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Neatly and promptly done.
Have a large and complete stock of goods
in the Harness line and I am
now ready to receive
orders.
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CHICKORY!

Gallatin County, M. T.

Is situated on the National Park Railroad, twenty-eight miles from Livingston and about the same distance from the National Park. At this point the Northern Pacific Railroad company are building a Depot, Section House, Water-Tank, Etc., and many other substantial improvements are going on. The town is indorsed by the railroad company, who own a one-half interest in the same, and will do all in their power to further its interests. The lands lying north and south are exceedingly fertile, and west cattle ranches are numerous; east are the celebrated Mill Creek, Emigrant Gulch and Six Mile Mining Districts and in the place itself thrift, energy and intelligence are to be found among its citizens. The Villard Mining Co's claims, adjoin the town on the east. The Gold and Silver bearing quartz mines in Emigrant Gulch are very rich, as are the Placer mines. Coal mines within one mile of the town are being vigorously worked; and Iron, Lime and Sandstone abound. Before the town was platted, lumber was on the ground for a number of buildings, and before the town was entirely surveyed buildings were in course of construction.

THE TOWN IS YOUNG YET!

And thereby affords opportunities for securing lots at low figures, and we feel confident that the constant and increasing demand for the same will advance prices from twenty-five to fifty per cent. within a short time. Full particulars, prices and plats will be furnished upon application to

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LIVINGSTON OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.

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House well furnished throughout, and all hard-finished rooms. Centrally located with a Large Sample Room for the accommodation of Commercial Travelers. Table, the Best. Fine Bar attached.

The Chickory Smelter.

The building of Dr. Newcomb's smelter at Chickory has been carried on so quietly (perhaps the cause is traceable to the fact that its owner is not given to public talk that might have the appearance of boastfulness), that now when it is complete and ready to turn out bullion, an extended reference to it may be of general interest, especially as everything we shall say regarding it comes from an authoritative source and may be relied upon.

The building is of wood, 24x30 feet. The smelter itself measures 8x14 feet outside and is surmounted by a stack rising 40 feet. The smelter is capable of handling from five to eight tons of the most refractory ore, and in ore that yields more easily, its capacity will reach from ten to thirteen tons daily. About two weeks ago the smelter was regarded as complete, and an experimental run was made. At that time the brick work of the stack did not extend above the roof, but was surmounted by an iron stack lined with fire-clay. It should be remembered that a heat of from 1400 to 1600 degrees Fahrenheit, is required to melt the silica from which the metals are to be separated—or twice what will reduce iron to a liquid, and it may readily be imagined that when the furnace fires began to act upon the ore the iron stack was very red in spite of its fire-clay lining and atmospheric surrounding. While there was no danger of melting, there was danger that it would set fire to the wood roof through which it passed, and this danger became so imminent before the required temperature had been attained in the furnace, that preferring to sacrifice the test for that time rather than burn his building, Dr. Newcomb ordered the furnace doors thrown open and allowed the smelter to cool. While enough heat had not been attained to run off the bullion it was found, upon taking out the partially smelted ore that the metal had separated from the slag, and had formed in globules and would have run off had not the heat been lowered so suddenly. Immediately after this experiment material was obtained and a fire-brick stack raised high above the roof, so that no further difficulty will be experienced from that source. That the smelter is a success in every particular is certain. Next Tuesday or Wednesday the fires will be kindled for an extensive run, and if the ore supply holds out (of which there can be little doubt) it will be operated throughout the winter. The fuel to be used is to be obtained from Herman Kahle's mine on Trail creek, six miles from Chickory. It is described as an article of bituminous, cokable coal, as good as any found in the territory. It exists in great quantities, and for the operation of present and future mining machinery in that region is a very important discovery.

The completion and operation of this smelter is a much more important factor in the mineral development of this portion of Montana than is generally known. In the first place it will afford a market where ore taken from mines in developing may be sold and cash realized with which to prosecute the work. This will enable miners who would otherwise be almost powerless to operate upon their claims to make extensive developments, and if their property be valuable to place it in such condition as will enable them to realize a fair price on sale, or to enlist capital in erecting machinery, neither of which results could be attained if nothing but a prospect hole or the croppings of the lode were exposed to view. In this way alone the Newcomb smelter will prove a great benefit to the Upper Yellowstone districts. But while all this is sufficiently important, the smelter was originally designed and will be operated to serve a much more momentous purpose to its owners. It is intended entirely as a test furnace. The ores of Emigrant and Mill creek districts are to be subjected to the conclusive tests obtainable only by extracting the bullion from large quantities, and if the result proves satisfactory, then the Chickory smelter will prove itself but the pioneer of ore-working machinery on a much larger scale than any yet established in eastern Montana. The capitalists who so quietly built this test smelter (whether Dr. Newcomb individually or some one represented by him, is immaterial to the

public,) are ready to build two heavy water-jacket smelters in or near the Emigrant and Mill Creek districts, and only await the result of working the ore to decide the matter. If the smelter tests to be made this winter prove that there is reasonable profit in the ores of those districts, the machinery mentioned, will be placed on the ground in the early spring, and set in motion before the summer is over. The exact location of these smelters is not yet determined, but they will be within the circle which includes Emigrant gulch and Mill creek. The investigations made by the company's representative thus far have been of the most satisfactory character. Their practical assayer, while mentioning no specific instances, has expressed himself in general terms of conviction that there is in those districts an abundance of paying ore, and that everything needed in handling ore may be obtained in that vicinity without the enhanced cost that is so frequently experienced in mining camps. Fuel of excellent quality, iron ore for fluxing that will pay enough in gold and silver to pay for using it, and limestone are all found in the immediate vicinity of the proposed sites of these smelters, and are a strong inducement for their erection.

This article has already exceeded its proposed limits and further reference to this and kindred subjects will be deferred to another issue.

Montana's Banks.

The Herald is permitted to make the following aggregate extract from the official report of Governor Crosby to the secretary of the interior of the condition of the National banks of Montana to the 2d day of October, 1883. The condition shows an extent of banking facilities that could only be expected elsewhere of a state or territory of greater population and older growth. The resources of the National banks of Montana, including deposits, loans and discounts, U. S. bonds to secure circulation, U. S. deposits to secure deposits, bills of other National banks, legal tender notes, specie and cash on hand, as taken from the official reports, foot up \$7,280,353.35. The capital stock paid in, \$1,175,000.00.

In addition to the above official sources there are estimated deposits in private banks of \$1,800,000, with a capital stock of \$400,000.

The game of billiards was invented about the middle of the sixteenth century by a London pawnbroker named William Kew. In wet weather this pawnbroker was in the habit of taking down three balls and with the yard stick pushing them, billiard fashion, from the counter into the stalls; in time the idea of a board with side pockets suggested itself. A black letter manuscript says: "Master William Kew did make one board whereby a game is played with these balls, and all the young men were greatly recreated thereat, chiefly the young men from St. Pawles; hence one of ye stroukes was called a 'cannon' having been by one of ye said clergymen invented. The game is now known by the name of 'billiard,' because William or Bill Kew did first play with a yard measure. The stick is now called a 'kew' or 'kue.'" It is easy to comprehend how "bill-yard" has been modernized into "billiard," and the transformation of "kew" or "kue" into "cue" is equally apparent.

A Baltimore girl is in luck, although it is possible she does not appreciate the fact. Her father is a millionaire. Sir Henry Herbert, the owner of the Lakes of Killarney, Muckross castle and an exceedingly lean pocketbook, in Ireland, was attracted by the Baltimore man's lucre, and proposed to marry his daughter. Of course he was accepted. The "Sir" produced its usual effect. But when the Baltimore millionaire insisted upon keeping the fortune of his daughter in trust, the impecunious aristocrat's love for the charming Baltimore belle suddenly ceased, and he failed to show up at the marriage ceremony. This rearranged the programme and the wedding did not come off. The Baltimore belle wept, of course, and her millionaire papa wasted a vast quantity of vigorous and ardent language; nevertheless, they are both in a much better position than the daughter's marriage with a poverty stricken and heartless aristocrat would have left them. They are to be congratulated.