THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

VOLUME 3, NO. 20. DEER LODGE CITY, MONTANA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 124

The New North-West,

DEER LODGE, MONTANA.

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From Tuesday's Daily.

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Hotel for Sale.
GOODRICH HOUSE, BANNACK.
This Commodious Hotel will be sold to a cash purchaser very cheap, as the Proprietor is about to return to the States.
The Hotel is doing a first-class business, and is well furnished. For further particulars inquire on the premises.
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DR. O. B. WHITFORD,
OFFICE (with front and rear entrance) in Harris Bros. Building,
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64 tf

POETRY.

The Frenzy of Despair.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Let the world turn over, and over, and over,
And toss and tumble like a beast in pain,
Crack, quake, and tremble, and turn full over
And die, and never rise up again;
Let her plash her seas in the face of the sun—
I have no one to love me now, not one,
In a world as full as a world can hold;
So I will get gold as I erst have done.
I will gather a coffin top full of gold,
To take to the door of Death, to buy
Content, when I double my hands and die.
There is nothing that is, be it beast or human,
Love of maiden or the lust of man,
Curse of man or the kiss of woman,
For which I care or for which I can
Give a love for a love or a hate for a hate,
A curse for a curse or a kiss for a kiss,
Since life has neither a bane nor a bliss
To one that is cheek by jowl with fate;
For I have lifted and reached far over
To the tree of promise, and have plucked of all
And ate—ate ashes, and myrrh, and gall.
Go down, go down to the fields of clover,
Down with the kine in the pastures fine,
And give no thought, or care, or labor
For maid or man, good name or neighbor;
For I have given, and what have I?—
Given all my youth, my years and labor,
And a love as warm as the world is cold,
For a beautiful, bright, and deceitive lie.

An Extraordinary Highway—A New Road to Yosemite.

[From the Mariposa Gazette.]

Few persons who have stood on Glacier Point and sheer down 3200 feet from the edge of that mighty perpendicular wall to the smiling valley below, would consider a proposition to make a practicable bridle-path from the immediate vicinity of the southern wall of the valley, anything better than the scheme of a madman. Yet the making of such a bridle-path is just what James McCauley has undertaken, and has really accomplished. We heard with surprise some account of this enterprise, a few weeks ago, from Fred. Leidig, of Yosemite. Mr. McCauley was in town this week, and furnished us with some details of the course and character of this extraordinary trail.

STARTING FROM THE VALLEY,

The trail begins to climb the southern wall at a point directly back of Leidig & Davanay's hotel, and about 150 yards from Sentinel Rock. Climbing the *talus* it reaches by a zigzag course to a point back of Black's; thence crossing a gorge to a point back of Hutchings; thence zigzag again it passes beneath Glacier point and reaches the brink of the valley close to the Point on its eastern side.

THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE TRAIL

Will not exceed three and a quarter miles, and on part of it will be as steep as some parts of the trail by way of Inspiration Point. It might be supposed that portions of such a trail must be so narrow that at such dizzy hights few of the ordinary visitors to the valley would have the nerve to enable them to traverse it. But we are assured that is not the case, and sufficient breadth is secured to give travelers a feeling of comfortable security, while the extraordinary character of the route and the scenery must add great piquancy and interest to "their exits and their entrances." It is expected the trail will be passable before December. A point on this trail, back of Hutchings' and directly in front of Yosemite Fall, is said to be an exceedingly interesting point of view, commanding at once nearly every spectacle of beauty and of majesty in the valley. It seems certain that, to travelers entering the valley by way of Glacier Point and this remarkable trail, the effect of the wonderful valley must be even more magnificent and imposing than before.

Mormonism and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

With most unbounded confidence in the practical sense and judgment of Bishop Tuttle and a grateful appreciation for everything done to expedite the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, we still confess a lamentable inability to "see the connection" in the following as published in the New York *Standard* of Oct. 31:

Bishop Tuttle of the diocese comprising Utah, Montana and Idaho preached in Christ's (Episcopal) Church, Rye, Westchester county, on Sunday morning, and gave an interesting account of his labors among the Mormons. Bishop Tuttle asserts that it will be no little task to extirpate Mormonism, and that, should Brigham Young be disposed of to-morrow, Mormonism would still flourish. He felt convinced that the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad would do more to put down Mormonism than anything else, for it would encourage emigration to Utah; and the fertility of the country and its rich mineral resources would induce thousands of people from the East to settle down there and thus crowd out the Mormons, by outnumbering them and consequently depriving them of their influence and power. The Episcopalians now have a fine church, which cost $50,000, at Salt Lake City. In connection with the church is a Sunday school attended by 600 scholars, self supported. The Episcopal Mission under Bishop Tuttle, has received $72,000 from the Eastern States, and he is now securing additional aid. Converts from Mormonism have contributed $46,000 for the spread of the Gospel among the Mormons.

U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS.—Our U. S. postage stamps are generally confessed to be, for beauty and workmanship, the finest in the world. The portraits are wonderful faithful works of art. The description of the last issue is as follows:

Cents.	Portrait.	Color.
1	Franklin	Ultramarine.
2	Jackson	Yellow brown.
3	Washington	Green.
6	Lincoln	Continental pink.
10	Webster	Chocolate.
12	Clay	Purple.
15	Stanton	Green.
24	Hancock	Purple brown.
30	Hamilton	Black.
90	Perry	Orange.

To which has been lately added, for foreign postal service, a seventy-cent stamp, bearing a portrait of the late Secretary of War, Stanton, photographed from life—color, red.

THE N. P. R. R. SURVEYS.

The Country on the Lou-Lou Fork Route.

EDITOR NEW NORTH-WEST:

The T. P. Roberts engineering party, as your readers may know, left this place on the 30th of September, on which date they made a run of eight miles, taking them to the Bitter Root river, where they camped over Sunday. Proceeding onward, they soon reached

THE VALLEY OF THE LOU-LOU.

At and above the mouth they found land well suited for agricultural purposes, much of which has been already taken up, and a few improvements, such as small cabins, made, the boundaries of the ranches being in some places fenced and plowed.

Large pines and larches abound on this portion of the route; the grade is light, and but little cutting or embankment would be required for the road-bed. At a distance of ten miles from the mouth is the ranch of Luke LaCome, a wiry little Frenchman, at which place the wagons were left and the pack train substituted. At this point the prairie and ranche sites are left, and for the remainder of the way the bottoms are mostly covered with brush, and the benches and foot hills with timber. The grade becomes a little heavier, forty feet to the mile being the maximum. Near

THE 100-MILE STAKE

a large tributary joins the Fork, and a short distance above, at the foot of a high mountain is the grave of the celebrated Lou-Lou, who was killed in in an encounter with a bear. His resting place is unmarked, save by a few logs rudely piled around—no foot or headstone marks the place where the warrior reposes after his many battles. The trail in places is very steep and rocky, ascending to the summit of the mountain, and immediately leaving it for the next valley. Between this point and the Hot Springs, the vegetation changes, the willows and cottonwoods disappear, their place on the side of the creek being taken by a variety of alder. The large white pine is displaced by a tall, straight species, often reaching the height of 100 feet, and but one foot in diameter. This is known as the "lodge pole" pine. Balsams, firs and spruce take the place of the larch. For some distance below the Hot Springs

HUGE BOULDERS

occur, many of them as large as a medium-sized house. At the springs a large pinnacle composed of granite boulders piled on top of each other is to be seen, and although the extreme summit cannot be reached without the aid of ladders or ropes, yet a point 100 feet above the creek can be ascended with a little trouble, giving the observer a fine view of the valley for a distance of about six miles. The three largest of

THE SPRINGS

emerge from fissures in the solid granite, having slightly different temperatures, it being unpleasant to hold the hand for any length of time in the hottest. Just below the rocks, basins have been scooped out in which a very pleasant hot bath can be taken. Sulphureted hydrogen gas is given off in large quantities by the springs, it being so powerful that the fumes of a sulphur match are scarcely perceptible immediately after coming from the water. Around the springs are large prairies of elk grass. About three miles above the springs, the grade becomes very much heavier, increasing till near the summit, but on the divide are large marshy prairies which are nearly level.

Immediately after finishing the line a messenger was dispatched to meet the party of Mr. Eastwick, and the remainder returned, making such speed as they could to Missoula. Yours truly, W.

MISSOULA, Nov. 6th 1871.

Geological Survey of the Territories.

Prof. Hayden, Chief of the Geological Survey of the Territories, says a dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser*, returned on Monday from a most interesting exploration of the valley of the Upper Yellowstone River and Lake, and sources of the Snake and Missouri Rivers in Southern Montana. The party with Prof. Hayden numbered thirty-five, and spent nearly seven weeks in this wonderful region. The Yellowstone Lake, 8,000 feet above the sea level, the highest lake in the world, except Titicaca, in Peru, was thoroughly sounded and explored, and the districts in which are the remarkable hot springs carefully surveyed and the temperature of the waters recorded. In the Fire Hole Basin, in the valley of the Fire-Hole River, are between 1,000 and 1,500 of these hot springs, the temperature of which ranges from 100 to 195 degrees, the boiling point of water at that elevation being only 192. The "Giant" geyser throws a column of hot water eight feet in diameter to a height of over 200 feet at regular intervals of thirty-two hours, while others are in almost continuous operation. The geological formation of the valley is wholly volcanic. The soil is fertile, but unproductive, owing to its great elevation and low temperature. Prof. Hayden brought back with him several tons of geological specimens, which he took to the Smithsonian Institute, and will begin at once the preparation of his report.

The history of the introduction of India-rubber overshoes is not a little curious. We must rely on the Science of Commerce for its authenticity. Bishop Mill, the rubber had been imported only in the form of curiosities, such as crocodiles, turtles, and other objects, drawn upon the canvas, and brought in the form of small shoes, and gave them as a present to as fashionable. They were closed over the top, and cut so as to show upon the foot some pretty ankle within in the form of lace. The men thought it was a great joke, but the women were delighted. Bishop Mill [illegible] to soften them, and [illegible] purpose. To enlarge them he took [illegible] which [illegible] which has [illegible]

NOB' WESTERS.

—Paris steam omnibusses have fizzled out.

—Germany will adopt the decimal money system.

—Twenty-nine hundred grog shops were burned up at Chicago.

—Edwin Booth has enacted "Hamlet" over twelve hundred times.

—Anthracite has been found in vast quantities in Northern Minnesota.

—The English wheat yield is estimated at twenty-two bushels an acre.

—Resting on his owers—The man who lives on the interest of his money.

—"Woodhulling" is what they call it now when a wife cuts her husband for an affinity.

—Mr. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, will not suffer much, pecuniarily, by the late fire.

—The "Chicago" sufferer" is stated to have become a numerous nuisance throughout the East.

—A city man, who knows all about farming, says the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon.

—Some one cynically says that there is nothing for Seward now to do but to go up in a balloon.

—The coroner's jury at Cairo decided that a deceased man "stuffed himself to death with green trash."

—Twenty-five miles an hour is shown, by signal service observations, to be the average velocity of a storm.

—One single county in Tennessee is answerable for the woe which will spring from 400,000 bushels of peanuts.

—McDonald says of one who suffered: "Patience had mossed her over and made her warm, soft and sweet."

—The *Revolution* has passed into the hands of J. N. Hallock, a New York publisher, and has been enlarged.

—The St. Louis girls have profited by the experience of one of their number, who dislocated her neck while resisting a kiss.

—The capital employed in the wine trade of France is $580,000,000, while that embarked in the cotton trade is $40,000,000.

—Valparaiso has a Rev. Mr. Beer. It is not stated whether he ever gets at lagerheads with his congregation.—*Indianapolis Sent.*

—"Dew d'Andes," for pocket handkerchiefs, is the latest novelty in the perfumery line. Probably the dispensers of it think it will do for dandies.

—It has been decided to appoint John G. Stokes, of Alabama, minister to Brazil. He was formerly editor of the *State Journal*, a Republican paper.

—A Minnesota man has agents out along the Cedar and Des Moines river, Iowa, gathering ginseng, and expects to ship $250,000 of the root to China this year.

—Henry Ward Beecher says that the most gratifying circumstance in his life was being kissed by Kossuth. A contempary asks: "Isn't this a little hard on poor Mrs. Beecher?"

—In Germany the barbers have struck for five cents for hair-cutting, and two and a half cents for shaving. They are now receiving three and a half cents and one and a half cents respectively.

—They have got an article called carrotine which they use to paint butter. It makes the real Jersey article out of the commonest lard, and is a great blessing to honest hard-working farmers.

—A minister in Indiana became mixed up in land speculations, and announced to his congregation that his text would be found in "St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, section four, range three west."

—The Hartford *Post*, commenting on Mr. Tilton's remark, thanking God that the cloud began to show its silver lining, says that "if that's the cloud the Tammany gang are under, ten to one they steal the lining."

—There once was two cats at Kilkenny,
Each thought there was one cat too many;
So they quarreled and fit,
They scratched and they bit,
Till, excepting their noses
And the tips of their tails,
Instead of two cats there wasn't any.

—Young Gent—"Might I ask you, Miss—ah—" Miss—"Very sorry, sir, but I am engaged for the next three dances." T. G.

—"It is not dancing—an—it is—it's beg your pardon, miss, you are a sitting on my hat!"

—The St. Anthony *Democrat* and St. Paul *Pioneer* have been sued for libel, by Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, because they stated that he had been bribed to sign a bill granting land to the Stillwater and White Bear Railroad.

—Miss Lillie Perkins, a prominent young advocate of woman suffrage, died recently at Milwaukee, from the prostration produced by a Turkish bath. Within a few months she had been chosen pastor of a Unitarian church in Iowa.

—A Boston organ of the Spiritualists announces that all or nearly all of the crowned heads in Europe are to-day believers in spirit communications, though to the Queen of Madagascar it has been reserved to courageously avow herself a spiritualist.

—George Francis Train has caught a Tartar in Dubuque, Mayor of the city. It appears that a [illegible] proposed to lecture at St. Louis for the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, to which Stanton replied that he did not want to hear the lecture, but would pay to forward any money the people might subscribe to glorify Train.

—The original [illegible] of Tammany, [illegible] Herald says: [illegible]

TERRITORIAL VOUCHERS.

Letter From Gen. Hardie.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MO., INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, October 25th, 1871.

Gov. B. F. POTTS, Helena, M. T.:

My Dear Governor:—Nery nearly all the papers in the Montana claims embracing evidence, copies of vouchers, and certain original vouchers were destroyed in the great conflagration of the 8th inst. My report of awards was only waiting for further evidence on suspended claims or doubtful points.

The papers, however, in the case of Higgins, Travis, & Co., Clark, Conrad & Miller, and a portion of Taggert's, together with retained pencil memoranda in most of the cases of the awards allowed, were not destroyed, having been taken to private lodgings for revision. There is also in Washington a complete list of all the claims; this I shall obtain. By these means the amounts of awards etc., can be reported to Congress early in the session.

Having taken the precaution to return original vouchers in most of the cases to the parties holding them, and being cognizant of the destruction of those I had in my safe, with the data above mentioned, I can construct a report of awards which, though not setting forth the details in the minute fullness originally contemplated, or containing revisions, evidences, etc., or extended comments, will, nevertheless, be in the main all that is needed to enable every claimant to receive payment of all amounts which have been found justly due him, the same as if the destruction of the papers in my safe had not occurred—and with probably no material delay.

Referring to the condition of my safe, I may say, that not one in fifty stood the fire, that were not in brick vaults.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector General.

The Proposed New Party.

Senator Schurz has finally launched his bark on the new party wave. He insists that neither of the two parties now in existence are fit to rule the country, and proposes the following platform upon which he invites all to stand:

1. The protection of the rights of every citizen, in accordance with the Constitution as it is.

2. The discountenance of useless agitation of past issues.

3. The restoration of fraternal feelings and relations with the people of the North.

4. The dissemination of constitutional principles, and the inculcation of an earnest, abiding faith in the genius of free institutions, and their eventual success in all quarters of the globe.

5. The maintenance of law and order.

6. The promotion and encouragement of immigration.

7. The establishment of an efficient system of general education.

8. The exposition of, and strict adherence to, the principles of local self-government, and the promotion among the people of those feelings and convictions which will cause them, through the operation of local self government, to establish a state of things which will no longer furnish a reason or a pretext for the interference of the central government in local affairs.

9. General amnesty.

10 Opposition to repudiation in every form.

11. The modification of the present tariff system to a revenue basis.

12. Reduction of taxation.

13. Civil service reform; and—

Lastly, to support men of uprightness, merit and liberality, regardless of political antecedents.

PAPER CLOTHING.—The uses to which paper is applied are constantly multiplying, until it is now made serviceable in nearly every department of manufacturing industry. The paper collar was considered an ingenious novelty when it first appeared, closely followed by cuffs, frill's, etc., of the same material; but the attempt to apply the same principle to the production of other articles of raiment was for a long time unsuccessful. An English inventor has at length, it is said, surmounted the difficulties of the case, having produced a fabric from which all sorts of clothing for the person and for beds, as well as numerous articles employed in furnishing an apartment, can be made at small expense and of a very durable character. The paper thus used is made from a pulp composed of wool, silk, hemp, cotton, flax and jute, which is subjected to bleaching and felting, and a fabric thus obtained on which a strong seam can be made with the same facility as upon cloth. Shirts, skirts, pantaloons, tablecloths, blankets, etc., are made from this material, possessing such toughness, and flexibility as scarcely to be distinguished from linen or cotton cloth. The process is new to the European and American markets, but a similar art has long been in use in China and Japan, where a paper coat which will stand a reasonable amount of wear can be bought for ten cents, and a whole suit for twenty cents.

MODERN SCRIPTURE.—Last night we dropped into the Occidental saloon, where an old fashioned game of "seven-up" was going on. One of the players held a "strong" hand, while the other player held but two trumps, the "Jack" and "nine spot." First came the "Ace," followed by the adversary's "nine spot" then his "King" followed by the other man's "Jack" and the latter exclaimed, as he played his last trump card, "There goes the Angel Gabriel." Our conversation company being interested, we asked him why he had christened the "Jack of hearts" after the Angel Gabriel, to which he replied that when he played that, it generally blew trumps!—*Sacramento Bee.*

THE WEST.

Ten of the Nevada convicts are still at large.

The Solano (Cal.) *Herald* of last week contains 107 sheriff sales:

John B. Weller has deen admitted to practice in the courts of Cal.

Benjamin Reed shot Christian Johnson in Nevada city recently.

Most of the parties burned out by the late fire in Elok are rebuilding.

There are 23 patients in the Washington Territory Insane Asylum.

The value of the taxable property of Elko county, Nev., is $2,092,874 60.

A young Japanese of royal blood, Misini by name, has entered the State University.

The Chinese of Los Angeles will bring suit against the city for their losses by the late riot.

A gang of counterfeiters are believed to rendezvous at a station between Corinne and Elko.

A gorgeous gambling-house for ladies is the latest fashionable sensation in San Francisco.

Miss Mary Frost gives a block of ground valued at $20,000 to the Kansas City Medical College.

W. H. Coe, a Santa Clara (Cal.) farmer, has stored over 30,000 pounds of hops this season.

Las Vegas, a small town away down in New Mexico, has raised $500 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

A new claim, 3,000 feet in length, on French Hill, Calaveras county, was recorded last week under the name of Cosmopolitan.

J. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, being without funds in Kansas City, the Pioneer Society of Sacramento sent him $100.

The Pioneers of Idaho Territory contemplate organizing an association, to include all those who came to the Territory prior to the 4th of March, 1863.

Still another tin discovery is reported near Ogden. The new mine is called the "Gen. Aspinwall." The deposit is said to be large in extent and rich in mineral.

A lead of cinnabar ore, 12 feet wide, was lately found by Wm. Holmes, on Horn Creek, Oregon. It has created considerable excitement in the locality among prospectors and others.

Ambrose Williams, convicted in Sierra county Cal., in 1866, of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years imprisonment, has been pardoned by the Governor and admitted to citizenship.

The first installment of the works for the Assay office arrived yesterday. The Chief Assayer has not yet arrived, although he is expected to come along any day.—*Boise Statesman' Nov. 4th*

The Dalles *Mountaineer* says that the burnt district in that city is being rapidly built up, and that in a few years there will be nothing left to remind them of the terrible ordeal through which the Dalles people have passed.

A committee of the Washington Territory Legislature finds that the convicts in the Territorial Penitentiary complain that they are not supplied with tobacco, and the said committee recommend an act of the Legislature for their relief.

Should Sargent be chosen Senator, the following appointments are announced: Collector of the Port W. W. Stow; Surveyor, Thomas B Shanon; Naval Officer, Col. James Ganon; Postmaster, William T. Higgins; Sub-Treasurer, William B. Carr; Superintendent of the Mint, George K. Fitch.

A writer in the Greeley *Tribune* says that William Taylor, who began farming only two years ago, near that place, has raised cabbages this season weighing forty five pounds, thirty seven of which filled a wagon with side boards, and were sold to passengers on the U. P. R. R., as mementoes of Colorado.

The following characteristic funeral item is from the Kansas city (Mo.) *Times*: "The funeral of Mike Williams, shot by Wild Bill, at Abilene, took place in this city on Saturday. Wild Bill paid the expenses of the funeral." The Chattanooga *Times* adds: "Mr. Williams, we have no doubt, deeply regrets his inability to thank Wild Bill for his liberality."

On the 30th of April, 1870, James A. Dwyer was tried in the Fourth District Court, of Cal., on a charge of murder, for having shot and killed Deidrich Wohlers in a liquor saloon on Pacific street. The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. A new trial was ordered, and in the meantime Dwyer was admitted to bail in the sum of $8,000. No steps toward securing a new trial in this case have ever been taken by the District Attorney.

We learn from a late number of the Lewiston *Journal* that Mr. T. G. Eastwick and his party, who have been engaged in surveying and prospecting a route for the Northern Pacific Railroad, up the Clearwater river and its north fork, have returned to Lewiston, the deep snow in the mountains having prevented them from prosecuting the work and forming a junction with the surveying parties in Montana, who are working west. They found the route of an average grade for a mountain country, and shorter than estimated, but the ascent of the summit proved to be very abrupt and of heavy grade. There is little prospect of this road being built on that route.

A telling blow at the follies of the age was dealt the other Sunday at Atlanta, Ga., by a colored preacher, as follows: "My brethren and sisters, dey sing yer tink 'bout to-dese days, dese days. Yes, rather think yer sitting dese hard times dese days, and you won't find many place where it says Christ ever wore a choke rag."

Queen Elizabeth.

In Paul Heintzner's "Travels," 1598, is the following discription: "She was said to be fifty-five years old. Her face was rather long, white, and somewhat wrinkled; her eyes small, black and gracious; her nose somewhat bent, her lips compressed; her teeth black (from eating too much sugar). She had ear rings of pearls, red hair (but artificial), and wore a small crown. Her breast was uncovered (as is the case with unmarried ladies in England), and round her neck was a chain with precious gems. Her hands were graceful, her fingers long. She was of middle size, but stepped on majestically. She was sagacious and kind in her address. The dress she wore was of white silk, with pearls as large as beans. Her cloak was of black silk, with silver lace, and along train was carried by a marchioness. She spoke English, French and Italian; but she knew also Greek and Latin, and understood Spanish, Scotch and Dutch. Wherever she turned her eyes people fell on their knees. When she came to the door of the chapel, books were handed to her, and the people called out, 'God save the Queen Elizabeth!' whereupon the Queen answered 'I thank you myn good peuple.'"

WHAT MEN HAVE DIED FOR.—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Colonel Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about an acre of anchovies; one officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy the second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining wine at dinner on a steamboat, although the General had plead as an excuse that wine invariably made him sick; and Lieutenant Cowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters. In 1767 a duel occurred in New York city between Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh, of the 76th, and Captain McPherson of the 42d British regiment, in regard to the manner of eating corn, one contending that the best eating was from the cob, and the other that the grain should be cut from the cob before eating. Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh lost his right arm, the ball from his antagonist's pistol shattering the limb dreadfully, so much that it had to be amputated. Graham, Major Noah's assistant editor on the *National Advocate*, lost his life in 1327, at the duelling ground in Hoboken, with Barton, the son-in-law of Edward Livingston, in simple dispute about "what was trumps" in a game of cards.

THE LATEST STORY FROM OILDOM. The Titusville *Herald* describing a new oil well near that city, says that for nine hours it "flowed a beautiful stream of amber and rose-tinted oil, of sixteen degrees gravity, as large as a stove-pipe at the rate of 437 barrels per hour. The oil was so heavy that it formed a perpendicular column of six inches in diameter that would push its way up several hundred feet into the air, when becoming partially melted by the sun's rays, and overcome by its weight, it would break off near the ground and fall over like an immense tallow candle struck with a club. A cloud of gas hovered over the derrick larger than a Butler barn, and the ground was so slippery for half a mile around that the workmen were obliged to crawl around on their hands and knees to collect the oil, while the noise of escaping gas could be heard by the 'short interest' in Pittsburgh. The owners of this new well are very calm, and instead of getting drunk, went right off last evening and procured several corn-cutters, and stationed themselves near the mouth of the well, and as fast as the oil was forced up, cut it off in three-foot lengths in sizes, suitable for stove wood.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The work on this road is being pushed forward in a manner that looks like "business." We see that the company is building a large machine shop at Kalama, and has received some construction cars, which are doing duty in the construction of the road. Mr. Montgomery, contractor for the first thirty-five miles north of Kalama, will have the first twenty miles completed by the 1st of December. We also see that W. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer, advertises for bids to construct thirty miles more. This will make sixty-five miles in all, and will reach pretty well over to the clam country. It now begins to look as if the river and sound would be connected before long. While all this activity is going on below, this section of the country is not left out of the account, for there are a number of surveying parties who have been, and still are, surveying every pass and route through the mountains, from the Cascades to the Rocky Mountains. We presume the route has been pretty well prospected, and will be reported and finally located before long.

EXPLORING SURVEYS.—It is reported as coming direct from General Tilton, that Colonel Maxwell and his party of surveyors are ordered, after the completion of their present surveys of the Columbia river, to proceed at once to Lake Chelan for the purpose of determining the practicability of establishing a route from there through to the Sound by way of the Skagit Pass. Supplies have been ordered at Walla Walla to be delivered at the lake for their use. Lake Chelan is on the 48th parallel of latitude, and about 100 miles eastward of Seattle. In addition to this, another exploring company under Mr. Roberts, who has had charge of surveying operations between the Sound and Kalama, will be sent to the Pen d' Oreille lake, from whence they will examine the country Westward to Lake Chelan, a distance of about 200 miles. These examinations, if made, will determine the question as to whether a more northern route than the one heretofore contemplated, will be found feasible.—*Seattle Intelligencer.*