THE BILLINGS HERALD.

VOL. III. BILLINGS, MONTANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884. NO. 17.

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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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Authorized Capital $250,000
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FINEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET
Prices Equal to St. Paul or Chicago.
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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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Keg and Bottled Beer
Constantly on Hand.
Billings Brewing Co.,
Billings, Montana.

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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
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All Eastern
Newspapers, Periodicals and Magazines. Ink, Notions and Candies. Cigars and Tobaccos.
Orders taken for Music and Musical Instruments.
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N. D. MALCOLM.

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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.

SOLITUDE.

Acropolis of rest in solemn hours,
Great city of the silent and the lone,
Ye rear on high your heaven-communing towers,
And build yourself anew though oft o'erthrown.

Invisible old keep so cool and gray
What august dignity ye lend to life!
Ye hold the hostage of each weary day—
The promise unto peace of toil and strife.

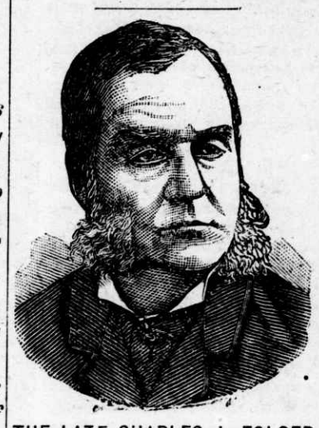
Your walks are decked with banners hardly won
From silent victories within the breast;
Here poets haunt the chambers of the sun
As song birds build upon a mountain crest.

Your alleys lead to vision and to prayer;
The prophet's cry breaks from the Delphic halls;
And conflicts which have cleansed this earthly air
Were fought at first around your sacred walls.

Within your council house sit shapes of dread—
Terror, Remorse, and Retribution dire:
Here the great drops of penitence are shed
Amid a cleansing purgatorial fire.

Here Thought abides within your frescoed room,
And fair Philosophy is pacing slow,
Here stand ideals in their rosy bloom,
And shapes of greatness ever come and go.

—[AUGUSTA LARNEA, in Chicago Current.



THE LATE CHARLES J. FOLGER.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, died at his residence, Geneva, New York, on the 4th inst. He was born on the island of Nantucket, April 16, 1818. When he was twelve years old his parents removed to Geneva, Ontario county, New York. He was educated in Nantucket, the Plainfield (Conn.) Academy and Hobart College, Geneva, where he was graduated in 1836. Having read law about three years he was admitted to the bar. He then opened an office at Geneva, and succeeded in establishing a good practice. In 1844 he was appointed by Governor Bouck, Judge of the Ontario County Court of Common Pleas. Soon after he was made a Master and Examiner in Chancery. In 1851 he was elected County Judge of Ontario. At the end of the four years' term he became an active politician in the interest of the Republican party. He was elected to the New York Senate in 1861, and served continuously eight years as a member of that body. For seven years of the period he led the Republicans in the Senate, for four years was its President pro tempore, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the State Constitutional Convention in the year 1867. After leaving the New York Senate Mr. Folger was appointed United States Sub-Treasurer, New York City. He was next elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, and succeeded the deceased Judge Church, as Chief Judge of that court in 1880. In the fall of the same year he was elected to continue in the same position. His appointment as Secretary of the Treasury was given him by his friend President Arthur, October 27, 1881. He was a candidate for the Governorship of New York State, in 1882, when he was overwhelmingly defeated by Grover Cleveland, now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Folger was a widower during the last years of his life, in which one of his daughters presided as hostess at his hospitable home in Geneva. His health was bad for several months previous to his death, and his eyes were weak for years prior to the event which deprived the United States of a useful public servant. Mr. Folger leaves three children, two daughters and one son. The latter is a farmer in Minnesota.

A New Branding System.

Dr. Moore, chancellor of the Denver University, thinks there should be some improvement on the branding system now in use. He has just returned from his cattle ranch in Wyoming—brown and rugged as a typical cowboy and has assisted in branding 8,600 head of cattle. He knows it is hard work for the men and cruelty to the cattle. He says: "I am going to turn the chemistry department of this institution loose to find out what can take the place of branding." It will be strange if the result will not be the discovery of something that will remove the hair from the hide of an animal, in some desired shape and spot, which will answer every purpose fully as well as the branding iron now does, and perhaps be an improvement, as a mark by which to recognize stock. Some such thing would be not only a convenience to cattle men, but a profit as well. It is estimated—at least an item is passing around through the papers to that effect—that the damage to hides from brands amounts to not less than $1,000,000 per year. The use of some chemical in the place of the branding iron, which is altogether practicable, may be a saving of importance in the way of improved hides and consequently profits.—[Denver Tribune Republican.

"Tenderfeet."

"Poeta nascitur, non fit."

Under the above heading, a correspondent of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal gives the following advice concerning the retention of good cowmen when once secured:

If it be true, as the ancients had it, that a poet was born a poet and not made, so the reverse certainly holds good as regards cow punchers, they becoming expert in their profession only by long and constant practice. What has become of the "old hands" is a question that has frequently been asked of me, and that I have asked myself during the progress of the roundup this summer. Whether they drift north in search of better wages or, becoming gradually disgusted with a business that furnishes them with wages for only six months in the year, seek some employment where the remuneration is possibly not so high, but where work is steadier, I do not know.

In all branches of skilled labor (and that cowpunching is skilled labor I think no one will deny) it is customary to begin with nominal wages until a man has acquired a certain amount af proficiency in his trade, whatever that may be. In cowpunching this is not so, men being put to work on wages averaging within $5 a month of those that an experienced hand receives. That such a state of affairs naturally tends to produce a feeling of dissatisfaction among cowboys is not to be wondered at, because they feel that they have to do their own work and practically the work of the man who receives almost the same wages as they do. That a tenderfoot is more of a hindrance than a help to a round-up any one will readily admit that has seen him with the expression of "to do or to die" upon his face, firmly grasp the sweat leather in his left hand, the cantle in his right and prepare to mount, and land the next second on the ground, while the poor horse, frightened out of his wits at being mounted in such a novel manner, seeks refuge in an adjoining county, and a couple of horses are run down in bringing him back to camp. As the day progresses matters, instead of mending, become gradually worse. Your "bete noire," if I may be permitted so to call him (although mine was a singularly "light complected" chap); is waiting for the moment to arrive when you shall have got a cow clear, to head her back into the herd again, while his partner may be described as hazing a steer through the freshly-cut bunch of cows and calves, which above all things, is held sacred from disturbance on a roundup.

It is related of Mr. James Lane that on once being asked by a tenderfoot how long it would take him to emerge from the chrysalis stage of a tenderfoot to the butterfly one of cow puncher, he promptly replied, "Ten years." Although I am inclined to believe Mr. Lane was disposed to make the term of probation unnecessarily long, I do contend that a man should not expect to receive full wages until he has at least acquired the a b c of the business.

If I have shown to cattlemen in this letter how foolish is the practice of discharging really good hands in the fall only to supply their places in the spring with raw recruits, my objects in writing this somowhat lengthy letter will be fully attained.

Northern vs. Southern Grown Beef.

In a recent article we showed that the best animal flesh for food is grown between the middle of the temperate zone and the pole—the nearer the pole the better. Our purpose for arguing this fact was that it might be acted upon—advantage taken of it in favor of Montana beef by her cattle-growers. Breed good cattle and you will soon have what you well deserve—the name of growing the best beef in America. The testimony of butchers every where—the best judges and most practiced men in handling as well as eating beef, is that northern grown is greatly preferable to southern grown beef. It is the testimony of all writers upon natural history that the farther north you go the better and more generally you find good food animals—the nearer you approach the equator the more generally you find carnivorous or flesh consuming animals. This is a law of nature.

It is also a fact, as we claimed in our first, that for the north half of the earth the dairy region is confined to that belt lying north of Kansas. Not that butter and cheese may not be produced south, but only on high lands to compete with that north. The region north of that line is generally well adapted to the dairy—south is generally the reverse.

In our second article we referred to the fact that not only in beef but in birds and fish the best and most wholesome flesh is produced far north. This is too evident to require arguing. In the salmon annually ascending the Yukon river we have a store of food as yet untouched, exceeding in value the flocks of Montana.

To make our assertion yet broader, we cite the fact that every improved breed of cattle is from a latitude farther North than ours. To enumerate, we mention the Durham, Devon, Ayrshire, Hereford, Polled-Angus, Alderney and the glorious little Jersey. We pause to hear the name of a single breed of cattle noted for beef or milk originating in a semi-hot climate. The same of sheep. The Southdowns, the Leicestershires, Cotswolds and so on. All these breeds originated in a climate in which the mother carries her young during the cold months and yields milk bountifully during the warm. If, then, you wish to produce the best quality of flesh for human food, a northern climate is a necessity. If you want to grow the best meat-eating animals—tigers, lions, hyenas, etc., a hot climate is necessary.

Let us not then find fault with our winter nor fancy a more sunny sky preferable, but accepting the conditions surrounding us, let us make the best of them, asserting and claiming the truth that northern-grown beef and mutton are the best, and worth, as a consequence, more money than southern grown in the market.

There are probably, scientific reasons why these conditions are true which we might go on to relate, but we deem the established fact sufficient. Either the united testimony of our best writers upon natural history as well as of our best butchers and dealers in cattle are at fault or our position is unassailable.—[Montana Stock Journal.

Geological Surveys.

The importance of geological surveys of different parts of the country should be more forcibly presented by the representatives of the people in Congress. A geological knowledge of the many different localities, is absolutely necessary as a basis for permanent mining operations; and as the country already owes as much to the influence of even the fragmentary efforts which have been made in different sections and the magnitude of this industry is so great, and its influence so important in the value of its product, and as a vanguard of civilization around which every other industry is established, that its establishment should receive larger consideration from our national legislators. A number of important surveys have been completed, the reports of which are now given to the public, but in almost every instance the directors have been compelled to limit not only the sphere of their observations, but the extent of their investigation, by lack of necessary funds to carry out their plans properly and successfully. While we would not detract from the possible advantage of many other lines which demand and receive appropriations of public moneys, it is certain that the people and nation will receive more real and demonstrated benefit from scientific investigation and knowledge of the stable and practical industries upon which the prosperity and security of the nation depends, than upon Arctic expeditions, seaburg excursions and astronomical observations, and in the line of importance, should first receive recognition and favor.—[Mining Review.

A Nevada Ranch.

Perhaps no man in Nevada is doing so much for the real development of this state as Andrew Benson of Beowawe. He has not only already brought into cultivation over 2,000 acres of land, but is running water over 12,000 acres of pasture and hay land, and besides this he is building a ditch four miles long, at a cost of $7,000, that will carry over 2,000 inches of water. It will irrigate 3,000 acres of the best land on the river. His land is in a compact body, surrounded by mountains covered with good feed, and plenty of winter range where he can keep 10,000 head of cattle very handily. Mr. Benson's idea is a little in advance of most of the cattle raisers of the country. He believes he can make it pay to keep hay enough on hand to feed all his herds in case of a hard winter. He has hay and feed enough inside his fences, in stacks and standing on the ground, to carry 6,000 head of cattle for three months. He believes that the losses experienced by cattlemen every severe season would more than offset the expense of putting up hay sufficient to keep them.—[Reno Gazette.

Angora Goats.

A gentleman who has been breeding Angora goats in California and Texas, and who is about to remove about 2,000 ewes and a sufficient number of bucks into Colorado, gives the following information to the Colorado Live Stock Record: "The Angora is a native of a mountainous country. He will live where the mountain sheep will live, and flourish where a domestic sheep would die, and his fleece, or mohair will only attain its greatest perfection in cold, mountainous countries.

There are several reasons why we prefer the Angora to sheep. They will live in a country where sheep cannot. They seldom die except from old age. They do not come in conflict with cattle. Wool growers seldom figure on more than $1.50 per head on an average from their flocks well graded as they may be, and we are confident that there will be no difficulty in breeding the goat up to the standard that will make it the most profitable of the two, and the best for rough mountainous sections, and for men of limited means. There are millions of acres throughout these mountains where no domestic animal can graze successfully except these Angoras."

A Fish Story.

Sportsmen who have frequently been angling in the waters of the north fork of the Poudre report that every year for the past four seasons a monster trout, estimated to weigh at least 10 pounds, has been seen, yet every effort to capture his lordship has proved futile, he snapping the hooks with apparent ease. A party is now being organized at Fort Collins to take this finny monster in out of the wet.—[Laramie Boomerang.