MOTHER AND WIFE.

Two Women Waiting Anxiously for the Coming of One Man.

Two windows face the highway,
Two faces guard the panes
For a loved one's swift home-coming,
And the rainy daylight wanes.

The hour has struck; he comes not:
They softly talk a while,
But silence falls between them,
Again they watch the stile.

The wife, with poet's fancy,
Sits in a blissful dream,
Waiting her lord's returning,
In her eyes the love-light's beam.

The mother, wrinkled and white-haired,
Leans on the window-sill,
A smile on her saintly visage,
Time-worn, yet lovely still.

Which pair of eyes is keener?
On whom does the vision burst?
One murmers: "Now he's coming!"
The mother sees him first!

Ah, yearning heart of a mother!
Tender as a summer skies;
Can wealth of wife devotion
Surpass thy sacrifice?

O wife! thy dear gift cherished!
The mother yields to thee
Her treasure, joy and comfort;
Crown thou his destiny.

Good Housekeeping.

ALL TASTES SUITED.

How the Various Fine Perfumes That Please the Ladies Are Manufactured.

From the Chicago Times.

The custom of making presents of perfumes and fancifully wrought perfume caskets is one that is universally indulged in by young men, whose taste in selecting this indispensable article of the feminine toilet-case meets with smiling approval by the fair sex. To the fashionable woman—and by this term is not meant the blind follower of fashion's erratic course, but the woman of society who can ill afford to neglect social customs and obligations—there is no one thing she would so seriously miss from her budoir as the perfumery case. She affects some particular scent, may be, and that one odor to the exclusion of all others, is continually about her apartments and forever sends forth its delicate fragrance, from the lace collar at her neck to the hem of her petticoat.

Many suppose that perfumery is an article of comparatively recent origin from the fact that new odors with startling names indicative of the concentrated sweetness of an entire hot-house are being daily put upon the market. The fact is, however, that there are few things older than the art of anointing one's self with sweet scents of fragrant oils.

Sacred history tells of how the belles of the tribe of Judah arrayed themselves in fine linen and poured ointment upon their raiment, while more than one prophet has had occasion to refer to the dutiful submission of the mothers of Israel in combing their lords' heads with odorous spices from Arabia.

The perfume of those times was not so varied in respect to nomenclature as it is now and consisted mainly of frankincense. It is not known whether the youthful Rebecca, as she bedecked herself with frills in her father's tent preparatory to receiving young Isaacs in the evening, called for her hand-maiden to bring her the frankincense or the oleamen bottle, which is a name the astute botanists of to-day have coined for it.

Frankincense, which is a gum resin of a tree indigenous to Central Asia, was at one time in high repute as a medicine. It was not only considered an antidote for certain poisons, but was widely recommended by the ancient Chinese for certain forms of leprosy.

The curative properties of scents, however, is even to-day an admitted and well known fact. Before the recent advance of science made it possible for physicians to calculate upon the existence of disease germs in the atmosphere, it was a matter of wonder among the medical profession that during a severe epidemic of cholera in London, which visited every household and laid some of its members low, those working in or living near the perfume factories escaped the ravages of the disease. Since then it has been demonstrated that the free and lavish use of floral odors about the person and the house is not only not unhealthy, as many imagine, but does in reality tend to ward off sickness by destroying the pestilential molecules which exist in the air.

The manufacture of perfumes is an industry of which very little is generally known. Primarily a perfume is supposed to be the distilled extract of the odorous qualities of flower blossoms, but of the hundreds of scents that are made not more than one-third have the genuine flower odor as a base. The rest are but a combination of chemicals and powerful odors, such as musk, civet, and vanilla, which are blended with such skill and care that it is possible to produce the odor of any flower with them.

Flower farming for perfumery purposes is not carried on in the United States, owing to the severity and changeability of the climate. Hence the manufacturers in this country are compelled to import the pomade—which is the basis of all flower odors—from France, where the cultivation of roses, violets, tuberoses and cassias for this purpose is carried on to a large extent.

The valley of the Var in Southern France near Cannes, which has an area of over 100,000 acres, is dotted with fragrant flower farms and it is here that the process of macevation, i. e., obtaining the essential oil of the plants, is commercially worked. The climate is so mild and balmy that flowers bloom every month in the year. When they are in full bloom and ready to be harvested hundreds of small glass trays having a three-inch frame around the sides are taken into the flower fields. The bottom of these trays is covered with a layer of prepared grease or purified lard and this grease is covered two or three inches deep with the petals of the flowers. The grease absorbs the odor of the flower and after the process has been repeated a score or more of times it becomes saturated with aroma and is then scraped off the trays and melted and strained. In this condition it is exported to this country, and in making a delicate and delicious scent from the perfumed grease the skilful art of the American perfumer comes into play. When the pomade, as it is called, reaches the factory it is subjected to a bath in deoderized alcohol, which absorbs the scent and becomes the "extract." In this condition it bears little resemblance to the flower it was drawn from, and has to be toned down with chemicals and essential oils before it can be sold as a perfume. This mixture of pungent chemicals, which goes so far toward imparting the delicate fragrance to a perfume, is what is called a "bouquet," and the man whose sense of smell is gratified by the odor of blue bells floating around the object of his devotion, should remember that it is not blue bells at all that he smells, but a compound of civet, musk, extract of neroli and mitcham lavender. The famous "Jockey Club" has twenty-six ingredients, "Pond Lily" twenty, "Sweet Pea" twenty-four, and other equally well known scents, which are supposed by the uninitiated to be but the odor of one flower, contain the odors of as large a combination of chemicals. It is true that there are some perfumes which are not "louqueted"—in other words adulterated—at all. Among these are heliotrope, honeysuckle, white rose, and a few others, but a curious feature in the manufacture of these scents is that they are not the odor of the plant from which they take their name, but are the resultant extract of a mixture of two flowers. The flowers which are best suited for perfumery purposes are those which possess the peculiar quality of retaining their odor when dried, but it has always been impossible to reproduce their exact essence in a liquid perfume, and so, when the aroma of heliotrope is desired, a strictly floral odor can only be secured by a combination of tuberoses and sweet peas. In like manner verbenas and violets are used together to make honeysuckle, and so on throughout the list of unadulterated scents. The celebrated attar of roses is made only in Turkey—that is, as regards the genuine article—though there are many cheap imitations of this really delicious odor which are said to be as good if not better than the real attar. The pomade is made from rose leaves alone, and when ready for sale commands a price varying from $150 to $200 per pound, according to its purity. At one time the Turkish attar of roses was taken for granted to be pure, but manufacturers say that benefiting from the experience of his civilized brethern, the heathen Turk has quickly learned the art of making things appear not what they are and is in some instances adulterating the atter of roses in a manner quite scandalous for a worshipper of Mahomet. The newest thing in perfumery is the "Oriza Solidipenre," a solidified odor which comes in tastefully engraved and perforated ivory cases. It is a waxy substance, and when rubbed against a handkerchief imparts a subtle and delicious aroma. It is put up in pastile and pencil form, and is very expensive, which will have the effect, if its really fragrant odor did not, of making it a go among a class who are apt to popularize an article of merit which most people can not afford to buy.

GOVERNOR WHITE'S REPORT.

Showing How Montana Has Advanced in a Single Year.

From the Helena Journal.

The most complete annual report ever sent to the secretary of the interior by a governor of Montana is about ready to be forwarded by Governor White. It treats more of the resources, improvements, and other statistics than any previous document of the kind. Being the last report to be forwarded by the territorial governor from Montana, extra pains and care have been taken with it, and a most interesting paper will be the result. There are some figures yet to be received, and the report will not be completed for a day or two. All the resources of our great state are fully and thoroughly treated, as also full statistics given of the wealth, population and all other interests of the state.

The population of the state is given at 185,000, whites 170,000, Indians 15,000. The vote of last year is taken as a basis, which was 40,014. This, with the present immigration, will no doubt make the population at the next census exceed 200,000.

The number of live stock owned in the state is estimated at 3,620,000, divided as follows: Horses 220,000, sheep 2,150,000, cattle 1,250,000, and their valuation is placed at about $50,000,000.

The total wealth of Montana is placed at about $150,000,000, and the assessed valuation last fall was $67,000,000. This is, of course, outside of the mines, Montana's greatest producing interests, which are exempt from taxation. The total indebtness of the territory is only $1,500,000.

Irrigation, railroads and other general matters are also thoroughly treated. In the first named important question the governor makes several important suggestions and makes it a special point. He recommends that it be left to state jurisdiction and that all control be left to the state officials, as they are better prepared, by knowledge of the land and its requirements, to deal with and control the matter.

The mileage of the railroads in Montana in operation is reported as 1,834 miles, with 263 miles in process of construction and 875 miles surveyed. The full report will be published in a few days.

Something to Show.

From the Youth's Companion.

Men who are too ready to assume that woman, as they say, know nothing about business. Some women are ignorant of such matters, it is true, but on the other hand some women have quite as much business capacity as their husbands.

"Do you mean to tell me, Mrs. Billus," demanded Mr. Billus angrily "that you gave a total stranger an order for $10 worth of groceries at prices less than wholesale dealers can buy them and paid him for them in advance? Didn't you have sense enough to see that it must be a swindle? Your money's gone now, and you've nothing to show for it."

"Why, yes I have," said Mrs. Billus; "I have his receipt for it."

THE LOCAL MARKET.

These Quotations Are Revised and Corrected Every Day.

Sugar—Granulated, per 100, "C" $9.69; light brown, $9.69; pulverized H & A, New York, $13.50; loaf, $13.50, maple ℔ ℔ 25c.

Coffee—Market strong; green Rio, 19@24c; Costa Rica, 18@23c; Java Mandahling, 40c; Mocha, 37@40c; roasted Rio and Costa Rica, 28@30c; roasted Carbaio, 32c; roasted Mocha and Java, 35@38c; Arbuckle's, 35c.

Teas—Japan, 35@50c; English breakfast, 40c@$1.00; Gunpowder, 45c@$1.00; extra Young Hyson, .75@$1.00.

Pickles—Eastern—3 gal., $2.50; 5 gal., $3.50; 10 gal., $6.00.

Potatoes—$1.75 per cwt.

Cabbage—Per cwt, $3.

Eggs, per case, $8.00.

Butter, per ℔, 35@40c.

Cheese, per ℔, 20@25c.

Fruits—Dried apples, per 5-℔ packages, 75c@$1.00; ditto sliced, 50-℔ boxes, 14c per ℔; peaches, Salt Lake, 16c; apricots, 29c; evaporated ditto, 25c; blackberries, 15c; raspberries, 35c.

California fruits, $5.00@5.50 per case.

3-℔ Standard tomatoes, $3.25.

2-℔ Standard corn, $3.00.

2-℔ Standard peas, $3.50; seconds, $2.75.

2-℔ string and Lima beans, $2.75.

Dried Beans—Navy, $6.00 per 100 ℔; Lima, $7.00; Bayos, $6.25.

Wheat, No. 1, per 100 ℔, $2.00.

Corn, cracked, per 100 ℔, $1.75.

Bran, per 100 ℔, $1.50; bran and shorts per 100 ℔, $1.50.

Flour—Per 100 ℔, Pillsbury's best, $4.50; Ogden, $3.50; Sprague "Daisy," $3.00.

Corn meal, per 100 ℔, $2.50.

Oat meal, per 100 ℔, $4.50.

Lard—10@12c.

Fresh Meats—Pork 15c; beef 8@20c; lamb, quarters, 75c@$1.00; mutton 7@15c.

Salt Meats—Ham 10@20c; bacon 15c; corned beef 10c; pork 15c; sausage 12½@15c.

Coal—Per ton, hard $19, soft $9.50.

Wood—Per cord $4.50.

Hay—Per ton $25.00.

Straw—Per ton $12.00.

Oats—Per cwt. $2.00.

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CHAS. W. FRENCH, Proprietor.

First street, West of Main, Anaconda, Mont.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT., Oct. 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the probate court of Deer Lodge county, Mont., at Deer Lodge, Mont., on Nov. 26, 1889, viz.: Gardner Bond on pre-emption ds., No. 9,550, for the nw¼ se¼ sec. 30, tp. 5 n, r. 11 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.: Jacob Stuckey, Burton Vincent, Charles B. Jones and Alberto Stevens, all of Anaconda.

S. W. LANGHORN, Register.

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FROM the date of its first number the STANDARD will have more readers than any other daily newspaper published in the Northwest. It will have plenty of interesting matter every day. It is good for office, shop or store, for mill or mine, for hotel, saloon or rectory, for farm or fireside., It is a paper for the people.

Try it for a month. It will cost you one dollar.

The ANACONDA STANDARD gives particular attention to its advertising department. It directs your attention to the skill and care and taste with which its advertisements are arranged and displayed. No newspaper in this part of the world can match it in this respect. Each issue of this paper will be a model of the printer's skill in the display of its advertisements. The terms on which the STANDARD takes advertising are moderate and every prosperous business man in this region can put himself in communication with the public at rates that will pay him handsome returns. If you want live advertising send in your copy or write to the business office.

Strangers visiting Anaconda are invited to visit the publishing house of the STANDARD. It is complete in every department. It is the pride of the town.

The STANDARD is an eight-page daily having the full service of the Associated Press and a thoroughly organized special service which brings news direct to its editorial rooms by special wires. It is a Democratic paper. If you belong to that party you can read it with profit. If you are a Republican you will find in this newspaper a fair fighter and can have all the opportunity you want to "talk back." At all times and under all circumstances the STANDARD will be inspired by a determination to treat all men and all issues in that spirit of fairness that distinguishes successful journalism everywhere.

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