Butte Weekly Miner.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1879.

Ten cases of fever in Memphis, and one death occurred yesterday.

A destructive fire at Neguanee on lake Superior resulted in $30,000 loss.

The N. O. *Picayune* says the Republicans are taking active measures to carry Louisiana

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has declared war against North Carolina distillers.

The iron interests of Pennsylvania have received a great impetus within a year and workmen are all employed.

A Washington dispatch of the 15th says the Treasury Department has purchased fifty thousand ounces of silver to be delivered at the mint in Philadelphia.

Another railroad accident occurred yesterday on the Lake Shore railroad near Glenville, Ohio. A passenger train ran into a freight train, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

The United States taxes in 1865 amounted to $528,032,020. Last year they were $257,763,879, or about one half. The expenses of the government in 1865 were $1,297,550,224. Last year they were $226,964,329; less than one-fifth.

The electric light has been introduced into the mines of lake Superior. It is claimed that the light costs no more than the candles and lamps now used, but if it did its greater efficiency would more than compensate. The *Mining Journal* thinks it will be established in all the mines of the lake Superior iron and copper district.

It has long been thrown up against General Grant that he couldn't make a speech; but it has also been stated that the General has been greatly improved by his trip around the world. After his yesterday's effort at Portland, Oregon, where he made a speech of fifteen or thirty minutes in length, no one will doubt his ability to talk.

Between twelve o'clock noon and nine o'clock at night of the same day, Mr. Blaine recently travelled 100 miles and delivered four political speeches in Ohio, besides recognizing several thousand people whom he had met seventy-five or eighty years ago. It is Mr. Blaine's wonderful memory more than his speeches that does the business.—*Ex.*

We publish to-day a letter from a reliable gentleman, who has spent several years in the business he so graphically describes. It will possess peculiar interest for our own stock raisers, and may furnish some useful hints. We are not sure that wire fences will not be a necessity here in a few years. But there is plenty of room for some time to come.

Gen. Grant still keeps the wires working. The General left Portland yesterday and visited Salem and several other towns, at all of which he was *recepted*, listened to an address of welcome, enthusiastically cheered by school children, dined and underwent the usual tortures without any signs of suffering. Having survived the various inflictions he returned to recuperate for a new trip.

THE BUCKEYE ELECTION.

As our dispatches indicate, the Buckeye State, continuing her course of alternately extending her political favors to each party in succession, has this time given the Republicans their turn. It is claimed on their side that they have elected their Governor by 17,000 to 20,000 majority and have a majority of 30 or more on joint ballot in the Legislature. This claim will doubtless be modified by the official returns, yet it will probably give Foster 10,000 or 12,000 majority and the Republicans a working majority in both houses which will ensure them the election of an U. S. Senator. The election result has been for a long time foreseen. In Ohio, where the parties are nearly equally divided, there is a large independent vote which holds the balance of power and throws its vote one side or the other as it thinks right. Being largely made up of intelligent Germans, it naturally holds sound views on the financial questions. Ewing, who is connected with the Blaines and Shermans, and of much greater ability than Foster, came prominently before the country in 1875 in the Allen and Hayes contest for the Governorship of Ohio. Ewing at that time entered into an oratorical combat with Gov. Woodford, of New York, upholding the Greenback theory. Being on the wrong side he was very naturally beaten. But, in common with men from both parties, he clung to the "Ohio idee" long after resumption had become an accomplished thing. To the fact that he was the most earnest, and, we believe, honest but mistaken advocate of the greenback fallacy, may be ascribed his present disaster. Again the last Legislature made some notable blunders in interfering with the management of the State benevolent institutions, objects which properly belong beyond the control of any party or sect, and objects with which no party can safely intermeddle.

To other things, it has been suggested, can be added the free use of money on the part of the ambitious Sherman, whose chances for the Presidential nomination have been materially assisted by the result.

Much consolation can be found in the suggestion that the "rag baby" has received its finishing blow. Hard and honest money was Democratic doctrine, even in the days of Andrew Jackson, and is to-day in many States. Hence the success of honest money principles can not really be called a Democratic defeat.

FIRE.

The apathy of mining towns upon this subject is wonderful. Not until they have been destroyed, or nearly destroyed, do their citizens wake up to provide means of protection.

Helena had to undergo cremation three times before she learned wisdom from experience. Now she has cisterns of water on all the principal streets in town, good hand and steam fire engines, a well organized department and an Argus-eyed watchman who can in a moment, by telephonic communication, alarm men at the engine house, tell them the exact location of the fire, and in five minutes have the horses on, the engine at the spot, and the fire out, without alarming a dozen persons in town. The expense of this system, including the interest on the investment is but a trifle more than our own arrangement. For the man at the engine house and the horses run a job wagon during the day, which picks up many a dollar and largely decreases the expense. We might say the expense is less than nothing, for, leaving out of consideration the lowness of insurance, it is very apparent to everyone that the loss of one hotel or business house on Main street would more than pay the cost of furnishing an adequate supply of water, together with a good steamer.—But what is going to prevent a fire, with the windy nights we often have, when once fairly started, from sweeping away the whole town? Our houses would burn like tinder-boxes and the amount of water which now can be obtained would only add fuel to the flames. Crippled by losses, and slowly rising from its ashes, the first thing Butte would do would be to supply itself with ample provision against the recurrence of a like disaster. But is it necessary to have such a loss of property and of life as might be expected, when a few thousand dollars, which can be paid by installments, would put the town measurably out of danger? For weeks before the Deadwood fire the daily papers warned the town of its liability to destruction by flames. We trust the warnings of the MINER, which have been and will be frequent because the subject demands it, will not be followed by a like calamity.

THE ERUDITION OF THE EASTERN PRESS.

The *Daily Graphic* of October 10th, has a cartoon headed "Cause and Effect," representing an Indian agent with a club in his hand driving a large band of savages to the barren alkali lands. In front lies a red skin who has been prostrated by the club, while on the other side the band are persuing the agent with knives and hatchets. The editor with charming simplicity, thus comments: "The missionaries and agents have presented to the savages the very worst traits of our Christian civilization. The Indians have been kicked, cuffed, murdered and starved. The utmost cruelties have been practiced upon these '*proteges* of the nation' for years. Our readers who are familiar with current events will remember the details of these atrocities. The issue with them is to fight or to be slowly exterminated by the barbarities of a Christian government. They choose to fight. Who can blame them?"

Had this been published in a London paper, it would have excited the mirth of the American press, and have been set down as another example of British ignorance. But coming from a paper which represents or should represent intelligence and enlightenment, it excites something more than mirth. The absurdity of the cartoon is apparent to every one west of the Mississippi. The whole tenor of the editorial comment tends to justi an uprising of the savages. The *Graphic* evidently forgets that the Indian system is controlled by and is the plan of the wise men of the East. But the mistakes and wrong doings of the Government and of the Iddian Department fall not upon the heads of the evil doers but upon the helpless Western frontiersman. If the *Graphic* were better acquainted with the noble red man it would find that *he* sometimes, is a thief and a murderer, and not entirely innocent and peaceful.

We believe faith should be kept with the Indians. Let them, instead of being considered *proteges*, be put exactly on the same level as the white man, and, if they steal or murder, be punished in exactly the same way. But the justice of visiting the iniquities of Government officials upon the innocent settlers of the West, by encouraging the savages in their atrocities, is not easy to discover.

NO MONOPOLY.

The discontinuance of Col. Black's stage line and the consequent increase in rates for freight and passenger travel has created much discontent in our neighboring city of Helena which vents itself in an editorial in the *Independent* and a short article in the *Herald*.

While the MINER has ever been in favor of increased facilities of transportation as a means for assisting the general prosperity of our Territory it has not been in favor of a monopoly in railroads, steamers, or stage coaches. While it has often admired the enterprise of Messrs. Gilmer & Salisbury, yet it sees no reason why they should have the exclusive control of stage lines in this or any other Territory. The truth is, we need not only two well equipped stage lines between Helena and Butte but also between Butte and the terminus, and we are in hopes another season will see such a state of affairs. The old method of packing in passengers like sheep and cattle and trundling them over the rough roads at exorbitant prices did very well for early days, but has been long enough submitted to, and the times demand better accommodations, more rapid transportation and lower prices.

We think the proposed plan of the Helena merchants a wise one. Let an agreement be signed on one side to carry passengers at $5 one way, if you please, and freight at 2½ cts. per pound, and on the other side to patronize exclusively that line and the battle is fought. For when a stage line finds it has the capital represented by the merchants of either Helena or Butte to buck against, it will give up the fight as was done on the Benton line not long ago. The results of such an arrangement would be of vast advantage to both places. The travel resulting from low fares would bring money to hotel keepers and merchants and directly or indirectly assist every business man. We hope, indeed we may say, from our conversations with some of the business men of Butte, that they are ready to co-operate with the merchants of Helena. This agreement to succeed, however, should be signed by all the business men of both places. At the prices mentioned both parties can well afford to run their respective lines. There is business enough for both, we have no preference for either and should be glad to see both make money provided it be consistent with public interests.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE ANTIPODES.

Peculiarities of Stock-Raising in Australia.

[By a Special Correspondent.]

Editor Butte MINER.

DEAR SIR: The most important industry in Australia, as is getting to be in Montana, is stock-raising, which includes sheep-raising and wool-growing. Wool-growers of New South Wales claim that they have the finest climate in the world for this particular branch of industry. The land is mostly leased from the British Government. The lessor is called a squatter; the range, a station, sheep or cattle station, as the case might be. Fine wool merino sheep are best liked, not the little black, wrinkly merino, but those with large frames and smooth skin. The average greasy fleece weighs from five to six pounds. At the present time most of the sheep stations in New South Wales are enclosed by wire fences. Six or seven wires are required for a good sheep-proof fence. Large stations are divided and sub-divided into paddocks, each pasturing 5,000 sheep, or thereabouts. These paddocks are looked after by "boundary riders," who live near the fence and ride around the paddock several miles every day. Their business is to keep the fence in repair, and if any get out to follow the tracks and bring them back. In the timbered country trees and limbs often fall on the fence and break the wires, and when the fence is first put up kangaroos run through it, breaking the wire and sometimes their own backs. After a while they understand the difficulty and jump over. A boundary rider gets about $300 per annum, a hut to live in, rations, consisting of eight pounds of flour, two pounds of sugar and quarter of a pound of tea a week, and the privilege of killing one sheep every fortnight. Nothwithstanding its advantages, there are many drawbacks to wook-growing in Australia. Large tracts of country are infested with burrs which get into the wool and reduce its value nearly one-half. In many parts there is a kind of grass seed which not only gets into the wool but bores through the skin into the flesh of the sheep. This injures the wool and keeps the sheep poor and miserable.

The Dingo, or native dog, which resembles the American fox, is a great pest to woolgrowers. On some stations a man is employed the year round, to lay poison; but many of the Dingos are too cunning to take a bait, preferring to kill their own mutton.

Shearing is a regular trade in Australia, and a good shearer can get work about six months in the year. He starts out with two horses one to ride and the other to carry the *swag* about the last of June. He goes first where the climate is hottest, shears at one shed ofter another, from two to four weeks at a place, always working toward the colder districts as the season advances. In this way he will get work right up to Christmas and sometimes up to January. (December and January are the hottest months in Australia.) The rest of the year some go to the cities and enjoy high life on what they have earned, others take contracts to put up fence and do different kinds of bush work and so make good wages the year round. A good shearer will average about 100 a day of mixed sheep. Some have been known to shear 150 and as high as 200 in a day. But when these high scores are made the sheep are more often "tomahawked" than shorn. Shearers are paid by the hundred. The average price is $4.00 per hundred. They have to "find" themselves out of this, and they generally buy their provisions and hire a cook.

Wool sheds are often costly and imposing structures. Some accommodate over forty shearers. The center of the floor is occupied by the shearers. The sides are divided into pens. Several pet sheep are kept about the place and when a flock is brought up to the shed these pets are put in with them and called into the shed. The others follow and so the pens are filled without much trouble. Only one or two men pick the sheep out of a pen and as the sheep are shorn they are sent out another way. One man can pick up and roll fleeces for sixteen or eighteen men. A wool sorter classifies the wool which is then pressed into bales containing from 400 to 500 pounds. The excessive drought for the last three years was a great drawback for stock raisers. The streams and fountains were dried up almost entirely, so that one had to travel sometimes fifty miles for a drink of water. The grass was literally burned by the sun and sheep, cattle and horses perished by the thousands from thirst and starvation. From my slight observation of Montana, I think neither Australia nor California can compare with it in the matter of stock raising. H. G. S.

HELENA, Oct. 16, 1879.

All the Nevada papers warn "unemployed men" to keep away from their respective towns; but we take this opportunity to remind our readers that the Nevada dictionary defines the word "unemployed" to mean a person without money. As long as the shekels last anybody may loaf all day and drink and gamble all night. The shekels gone, he straitway becomes one of the "unemployed," and is warned off. Nevada is, however, not wholly singular in this respect.—*San Francisco Exchange.*

DEER LODGE ITEMS.

New North-West, 17th.

In eighteen districts of this county the public schools will be in session this winter.

Mr. E. H. Irvine has placed the Bowie building at the disposal of the Ladies Educational Aid Society, and the Institute Fair will be held there.

The Commissioners met on Friday last. Accounts on different funds were allowed and Grand and Trial Jurors selected for the December term.

The Commissioners have decided that inasmuch as the county is paying for the keeping of a number of prisoners, the persons sentenced will be allowed the privilege of sawing the wood used by the court-house officials.

Messrs. Harrington, Bieber, Herron and Campbell, who last July discovered extensive croppings of mineral-bearing rock near the mouth of Little Blackfoot, took up a number of locations this week. It seems to carry mineral of some kind, and it is believed to be silver, but it is not yet sufficiently tested to determine its value.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

Courier, 16th.

Company I of the 18th Infantry is under marching orders to leave Fort Assinaboine on the 21st for Fort Ellis.

Craig Daughty, running B. Dexter's steam thresher, recently threshed at Cooper & Mitche's, on East Gallatin, 3,000 bushels of oats in one day.

Mr. D. A. Kughen, of East Gallatin, this season had 47½ acres of summer fallow which yielded fifty-three bushels of wheat to the acre. On the same farm he had 28 acres of sod, yielding 46½ bushels of wheat to the acre.

Ed. Hibbard, recently from the Judith mines reports that there are about 300 men at the camp, about 150 of whom will winter there. Work on the drain ditches is being prosecuted with considerable vigor and several parties who have got to sluicing on the bars are meeting with reasonable encouragement. Mail service to the camp is very much needed and a petition to that effect has been forwarded to the Post Office Department.

MEAGHER COUNTY.

Husbandman, 15th.

The choice locations for stock ranches on the Musselshell and Judith, which have been going begging for so long are being taken now at the rate of three or four per week.

Len Lewis purchased 2,000 head of ewes from G. M. Hatch, last week, paying $3 per head for the same. They are a No. 1 lot of sheep, and came from the ranche of Bennett & Sanford, Red Bluffs, California.

The fire in the vicinity of the Judith Gap, which we mentioned last week, we are glad to learn, did but little damage. A strip fifteen miles in length was burned over, but it was quite narrow, and will in no wise effect the stock of that section.

No More Nonsense.

Correspondence of the Inter-Ocean.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—I have read the *Inter-Ocean* for years, and am satisfied that it is one of the best papers that is published. I heartily indorse your attitude in reference to political matters of this nation. I agree that all the savages of Mississippi should be punished severely for their wanton and diabolical persecution and murderings. But, sir, I think the *Inter-Ocean*, as well as most other papers, has most decidedly a bad influence in palliating the crimes of the aboriginal savages. It has come to such a pass that it is dangerous to the reputation of a military man to mete out just punishment to the sneaking red devils, who commit the most shocking of crimes.

There have been a few instances where the military have dealt out justice, but when they came to read the newspapers they discovered that they had perpetrated a crime that civilization shuddered at. They were denounced as "brutal," "Pagan fiends;" they had "massacred helpless men and women." 'twas a "disgrace to the country," and the Lord only knows how much of this poppy-cock about the helpless red man was written.

Now, sir, I have spent a good many years on the frontier, viz: Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, but more particularly I speak of Montana, and as a private citizen, and with the considerable experience among the "Snakes," Bannacks, Crows, Flatheads, Blackfeet, and several other small bands, I have personal knowledge of their doings. The stories that are started as soon as there is an outbreak, that "they were forced to fight or starve," and all such stuff, is nonsense. The Indians of Montana are allowed to go and come whenever and wherever they choose to. They are not and cannot be kept on the agencies with the handful of men in that country. They have the same grounds to hunt and fish over, to a large extent, as ever before, and besides the government is sending millions of dollars' worth of clothing and food, besides furnishing improved firearms, to enable them the more easily to catch the game. Men are hired at the agencies at from $40 to $125 per month as servants and teachers to this miserable race of beings, the perpetuation of which is not and never can be a benefit to civilization. They are a most treacherous and brutal race of murderous vagabonds. There is not a month in the year but they are perpetrating some outrage upon humanity.

And the worst feature of the whole thing is, the Indian is protected better than the white man is from assault. Let a band of "young bucks" leave the agency, make a rapid ride of forty or fifty miles, come upon a lone ranchman or two and their families like a thunderbolt: the men are brained upon the spot, the women are worse than murdered, and finally their throats cut from ear to ear. The scalping knife has done its work—the trophy is carried high upon a pole. The houses are burned, the cattle shot down in the yard. And finally, if no pursuit is made, no one knows from what family these fiends are from. "The agent," if he gets any clew, is not anxious to publish it, because it might affect his situation. But if the Indians are known and a band of citizens undertake to mete out the richly-deserved punishment, the United States Marshal is immediately notified, the military are notified, and preparations at once made to keep the ruffians off from the sacred grounds reserved for the poor Indians. Did anyone ever hear of the government punishing one of these red devils in Montana from the agency, for the many hundred of most sickening and atrocious crimes which they have perpetrated? Take the massacre in Minnesota in 1862, the murder of General Canby, and down to the killing of Major Thornburg, and behold the catalogue of most wanton and fiendish crimes, perpetrated for the most part when the government has not only been feeding but protecting them in their rights. And compare it with the humane treatment which they have enjoyed for the last twenty-five years. It will not be surprising if we hear in a day or two that the Utes have not only murdered their agent and his innocent family, but have also annihilated the little band of brave men who were doing their duty, and who were not to blame for the commencement of hostilities.

Suppose Colonel Merritt follows them up and punishes them for their deviltry. What may we expect to read in the papers? Probably this: "Another officer and his command have proven themselves unworthy the respect of the world by brutally murdering a mere handful of poor, half-starved Indians."

This position the press is placing the military in is wrong; entirely so. Old and tried officers are probably as fully capable of meeting the emergencies of the case as newspaper correspondents are. Old General Connor gave the Utes a lesson some twelve years ago which should be repeated. Respectfully,

F. P. R.

A New Departure in the Construction of Steamboats.

The contract has just been signed for the construction of a new steamboat to run on the Hudson river, between New York and Albany, that deserves notice because of its departure from the ordinary river boat. In the first place the hull is to be of iron. It is claimed that for a boat of the size of the one in question an iron hull will be not only safer but lighter than one constructed of wood. It will carry more superincumbent weight and draw less water, and hence will obtain increased speed. It is also proposed in the new boat, which, if successful, is to be the model for others of the same line, to put the machinery and boilers far down into the hold, after the fashion of ocean steamships, thereby gaining much space on decks and obtaining more steadiness of motion. It is the day boat line that constructs the vessel, and it is to be exclusively for passenger traffic. Getting a clear deck sweep of the entire vessel is considered by the managers to be a great advantage, for the day boat passengers seek the decks rather than the cabins, and the top or hurricane deck may be made especially attractive. Accommodations for one third more passengers may thus be secured. The boat's dimensions will be 300 feet on deck, 282 feet on water line, forty feet beam, and eleven feet six inches depth of hold, and five feet draught of water. The engines will be immense, having seventy-three inch cylinders and twelve feet piston stroke. The contract calls for the finishing of the hull by the 1st of January, and it is expected that she will be run in June next.—*New York Correspondence.*

He Didn't Need Any.

A politician who had been on terms of intimacy with actors and artists is suddenly elevated to an important official position. One of his friends, a distinguished actor, goes to call on him, and entering the office, says genially, "Hullo, old fel., how's ——?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the official in a glacial manner: "I am occupied for a moment. Be so good as to take a seat."

The actor sits down in surprise in a chair, and presently his friend says: "Now, sir, what can I do for you?"

"Why, don't you know me? I'm ——"

"I do not precisely follow you," says the official. You have come to ——?"

"I came, sir," says the actor, in a terrible voice, jamming his hat down on his head—"I came, sir, to give you some hints as to deportment, now that you are a public official, but by the Nine Gods you don't need any! Good morning, sir!"

Free Mason Statistics.

An inquirer is informed that the number of Free Masons in the world was as follows at the end of last year: In Germany there are 342 lodges; Switzerland, 33; Hungary, 44; Roumania, 11; Servia, 1; England and Wales, 1,187; Scotland, 334; Ireland, 209; Gibraltar, 5; Malta, 4; Holland and Luxemburg, 46; Belgium, 15; Denmark, 7; Sweden and Norway, 18; France, 289; Spain, about 300; Portugal, 22; Italy, 110; Greece, 11; Turkey, 16; Egypt, 28; Algeria. 11; Tunis, 2; Morrocco, 2; the west coast of Africa, 11; African Islands, 25; the Cape, 61; Arabia (Aden), 1; China, 13; Japan, 5; Australia, 529; Australia Islands, 4; New Zealand, 4; United States, 9,804; Canada, 535; Cuba, 30; Hayti, 32; West Indian Islands, 65; Mexico, 13; Brazil, 256; other South American States, 179—a total of about 15,000 lodges. The number of brethren is calculated at about 5,000,000, or averaging more than 333 to a lodge.

Justifiable Theft.

"Cham's" great delight was to give nice little dinners to his friends and then disparage the dinners. As thus:

"Terrible about Dumas, isn't it?"

"Terrible about Dumas? Isn't what?"

"His being arrested last night for theft. A man of his talents and position, with such a future before him, to be arrested for petty larceny."

"Why, I didn't hear of it before. He was at a dinner with us at your place last night."

"Yes, I know it, and leaving us he stole a loaf of bread at a bakery. However, he pleaded that hunger drove him to it—that he had dined with me—and so they let him go."

Newark City Election.

NEWARK, N. J.—The city election gives nearly 2,500 majority for Fiedler, Democrat, over Macknet, Republican, for Mayor. The German vote, heretofore Republican, was almost solid for Fiedler, the main issue being on the liberal construction of the Sunday law.

For the Common Council the Republicans elect 8, the Democrats 7. The new Common Council will stand 18 Republicans, 11 Democrats and 1 Liberal. The Democrats are celebrating the result by a procession and music.

Pedestrianism.

Jack Smith, who won the pedestrian race at Jennines' Hall last week, has gone to Ogden to look after Mr. Riggs, whose challenge we recently published. A match has been arranged between the two to take place at the Opera House in Ogden, and to commence next Friday night at 8 o'clock. It will be go-as-you-please for a 125 mile tramp, the stakes being $250 a side. After this walk, in which Jack confidently expects to win, he will leave for New York to participate in the international race at that place.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

Wise Policy.

The citizens of Bodie are wisely determined not to let their town burn up without some sort of effort to prevent it. They are making arrangements to bring in Cottonwood creek. They had better hurry up before their town meets with a calamity like Deadwood. It is a bad time of the year to get burned out. Take a good look at your stove-pipes. Nothing but good water-works and a most excellent Fire Department saved Gold Hill last night.—*Gold Hill News.*

There are many mining tunnels, some of great length and importance as (in Germany) the Freiburg, 24 miles; the George at Clausthal, 10¾ miles; the Joseph 1¼, at Schemnitz, 9½ miles; Rohlschenberg (Freiburg), 8 miles; Ernst August, 13½ miles; Victoria, England, and the Sutro tunnel in the State of Nevada, one of the greatest achievements in this line of the century.

Produce Market Report.

BUTTE, October 21, 1879.

The following are the wholesale prices paid by merchants and hotel keepers for the commodities enumerated, delivered from the wagon. Price list carefully corrected every Monday:

Flour, per 100 lbs., $2.50 to $2.75.
Graham, $3.25.
Wheat, per lb., 2 cents, fair demand.
Oats, per lb., 1½ to 2 cents.
Butter, per lb., 35 to 40 cents.
Eggs, per dozen, 45 to 50 cents, in demand.
Corn meal, 6 cents.
Beef, on foot, $4 00 net.
Beets, 2½ cents.
Carrots, 3 cts. per pound.
Potatoes, 1½ per lb.
Hay per ton, $15.00 to $18.00; in demand.
Fresh fish, 15 to 20 cents per pound.
Coal, $9 per ton.
Cheese, 15 to 16 cents.
Barley, $2 25 to 2 50 per hundred.
Dried beans, Montana, 5 cts.
Mutton, $3 to $4 a head.
Chickens, $7 to $8 per dozen.
Wood, $4 to $4 50 per cord.
Cabbage, 2½ cts. per lb.
Ripe Onions, 3 to 5 cts. per pound.
Summer squash, 4 cts.
Bitter Root bacon, 12 to 15 cts. per pound.

BUTTE MARKET REPORT.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

BUTTE, MONTANA, Oct. 21, 1879.

SUGAR—Per sack of 100 lbs., extra C., $12; A. $13.00; Granulated, $13.50; Powdered, $1[illegible] Crushed, $15.

SYRUPS—United States C's Silver Drip, 5's $6.0[illegible] (M) 5's, $5.50; Case, (10 gal.) Silver Drip $14; (M) 10 gal., $13. Belcher 5's $5.25

COFFEE—Mocha, 40c.; O. G. Java, 30c.; O. G. Java (Fancy) 36c.; Rio, (choice) 22c.; Rio 22½c.; Roasted Java, 35c.; Roasted Cosmos 35c.; Chartres O. G. J., 40c.

TEA—Japan M M, 48c.; Koo Loo, 50c; Imp. 70c. to $1.25; Gunpowder, 70c. to $1.50; Young Hyson, 60c. to $1.25.

CANDLES—Steric Acid, 40 lb. box, $8.00; Stearic Wax, 40 lb., $8.75; Stearic Wax, 20 lb. box $4.00.

SOAP—White Russian, $9.00 per box of 75 lbs.; Ceylon, $9.50 per box of 75 lbs.; Mottle'd, $[illegible] India, $7.50; Shaeffar, $5.75; Laundry, $7.50; Savon, $7.00; Vaxem, $7.00; German XXX, $6 00 per box; Castile, mottled 17 c. per lb.; Castile, (white imported) 30 c. mottled, 25c.

COAL OIL—Five gal. cans, 112 fire test, 48c.; 12[illegible] test, 52½ c.; 130 test, 55c.; 150 test, 60c.; 17[illegible] test, 70c.

TOBACCOS—Chewing, (fine cut) 70 to 90c; Gold Nugget, 85c.; Sunshine, 90c.; Gilt Edge, 75c. L. P. Gold Block, 65c. and 85c.; Jones' Sa[illegible] lace, 80c.; Sweet Morsel, 75c.; Old Kentucky 80c.; Medallion, 80c.; Paces' Challenge, 90c.

TOBACCS—Smoking, Bullion, 80c.; Flower of the West, 95c.; Our Darling, 80c.; Periqui mixed, $1.10; G. C. Natural Leaf, 67 to 90; Montana, 70c.; Ingleside, 95c.; Eye Lash 60c.; C. C. C., $1.50.

SUNDRIES.

Hams, ——— States, 16c; bacon, 12c.; lard 18c.; salt, (dairy) 5 c.; cheese (8.) 15c Codfish (boneless) 12c.; Mackerel, $3.00 to $4.25 per kit; California assorted fruits, $8.00; Tomatoes, 2½ lb. cans, $6.00 per case; Jellies and jams, $9.00; States 3 lb. O. C. Tomatoes $6.00; Corn, (Winslow's) $6.00; Peas, (Erie) $6.00; Peas, (sugar) $6.50; Beans, $5.00; Salmon, $9.50; Codfish balls, $9.50; Rice, (China) 4.00 $5.00; matt.; Carolina, 14c. per lb. Beans, 8c., Milwaukee Beer, $8.00 per case; Brooms, $4.50 per doz.; Lima beans, 11c per lb; Mustard, (Colman's) 65c; Pepper (grain) 30c.; Crackers, (soda and pic nic) 14c Corn starch, $6.50 per box; Silver Gloss starch, $6.25 per box; Dried apples, 16c peaches, 17c., cherries, 26c., ground cherries 16c., blackburries, 14c., raspberries, 30c. Sauces, catsup, $5.25 per case; pepper, $4.0[illegible] per case; L. & P. Worcestershire, $4.50 and $7.00 per doz.; Oysters, IXL, $8.00 case Cove, $5.25 case.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Whisky, (O. F. C. Sour Mash, $5.00 per gal. Hume, $4.00 to $5.00 per gal., Cabinet, $2.00 to $3.00; per gal., Port $3.00 to $5.00 per gal., (choice) Sherry, $3.0[illegible] to $4.00 per gal., Catawba, $4.50 per gal., Imp. Wine, $21.00 per case; Hostetter's Bitters $10.00 case.

FLOUR—Celebrated Empire mills, $3.25; Gallo XXXX $3.25; Missoula Mills $3.00; French town $3.75.

CORN MEAL—White, 8½c., yellow, 7c.

WHEAT—2 c.

OATS—$3.00 from store: selling from wagon $1.75.

BUTTER—35c.

EGGS—45 cents.

NAILS—10d, $6.25 per keg.

SHOVELS—$11.00 per doz.

AXES—$12.50 case; "Gold Dust" K. K., $13.[illegible] case; Hunt's, $13.50 case

AXE HELVES—$4.75 per doz.; Pick helves (Washoe) $4.75 per doz.; R. R., $5.00 per doz.

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