cash
P. W. McADOW,
JOHN McGINNESS,
JOHN R. KING,
G. A. GRIGGS,
J. W. COLLINS.
FREDERICK BILLINGS, N. Y. City,
W. G. REEVE, Peru, Ill.,
S. J. ANTHONY, Denver, Col.
Transact a General Banking Business. Collections promptly made and remitted for.
H. H. MUND, Cashier.

L. H. FENSKE,
Wholesale Dealer in
Wines, Liquors
And Cigars.
FINEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET
Prices Equal to St. Paul or Chicago.
Freight Shipped at our Risk.
AGENTS FOR VAL. BLATZ' MILWAUKEE BEER.
Billings, - Montana

C. RACEK,
HARNESS MAKER
AND SADDLER.
Cheyenne Saddles, Chaps and Cow Boy outfits a specialty. Dealers in Collars, Whips, Lashes Brushes, Combs, Etc.
Billings, - Montana.

BEER! BEER!
Keg and Bottled Beer
Constantly on Hand.
Billings Brewing Co.,
Billings, Montana.

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 App'y to
FRED H. FOSTER,
With J. R. KING, Montana Ave.

EASTERN LUMBER,
Sash, Doors,
BUILDING PAPER.
—ALSO—
LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES,
—AND—
CEDAR POSTS
FROM MISSOULA,
—AT THE—
PIONEER SAW-MILL,
BILLINGS,
Native Lumber in Abundance.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
A. S. Douglass, Billings, M. T.

STATIONERY
AT THE
Post Office building.
All Eastern
Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines. Ink, Notions and Candies. Cigars and Tobaccos.
Orders taken for Music and Musical Instruments.
BLANK BOOKS
N. D. MALCOLM.

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.

DOT CANDIDATE.

Who ish dot dakes me py der hand,
Und speaks so awfully nice und bland,
Und urges me to join his band?
Dot candidate.

Who is dot dreads me very schveed,
Ven on de corner of der street
We habben just a while to meet?
Dot candidate.

Who is dot singin' awful gay,
Just like a lark all of der day.
Mid airy wings should fly away?
Dot candidate.

Who ish dot covers up his head,
Und wishes he was only dead?—
Der odder man haf vin, you bed—
Dot candidate.
—[Norristown Herald.

HORATIO C. BURCHARD,

Director of the United States Mint.

The operations of the United States mint are directed by eleven officers, of whom Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D. C., is the head, his title being director of the mint. His salary is $4,500 a year, and his position one of great labor and responsibility.

By the coinage act of 1792 the United States mint was established in the city of Philadelphia, and the next year coining was begun with the copper cent of 1793. Silver dollars were coined the next year after, and the first making of gold coins was in 1795. We learn from the official report of the director of the mint that the total coinage from 1793 to 1883 inclusive, amounted in value to $1,729,543,165.46. During the last three years the coinage of gold and silver has been larger than in any country of the world, amounting to about $250,000,000 in gold and $75,000,000 in silver. Director Burchard's duties include the general supervision of all mints and assay offices, reporting their operations and condition to the secretary of the treasury, and other services of scarcely less magnitude and certainly involving no less labor.

Mr. Burchard, who is serving his second term as director of the mint, has proved a most capable officer. At his suggestion congress passed a law providing for the compilation of information with regard to the production of the precious metals in this country. His reports on this subject have been enlarged by reports considered as authority in all countries, as to the money production and coinage of the entire world. Director Burchard's industry has earned him great honor and given him a proud position among our public men.

His full name is Horatio Chapin Burchard. He is a native of New York state, and was born in 1825. When he was very young his parents removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he received his preparatory education. He became a student at Hamilton college in 1847, and was graduated in 1850. After reading under the direction of Professor Dwight he was admitted to the bar, and began his professional career at Monroe, Wisconsin, from whence he removed into the state of Illinois. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature. Having served during several sessions with ability, he was elected to congress in 1869, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. E. B. Washburn as secretary of state. He was re-elected four times as a member of the house of representatives. His extraordinary familiarity with matters relating to coinage was recognized, and in 1879 President Hayes made him director of the mint. The four years of his first term expired in the present year, when President Arthur reappointed him.

No Danger of Over Production of Beef.

There does not seem to be any imminent danger of over production of livestock in this country, though we are told oftentimes nowadays that the country is full of hogs, cattle and sheep ready to eat the immense crop of growing corn, and that in a year or two we may look for vast over-supplies of all kinds of meats. On the contrary, however, our population is very rapidly increasing by natural multiplication and by immigration, and at the present time our production of meat food seems hardly to be keeping pace with the growth of the demand. Prices for all kinds of live stock and products are well maintained in this country, and have for some time been at rates so high that the margin between American and European prices have been so narrow as to make the shipper's margins above freight and charges rather problematical. It is not because prices have been particularly low on the other side that our exports have not been larger, but because our supplies have been so closely consumed at home as to make our prices relatively higher than rates current beyond the Atlantic. Prices for what we might send to Great Britain are not particularly tempting; in fact, are rather low; but our independence as yet of that market is evidenced by the comparatively high prices which American producers are receiving. The following figures show the decrease in our exports of various products during the first half of this year as compared with last.

The total values of the exports of domestic cattle, hogs and sheep, pork and dairy products for six months ended June 30, $43,837,419 against $54,357,904 in the same period last year. The beef and pork during the eight months ended June 30 were $57,570,538, against $67,679,841 in the corresponding time in 1883. Dairy products for the two months ending June 30 were $2,662,966, against $2,900,420 for the same time last year.—[Drover's Journal.

Deep Gravel Mining.

From an old resident of the Comstock, who has been visiting in Plumas county, Cal., it is learned that a novel prospecting shaft is being sunk in American valley, near Quincy. A tube of boiler iron 4½ feet in diameter is being sunk, and is now down 208 feet; inside of which is an immense plunger, weighing 1,800 pounds, with a nose or point of steel which loosens the earth, which the plunger receives through a valve, and when filled is hoisted to the surface. Whenever large boulders are encountered, the machinery is removed from the shaft, and the miners go down and blast them out. This company, which is an eastern one, and managed by a man who has had large experience in the Lake Superior copper mines, and in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, expects to find a rich deposit of gravel, and the material being taken from the shaft, or tube, seems to justify the belief that such a deposit exists in the vicinity. This method of prospecting for gravel mines is something new, and the result will be watched with great interest by all miners.—Reno Gazette.

Montana Wool.

Under the cover of a personal letter to a prominent woolgrower of Montana, the preferable quality of the Montana wool is set forth in a most decided manner. It has come to light that Montana wools are sought after more than those of any other Territories. The reason is obvious, our wool is clean and the Merinoes crossed with the Cotswold and Southdown (favorite breeds in this Territory) has produced a beautiful fine and long fibre. The difficulty heretofore in the States was to produce a fine and long fibre at the same time. Here in Montana this desideratum has been accomplished by crossing and by the requirements of a cold climate, which is known to be favorable to the growth of fine fibres. It is known that our wools are generally sold on "p. t." (private terms). The knowing manufacturers are seeking our wools, and as the demand makes the price, there is no doubt but Montana wools will not only increase in price, but will command a place in the market that their real value justly entitles them to.—[Helena Herald.

Been Here Half a Century.

Charles Mercier, now living in Choteau county, eighty years old, has lived in Montana since 1827. He came from St. Louis with the first party that visited this territory after Lewis and Clarke. The winter of 1826-7 was spent at the mouth of Hart river. The following summer they came to the mouth of the Marias and remained there for some time. Mr. Mercier assisted in the building of Forts Cotton, Brule and Benton. He smiles when the reports reach him of an old-timers' association being formed in Helena of people who for the most part date their residence back only from 1860 to 1863.—Ex.

Dickens and Bulwer.

It is a curious fact that a large majority of literary men invariably seem anxious at some period or other of their career to test by the anonymous publication the value of public opinion with regard to their own work. "It is not, perhaps, generally known," writes a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, "that the "Lady of Lyons" was brought out quite anonymously, and that on the night of its first production, beyond Macready and Bulwer Lytton himself, no one in London had been allowed to know the secret of the authorship of the play. Between the acts Dickens who had been one of a delighted audience, went behind the scenes to talk over the play with Maeready and Bulwer, congratulating Macready on his wonderful impersonation of 'Claude Melnotte.' Dickens was in raptures with the whole thing, and asked Bulwer what he thought of it. Bulwer affected to find some fault with the plot, and suggested improvements here and there in the various situations. 'Come, now,' said Dickens, 'it is not like you, Bulwer, to cavil at such small things as those. The man who wrote the play may have imitated your work here and there perhaps, but he is a deuced clever fellow for all that. To hear you speak so unfairly is almost enough to make one think you are jealous.'"

An alarmist has discovered leprosy among the Chinese population of British Columbia, and a territorial paper heads the telegram "Leprosy in Ontario."

LAKE MYSTERIES.

A Subterranean River Between Superior and Ontario.

"If you are ever drowned in Cayuga Lake you: friends need not go through the expense or trouble of dragging the lake for your body, for they'd never find it."

This was the cheerful remark made by a resident of Ithaca, who has a taste for geological research, and who has indulged it during the last few years in investigating the bottom of Cayuga Lake.

"From all that I have been able to discover," said he, "the bottom of Cayuga Lake is a series of large openings and cavities, many of them resembling the craters of extinct volcanoes. Some of these are 100 feet in diameter, and are all surrounded by raised rims, like the sides of a milk pan. These craters, as I believe they are, lie at different depths, or, rather, are of different heights. Their depth I have never been able to sound, although I have lowered many hundred feet of plumb line into them. They are undoubtedly fathomless, and have become receptacles of the bodies of the hundreds of persons who are known to have been drowned in the lake during the last half century, and of the undoubted thousands of persons killed in the fierce battles that were frequently waged on the shores of the lake between hostile tribes of the 'original people' years before the white man appeared on this continent.

"It was on Cayuga Lake that the wretch Ruloff lowered the bodies of his wife and child, enclosed in a chest, after he had murdered them, twenty years ago. The weeks that were spent in dragging for the chest, was time thrown away, for it had sunk into the mouth of one of these dead volcanoes, and, if it is not sinking yet, it is no doubt floating about in the bottomless depths where in ages past fire and smoke and ashes were the dominant elements.

"Within forty years between 200 and 300 persons have been drowned in Cayuga Lake, to recover the remains of whom the grappling iron and drag have been used industriously, but in vain. If it were possible for one to make the rounds of this lake's crater-like bed he would beyond doubt encounter hideous charnel-houses beyond number—caverns where thousands of grinning skeletons have found their own sepulchre, subterranean catacombs without end. Water taken from a depth of 300 feet in Cayuga Lake—which must have been from one of these cavities—is strongly charged with sulphureted hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and the carbonates of lime, potash, soda and magnesia.

"Cayuga Lake has also a mysterious tidal motion. It is irregular in its occurrence, but very decided. The phenomenon has been known to appear twice a year, and then two years or more have elapsed between its periods. The water frequently recedes fifty feet. The ebb is gradual, but the flood tide comes in with considerable force and rapidity. This phenomenon is also noticed on Seneca Lake, which is divided from Cayuga by the high Seneca county hills. The surface of Seneca Lake is sixty feet above that of Cayuga Lake, but I believe its bed is of the same remarkable character. Seneca Lake rises and falls as much as three feet during the time of its tidal commotion, which is also irregular in its periods.

"I believe there is a subterranean river running from Lake Superior through Lake Huron, under Lake Erie, and emptying into Lake Ontario. There is no other way in which to explain certain mysteries connected with our great lakes. There is a continuous fall from Lake Superior to Ontario, and all the outlet that the upper lakes have that is known is the comparatively insignificant Detroit river. That stream never can care for all of that great pressure and volume from above, and the theory of an underground river such as I mentioned seems to be most reasonable. All the St. Lawrence fishes are taken in every one of the lakes but Lake Erie. Why? Because they follow the course of the subterranean stream, passing 300 feet beneath the bottom of Lake Erie, and enter the water of the upper lakes. The great lakes above Lake Erie have an occasional flux and reflux of their waters, corresponding with ocean tides save in regularity.

"The subterranean river, according to my theory, becomes occasionally obstructed by great obstacles that are constantly moving down from the lake bottoms. Then the channels or outlets are insufficient to carry off the great volume of water, and they are dammed back, and the lakes rise. Finally these obstacles are swept away by the irresistible pressure, the river flows naturally once more, and the dammed waters subside. That is the whole mystery of the rise and fall of the tides in the great lakes."—New York Sun.

The good old cow has paid off more mortgages and paid for more farms than any other known product. She is the mother of all our beef. In many a household she catches the wolf on her horns and tosses it far from the door. She has turned the tide of our agricultural prosperity in many parts of the country, from a downward course in raising grain or cotton, to an upward and prosperous one in raising stock, grass and hay. Flowers and grass spring from beneath her feet on the most barren soil. The old cow don't stop to enthuse over them, but converts them into good, solid, hard cash.—Ex.