

# THE YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL.

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## IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT.

If I should die tonight  
And you should come to my cold corpse  
and say,  
Weeping and heart-sick o'er my lifeless  
clay—  
If I should die tonight,  
And you should come in deepest grief  
and woe—  
And say, "Here's that \$10 I owe,"  
I might arise in my large white  
cravat,  
And say, "What's that?"  
If I should die tonight  
And you should come to my cold corpse  
and say,  
Clasping my bier to show the grief you  
feel,  
I say, if I should die tonight  
And you should come to me there and  
then  
Just hint 'bout payin' me that ten,  
I might arise the while,  
But I'd drop dead again.

## We would Rather You would Come And Spend a Dollar With Us

Than Pay Us A Dollar you Owe Us.  
Come and Trade With Us,  
You Can Eat More

And Wear Better Clothes For Less Money

Than You Ever Did Before In Your Life.

In a Little While You Will Save Enough To Have

"Fifteen Dollars In Your Inside Pocket Don't You Know For Christmas.

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### CHURCHES.

**METHODIST** Church corner Eleventh and Pleasant streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings. The Epworth League holds service every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. G. M. Ryder, Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN** Church, corner Main street and Montana Avenue. Services Sunday at 8 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. M. Douglas, Pastor. Christian Endeavor society meets one hour previous to the evening service.

**CATHOLIC** Church of the Sacred Heart, corner of Main and Tenth Streets. Services first and third Sundays of the month. High Mass at 7:30 a. m. Sunday School at 1:30 p. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7:30 p. m.

### SOCIETIES.

**A. F. & A. M.** Yellowstone Lodge No. 25, meets at Masonic Hall on first and third Wednesday of each month.

**E. O. of M.** P. Center Lodge No. 13, meets in their hall every Monday night. Fraternal Encampment meets first and third Friday of each month.

**E. of P.** Crusader Lodge No. 7, meets at Odd Fellows hall on the first and third Thursday of the month.

**O. A. U. E.** Grand Post, No. 14, meets at Odd Fellows hall on the first and third Thursday of the month.

**A. O. U. W.** Tongue River Lodge No. 25, meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall.

**E. of Y.** Gal. E. Baiter Camp, No. 4, meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. Cleveland Presents His Views to the Fifty-Third Congress in the Usual Manner.

## ITS FINANCIAL SCHEME

Principally an Endorsement of That of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Following is the message of President Cleveland to congress:

To the congress of the United States: The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

### OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Advantages of a Firm But Just Foreign Policy Set Forth.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes, and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

The president then details our dealings with Brazil, Chili, France, Portugal, Germany, touching upon the Behring sea award, and recommending the appropriation of a sufficient sum to carry out its provisions. The new government of Hawaii has been recognized. A new extradition treaty with Italy is needed, but efforts in that direction have so far been unavailing.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than with other powers.

**Our Southern Neighbors.**  
Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest Southern neighbors.

The uprising in Bluefields at one time promised serious results, but was satisfactorily settled.

**Modus Vivendi With Russia.**  
The recent death of the czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people.

As a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies.

The real interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

The Samoan islands, over which Germany, England and America have a tripartite protectorate, have been the scene of considerable disturbances. The tripartite agreement is not altogether satisfactory, and congress is asked to express its judgment as to the propriety of steps being taken by this government, looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

### THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There Was a Deficit of Nearly Seventy Millions the Past Year.

The secretary of the treasury reports the receipts to this government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,822,498.29, and its expenditures to \$442,055,728.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,233,230.58. There was a decrease of \$15,932,674.96 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893.

There was collected from customs \$131,818,286.62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$69,815,177.97, was derived from sales of lands and other sources.

The values of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,159,985, being \$146,647,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$399,419,536, being \$4,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$75,576,496.11 less than from internal revenue \$13,836,529.77 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$28,259,259.25; on manufactured tobacco \$8,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors \$81,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$499,140,873, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,255,378.

### Gold Exports.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,596,061, as against \$108,680,144 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,446,119, as against \$81,174,381 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were \$13,283,222, and the exports were \$50,451,363.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,100,209.89, being an increase of \$2,725,077.01 over the payments made during the preceding year.

**Estimates For Next Year.**  
It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws, the receipts of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$434,427,748.44, and its expenditures \$444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$10,000,000.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,340,773,888, as against \$2,204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,572,053,422, or \$34.37 per capita, upon an estimated population of 26,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,813,177.55, and silver bullion, which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,288.

### Coinage and Production of Metals.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,465,230 pieces, valued at \$106,316,750.06, of which there were \$69,474,912.50 of gold, coined, \$778 in standard silver dollars, \$6,024,140.39 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$716,919.26 in minor coins. During the calendar year of 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of \$35,955,000, and 70,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$46,800,000 and of the coinage value of \$77,576,000.

The circulation was decreased \$1,741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased \$117,268,334, and the individual deposits were \$277,294,489 less than at the corresponding date the previous year. Loans and discounts were \$161,295,423 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were \$99,349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to \$3,473,922,153, as against \$3,109,563,284 in 1893.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

#### No Present Necessity For Increasing the Army—Coast Fortifications.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,133 officers and 25,765 enlisted men.

Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting, and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$20,000 in direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

#### Small Forts Abandoned.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, fore-mentioned in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of 15 of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organization of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they are called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance.

Though the forces of the department of the East have been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi.

While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength, for various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast fortification, in the prosecution of which we have steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength. Measures taken by the department during the year, as indicated, have already considerably augmented the effective force, and the secretary of war presents a plan which I recommend to the consideration of congress to attain the desired end.

#### Three Battalion Formation.

Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset to a great extent the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted. Among other things this contemplates the adoption of the three battalion formation of regiments which for several years has been indorsed by the secretaries of war and the general commanding the army.

#### An Allusion to Interior Disturbances.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting property of the United States, siding the process of the federal courts, and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the present year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously, and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The year has been free from disturbances by Indians and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

#### Coast Armament.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coast, and this great national under-

### This Time Last Year.

For the convenience of those who wish to make comparisons and for the benefit of those who can never remember, the JOURNAL will hereafter keep standing a table of the corresponding month of last year, showing day by day the principal meteorological conditions as obtained from the record kept by the United States weather observer in this city. Following is the record for Nov. 1893:

DATE.	WEATHER.	TEMPERATURE.
1	Cloudy	20
2	Clear	14
3	Clear	20
4	Clear	42
5	Clear	51
6	Cloudy	48
7	Clear	48
8	Clear	48
9	Partly cloudy	42
10	Part cloudy	57
11	Clear	30
12	Part cloudy	41
13	Clear	32
14	Cloudy	28
15	Clear	38
16	Cloudy	28
17	Part Cloudy	14
18	Cloudy	27
19	Clear	39
20	Cloudy	35
21	Cloudy	23
22	Cloudy	16
23	Cloudy	7
24	Cloudy	19
25	Cloudy	22
26	Cloudy	14
27	Cloudy	20
28	Cloudy	15
29	Cloudy	2
30	Cloudy	10

The figures in the right hand column denote the average thermometer reading for the day. The highest temperature during the month was 48. The lowest was 10 below zero. The total amount of rain and melted snow was half an inch.

### RAILROAD TIES.

The great Transiberian railway is the longest line in the world.

The cigarette has been interdicted on all passenger trains running through Springfield, Mo.

In Sweden the railway stations where meals are served are known by the simple but suggestive picture of crossed knife and fork against the name of the station.

The steamer Biela, from New York direct, the first vessel to bring a general cargo from the United States to Manchester, passed through the ship canal successfully last month.

China has only 200 miles of railway in actual operation. Japan's total length of railway lines for which concessions are granted is 2,529 miles, of which 1,912 miles are in actual operation.

A freight car on the electric road running between Albany and Troy makes three round trips daily. There is a freight depot in each city, and delivery wagons are run about the city to gather goods.

In Paris it is gravely told that boxes provided with slits are attached to tombstones. Into them are dropped the cards of remembering friends who make the pilgrimage to the graves of the dead.



## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

SAVED HIS LIFE  
So says Mr. T. M. Reed, a highly respected merchant of Middletown, Ill., of a Young Man who was supposed to be in Consumption.

"One of my customers, some years ago, had a son who had all the symptoms of consumption. The usual medicines afforded him no relief, and he steadily failed until he was unable to leave his bed. His mother applied to me for some remedy and I recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The young man took it according to directions, and soon began to improve until he became well and strong."—T. M. REED, Middletown, Ill.

"Some time ago, I caught a severe cold, my throat and lungs were badly inflamed, and I had a terrible cough. It was supposed that I was a victim of consumption, and my friends had little hope of recovery. But I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, took it, and was entirely cured. No doubt, it saved my life."—I. JONES, Emerts Cove, Tenn.

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With Self-Steering, one Seat, Umbrella and Shade.  
"Good Tack and Good Trip."

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Continued on Second Page.