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DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Head Officers of the Irish National League.

Wait on President Arthur in a Body.

And Protest against a Pauper Immigration.

Canada Refuses Further Land grabs to Railways.

Hanlon and Lee Walk Away in Double Scull Race.

The Coming Oarsman a Pennsylvania Boy.

MISCELLANEOUS, ETC., ETC.

Arkansas Bond Cases.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—Arguments in the Arkansas bond cases, which have required a week in hearing by Justice Miller and the circuit court before Justice Miller. It is stated that the court was satisfied the bonds were constitutional and valid, the decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding. As to whether the lien created by acts extended beyond the income and resources of the companies to whom the bonds were issued, and whether the bondholders were entitled to avail themselves of the remedies provided for by the State, were questions which they desired to hear argued. The cases were admitted taken under appeal by the attorneys in each case filed written briefs.

Pronounced Untrue.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Colonel Dickinson, of Alameda, to an Associated Press agent, pronounced the article in the Evening Call, which was supposed to be a gross misrepresentation of facts. He says he sought no secrecy in what he did, and cannot understand why Mrs. Craver, who was familiar with all the circumstances, should seek to so miserably misrepresent them. It is a matter of newspaper history that the child's grandfather, Winthrop, committed suicide, that he had neither property, and was charitably buried by the Oddfellows. Dickinson has written a letter to the newspapers stating the facts. His position here is such that no credence is given to the story.

The Coming Oarsman.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The sculling regatta on Lake Calumet at the village of Pullman, which was supposed to be a surprise and prodigy in the person of young Teemer, the McKeesport oarsman, hitherto unknown, but who displayed his mettle by winning the two-mile buoy in five minutes and twenty seconds, and who failed to keep up with either Hanlon, Hosmer or Hamlin, owing, it is now claimed, to his inexperience to rowing in rough water. To-day, in what has been called the "Consolation Race," open to all, he beat three leaders of the days preceding, in which he covered three miles in 20 min. 11 sec., thus making the best record of twenty minutes and one-half seconds, and the best three mile time on record, and upon which his reputation has been built. The citizens were perfect for fast time. The sky was overcast and the lake was placid, and there was everything to encourage the contestants to show at their best. Five hundred spectators lined the grounds. Seven men were ready when the word was given at 4:07, and went off together, having been placed as follows: McKay, Lee, Gouder, Riley, Parker, Riley, Teemer and Plaisted. Gouder showed the front early, with Riley second, Elbert third, the latter pulling at a stroke of thirty-six to the minute. At the end of the race, McKay and Gouder were abreast, both leading Teemer and Lee four lengths. Teemer then drew up and passed Elliott, who dropped out. McKay, Parker and Plaisted were in the lead, and a half buoy first, in 9:15, with Gouder second and Teemer, Riley, McKay and Plaisted in the order named. At the mile and three-quarter mark, McKay fouled him, and from that time on his chance for the first place was gone. Gouder pushed ahead and passed the mile and a half buoy first, in 9:15, with Gouder second and Teemer, Riley, McKay and Plaisted in the order named. At the mile and three-quarter mark, McKay fouled him, and from that time on his chance for the first place was gone. Gouder pushed ahead and passed the mile and a half buoy first, in 9:15, with Gouder second and Teemer, Riley, McKay and Plaisted in the order named.

The Haytian Revolution.

HAVANA, June 16.—A steamer from St. Thomas brings the following: PORT AU PRINCE, June 14.—There has been severe fighting at Miragoane in which the rebel general Gaudier was killed, but the government forces were killed after a series of engagements. The lower portion of the government fell into the hands of the insurgents. The insurgent forces took refuge in Fort Relieff. Jernin is blockaded again, the inhabitants having risen and twenty-four hundred leaders of the insurgents were shot at St. Louis and at Cayallan to-day. Troops are besieging Jernin.

London Market.

LONDON, June 23.—The Economist says: Business is slack except in American securities, which declined during the week in many cases owing to the collapse of the Chicago lead corner. It is said that on the whole this country has been buying American securities lately.

An Irish Delegation Waits on the President.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A delegation representing Irishmen waited upon President Arthur this afternoon and presented him the resolution concerning the assisted emigration, adopted at the recent meeting of the National League at Philadelphia. The delegation was composed of the following gentlemen: Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League, Chicago; Jno. O'Byrne, Vice-President, Cincinnati; Eugene Kelly, New York; James Lynch, New York; Henry Fox, New York; Wm. B. Wallace, Conn.; John C. McGuire, Brooklyn; James Reynolds, New Haven, Conn.; Bernard Callaghan, Chicago; J. F. Armstrong, Augusta, Ga.; Michael J. Doyle, Savannah, Ga.; Wm. J. Keogh, Savannah, Ga.; Edward Johnson, Watertown, N.Y.; McCaffrey, Philadelphia; T. B. Fitz, Boston; John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.; John Fahney, Rochester, N.Y.; S. J. Leveand, Ohio; John Roach, Chester, Pa.; Eugene Kelly, White, New York; Eugene Kelly, New York, chairman of the delegation, and J. C. McGuire, of Brooklyn, secretary. The party were received in the President's study, and Sullivan addressed the President. In his argument, which was long and comprehensive and sustained by copious figures, briefly statistical, Sullivan said that the resolution was adopted at the course of enforced pauperism and not at its wretched victims; nor was it designed to discourage voluntary and beneficial immigration to this country. He said that the country, whose entire civilized population of immigrant stock, and whose national resources are only in an infant state of development, will continue to gratefully receive those who freely ever foreign bonds and undertake the exclusive political allegiance of Americans, bring to the Republic loyal hearts and useful hands. But it is against international equity for England, first to reduce to pauperism those she claims as subjects, then force them as charges upon the United States. The Americans of Irish descent are compelled annually to send to Ireland at least five million dollars to save the lives of British subjects in that country. The government of the United States should take such action as will stop to this imposition. Sullivan suggested that emigration is not a necessity in Ireland, whose food crops are more than enough for a much larger population, and which pays more than \$30,000,000 annually in taxes, and above what is returned to Ireland in expenditure. Notwithstanding this surplus of money, which goes to pay off the Imperial debt, the Irish are dying of starvation and destitution always bordering on famine. He urged that the United States, thirty-five per cent. of whose population is of Irish descent, should be moved by humanity to ask England to remove the causes which produce this frightful condition. He cited precedents similar to that created by Great Britain in her colonies, such as Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Posen. Sullivan introduced H. L. Hoguel, President of the Irish Immigrant Savings Bank of New York, who said that he was the head of a household and other dependents who had received out door relief in Ireland, have been aided by the British government to emigrate to this country. He said that the British government had received out door relief in Ireland, have been aided by the British government to emigrate to this country. He said that the British government had received out door relief in Ireland, have been aided by the British government to emigrate to this country.

Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Teller has received copies of the published dispatches from Generals Schofield and Crook regarding the treatment of Apache captives. The Secretary will insist that these Indians be kept off the San Carlos reservation, and says Secretary Lincoln will co-operate with him to that end. Secretary Teller will leave Washington for Chicago to-night, to be absent about a week. Hon. Montgomery Blair is lying dangerously ill at his summer residence near Silver Springs, Maryland. The case of Wilson vs. Gabriel, involving title to land in San Francisco, has been decided in Gabriel's favor. It was supposed the Presidential order in favor of the consolidation of internal revenue collection districts would be issued to-day. The clerical work in reducing the scheme to writing was not completed, and the President will not sign it until the afternoon. In the meantime some considerations had been offered that seemed to make some change successful and necessary. An extra day's making will be given until Monday.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, June 23.—For the opening day of the summer running meeting of the Chicago Driving Park the weather was cloudy and the track aloof. The attendance was large and the betting heavy. There were five events on the cards. The racing was characterized by spirited contests, but were not exciting. The finishes of favorites were between in two races but won in the others. The first race—Inaugural rush, all ages, mile dash; Bloom won, Apollo second, Le France third, Sadie McNairy last; time 1:40. Ladies stakes, for two-year-old fillies, three-fourth mile dash, six furlongs; Mona won, Neria second, Nodaway third; time 1:19. Board of Trade handicap, sweepstakes for all ages, mile and one-half; Gen. Harding won, Lizzie S. second, Malaine third; time 1:19. An extra day's making will be given on Monday.

Yellow Fever and Hot Weather.

GALVESTON, June 23.—Private advices from Vera Cruz state that the epidemic is making fearful ravages among the Europeans and Americans. Ten deaths from hospital yesterday and 100 during the past two months. Capt. Peddes, who has returned to Rio and other ports for the past nine years, died from a severe attack of black vomit after only twelve hours' illness. Newspapers there report the heat as terrible at present.

The Double Scull Race.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The double scull race was called at 5:20 o'clock, with five entries, as follows, and in the order given: Hanlan and Lee; Plaisted and Parker; Hosmer and McKay; Gouder and Kennedy; Weisgerber and Clayton. The story of the race is easily told: Hanlan and Lee led off at a 40 stroke, and were pushed for one mile by Hosmer and Plaisted, who were in the lead, keeping well up, Plaisted and Parker dropping back early. Hanlan and Lee passed the mile buoy in 8 minutes and 42 seconds; McKay and Hosmer second; Gouder and Kennedy third; Weisgerber and Clayton fourth; Plaisted and Parker fifth. After starting the two-mile buoy in 8 minutes and 42 seconds, McKay and Hosmer second; Gouder and Kennedy third; Weisgerber and Clayton fourth; Plaisted and Parker fifth. They started again, leading in 8 minutes and 42 seconds, McKay and Hosmer second; Gouder and Kennedy third; Weisgerber and Clayton fourth; Plaisted and Parker fifth.

Mexican Butchers.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The daily dispatches from Matamoros, Mexican special agents that one hundred and fifty revolutionists attacked Chiantia, Mexico, and carried off 22 officials. The cavalry pursued, and the revolutionists being pressed, assassinated their prisoners. The revolutionists were overtaken by the cavalry, cut to pieces and thirty killed.

The Champion Sculler.

CHICAGO, June 23.—John Teemer, by the decision of the Judges of the regatta, has been declared the champion sculler. He has been reared ever made for a three-mile pull in a shell, is a native of McKeesport, Pa., and is eighteen years old. He is comparatively unknown in rowing circles, and has done most of his rowing on the Monongahela river. He has a powerful physique, and was champion of America of Morris, ex-Champion of America.

Raiding Non-Union Sailors.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—On Saturday morning the schooner Luzerne, of Cleveland, the bark Goshawk, of Cleveland, and the barge Vought, of Buffalo, were barred at a number of speculative docks by twenty men, supposed to be Union sailors, who pulled the non-Union men from their berths by the hair of the head and threatened with their cut-throat razors. The Luzerne deserted their captain, as did two men on the Goshawk. The police have gone aboard armed to protect the people.

Inside Indian History.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A special to the Associated Press from San Carlos, Arizona, of the 23d says: At nine o'clock this morning there was great excitement at the agency when Captain Crawford, in command of five Indian scouts wended their way to the reservation. L. E. Davis, of the agency, met the command two miles from the post, after the scouts had been on the march for twenty-four hours. The scouts were met by the Indians acquainted with the country. Nana, now too old to operate, was glad of a chance to come to a safe place. Loco was anxious to come to get settled. Bonto had no friends, but seems to be glad to be under the protection of General Crook. The exact number of the party is not known. The opinion of the officers is that the Chiricahuas will be quiet and peaceful. General Crook is now at the agency. The Indians heard rumors that they would be ironed or put to death, which was the cause of their flight. General Crook, but such rumors have had effect and make it hard for the General to work his plans successfully. It is generally known that the Indians are being sent out, so as to bring more military into the Territory and make more business. Six miles from Wilcox several persons tried to sell the hostiles arms and ammunition. General Crook has contended against her.

The Ohillan Muddle.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Goddy, the Ohillan Minister here, said to-night the statement that Secretary Frelinghuysen's proposition for peace with the Ohillan Indians, which had been submitted to him and had met his approval was erroneous. His instructions from his government did not authorize him to take an opinion officially on such a subject, and individually he was opposed to the submission of the question of a cessation of territory to arbitration.

Miscellaneous.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 23.—Milletta was thought to be much worse to-day. Her condition is still very critical. HAVANA, June 23.—There were fifty deaths from yellow fever during the week. VIENNA, La., June 12.—Duke, the colored man who entered the sleeping car at the depot at Peru last week, was found by a body of his pursuers to-day and shot to death.

Foreign News.

BERLIN, June 23.—The center party has received communication from the Vatican, expressing approval at its attitude during the discussion of the church bill in the lower house. PARIS, June 23.—A report is current that James Carey, the informant, has gone north inland, and that the government will eventually send him to Canada. PARIS, June 23.—The *Figaro* says the Chinese ambassador has the belief that a friendly settlement of the difficulties between France and China will be made. It is reported that the Pope's protest against the French regarding the church matters in France took the form of a personal letter, and is regarded as a warning of the highest importance.

Trial of the Jews.

LONDON, June 23.—In the trial yesterday at Nyaguhane, Hungary, of the Jews accused of having murdered the Emperor Franz Joseph, the blood to mix with their Passover bread, the only clear evidence adduced tended strongly to establish an alibi in favor of Baz Baum, the Jewish butcher. The witnesses for the prosecution contradicted each other and also their own former statements. The audience in the court openly threatened to interrupt for the defense with punishment. The public prosecutor, in consequence of the disorder in the court, declared that he would put in force the most stringent measures for the preservation of the order unless the President stopped the disturbance. The *Times* correspondent believes the boy, Moritz Scharf, principal witness for the prosecution, is a fanatic.

Government Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Government stocks strong and stocks opened strong, but soon became feverish. There was a sea-saw of fluctuations over a narrow range during the greater part of the forenoon, though on the whole the tendency was upward and the net result of the forenoon's business, an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 on the active list. In the afternoon the advance on the general market was lost. There was a decline of 1/2 to 1% in the last hour of the market, which was compared with last night. The market closed irregular, some stocks higher some lower, though the changes in the active list were not great in any stock.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

That Duel Between the Richmond Editors.

Hanlon Victorious in the Pullman Regatta.

Heavy and Destructive Floods in Nebraska.

MISCELLANEOUS, ETC., ETC.

Particulars of the Richmond Editors' Duel.

RICHMOND, June 22.—It appears that the duel between the Richmond editors, which was reported to have taken place on Saturday last, was a hoax. The editor of the *Richmond Dispatch*, who was reported to have been killed, was in fact in the city at the time, and was seen by several persons. The editor of the *Richmond Dispatch*, who was reported to have been killed, was in fact in the city at the time, and was seen by several persons. The editor of the *Richmond Dispatch*, who was reported to have been killed, was in fact in the city at the time, and was seen by several persons.

An Important Decision.

DENVER, June 22.—In the Circuit Court this afternoon Judge McCrary rendered an important opinion in a contempt proceeding, commenced by the plaintiff in the case of the Denver and New Orleans railroad company vs. the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway company. The argument was originally made before Judge Hallett, who first entered an order directing the Denver and New Orleans to pay the plaintiff for the difference between the old division of the through rate and the present proportion, which was the same as the old rate, and which resulted from competition between the plaintiff and defendant. The second required the defendant to restore the old and higher proportion, and to pay the plaintiff for the difference between the old and higher proportion and the present proportion. The third required the defendant to check baggage through to destination upon the Denver and New Orleans railroad, reversed the order of Judge Hallett upon all the propositions except the last. He said: "In my opinion courts ought not to interfere with the business of preventing a reduction of rates which results from competition between rival railway lines. If, as a result of the struggle for business between rival companies, one of them voluntarily offers to carry either for the public generally or for connecting lines at less than remunerative rates, it is their own business. If, as a result of the struggle for business between rival companies, one of them voluntarily offers to carry either for the public generally or for connecting lines at less than remunerative rates, it is their own business. If, as a result of the struggle for business between rival companies, one of them voluntarily offers to carry either for the public generally or for connecting lines at less than remunerative rates, it is their own business.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 23.—Ohio and Pennsylvania extras 37@40; Michigan extra 35@37; Colorado 34@36; unwashed wool 25@30; Colorado wool 22@25; pulled wools 36@40. LONDON, June 23.—At the wool sales to-day 67,000 bales of Port Phillip wool were sold. The market was very quiet, and the prices were lower than in March; but crossed and faulted kinds were easier. Five thousand bales were sold in the series for America. The next series sales begins August 21; 270,000 bales have already arrived.

Foreign News.

PARIS, June 23.—Henry Rocheford in his evidence in the trial of Louise Michel yesterday, endeavored to show the falsity of the charge of pillage against the prisoner. He said that when she was exiled she retired to a small house in the suburbs, and there she was joined by her fellow sufferers. The prisoner spoke in her own defense. She violently attacked the government and declared that the issue of pamphlets to the soldiers inciting them to mutiny was a crime, and that she was guilty of it. She said she was guilty of it, and that she was guilty of it. She said she was guilty of it, and that she was guilty of it.

No Further Land Grants to Railways.

OTTAWA, June 23.—The government has decided to make no further grants to colonization railway companies in the northwest for the present, and until the present chartered railways are completed, there will be no further grants. It is found necessary in the interest of the country to make further grants, the price will be raised fifty per cent. This conclusion was arrived at owing to the rapid increase of immigration into the northwest.

Bismarck's Condition.

BERLIN, June 23.—The North German *Gazette* says Bismarck is suffering from a severe cold which has settled in his stomach and has also had an attack of jaundice. Though improving he is still confined to his room. Suicide on the Musselshell. Hans Hansen, a well known stock trader of the Musselshell, committed suicide by cutting his throat a few days since. He had just returned from a trip to Oregon where he had been to buy horses. He had some money on him, and was very apprehensive that his neighbors wanted to get him into trouble, and after purchasing horses in Oregon, came to the conclusion that he was wanted at home by his creditors. He was very apprehensive that his neighbors wanted to get him into trouble, and after purchasing horses in Oregon, came to the conclusion that he was wanted at home by his creditors. He was very apprehensive that his neighbors wanted to get him into trouble, and after purchasing horses in Oregon, came to the conclusion that he was wanted at home by his creditors.

Breaking of a Dyke.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Madison Dyke, between here and Alton, on the Illinois side of the river, broke this morning in two places. The crevasse are not very wide yet, but they are growing rapidly, and the water is rushing through them at a fearful rate. It is expected that the entire bottom between here and Alton, embracing from 50 to 60 square miles will be flooded. Farmers are leaving their homes as rapidly possible, many of them going to Alton, others to different points on the bluff five or six miles back of the river. The destruction of crops and the damage to farm property will generally be very great.

Fighting in Guayaquil.

GUAYAQUIL, June 23.—Very heavy fighting last night and early this morning. It is reported that many were killed on Veintemilla's side.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

An Interview with Agent Wilcox.

DENVER, June 23.—Indian Agent Wilcox, in an interview this evening, says he has received a telegram from the Secretary of the Interior to the effect that the adult renegade Chiricahuas captured by General Crook and now camped near Fort Grant, will not be permitted to return to San Carlos. The children will be received and cared for until such time as the Government shall provide for them in some of the Indian schools. Wilcox says he understands that the Mexican military authorities have demanded the return and custody of the bucks for the reason that the Indians were captured on Mexican soil. The agent believes this demand is just and hopes it will be complied with, thus securing to the Indians unalloyed justice, and in the manner peculiar to the Mexicans when dealing with these Apache bachelors. Wilcox is a great admirer of General Crook, who he declares will never rest until old Juh is corralled and Charlie McComas rescued.

The Nebraska Flood.

OMAHA, June 22.—W. C. Starkey arrived here yesterday on the first train out of Pawnee County since the flood which has prevailed there. He says the whole southern country was flooded by the rising of the Nemadji river, caused by a heavy and extensive rain storm. John Barge's family were compelled on Sunday night by the flood to leave their home, and they started in a small boat from the neighboring hills. While crossing the stream the boat upset and his wife and four children drowned. All the bodies were recovered and the funeral occurred on Thursday at Baker's Ford, seven miles above Cincinnati. An old man named Aker and his wife were drowned while trying to escape from their submerged houses. In the same vicinity a Bohemian family of ten persons undertook to reach a place of safety and were drowned. One woman was saved by trying herself to a tree, where she remained for eighteen hours, and was nearly dead when rescued. It is reported that two men were drowned in Long Branch Creek near Table Rock.

A CATTLE SHIPPING CENTER.

North of the city lays the great Musselshell range upon which, in winter and summer, feed and fatten immense herds of cattle. The Big Horn country to the south also has almost unlimited grazing resources which are being utilized by enterprising stock growers. Billings is the center of these immense stock ranges, and the point from which large numbers of beef cattle are annually shipped to Eastern markets. It is stated that over 20,000 head were shipped from this place last year. But this number was only a starter. Each year will add to it. The Northern Pacific is increasing its facilities for handling beef in carcasses as well as on foot. A large number of refrigerator cars will be placed in service, and dressed beef will be delivered to all points in Dakota and Minnesota, as well as at places farther East, ready for the retailer's fork. This industry is only in its infancy. When it is considered that the great grazing fields lying on both sides of the Yellowstone are capable of turning out annually 100,000 to 200,000 of superior beef cattle; that these cattle are grown and fattened without seeing a forkful of hay or knowing the taste of it; that the expense of raising them until they are fit for the shambles is merely nominal; and that there is an ever increasing demand for them in markets on the Eastern line of the Northern Pacific road, a faint conception of the magnitude which the cattle-raising industry of this section will attain, in the near future, may be obtained. Miles City and Billings are the natural shipping points for this trade and will receive it.

LIVINGSTON.

The gate city to the National Park, is situated on the left bank of the Yellowstone, 115 miles west of Billings. Like Miles City and Billings it is built upon a level plain, with natural and easy approaches from every direction. The town is growing very rapidly, receiving its greatest impetus at the present time by the construction of the National Park branch of the Northern Pacific, which branch leaves the main line at this point and follows up the left bank of the Yellowstone to a point within five miles of the wonderful mammoth Hot Springs. The town is now all hot and bustle. Hotels, stores and other business houses are being constructed to supply the fast increasing trade which its rapid settlement forces upon it. Aside from the advantage which it enjoys in being the transfer point for visitors to the Park, it has large deposits of silver ore, iron ore, bituminous coal, limestone, etc., in close proximity. The Clark's Fork mines are reached from this point by a wagon road. With its surrounding resources and railroad advantages Livingston possesses elements of permanence and prosperity which few Montana towns enjoy. Its people are intelligent and enterprising, which fact is evidenced in the establishment and support of the *Daily Enterprise*, a newspaper recently started at the place. Livingston is a safe place to tie to and when capital is directed to the development of its surrounding mineral resources it will experience a boom that will place it abreast the most promising of Montana cities.

BOZEMAN.

Bozeman is credited with a population of 2,000. It has three or four churches, a fine school building, a large court house, flour mill, planing mills, and, what speaks volumes in its favor, two large and well conducted newspapers—the *Chronicle* and *Avant Courier*. It has fair hotels, but like those of many other Montana towns they can be improved upon as far as room and quality of the buildings are concerned. But of one thing Bozeman can boast. She has the largest, the most expensively equipped, and most complete billiard hall and sample room in the Territory, or in the West as that matter, and in its owner, Captain John Smith, who has made the largest and most enterprising men in Montana. Bozeman has been referred to as an agricultural town, but she has other resources which add greatly to her material wealth. Mines, silver, and coal are in the near distance, while her stock raising advantages are a continual and never ending source of wealth. New and fine railroads will be built, and anxious to develop the one, while the other—well, her own people have possession and know how to make the most of them. The run from Bozeman to Helena.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

White Sulphur Springs is said to be crowded with invalid visitors who come there for treatment. The Fort Maginnis Mining Company took out \$7,000 in gold, the result of a run of twenty-eight days. There are three mercantile houses at Townsend and nearly a dozen saloons. Net much of a town yet. L. A. Whitney, with a 1,000 sheep on the Tongue river yielded him a dollar and a half's worth of wool a piece this year. Fred Robson, a recently appointed agency clerk at Poplar river, was drowned a few days ago while bathing in the Missouri. Kelly, Hagan and Irvine, who are opening the new ground above Pioneer, cleaned up \$3,040 for their second week's run. A freighter, when fallen upon by a horse which he was riding Thursday morning and had one of his legs broken. Private Gruden, of Company F, 11th infantry, stationed at Poplar river, died of a fever, and the effects of too much commissary whiskey. The Drum Lummon Co., having ordered a fifty stamp California mill for their mine, the machinery will be transferred from cars to wagons at Deer Lodge. Prospectors who arrived at Livingston last week report the finding of rich places in the foot hills across the river from that place. They outfit with supplies and returned to the hills. The Bozeman grand jury failed to find an indictment in the case of the Territory vs. Nathan C. Lay and Geo. A. Love, charged with the effects of Irving Hunter, there being no evidence to sustain the charge. The whole country seems to have the Montana beef fever, and even Dakota joins in on the chorus. A proposition has been made by a party of capitalists to organize a company in Fargo for the purpose of bringing Montana beef cattle from Glendive and other shipping points to the stock yards and slaughter houses for canning purposes, instead of paying freight to Chicago on the live stock, and then back on the canned goods. After the U. & N. surfacing party at work near Mouth of Little Black foot had knocked off last Saturday evening, one of the workmen took a rifle and was shooting at gophers. As he fired a shot a cry of pain was heard and it was discovered the bullet had struck a fellow laborer named Samuel Johnson, who was some 600 yards away and concealed by bushes. Dr. Owings was summoned, dressed the wound and brought him by car to town, where he was placed in the hospital of which Dr. Glass is the county physician. The ball entered near the small of the back and a probing of 3 inches did not reach it. Johnson was feeling very bright, and was on his feet a short time two or three days after. It was purely accidental, and it is hoped for both parties that he will have a speedy recovery.—*New Northwest*.

A RAMBLER'S RAMBLES

And a Rambling Account of Them.

Billings, the Magic City—Its Importance as a Shipping Point.

Livingston, the Gateway to the National Park.

Bozeman, the Eastern Metropolis of Montana.

Helena, the Capital City, Etc. Etc.

Special Corr. of the MINER. HELENA, June 1888. A run of 146 miles takes one from Miles City to Billings, the "Magic City" of the Yellowstone. The town is beautifully located on the north bank of the stream named and presents every indication of thrift and stability. It is surrounded by a large area of extremely fertile agricultural lands which are being rapidly settled by a hardy, industrious class of people. Farming will become one of the leading industries of this most favored spot. Already one canal nearly 40 miles long, capable of carrying water sufficient to irrigate 100,000 acres of land has been constructed from Clark's Fork, a tributary of the Yellowstone. The city has a population of from 1300 to 1500 enterprising people who fully appreciate the advantages of their position and who are disposed to make the most of them. They have supplied themselves with the usual complement of churches, school houses, stores, hotels and business houses and, judging from its advertising columns, they extend a generous support to their bright, new daily paper the *Billings Herald*. The Northern Pacific is constructing work shops at this point which will prove an important factor in the permanence and prosperity of this place.

A CATTLE SHIPPING CENTER.

North of the city lays the great Musselshell range upon which, in winter and summer, feed and fatten immense herds of cattle. The Big Horn country to the south also has almost unlimited grazing resources which are being utilized by enterprising stock growers. Billings is the center of these immense stock ranges, and the point from which large numbers of beef cattle are annually shipped to Eastern markets. It is stated that over 20,000 head were shipped from this place last year. But this number was only a starter. Each year will add to it. The Northern Pacific is increasing its facilities for handling beef in carcasses as well as on foot. A large number of refrigerator cars will be placed in service, and dressed beef will be delivered to all points in Dakota and Minnesota, as well as at places farther East, ready for the retailer's fork. This industry is only in its infancy. When it is considered that the great grazing fields lying on both sides of the Yellowstone are capable of turning out annually 100,000 to 200,000 of superior beef cattle; that these cattle are grown and fattened without seeing a forkful of hay or knowing the taste of it; that the expense of raising them until they are fit for the shambles is merely nominal; and that there is an ever increasing demand for them in markets on the Eastern line of the Northern Pacific road, a faint conception of the magnitude which the cattle-raising industry of this section will attain, in the near future, may be obtained. Miles City and Billings are the natural shipping points for this trade and will receive it.

LIVINGSTON.

The gate city to the National Park, is situated on the left bank of the Yellowstone, 115 miles west of Billings. Like Miles City and Billings it is built upon a level plain, with natural and easy approaches from every direction. The town is growing very rapidly, receiving its greatest impetus at the present time by the construction of the National Park branch of the Northern Pacific, which branch leaves the main line at this point and follows up the left bank of the Yellowstone to a point within five miles of the wonderful mammoth Hot Springs. The town is now all hot and bustle. Hotels, stores and other business houses are being constructed to supply the fast increasing trade which its rapid settlement forces upon it. Aside from the advantage which it enjoys in being the transfer point for visitors to the Park, it has large deposits of silver ore, iron ore, bituminous coal, limestone, etc., in close proximity. The Clark's Fork mines are reached from this point by a wagon road. With its surrounding resources and railroad advantages Livingston possesses elements of permanence and prosperity which few Montana towns enjoy. Its people are intelligent and enterprising, which fact is evidenced in the establishment and support of the *Daily Enterprise*, a newspaper recently started at the place. Livingston is a safe place to tie to and when capital is directed to the development of its surrounding mineral resources it will experience a boom that will place it abreast the most promising of Montana cities.

BOZEMAN.

Bozeman is credited with a population of 2,000. It has three or four churches, a fine school building, a large court house, flour mill, planing mills, and, what speaks volumes in its favor, two large and well conducted newspapers—the *Chronicle* and *Avant Courier*. It has fair hotels, but like those of many other Montana towns they can be improved upon as far as room and quality of the buildings are concerned. But of one thing Bozeman can boast. She has the largest, the most expensively equipped, and most complete billiard hall and sample room in the Territory, or in the West as that matter, and in its owner, Captain John Smith, who has made the largest and most enterprising men in Montana. Bozeman has been referred to as an agricultural town, but she has other resources which add greatly to her material wealth. Mines, silver, and coal are in the near distance, while her stock raising advantages are a continual and never ending source of wealth. New and fine railroads will be built, and anxious to develop the one, while the other—well, her own people have possession and know how to make the most of them. The run from Bozeman to Helena.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

White Sulphur Springs is said to be crowded with invalid visitors who come there for treatment. The Fort Maginnis Mining Company took out \$7,000 in gold, the result of a run of twenty-eight days. There are three mercantile houses at Townsend and nearly a dozen saloons. Net much of a town yet. L. A. Whitney, with a 1,000 sheep on the Tongue river yielded him a dollar and a half's worth of wool a piece this year. Fred Robson, a recently appointed agency clerk at Poplar river, was drowned a few days ago while bathing in the Missouri. Kelly, Hagan and Irvine, who are opening the new ground above Pioneer, cleaned up \$3,040 for their second week's run. A freighter, when fallen upon by a horse which he was riding Thursday morning and had one of his legs broken. Private Gruden, of Company F, 11th infantry, stationed at Poplar river, died of a fever, and the effects of too much commissary whiskey. The Drum Lummon Co., having ordered a fifty stamp California mill for their mine, the machinery will be transferred from cars to wagons at Deer Lodge. Prospectors who arrived at Livingston last week report the finding of rich places in the foot hills across the river from that place. They outfit with supplies and returned to the hills. The Bozeman grand jury failed to find an indictment in the case of the Territory vs. Nathan C.