

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Senator Mahone is said to be the possessor of \$2,000,000.

There are 10,000 opium eaters in St. Louis and 15,000 in Chicago.

Mr. J. Stanley Brown has been appointed private secretary to President Garfield.

Bayard believed that the Democrats were justified in their attitude of the past ten days by law and reason.

The colored citizens decorated Mahone's desk with a floral anchor inscribed with congratulatory sentiments.

Bradlaugh does not intend to resign his seat in the British Parliament. So Gladstone stated in the House of Commons Monday night.

New York has, according to the United States census of 1880, 1,206,577 inhabitants, of whom 590,762 are males and 615,815 females.

When a woman leaves a man who has not earned his salt for years, he immediately advertises that he will pay no debts of her contracting.

An order has been issued by the Austrian government prohibiting the importation of swine, pork, bacon and sausages from the United States into Austria.

It is thought the new Czar's Chancellor of Foreign Affairs will be either Prince Orloff or Gen. Ignatieff. Both are deadly enemies of German domination and fast friends of France.

Kossuth is now living in a pleasant villa near Turin. Although nearly seventy-nine years old, he is in good health, and his intellect is unimpaired. He spends a great deal of time in studying natural science.

The New York Times says: Over \$4,000,000 will be invested in peach orchards along the Hudson next season, and 5,000,000 trees will be in bearing. It is expected that this season's crop will be light.

Prince Wilhelm and Princess Victoria ate their wedding supper under the splendid chandelier of rock crystal which hung above Luther, at the Diet of Worms. The late King of Prussia bought it for \$20,000.

Joubert, the head of the Transvaal Boers, is a man about fifty-five years old. He is of medium height, is dark and wears rather a long beard. He rides well, is an active man, and is the brain of the whole Boer community.

The total cost of the Afghan war to the British has been, so far, \$98,700,000. This includes \$22,500,000 expended in the construction of frontier railroads, which will be useless for commercial purposes for a long time to come.

The population of the German Empire on the 1st of December, 1880, has been finally ascertained. It amounts in all to 45,194,172 souls, as against 42,737,260 at the previous census in 1875. The increase in five years is, therefore, 1,456,912.

Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, has gone to his home in Portland, Maine. His recovery is considered hopeless, and it is believed that his resignation is already written. Ex-Attorney General Devens will probably succeed him.

Bismarck is said to have played the Canadians a very mean trick. Having learned that a large number of Germans were leaving for the Dominion, he published copies of Canadian laws against beer and music on Sunday, and scattered them throughout Germany.

Canadian papers still mourn departures for the United States. The Galt Reformer mentions the departure week before last of twenty persons from Wilmot for Kansas, whither many of its citizens has gone in the past two years, and also of two dozen persons from Chesterfield for the same State.

The Washington Post is of the opinion that "if the State of Pennsylvania, whose legislation has been notoriously corrupt for many years, and whose public funds have sometimes been placed in the keeping of public plunderers, can refund \$10,000,000 at 4 per cent., there should be no difficulty in placing a United States loan, of almost any amount, at 3 per cent."

The President and Blaine are annoyed by the continuance of the deadlock and think the nominations should be confirmed without delay, and were disappointed at the result of the last Republican caucus. Hale, Frye, Ingalls, Blair and others hold similar views, and will try another caucus to reverse the decision of the last. It is stated that the President will use his power to break the deadlock if it lasts much longer.

Indiana is no longer an October State. For the second time her people have voted to hold the election in November. But still four States adhere to October, and therefore the political trimmer may yet be happy. The four are Georgia, Iowa, Ohio and West Virginia; and of these only Ohio is likely to be of any special account. Michigan and Rhode Island vote in April, Oregon in June, Alabama in August, Arkansas, Maine and Vermont in September. The others, twenty-seven in number, and all the Territories vote in November.

Gen. McCook, who has been on General Sherman's staff for years, has been ordered to join his regiment at White River, and Chaplain Millens has been ordered to take charge of education in the army. Army officers say that Secretary Lincoln has expressed his intention to revolutionize the staff ap-

pointments. He thinks that some officers have been enjoying fat and easy berths too long, and that it is fair to give them a taste of service, and let those who have seen hard service perform staff duty awhile.

Two Indians, who were sent out by Major Brotherton, in February last, arrived at Poplar river with seven hostiles from Sitting Bull's camp. They report the whole camp of 200 souls about fifty miles out, en route to Fort Buford to surrender. The camp is moving slowly and is expected to arrive at Poplar river on Wednesday. Sitting Bull promised to come in as soon as the ground is dried out enough to make traveling good.

## THE DEADLOCK.

## A Batch of Press and Personal Gossip over the Senatorial Hitch, and the Robertson Nomination.

The action of the President in the nomination for important places, such as Indian commissioner, indicates his purpose to throw upon the Senate the entire responsibility of failure to confirm or injuriously delay confirming the nominations. At the same time the President sympathizes with the movement to encourage Mahone and all other disaffected elements of the Democracy in the South. He expressed himself to the colored Virginia delegation as heartily in accord with the policy of disrupting and dividing the Southern Democracy. But the Senate deadlock is beginning to have an embarrassing effect on the administration's work and the President thinks so. It is said, on good authority, some confirmations can be made without weakening the Republicans' position. The rumor is again circulated that if the deadlock continues much longer the President will call an extra session, but it is not credited.

Robertson, of New York, has notified his friends most emphatically that he will not consent to the withdrawal of his name unless the President requests it. He will make his fight to the bitter end and will win two-thirds of the Senate.

The position taken by Senators Sherman and Bayard in their elaborate speeches, have brought into bold relief the fact which had previously been less apparent, that the present contest in the Senate is practically a contest between the two great political parties for the election of the next United States Senator from Virginia. The people of that State will next fall not only elect a governor, judges of the court of appeals and other State officers, but also the legislature which in 1882 is to elect Senator Johnson's successor to take his seat in March, 1883.

It is generally believed by both parties in the Senate that the success of the movement to make Riddleberger sergeant-at-arms in voting an extension in behalf of the Republican party of the nation, of both material and moral aid, and to the proposed coalition of the Readjusters and Republicans in Virginia, would almost certainly insure the success of coalition, and result in a complete overthrow of the regular Democracy in their old dominion.

There is a rumor afloat and it is credited in some quarters, that if the deadlock continues much longer, the President will convene the 47th Congress in an extra session. The report is probably intended to frighten the Democrats into yielding the Senate patronage for fear of losing the House patronage, which, unless an extra is called, they will continue to enjoy until next December. It is now pretty definitely known that President Garfield approves of the stand taken by the Republicans of the Senate, and this belief is strongly corroborated not only by the fact that his close friends in the Senate have openly advised the present programme, but also by the President's utterances this morning when he expressed himself warmly in favor of the proposed alliance of the Virginia Republicans with the party of Senator Mahone.

The President, in a conversation with reference to the New York nominations, said he had nothing whatever to reproach himself for, so far as Conkling was concerned. He holds that Conkling has really no cause of grievance against his administration. In the interview he had with him he took particular pains to point out to the Senator that he could not, in his official acts, recognize the general divisions of the party or portion the patronage of the government upon any one of the factions in such a manner as to be considered as taking sides with it. In determining to steer clear of everything which can be construed as an affiliation or taking sides with either the Conkling or anti-Conkling Republicans, the President is following the example set by Pierce on his accession to the Presidency, with reference to the quarrels of the hard-shell and soft-shell Democracy of New York.

The Tribune says: The Republican press of the country outside of New York State with two exceptions is solid in favor of Robertson's confirmation. The exceptions are the Washington Republican, edited by George C. Gorham, late of the Democratic Workingman's party of California, and the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Within the State of New York there are only seven Republican papers which oppose his confirmation, and nearly seventy which are warmly in favor of it before they received orders to the contrary. Of those in favor of Robertson at least four have hitherto been devoted adherents of Conkling. These facts are pretty conclusive evidence that the mass of the Republican party of the whole country behind the President and in full sympathy with his course.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC.

## Description of Its Progress and Proposed Route.

[N. Y. Graphic, 29th, ill.]

After the collapse of 1873 the enterprise lay dormant for nearly two years. But among its owners were men who appreciated its true value. They did not mean to give it up, and in 1875, principally through the exertions of Mr. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, arrangements were made for a reorganization; a foreclosure was quietly sued out, and the property passed into the hands of the bondholders and original stockholders.

The new company felt its way cautiously at first, confining its efforts to the care and improvement of the existing property, which then consisted of the line of 450 miles from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, to Bismarck, in central Dakota, and the 105 miles on the Pacific Coast from the Columbia river to Puget Sound. This property was put in order; properly equipped for a fair business, and the position of the company secured and bettered by the acquisition—partly by construction and partly by lease—of a line to St. Paul, connecting the road with the railroad system of the Northwest, and making it entirely independent of the lake navigation from Duluth.

Later, as the general improvement in business began and capital was once more ready to invest in new railroads, the work was begun of extending the line from Bismarck west to the Yellowstone river, and of building from Lake Pen d'Oreille, in Northern Idaho, to the navigable waters of the Columbia river in Eastern Oregon. Bonds on these two divisions were easily placed, and the plan of the management was to proceed thus gradually step by step, until the road should be at last completed. This plan was somewhat changed and more rapid work made possible by the offer of a syndicate a few months ago to take no less than \$40,000,000 of the company's bonds and supply the means for new construction as fast as needed. Under this stimulus, the offer having been accepted, work is now proceeding more rapidly and will be pushed with all possible energy to the end.

The map shows better than words the vast extent of the project. Starting from the east, we see the two terminal points at St. Paul and Duluth, the two branches uniting at Brainerd, in central Minnesota. But Duluth is not to be the eastern limit long. Work is in progress on the Wisconsin division, which is to extend it from Thomson along the south shore of Lake Superior to Ashland, whence the Wisconsin Central gives a line to Milwaukee, and from Ashland still farther east to the Montreal river, where connection will be made with a new line leading to Marquette and the Sault Ste. Marie, whence a new Canadian line will take it to Ottawa and the lower St. Lawrence. These lines are yet in the future, but the Wisconsin division is to be built this year.

Westward across Minnesota the line enters and crosses the Red River valley, and at Moorhead reaches the river on which there is a large boat traffic. A little beyond the river, the Casselton branch—part in operation, the rest nearly completed—taps a very fertile section fast filling up with settlers. Farther west still another branch is to run up the upper end of James river valley and into the Mouse river country. The Minnesota Northern Railroad, a valuable feeder, is building from Wadena in a southwesterly direction to the Black Hills, and also up the east side of the Red river to the boundary. At Bismarck, the end of the older part of the road, the Missouri is reached and will be crossed on a steel bridge now in progress. From this place a branch will run up the Missouri to Fort Buford hereafter. At Mandan, on the opposite side of the river, the Missouri division built last year, begins and runs nearly due west to Glendive on the Yellowstone. At that point begins what the company calls the "Central Gap" of unfinished road.

This gap includes the Yellowstone division, on which work is now in progress, the Rocky Mountain division and the Clark's Fork division. The line will follow the Yellowstone nearly to Bozeman, in Montana, branching out on the north to Helena and Fort Benton, and on the south to the Yellowstone Lake and National Park, and at Bozeman turn sharp northwest, climbing the Deer Lodge pass and through the Montana Park to Lake Pen d'Oreille in northern Idaho, where it finally passes the Rocky Mountains and begins the descent towards the Pacific. The Pen d'Oreille division, now well advanced, runs southwest to Ainsworth on the Columbia, where the road will fork. The Cascade division will run northwest to Tacoma, on Puget Sound, and thirty-one miles of this road are already built out from Tecoma to the coal mines at Wilkeson. The Columbia River division will follow down the Columbia to Portland and Kalama, and these two lines will be connected at their western end by the Pacific division, now several years in operation from Kalama to Tacoma.

The total mileage of this road may be summed up as follows:

	Miles.
Duluth to Bismarck.....	458
Brainerd to St. Paul (part owned and part leased).....	186
Missouri division, Mandan to Glendive.....	217
Casselton Branch.....	44
Pacific div., Kalama to Tacoma.....	105
Track laid on Cascade div.....	31
Track laid on Columbia River div.....	12
Track laid on Pen d'Oreille div.....	50
Total finished road.....	1,045

## Road in progress:

Wisconsin div.....	122
Central Gap, Glendive to Pen d'Oreille.....	820
Pen d'Oreille div.....	159
Cascade div.....	219
Columbia River div.....	238

Total in progress..... 1,558

Thes will give the company 2,603 miles of road, not counting the proposed branches, not yet located, to Mouse river, to Fort Benton, to Fort Buford and the Yellowstone Park, nor a very probable future line to Deadwood.

The company's old obligations having been converted into preferred stock, there rested on its property only a mortgage of \$2,500,000 on the Missouri division and one of \$4,500,000 on the Pen d'Oreille division, which are being rapidly retired by land sales; and the sales already made have showed that only a small part of the land will be needed to pay the obligation in full. This done, there will remain on the entire system only the syndicate mortgage of \$40,000,000; surely a trifling debt on so magnificent a property, including a land grant of 47,000,000 acres.

## Recent Department Orders.

General Terry has issued the following special order, current series, dated March 29, headquarters Department of Dakota:

In accordance with instructions of the General of the Army, dated 16th inst., and the Lieutenant General of the Army, dated 21st, for the purpose of testing, by actual use, the new muskets with ramrod bayonets and hunting knives with scabbards, the following designation of companies to be armed with them is made:

One company Third Infantry, at Fort Shaw.

One company Seventh infantry, at Fort Buford.

One company Seventeenth Infantry, at Ft. Yates.

One company Eighteenth Infantry, at Ft. Assinaboin.

One company Twenty-fifth Infantry, at Ft. Randall.

Post commanders will designate the particular company under these instructions, to be thus armed and cause proper requisitions to be forwarded without delay, in the usual form.

Commanders of companies armed with these muskets and knives, will make careful observations and tests of their utility and efficiency, as compared with other arms, reporting fully from time to time through post commanders. The latter will facilitate the experiments as far as practicable, and endorse such remarks on the reports of company commanders as may be useful.

## A Much Married Man.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hunt, has been a much married man. His first wife (now dead) was a Miss Andrews, of Massachusetts. His second wife (also dead) was a Baltimore lady and a daughter of a Commodore of the United States Navy. His third wife was a widow, Mrs. Harrison, a daughter of the late Jacob Barker, and was some years the senior of Mr. Hunt. After three years of union they agreed to separate, and she was to go to Europe. While she was there Hunt undoubtedly procured the passage of a divorce act by the Legislature of Louisiana adding a clause which could embrace his case, and abridging the time for decrees. Another Legislature repealed this, but while it was in force he began suit. Hunt instituted his suit during the absence of his wife, who was represented according to law practice by a curator here, and whose duty it was to inform her of the suit. This proceeding is equivalent to the New York practice of service of summons by publication. The curator appointed by the Court was Mr. D. C. Labatt. A decree was rendered against her—the curator filing an answer for her, and defending the suit as best he could—of absolute divorce. A year after this Hunt married a fourth time, a widow lady, a daughter of Mr. Adams, of New Orleans, who is his present wife. Mrs. Harrison Hunt undoubtedly knew of the Louisiana proceeding but was advised that it would be a nullity, and that the probabilities were that under the Republican regime she would not obtain justice. When he and his new wife, the fourth Mrs. Hunt, came on their wedding tour to New York, the third Mrs. Hunt, by John K. Porter, brought suit for divorce, alleging the relations of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt No. 4. Mrs. Harrison Hunt was very resolute, as were her friends, who thought as New Orleans society thought, and still think, that Hunt had taken unfair advantage. She took the case up to the United States Supreme Court, but every court and judge held that under the Constitution they must give full force to the Louisiana decree.

## How Gambetta was Caught.

An amusing story is told of Gambetta. In a private parlor he was recently telling how, at the age of 20, he promised himself never again to pronounce the name of the Divine Being. "You can imagine," he added, "how difficult that was for one who speaks often and extemporaneously, like myself. But finally owing to the extreme pains that I took, I have, thank God!—the sentence was interrupted by peals of laughter, and Gambetta ended with the words: 'You see that I had flattered myself too much. I have not yet succeeded.'"

The widow of John Brown, who was hanged at Harper's Ferry, is in Washington seeking a position, as she is poor.

H. P. ROLFE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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