

HIGHLAND, located in the mountains in Silver Bow County, is a great gold producer. It is now chiefly owned by R. A. Leggett, of Butte, who has an immense plant there. Highland was discovered by Thomas H. Rutter, on July 25, 1868. The gulch was opened and the district formed on August 15th, with T. H. Rutter recorder. The discovery company were T. H. Rutter, Dan. Parker, Eg. Coleman, Job. Coleman and Messrs. Crawford and Lippy.

FERGUS COUNTY is not given a separate existence in this publication as there is not now, nor will there be such a county until December, 1886. The county was created at the Fourteenth Session of the Legislative Assembly, but the statistical matter relating thereto will be found embraced in the report on Meagher County. Within the past year the population has doubled in the territory that has been set aside as Fergus County. The good ranches have all been taken up and the mining industry is prosperous, both at Maiden and Yogo. The assessed value of the county is about \$2,800,000. No classification can be given as there are no records to refer to. The county has one newspaper—*The Mineral Argus*, published at Maiden. It is an excellent newspaper.

The special article in this issue on "The Cattle Industry" is from the pen of W. H. Dunne, of Miles City, who has excellent facilities for obtaining information upon this subject. After his article had gone to press, he found that in consequence of a change of figures by the railroad men, a few changes should be made, as follows: The receipts from the East should be about 27,000, instead of "about 10,000." Instead of 30,000 head, brought from the West it should read 38,000, all brought over the Northern Pacific. Instead of 125,000 head brought in by trail it should read 100,000. In addition the Northern Pacific carried 35,000 head of young stock cattle to Dakota and Montana in 1885. The shipment of dressed beef for 1885 was 7,000 instead of 5,000, which will raise the shipments from 84,000 to 85,400 head. As will be observed, these figures do not materially change the general totals.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Great Falls Tribune, who knows whereof he speaks, has the following to say of "Montana as an Agricultural Country": "The bench lands for many miles around are rich and easy of cultivation. Comparatively little has been done to cultivate these lands as yet. But the crops that have been taken from them have yielded surprisingly, both as to quantity and quality. These benches that are to-day covered with the nutritive prairie grasses, upon which thousands of horses, cattle and sheep subsist the livelong year will, in the near future, be covered with fields of waving golden grain; trees will be planted, neat and substantial houses will be erected, and in time the landscape that now looks so vast and monotonous will be covered with verdure that will surprise old Montanians, while Eastern people who come will be delighted to remain and make their homes here. Hundreds of old-timers pool! pool! at the idea of farming being made an universal success in Montana. Mining and stock-raising are the only things that can ever succeed according to their notions. Notions! yes, and that is all they are; and very foolish and narrow notions at best. I may not be much of a writer, but I can see quite plainly that the future history of this Territory will be a grand combination of agricultural, stock-raising, mining and manufacturing interests; such a combination as no other State in the Union has ever seen or ever will see. There are many avenues open to manufacture in the Territory, and the facilities at Great Falls for such purposes are unsurpassed. Already men of means are beginning to see as a result that the town rejoices in a fine roller process flouring mill of nearly 100 barrels capacity per diem, two large saw-mills, one of which has a lath and shingle factory and planing-mill in connection, and the other has a planing-mill and a sash, door and blind factory. The town also boasts of a brickyard, where very good bricks are made. There is considerable talk of woolen mills, reduction works for reducing ore and refining works for refining bullion. Montana is a splendid wool-growing country,

and woolen mills and factories will spring up which, if equipped with the latest improved machinery, will be capable of competing successfully with any market in the whole country.

"There is another industry that I think could be made a source of great income to the Territory, and that is the production of flax. Flax would grow here, and if its growth as a regular crop could be affected just imagine the results! First and foremost, linen factories would be erected, and next oil mills would come. Mustard grows well here and would make a sure crop. In England the manufacture of mustard and oil cake is carried on in the same mill. A large quantity of the mustard consumed in the United States is imported from England, Colman's mustard being the favorite make. We could easily grow and manufacture all of the mustard required for home consumption."

DUNTON'S *Spirit of the Turf* has the following in reference to "climatic influences" upon the horse: "The breeders of race horses are beginning to give climate a good deal of attention, and have not done so any too soon, for there can be no good argument produced to prove that all States are alike in this particular. We have had considerable to say on this subject in former years, and believe much good in experiments has resulted therefrom. But we do not ignore our contemporaries of the press who have joined us in this particular field of labor. On this subject of climate, *Hooks and Horns* has this to say: 'The phenomenal success of certain California racing stables, and from individual campaigners of the far West, is enough to set one to asking questions regarding the influence climate may have on the endurance and speed of race horses. Joe Howell, though bred far enough east of the Rocky Mountains, never appeared to know how good a race horse he was till he had done running enough in the far West to have used up two or three ordinary horses. Hickory Jim, bred somewhere in the far West, has a ranchman's brand upon him, and until his lungs had been expanded by the rare atmosphere of the celebrated Belt range, he was unknown to fame. As Sorrel Mike, he made an humble commencement on the turf, but some occult influences, climatic or otherwise, ultimately developed him into Hickory Jim, the crack springer from Montana. The doing of such a good campaigner as Jim Renwick must not be recounted here, but the success that has attended the careers of Rutherford, Grinstead and Norfolk in the stud certainly speaks volumes for the glorious climate of California. The durability of American horses is a source of astonishment to English turfmen, and in view of the manner in which they knock their own youngsters to pieces this is not surprising.' On this subject London *Truth* says: 'The Americans contrive to keep their race horses running in a fashion which must appear almost miraculous to such English turfites as have leisure from maneuvering and speculating to consider such matters. Since the days of Historian and Reinder, there has not been any ten-year-old horses running in this country that I can remember. Parole won the city and suburban in 1879, being then six years old, and here he is running the other day in a mile sweepstakes at Sheephead Bay, and so fresh and well did he look that he was made a favorite in a field of thirteen; but, unluckily, his chance was extinguished by a bad start; still, nevertheless, he ran so prominently that it was evident that he still retains his speed.' On the score of breeding there appears to be little to choose between the English and American thoroughbred, as they are very closely related. It has been found, however, that the American can last longer upon the turf, and there must be some reason for it. The fact that the Western country appears (other things being equal) better calculated to produce good race horses than the Atlantic States, it would look as though the rare atmosphere of high altitudes had something to do with it, though the strong nutritious grasses of the western uplands may be deserving of a share of the credit." *The Rocky Mountain Husbandman* says: "That there is a great difference in the lung capacity of the horse grown in these altitudes over those

grown in the States there is not the slightest question. The human family are found to have from one-half to three-quarters, and in some instances double, the lung expansion here that is possessed in the States, and the great ability of our horses to perform long and fatiguing journeys assures us fully that the same condition is true of the animal kingdom. Something of the superiority of the Montana horse is of course due to his bunch-grass and to his gravelly, hilly range, to which he becomes accustomed from birth; but our rarified atmosphere possesses the most potent influence. The hard, gravelly footing builds up a wonderfully strong hoof; the solid nature of the grass, being free from spongy, watery substance, makes a muscle than is very strong, and the colt that learns to frolic up hill and down expands his chest to meet the requirements of such feats, and superior endurance is a natural consequence. And we feel confident, ten years hence, the best long distance horses and those most noted for service and longevity, will be produced in the high altitudes of the Rocky Mountains."

Our thriving mountain city, nestling as she does in a basin among the Rocky mountains, at an altitude of something over 5,000 feet, has pursued the even tenor of her way from an obscure and almost unknown-place-mining-camp, ten years ago, until to-day with her population of at least 22,000 souls, she is known all over the civilized world. As a first-class city in every particular, she stands, so far as her material progress and the enterprise and thrift of her people are concerned, without a peer among the cities in the Great West, distinguished alike for their rapid growth and marvelous development. Possessing as she does an efficient fire department, telegraphic and telephonic facilities, electric lights, gas service, hydrant water, railroad communication and all the other comforts and conveniences of the nineteenth century, she outranks thousands of older cities and aspires to vie with the largest and most populous on this continent. No city, from St. Paul to San Francisco, excepting Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake, can boast of a larger permanent population, and none of these have finer business houses or handsomer public buildings.

The climate, considering the high altitude, has no superior on this continent, tempered as it is by warm breezes from the Pacific, and the city being protected by mountain ranges on every side from the high winds, it is free from intense heat or cold. From early spring until mid-winter there is scarcely any perceptible variation in the temperature. From six to eight weeks the temperature is exceedingly low, ranging from ten degrees above to forty degrees below zero, but even when the thermometer registers the lowest there is very little suffering from, or complaint about, the severity of the weather, because the rarified condition of the atmosphere, and its freedom from dampness, deprives it of that penetrating chilliness which it possesses in lower lands, hence one feels more comfortable with a temperature at forty degrees below zero than he would in other places, distant from the mountains, where the atmosphere is affected by humidity, at thirty degrees above.

The growth of the city has been rapid, but permanent in character. The streets are broad and hard, having a foundation of crushed rock and lava. The dwellings and stores on the principal streets are mostly brick, while others are neat, comfortable and convenient frame buildings. The population consists principally of the laboring or producing classes, who are employed in or about the mines and smelters. There is no city of the same size on the continent where better order is maintained. This may not be ascribed so much to the police regulations, which are as perfect as those found elsewhere, as to the orderly character and peace abiding disposition of the population. Butte is not such a place as holds out inducements for idlers, drones or adventurers. Only active, live, enterprising business men and industrious laborers and mechanics find Butte to be congenial to their tastes. Industry and enterprise will not affiliate with idleness or shiftlessness. The incoming trains are sometimes freighted with the latter classes, but

they soon discover that the rich deposits of our mines cannot be made available without hard, persistent work, and that our business prospects hold out no inducements to drones.

Other mining cities have sprung up like mushrooms and have died out after a short season of activity and prosperity. This was owing to the fact that they have depended upon a limited amount of mineral, which soon became exhausted. Not so with Butte, for she is built upon a series of quartz seams found in layers all through the basin. Her rich silver deposits are only now being developed, and her mining industry is merely in its infancy. From the estimated quantity of silver-bearing quartz in and around the city, it is safe to assert that a lifetime of labor will make little if any impression upon the almost inexhaustible deposits. These rich deposits form the basis of prosperity of Butte and hold out an assurance of her future growth and greatness. Capital, accompanied with enterprise and skill, can find safe and profitable investment in our city; but unless it has these essential qualities, there is no inducement to bring it here. With additional railroad facilities, such as are under way and in contemplation, our city is destined soon to become the great mercantile, manufacturing and mining center of the great Northwest.

With an output of \$15,358,800, Butte establishes its reputation as the greatest mining camp on earth.

BUTTE'S silver output for 1885 was nearly as large, in value, as the copper product: Silver, \$6,750,000; copper, \$8,608,800.

\$15,358,800!

That's the Output of the Silver City for 1885.

The output of the camp for 1885 has been as follows:

Anaconda mine, copper.....	\$13,560,000
Other copper ore shipped East	3,048,800
Matte and tailings, copper.....	2,000,000
Silver ore shipped East.....	750,000
Bullion, by express.....	6,000,000

Total.....\$15,358,800

These figures are derived from the actual shipments. There were shipped from Butte, during 1885, 218,111 tons of copper ore; 12,455 tons of matte and tailings, and 523 tons of silver ore. The Pacific Express has carried out of the camp, for the year, 375,000 pounds of bullion—gold and silver—or more than 1,000 pounds a day.

This places the camp in the front of precious metal producing camps of the world—leading Leadville by nearly \$3,000,000.

Variety Theaters.

Butte has always been a prosperous point for variety theaters, but the best talent only is tolerated. The foremost members of the profession have appeared here. There are now two vaudeville theaters in successful operation here—the Arion, over the destinies of which Fred. Ritchie presides, and the Comique, owned and managed by Gordon & Hamilton. Among the stars who have appeared in Butte during the past year, Miss Estelle Wellington has been a great favorite. She is a charming song and dance artiste, of pleasing address and decided beauty of face and features. She has an excellent voice, which she knows how to use, and is a neat and graceful dancer. She is one of the most tasteful dressers on the vaudeville stage all her costumes being new, of pretty design and the most costly materials. No artiste in her line has ever scored so great a success in Butte. She is a strong card for any house.

John O'Neill, Hardware, Deer Lodge.

Mr. O'Neill is extensively engaged in the general hardware trade and has a complete assortment of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves and such agricultural implements and tools, as are customarily kept by hardware dealers. The store and business is under the management of C. S. Garrett, a live, energetic business man, who makes it a cardinal principle to deal with the utmost fairness with all.