

THE YELLOWSTONE JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIII. NO. 75

MILES CITY, MONTANA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1894

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We have a few HAMS and Several sacks of FLOUR that we will sell at a Small Margin of Profit.

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CHURCHES.

METHODIST Church corner Eleventh and Pleasant streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings. The Epworth League holds service every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.
Wilder Nutting, 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 2:30 p. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7:30 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M. Yellowstone Lodge No. 28, meets at Masonic Hall on first and third Wednesdays of each month.

I. O. O. F. Custer 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 Thursdays of the month.

G. A. R. U. S. Grant Post, No. 14, meets at Odd Fellows hall on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

A. O. U. W. Tongue River Lodge No. 28, meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall.

S. or V. Col. E. Butler Camp, No. 4, meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

KOLB'S FARCE ENDS

Alabama Pops Intimidated By the Knight Law.

They Decide to Drop Their Pretensions Until a Contest Election Law is Acted On.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 10.—The Kolbies have called a halt. Capt. Kolb will not play governor any more for several months at least. A caucus of the leaders of the party was held for the purpose of determining how much longer the farce should be continued. The bill providing a punishment for political usurpers will become a law early next week, and hence the emergency on the part of Kolb's friends for early action.

It is said that in caucus many counseled that the only course left was for Kolb to take hold of the reins of government without further delay. Kolb himself counseled such action it is said. The conservative element, however, headed by Senator Goodwin, argued against any such proceedings and contended that the mock assumption of authority could not effect anything whatever. A compromise resolution was finally introduced and prevailed. It provides in effect that the pretense of assumption of authority be dropped until it is seen what the legislature will do towards passing an election contest bill. If they fail to do so the resolution provides that another state convention will be held. It will be about three months before the legislature will have completed its labor and adjourned, and hence the dual government will rest for that time at least.

TELLS THE STORY.

A Chicago Newspaperman Tells About Irrigation in Montana.

About two weeks ago Mr. Busby the associate editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, spent a day or two in Miles City and looked up our progress in irrigation. His impressions are given to the readers of his paper in a recent issue illustrated by a view of the dam of the ditch company and one of the vegetable exhibit at the fair, both true to nature. Concerning the subject of irrigation in this section Mr. Busby writes as follows:

At Miles City, where the Tongue river pours into the Yellowstone, you find irrigation in its infancy, and there you also find anticipations the highest. They have only begun, and the product of two years' farming under the ditch makes prospective millionaires of all the little community. They even talk about sending watermelons and strawberries to Chicago when Egypt and Michigan fall under the curse of the weather bureau and become arid plains, just as a few years ago the Marquis de Mores proposed to bankrupt the Union Stock Yards by sending all the dressed beef for the world from the bad lands of North Dakota. The westerner always has a bright star of hope, and while one may set there is always another in the sky to lead him on. His passion has been cattle, horses and sheep. Just now it is reclaiming the arid lands of eastern Montana by irrigation.

In the Tongue river valley they have in less than four years placed 25,000 acres under irrigating ditches, and they propose to add several thousand acres more in another year, and when old Fort Keogh is abandoned there will be a block ten miles square to go under the ditch and blossom like a rose garden.

Ten years ago an irrigation company began the construction of a big ditch from the Tongue river but it failed. Another company took hold of the enterprise a few years later and also failed. Four years ago the enterprise was revived and two years ago several thousand acres were placed under the ditch and watered. The irrigating ditch from the Tongue river is about ten miles long and it has under it about 25,000 acres of rich land, that has produced extraordinary crops. They have made the level, sandy soil, covered with a ge brush, to produce wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, celery, tomatoes, watermelons, pumpkins, squashes, peanuts, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, and they have young orchards under cultivation, confident that they will be able to raise apples, pears and plums. One farmer near Miles City has a fine young orchard of apple trees that bore last year, and he claims that the winters are not cold enough to kill the trees or their fruit if they are protected by wind breaks. He has his orchard inclosed by cottonwood trees.

The white and yellow dent corn made an excellent crop last year, and this on these lands; and where wheat was grown it averaged from thirty to forty bushels per acre. Alfalfa and oats were a big crop, and Fort Keogh is now supplied with the home product instead of shipping these from Iowa and Nebraska.

Berries of all kinds proved to be most successful crops on this irrigated land, while tomatoes were grown that were as large as fruit jars, pumpkins almost as large as flour barrels, and watermelons that weighed from forty to sixty pounds each.

The state reform school is located at Miles City and it has a forty acre farm, which is under the Tongue river ditch. Last spring the farm was irrigated and the boys raised all the vegetables they

could use, and the root cellar is now filled with onions, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, carrots, beets and parsnips that were grown in the truck patch, where for ages the sage brush had been the only product known. Superintendent Hytton, who came here from Plainfield, Ind., to take charge of this school, says that he never saw such a garden in the Hoosier state as he was able to have here by the aid of the ditch running through his truck patch. He raised 125 bushels of onions on three-fourths of an acre, had roasted ears early in the season, and everything grew that was planted. His watermelon patch was the pride of Miles City.

Mr. H. B. Wiley, cashier of the First National bank and Judge J. W. Strevell are very enthusiastic over the experiment in irrigation and say that it has a ready changed the course of loaded freight cars from Miles City instead of to it as has been the case ever since General Miles established old Fort Keogh at that place and the Northern Pacific railroad was built. Judge Strevell is an old Illinoisan, who for eight years represented Stephenson county in the Illinois senate. He lived at Pontiac until fifteen years ago, when he came west and he now talks of sending corn from the Yellowstone Valley to his old neighbors in Stephenson county. The Judge is enthusiastic, but who would not be over raising sixty-pound watermelons on a sage-bush desert?

Knights of the Maccabees.

The state commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed P. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, and it is guaranteed and trial bottles free at John Wright's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

It Comes High to Be Rich.

Any one acquainted with the living expenses of persons who esteem themselves fairly comfortable finds a significant moral in the commands laid upon the rich by their physicians. Not only is the wealthy patient bidden to substitute costly table waters and even imported champagne for ordinary drinks, but every detail of his life seems regulated with a view to spending the most money for his needs. The whole world is ransacked for food that his weak stomach can digest, for clothing sanitariously suitable for his body. The infants of the rich are required to drink milk at 50 cents a quart and to wear tiny garments that exceed the cost of plain adult clothing. It may very well be that a child under 2 years old, fed and clothed according to a doctor's prescriptions, may cost more per annum than the living expense of a wholesome, clothed, fed and housed adult.—Pallas delphia Inquirer.

A Candid Confession.

Father of the Bridegroom.—Before cementing this close relationship I think it but right to tell you that I once had a little unpleasantness which involved the loss of my liberty for a considerable period. Both my daughters are, I am sorry to say, rather flighty, my dear wife is suffering from kleptomania and my son was mixed up in a little forgery affair. Won't that make any difference? Father of the Bride.—Not the slightest! From the fact that I am quite in favor of our alliance you may judge how matters stand in my family.—Schalk.

"Americanisms."

Many are the books on America which have been written by foreigners, and much as we do in visiting the old world, their remark, not always in a complimentary way, upon the points wherein our speech and manners differ from theirs. These peculiarities they group under the head of "Americanisms." Our English cousins have had much amusement from our use of "guess" for "think" or "suppose," and "mad" for "angry," forgetting that their early writers used the words in exactly the same sense. It is simply the survival of the old English in a new land. The terse phrases of America they look upon as slang, not realizing that a young nation in vigorous development, and grappling with new problems needs practically a new language. Truly, we have not always improved upon the mother-tongue but if our aileitors would overlook particularisms, and generalise more, they would find some "Americanisms" to admire. Among such nothing would be more worthy of their attention than the extensive railroad systems, the difficulties over which they have triumphed in their building, and the completeness and luxuriousness of their passenger equipment. A tour over such systems as the Burlington Route would convince that no such comfortable long-distance journeys by rail are possible in the Old World, running thousands of miles without change of cars, and all the comforts of a home at instant command. For information as to the extent and accommodations of this railroad make inquiry, when next you have a trip, of your home agent, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and you will find that the Burlington can take the best care of you to almost any point.

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	30
4	Clear	42
5	Clear	51
6	Cloudy	48
7	Clear	48
8	Clear	48
9	Partly cloudy	42
10	Part cloudy	37
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	36
21	Cloudy	26
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.

Not to Be Easily Deceived.

It is laughable—and sometimes sad, too—to see the devices adopted by the people who take a pitcher or a can to the saloon for beer.

A man has no way to hide it, and he is generally the most sensitive on the subject. Sometimes he will put it in a paper. Often he will take out a large bottle and stuff it in his pocket, and I saw one man hide a pitcher with his broad brimmed hat and saunter away from a saloon bareheaded.

Women use their aprons as covers, though I never observed one yet who didn't make her errand all the more conspicuous by this means.

One servant girl placed a can of beer at the foot of a baby's perambulator and covered it with a shawl, and I expected the amber fluid to scatter in all directions.

I knew of one woman who used to send out a tin can marked "milk"—often the stage fashion of laboring persons, liquor, etc.—but I don't think I ever deceived any one.—New York Recorder

The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 "books."

Muskogon, Mich., is one of our world's chief centers for the manufacture of tovs.



Why Was It

that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that, in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?

BECAUSE

According to RULE 15—"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition," and, therefore—

Because Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, and not a secret preparation.

Because its proprietors had nothing to conceal when questioned as to the formula from which it is compounded.

Because it is all that it is claimed to be—a Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, and in every sense, worthy the endorsement of this most important committee, called together for passing upon the manufactured products of the entire world.

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