

MONTANA.

The Land of the Chinook and Ore. The Finest Climate on the Western Hemisphere.

Correspondence of THE BEE. HELENA, Mt., December 15.—This territory, sitting like a guard upon a throne, reaching from the tops of the Rocky Mountains to their eastern and western base, covering an area of nearly 100,000,000 acres, beautifully diversified with mountains, broad valleys, foothills, rivers, creeks, gulches and canyons, the valleys in many instances extending up to, and in some cases across the divide of the mountains, and the waters of the Atlantic lap west of the streams which flow to the Pacific. This territory is destined in the near future to command the attention of the world to her immense and wonderfully rich gold and silver veins, her agricultural products, her vast resources for grazing of cattle, horses and sheep; her pure, invigorating and health-inspiring air; her abundance of beautiful crystal waters; and to the tourist, sight-seer and wonder-loving traveler, she presents a vastness of grandeur that would repay not only a trip across the continent, but also the ocean.

But of these glittering generalities it is not our present purpose to dwell. We will pass to its climate, which is a marvel to the astronomer and the weather-wise, and totally upset the old theory that the further north one goes the greater the extreme of cold. Looking at the latitude and altitude of this young giantess queen of the northwest one would suppose the dweller therein would have all the rigors of the frigid zone. But so far from this being the fact, we find in the broad valleys of this country a temperature truly marvelous. I think, in 1869 (if my memory serves me right), there was not more than five or six days during the entire winter when the thermometer reached below zero in portions of eastern Montana, and in the same Massachusetts or New York, zero in Montana is by no means rigorous, or at least the pure dry atmosphere does not penetrate to the marrow and produce the amount of discomfort which is felt in the east when of twenty degrees less cold, and during the entire winter you have frequent Chinook winds which in a few hours raise the temperature to a soft balmy degree that will cause one almost to feel that they have been transported to the orange groves of California. These winds come from the western coast, and are attributed to the Japanese current, or Kuro Siwo (so-called by the Japanese). This warm current flows from the coast of Japan and China across the Pacific and strikes our western coast, and from this warm current these warm winds arise and sweep across Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the result is that the temperature is reduced from a frigid to temperate.

With such a climate, with an abundance of rich nutritious grass, curing and becoming hay in July, and with little or no fall and winter rains to destroy its vitality, Montana is fast becoming the granary field of a continent, and thousands of the best fattened cattle, horses and sheep roam over its foothills and valleys without other food than they gather themselves during the entire year. Last winter was the most disastrous that has ever visited the territory in loss of cattle and sheep, and from the best sources of information I should judge that near 25 per cent of cattle and probably a higher percentage of sheep died last winter. In previous years they have generally counted the loss at from 1 to 5 per cent from death in winter. Mining is ceasing to be a gambling speculation. The vast fields of gulch or placer mining is passing from the hands of the original locators to companies, and the system of centralization so largely developed in our railroads, as well as politics, is having its effect on mining; and now the hydraulic and fluming process is taking the place of the sluice-box, pick and shovel. From the discovery of new machinery and new processes which are being tested a new era may soon dawn upon many thousands of miles and millions of acres of mining lands as yet untouched by the pick and shovel, and when this open sea is pronounced we may look for developments which will astonish the world and perhaps cause a future president and secretary of the treasury to call upon congress to cease the coinage of gold for fear of cheapening the metal as silver from its abundance. In the early days of Montana, the learned professor with his magic wand and eye glasses created quite a stir among the hard-lashed honest miners who were delving in the hills and mountains for quartz. They felt that their vocation was gone, that these learned men by incantation and peering through glasses could look through the strata of granite, conglomerate, &c., and trace the lines of gold and silver from surface indications to the depths of thousands of feet, but experienced soon taught these sons of toil, that these "wise men from the east" did not open their earth pockets and present to the young goddess of mammon, gold, frankincense, &c., and they were soon, judged by the standard of common sense and experience and found to be sounding bags and dubbed "rock cranks."

ful richness of the lodes of this territory. There is another potential power which combined with the mental and physical forces is greatly needed and perhaps there is not a place of country on this continent where capital directed and controlled by intelligence and good, hard common sense will yield so rich a reward as in Montana. During the early development of the country by the hardy pioneers, the time consumed in transportation of machinery as well as all the necessities of life was a serious drawback. Now the iron horse has madly plunged into the heart of the territory, and has placed this territory a thousand, yes, near two thousand, miles nearer to the marts of commerce than she was a few years since, but railroads must have competitive roads or they, like human beings become selfish and grinding in their operations. But Mr. Editor this communication is long enough, and if you desire to hear more from this territory, and think your readers would like to read sketches of many things not alluded to, you may again hear from MONTANA.

THE POLICE OF PARIS. A Picture of the Men Who Protect the French Capital. The police of Paris are under the direction of a prefect, who is appointed by the minister of the interior, and who is required to report at the prefecture, which stands on the Quai d'Orleans, adjoining the palace of justice and the prison of the Conciergerie. He has under his orders a force of nearly 7,000 policemen in uniform, twenty-one officers of the peace, eighty district commissioners of police (commissaires), 500 detectives, and a number of agents secretes, or private paid informers, known only to himself and to the two or three principal members of his staff. This staff consists of the directors, sub-directors and clerks of twelve sections, each of which transacts a special class of business; thus, there is here the bureau des estrangers, bureau de la surete generale, bureau des Garais for the supervision of hotels and lodging houses, and so on. For administrative purposes Paris is divided into twenty wards (arrondissements) and eighty quarters. Each ward has a force of about three hundred and twenty-five policemen, commanded by an officer of the peace, and each quarter a police station, managed by a commissaire.

The officer of the peace is the captain of the police corps in his ward; he wears a silver-laced uniform and sword, ranks with a captain in the army, and is always a well educated gentleman, of a status much superior to an English superintendent. He is never chosen from the ranks of the police sergeant, but is generally selected from what one may call the upper or gentlemanly detectives of the prefecture, or else among the secretaries and clerks to the directors. His pay amounts to about £200 a year and he is lodged in the Mairie of his ward, where he is provided with a comfortable suite of apartments, with coal and gas free. His duties are to superintend the men of the brigade, to go rounds of inspection in order to see that they are on their beats, and on important occasions, when great crowds have to be suppressed, he takes command of his brigade in the streets. Three times a day he sends reports to the chief of the municipal police at the prefecture concerning all that has occurred within his ward. In addition to the brigades in the twenty wards, there is a 'Brigade Centrale' of two hundred and fifty men and an officer, who, like the A division of the London police, form a reserve available for special duty. As the area and population of Paris are barely equal to half those of London, the several thousand Parisian policemen form a stronger force than the ten thousand and odd who guard the British capital; and we must add to them the gendarmes and the Republican guards, who, though under the orders of the minister of war, may really be described as mounted police. The Parisian policeman, who used to be called sergent de ville, but is now termed agent de police, has nothing to do beyond keeping order in the streets. It is the Republican guards who escort prisoners in the cellular vans from the jails to the law courts, and stand by them in criminal dockets; who attend at theatres, casinos and all places of public amusement, and who line the streets whenever there is any pageant. On the march-courts soldiers are generally pressed into service to keep the columns clear, and thus policemen are never diverted from their regular beats and duties. It is considered so important that a police should learn to know all the people in the district where he is stationed that a man's beat is scarcely ever changed. The average term of service in the force is fifteen years, and during that time a man will have to walk daily and nightly, the same set of streets till he knows the face of every man, woman and child in the locality. By day each policeman walks singly; by night they always go in pairs, at least, in the populous quarters. Their pay begins at £96 a year, and rises gradually to £280.

A Lady's Wish. "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."—Cairo Bulletin. D 15-Jan.

A NEW DEPARTURE. Mr. H. G. Krause, long well known to the citizens of North Omaha as the proprietor of one of the best saloons in that part of the city, has decided to take a new departure, or, in other words, instead of dispensing liquid refreshments, to hereafter sell the solid life-sustainers. He has stocked his store, corner of Thirtieth and Webster, with a choice and full line of both staple and fancy groceries, and remember everything is new and fresh. Mr. Krause buys his goods direct for cash, and can thus give his customers the benefit of many discounts which long-time buyers never get. Now is your chance to get your groceries at the lowest possible price, and be assured of having everything first-class, new and fresh. Give him a trial. You will never regret it.

IOWA BOILED DOWN.

Dubuque will make a bid for the next state fair. Kokoek shipped during the past season 10,000,000 dollars worth of goods.

The cost of DeBois's building improvements in 1881 totals up to \$92,700. Marengo is to be made a division territory of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road.

The German Methodists of Ida Grove, Ida county, have raised \$700 for a church building. A Presbyterian fair at Cherokee of three days' duration was patronized to the extent of \$300. The waterworks at Decorah are completed, and were successfully submitted to a 225-pound test.

A good vein of coal, nearly five feet thick, has been struck in Marion county at a depth of only forty feet. Mr. Cowell, of Muscatine, has closed a contract with the authorities of Jamestown, N. Y., for water works to cost \$30,000. Thompson, Castel & Co.'s creamery at Waterloo was burned the other night, involving a loss of \$25,000, on which there was \$1,000 insurance. The board of health at Iowa City has issued an order that all children attending the public schools shall be vaccinated. Failing to obey this order, children will not be allowed to attend school. At Lyons on the 21st, a tailor named Fredrick Bear, seized by cutting his h's throat from ear to ear. Cause peculiar during the night of the 20th. He was 43, and leaves a wife and five children. The woolen mill of J. Whitfield & Sons is to be removed from Maquoketa to Cedar Rapids. A stock company with \$100,000 capital has been organized to erect a plant casting steel in this state. The Fontainebleau Observer favors the levying of a 1 per cent. tax for the purpose of building a public hall. It says a building could be put up which would have stores on the first floor, and they could be rented for enough to pay the interest and leave something to apply on the bonds.

Iowa ranks first, according to recent statistics, as a hog State—it produces more hogs than any other State. She is second to Illinois in cows, and second only to Texas in cattle. Besides this its product of corn is wonderful, and its rapid progress in manufacturing dairy products is attracting the attention of the whole country. All Hynes, on a drunken spree at Cedar Rapids the other evening, took possession of a house on the corner of 10th and 10th streets, and with a revolver drove proprietors, employees and guests all out of the house. The police finally got him, when the occupants of the house, a tank of clothes from under bed, and all sorts of hiding places, feeling much relieved.

Of the 150 members of the coming Iowa legislature, 43 served in the Union army during the late war, and the rest are from other States. The 150 members are distributed as follows: 54 farmers, 11 lawyers, 14 merchants, 7 physicians, 6 bankers, 12 real estate, insurance and miscellaneous business men, 11 from England, Scotland, Germany, Wales and Sweden being represented by one each. Five of the members of the house were born in Iowa, and two of these, W. S. Lewis of Mills, and N. H. Merton of Delaware, were born in the counties they represent.

Burdock Blood Bitters advertisement with logo and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

For impure blood, for liver and stomach ailments, for general debility, for nervous and general debility, for indigestion, for rheumatism, for skin diseases, for women's ailments.

POSTER, MILBURN & CO., Props. BUFFALO, N. Y. Sold at wholesale by Ish & McMahon and C. F. Goodman.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing its use for stomach and family ailments.

TRUTH ATTESTED. Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statement as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac-simile signature of each of the witnesses to the above statement. The Truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

W. E. Clarke, U. P. R. Shops, Omaha, Neb., May 24, 1881. H. H. Warner & Co., Omaha, Neb., May 24, 1881.

Nebraska State Gazetteer and Business Directory advertisement, containing contact information for J. M. Wolfe, Publisher.

H. SCHONFELD, Proprietor of the ANTIQUARIAN Book Store!

The Antiquarian's Warning. Do not trust him, gentle reader. Though his shelves look trim and neat, do not be led by the plate glass windows, shining out upon the street.

H. Schonfeld, PROPRIETOR OF THE ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE. Choicest Works in all departments of Literature and Science.

THE ANCIENT CLASSICS, and the Standard Writers of Mediaeval and Modern Europe are well represented. Good Books at Low Prices. Things in Books' Clothing.

Articles of Incorporation of the Millard Farmers' Club. Article I. The name of this club shall be the Millard Farmers' Club.

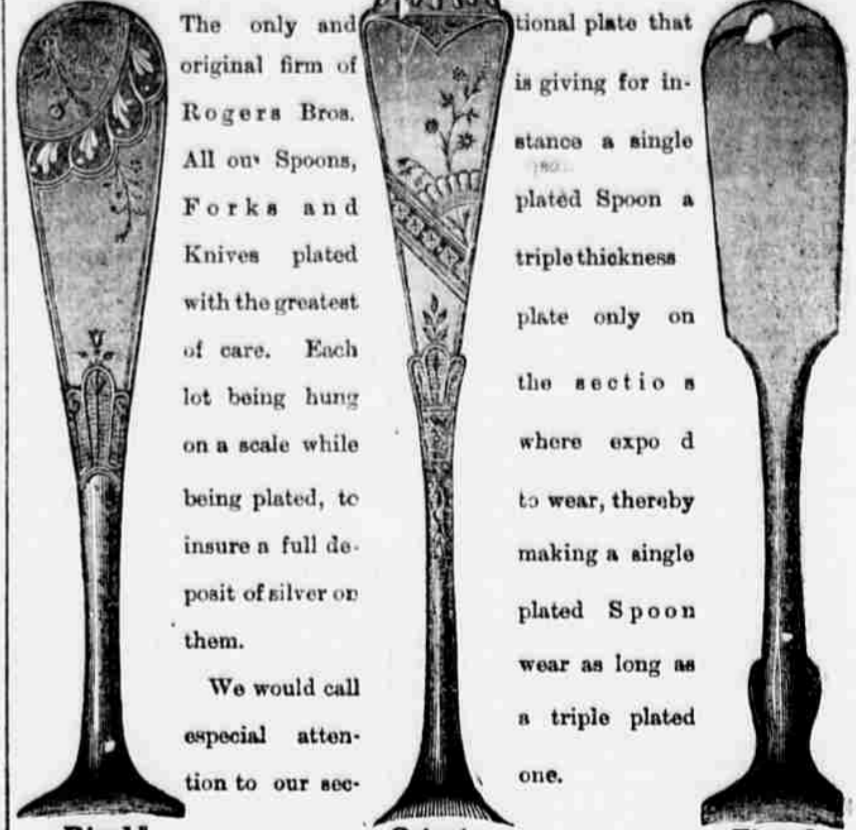
Article II. The principal place of business of this club shall be at Millard station, county of Douglas, Nebraska. Article III. The general nature of business to be transacted by this club is to conduct a general literary and social business and other entertainments of a social character.

Article IV. The amount of capital stock of this club shall be two thousand dollars, divided into shares of one dollar each, which shall be paid in the manner prescribed by the directors. Article V. This club shall commence to transact business on the 29th day of October, 1881, and its powers shall cease on the 29th day of October, 1881.

Article VII. The highest amount of liability or indebtedness which this club shall at any one time subject itself, shall be three hundred dollars. Article VIII. The officers of this club shall be conducted by a board of three directors, who shall be elected from among the stockholders, and they shall appoint a president and such other officers as by law is required.

WM. ROGERS' Manufacturing Company, MAKERS OF THE—

Finest Silver Plated Spoons and Forks. The only and original firm of Rogers Bros.



OUR AGENCY, A. B. HUBERMANN, Wholesale Jeweler, OMAHA, NEB.

M. ELGUTTER! Novelties in Children's, Boys', Youths', Men's, White, Under, Fancy, and Holiday clothing.

ELGUTTER'S CLOTHING. FANCY SHIRTS, WEARS, NECK WEAR, SILK HOSIERS. Gifts.

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE, 1001 Cor. Farnham & 10th St, 1001. Special Attention.

Is Once More Called to the Fact that M. HELLMAN & CO. Rank foremost in the West in Assortment and Prices of CLOTHING.

FOR MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF Furnishing Goods.

Hats and Caps. We are prepared to meet the demands of the trade in regard to Latest Styles and Patterns. Fine Merchant Tailoring in Connection.

M. HELLMAN & CO., 1301-1303 Farnham and 300 to 312 13th St. Stationers, Paper Dealers and Engravers.

Woolley & Davis, 105 S. 5th Street. Stationers, Paper Dealers and Engravers.

W. J. WELSHANS & CO., Stationers, Paper Dealers and Engravers.

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