

LOCAL NOTES.

From Saturday's Daily. W. F. Parker has gone to Helena to remain a few weeks. Major Allen of the Blackfoot agency has been quite ill but is now recovering. The proprietors of the flouring mill at Great Falls have had their property insured through T. A. Cummings & Co. of this city. The citizens of Butte are taking steps to have an appropriate exhibit from that great mining camp at the New Orleans exhibition. Chas. Rowe, of the Overland, is refurnishing the house, putting in new furniture, bedding, etc. He proposes to have the Overland fitted up nicely, within and without, for the winter. We hear the complaint that vegetables are coming in slowly this fall. The farmers have been too busy for some time saving their crops and threshing to give attention to anything else. We are indebted to R. B. Harrison, superintendent of the U. S. assay office at Helena, for the report of the director of the mint upon the production of the precious metals in the United States during 1884. Tom Tignor has fitted up a ten horse team and will start to-morrow for Wyoming. He purchased the horses of Ed. Kelly and as they are all bronchos will doubtless have an amusing time for the first week or two. A general court martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Keogh on November 2nd for the trial of First Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson and Second Lieutenant E. S. Avis, both of the Fifth Infantry. The court is one of unusually high rank. Chas. Price arrived in town to-day from the ranch of the Benton & St. Louis Cattle company. He tells us there was no smoke or fire to be seen last night in the direction of the Bear's Paw and he is inclined to think the fire fighters have accomplished their purpose. T. C. Power & Bro. have just received the agency for the White Star line of Steamers and to-day sold their first through ticket from Fort Benton to Gothenburg, Sweden, to A. Surdellus. Mr. S. has been working for Fred Dent for two or three years and is now going home to see his people. Who has been setting out the numerous prairie fires? Some say the Indians, some that they are the result of carelessness on the part of travelers, others that the remnant of the Missouri river "rustlers," upon whom the stockmen made a raid last year, have had a hand in the work. It is just possible that all of these theories are right. The farmers of Highwood are all through threshing and the crop is reported to be much short of that of last year. O. A. Parsons informs that there will not be one-half the oats in this part of the country there was last fall, while the yield of wheat is considerably larger. As a consequence he thinks oats will command a fair price after a while. From Monday's Daily. H. P. Rolfe has opened an office at Helena. Gus. Wahlstadt has quit business at Choteau and has shipped his goods to Hirschberg & Nathan of this city. T. C. Power & Bro. are having the office in their store remodeled—closed up to the ceiling. Gus. Senieur is doing the work. Herbert Leaming, son of Col. Leaming, left on this morning's Billings coach for St. Paul purchasing a ticket through to that place. Frank Coombs started for the Sweet Grass Saturday morning but took sick at "Froggy's" place and returned with Kyle Price. It is reported in town to-day that I. S. Levitt died from the effects of the injuries he received at Nohart. The report seems to lack confirmation. There is a large delegation from the Sweet Grass mines in the city to-day buying supplies for the winter, and they have the "dust" to pay for the same, too. Frederick A. Greenleaf, for several years connected with the assay office at Helena, most of the time as chief assayer, died at Helena of consumption last Friday. Ed. Smith who has just returned from Nohart informs us that the Hudson Mining company smelter will commence operations this week. The outlook for the camp seems to be of the hopeful order. A party of men have commenced work on a road from Nohart down Belt creek, having in view the opening of a first class road from that camp to this city. They are now doing the preliminary work—cleaning away the timbers and brush. Chas. Crawford has duly qualified as Deputy U. S. marshal for this county and has entered upon his duties. He has now gone to the Sweet Grass hills to serve some papers in the Pike Landusky case, the latter having been arrested last year for shooting at "Dutch Louie" on the reservation.

Jeff Talbert, one of the old timers of Benton, arrived in the city yesterday from Fort Macleod. Jeff comes down to pay his taxes for the current year, round up his band of horses on the Shonkin range, and look after odds and ends of business. His friends gave him a champagne and pigs feet supper last night. President Tooker informs us that the Red Mountain tunnel is to be pushed right ahead, with money plenty in the treasury to back it. Three will take the place of two heretofore employed. The company is confident of striking the mammoth lead inside of eighty feet. As soon as the timbering is completed, levels along the vein of the recent bonanza find will be pushed with the utmost vigor.—Herald. Helena is becoming actually excited over mining matters. The recent strike on Ten Mile, another in the Drum Lumber and still another in the Belmont, have stirred the capital city from center to circumference, as it were. Groups of "bonanza kings" can be found on the street corners and in front of every saloon canvassing the situation, building mills and smelters, in their minds; establishing new banks and probably newspapers with their surplus millions, and devising other equally profitable investments. Such excitement was never known in Helena since the discovery of Last Chance gulch. From Tuesday's Daily. Prairie fires are raging throughout the Milk river country. J. P. Kennedy, of Dakota, arrived in the city last evening. He came over the trail with M. S. Rickard and expresses himself as very well pleased with northern Montana. Mr. Kennedy will engage in the cattle business probably in the spring. We were shown recently some specimens of gold retort from the Weatherwax mine at Yogo. It runs \$17.50 to the ounce. We were told that Mr. Weatherwax will take out at least \$1,000 per month from his lead with the appliances now at hand, and the amount will be greatly increased when the mill which has just gone in is in operation. A report was in circulation at Utica on Thursday last that the doctor, (presumably Dr. Watson, of Reedsfort), had left on a professional visit to a point near Philbrook. The following morning one of his horses, with a portion of his harness on and badly cut up, was found in the field of Day & Holmer, at Reedsfort. A party was sent out to learn if any accident had befallen the doctor. At the time our correspondent left nothing had been heard from the search party. A Last Kick. Crow Agent Armstrong makes his last dying kick. He can't hurt the people of Billings, who are principally responsible for his being on the cold side of the office, so he attempts to injure a Crow chief, who has been ever a firm friend of the whites, and a particular friend of this town. We allude to his proposition to imprison Plenty Coues, for an alleged collection of tribute from Wyoming cattlemen, driving cattle over the Crow reservation to Billings. Plenty Coues being in the city yesterday was interviewed on the subject. He was utterly astonished at the charge. He denied most emphatically that he had ever exacted anything from the white men. He said the cattle needed rest and food, and he told the men to let them stop a few days and feed, and they did so. "The white men's hearts were good," said Plenty Coues, "and they gave me some cattle for my people." It seems that among the different outfits were some steers that were not in good condition, and that would not have been fit to ship had they been driven all the way to Billings, and they were voluntarily given to the Indians of his band. No coercion was used in the slightest, say the cowboys. The true inwardness of Armstrong's will toward Plenty Coues is that chief was instrumental in thwarting the lease of the reservation to the Colorado syndicate. That is a crime that the agent can't forgive, but he will find that he is not the great man out of office that he was when all the coffee coolers waited on him "with bated breath and whispered humbleness." Plenty Coues is ambitious to become a farmer. He and his tribe have settled on Prior creek, and though Armstrong ridicules his attempts at farming, the monster potatoes the chief brought with him to town show that he has had some measure of success. He has fourteen log houses, one story and one and a half, and four wagons that he purchased with his own money, besides the one he received from the agency, and Camp Bros. have just sold the ambitious aborigine a forty dollar cook stove. He shows with pride the marks of labor on his hands, and wants his people to adopt the ways of the whites. Armstrong must try again. He must tackle some other subject, than this good chief.—Billings Gazette. Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly to purify and enrich the blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, and brace up the system. It is therefore in the truest sense an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

AGE OF GLYCERINE.

IONS USED IN THE NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL FIELDS.

The Invention of Oil Well Torpedoes—Manufacturers of Nitro-Glycerine—Shooting an Oil Well.

[Bradford (Pa.) Letter.]

"This is emphatically the age of glycerine," remarked an oil man, as he pensively contemplated the ever-shifting figures in the electric indicator in the hallway of the Petroleum exchange. "Less than two years ago Dr. Roberts, who invented oil-well torpedoes, had a monopoly of the business. He raked in several million dollars before his patents expired, but he spent more than a million in bringing lawsuits against unscrupulous persons who infringed his rights. "There was always competition though, and all of the doctor's money could not crush the daring men who secretly manufactured and covertly exploded the glycerine in the wells after nightfall. Then they were called moonlighters. Now the business is free to all. Many moonlighters were blown to pieces while engaged in their unholy work. The profits, however, were so large that men were found at all times who were anxious to risk their lives.

GLYCERINE COMPANIES EVERYWHERE.

"After the Roberts patent expired glycerine companies sprang up in every direction. The day after the monopoly expired, the announcements of a round dozen glycerine manufacturers appeared in the oil-country papers. The era of high prices came to an end at the same time. In Bradford alone there are no less than nine large firms who manufacture and explode about thirteen tons of glycerine per month.

"Never before in the history of the region has the use of glycerine been so extensive. For years the producer in the Bradford field was content to use fifteen or twenty quarts a shot. It was feared that heavier doses would ultimately destroy the sand formation and ruin the wells. The enormous prices charged for large torpedoes in those days had a bearing on the situation. Torpedoes were quoted as high as \$1,200, or \$300 a wealthy oil man could give his well a good shaking up. Then glycerine was sold by the quart. Now oil men buy the stuff by the barrel. A barrel contains forty-two gallons, and costs about \$100.

"Bradford's nine firms employ fifty shooters. They are kept on the go both day and night. Last month over twelve tons of glycerine were burned in the Bradford field alone. In July at least ten tons of the explosive were lowered into the wells, and, from all accounts, September's record will surpass that.

PHENOMENAL SHOTS.

"Eighty quarts, or nearly half a barrel, now represents the average shot. Dynamite squibs have, in a large measure, succeeded the 'go devil.' The 'go devil' is a weight which was dropped at the critical moment on the firing head of the torpedo, exploding it. The constant enlargement of the cavity, in the oil-bearing rock, necessitated something better, and that was the dynamite squib. While the average shot is eighty quarts, there are many firms who think nothing of exploding from two to five barrels of glycerine in a well. The shot tears out the rock and opens up the clogged veins of oil. The cans in which the deadly explosive is transported about the field have been enlarged from six to eight quarts capacity, and each shooter's wagon carries ten cans, or eighty quarts, of the stuff.

"Some wells are treated to phenomenal shots. The owners of a test well in Warren county wanted to make a big showing. They used over a ton of glycerine. The earth around the well trembled and the spectators were prostrated on the ground. It was the largest shot on record. A well which produces from one to two barrels per day naturally, has its capacity increased to eight or ten barrels after shooting. Wells do not hold out long after such an experience. They gradually decline, and in the course of a few weeks fall off to their original figures. "Lollar oil in Bradford, and the heavy premium paid for lower country, or white sand oil, is the cause of this boom in the glycerine market. During the past six months over fifty tons of the explosive have been consumed in the New York and Pennsylvania oil fields. If oil ever touches \$2 a barrel it will pay producers to manufacture their own glycerine."

Cleanliness of Egyptians.

[Youth's Companion.]

The higher and middle class of Egyptian Moslems are scrupulously clean. Their religion compels them to wash themselves frequently, and thereby preserve their health. But the foreigner will see in the streets of Cairo a richly-dressed, veiled lady, whose person is as clean as frequent and prolonged bathing can make it, leading by the hand a little child with a face besmeared with dirt, and with clothes which look as if they had been worn for months without being washed. The reason for this strange inconsistency is that an unwashed and shabbily-dressed child is believed to be less liable to the dreadful evil eye.

Another inconsistency is that an Egyptian will go again and again to the bath in the same dirty shirt. He will wash himself thoroughly, will be "shampooed" from head to foot, and then put on that dirty shirt, because his ideas of cleanliness do not extend to his linen.

A Four-Made Telephone.

[D. M. Post's Monthly.]

To make a serviceable telephone, from one farm house to another, only requires enough wire and two cigar boxes. First select your boxes, and make a hole about half an inch in diameter in the center of the bottom of each, and then place one in each of the houses you wish to connect; then get five pounds of common iron stove-pipe wire, make a loop in one end and put it through the hole in your cigar box and fasten it with a nail; then draw it tight to the other box, supporting it when necessary with a stout cord. You can easily run your line into the house by boring a hole through the glass. Support your boxes with slats nailed across the window, and your telephone is complete. The writer has one that is 200 yards long and cost 45 cents that will carry music when the organ is played thirty feet away in another room.

THE C. P. BRANCH.

The Billings Gazette is a little inclined to be hostile about the proposed construction of a branch line from the Canadian Pacific to this city, forgetting that such a road would hasten the building of a line from the Northern Pacific into northern Montana, more likely to come from Billings than any other point. As soon as the Canadian people break ground and enter in earnest upon the work of construction you will see the N. P. management bestirring itself to send out a feeder in the same direction, and if the resources of the country and business in sight play any part in the premises this line will be built through the great Judith Basin, now the most thickly settled, wealthy and prosperous large area of Montana.

We give a few extracts from a recent Gazette editorial on the subject, to show the feeling in that quarter:

"Thousands of Montana cattle have been driven north to the Canadian Pacific, and that company already finds its trade from Montana so important as to justify the construction of a branch from Maple creek to Fort Benton, and will immediately take measures to secure charters for the road from the Canadian and United States governments."

"If the government were disposed to pursue a retaliatory policy, the Canadian road would not get a charter south of the boundary line in a hurry. In its contract with the Canadian Pacific syndicate, the Dominion government was bound to prevent all rival roads within that country from building within fifteen miles of the boundary line, and all American roads from crossing the boundary; thus giving the Canadian Pacific a monopoly of the entire Canadian northwest from the Red river to the Pacific ocean.

"In applying to the government of the United States to build a railroad into Montana, the Canadian Pacific asks for what it would not allow the Canadian government to grant an American company. If this charter to enable a Canadian company to draw business from the territory of a company which it has so rigorously excluded from competition in its own country, is granted the Canadian Pacific, or any other Canadian company, it will be an instance of remarkable generosity on the part of the United States government."

If the Canadian Pacific company and the Canadian government have seen the error of their way and removed the foolish embargo that restricted railroad construction within certain limits, why should the government of the United States commit itself to such a petty, short sighted policy. But, then, there is no ground even for a quibble about this matter. No charter from the U. S. government will be required. The Galt Company will build south to the line next summer and the road will then be continued to Fort Benton by a company organized under the laws of Montana. The Indian reservation is the only obstacle in the way and we are firm in the hope that even that will be removed during the forthcoming session of congress.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.



Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Letter List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Fort Benton, M. T., for the week ending October 24 1885: Bulletin & Martin Houser Reuben Bragg A G Langnon Jeuredike Bower C G Mrs Ring Chas R Carthrae C L 2 Ring Chas S Chamberlain T M 9 Preston Jos T 2 Duval Miss Annie 2 Ring Chas S Elliott & Buchanan Shearer Mrs Mary Farrington Tom Smith Chas E Fox W D Smith R Giroux Jos M Williams J J Hamill R P

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised."

M. A. FLANAGAN, P. M.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases.

J. W. WATLEY."

Thousands of testimonials testify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA, September 18, 1885.

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 E. C. Garrett, notary public in and for Choteau county, Montana, at Choteau, M. T., on Friday, October 30, 1885, viz: Henry A. Kennerly, who made pre-emption declaratory statement No. 45-3, for the E 1/4 SW 1/4 and W 1/2 SE 1/4 section 4, township 25 north of range 2 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Samuel C. Burd, James W. Armstrong, Isaac N. Hazlett and James Gibson, all of Choteau, M. T. F. ADKINSON, Register.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA, September 19, 1885.

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 Charles L. Spencer, probate judge of Choteau county, Montana, at his office in Fort Benton, M. T., on Friday, October 30, 1885, viz: James A. York, who made pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4045, for the W 1/2 SE 1/4 section 14, and the W 1/2 NE 1/4 section 23, township 19 north of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Edgar G. Maclay, John G. Maclay, Samuel N. Dickey and Edmund R. Cowen, all of Fort Benton, M. T. F. ADKINSON, Register.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA, October 12, 1885.

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 Charles L. Spencer, probate judge of Choteau county, Montana, at his office in Fort Benton, M. T., on Friday, October 30, 1885, viz: James A. York, who made pre-emption declaratory statement No. 5727, for the W 1/2 NE 1/4 and lots 5 and 6, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 section 12, township 24 north of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius L. Stuart, Luke Curry, Eugene Welch and Patrick Murphy, all of Fort Benton, M. T. F. ADKINSON, Register.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M. T., October 16, 1885.

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 Chas. L. Spencer, probate judge of Choteau county, Montana, at his office in Fort Benton, M. T., on Saturday, November 14, 1885, viz: William Gray, who made pre-emption declaratory statement No. 721, for the N 1/2 SW 1/4 and the W 1/2 NW 1/4 section 11, township 21 north of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Downie, Mack J. Leaming, T. Perry Aspling and William B. Daniels, all of Fort Benton, M. T. F. ADKINSON, Register.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA, October 21, 1885.

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 Charles L. Spencer, probate judge of Choteau county, Montana, at his office in Fort Benton, M. T., on Thursday, December 3, 1885, viz: William I. Cresop, who made pre-emption declaratory statement No. 5271, for the SW 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4 section 2, and the SE 1/4 SE 1/4 section 3, township 18 north of range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John D. Rickard, Daniel Emberton, Samuel N. Dickey and Henry Deschamps, all of Cora, M. T. F. ADKINSON, Register.

Notice of Final Entry.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M. T., October 21, 1885.

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 Charles L. Spencer, probate judge of Choteau county, Montana, at his office in Fort Benton, M. T., on Thursday, December 3, 1885, viz: Charles C. Turner, who made pre-emption declaratory statement No. 6013, for lots 1, 2 and 3, section 5, township 18, and the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 section 32, township 19, north of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John D. Rickard, David Pimperton, Samuel N. Dickey and Henry Deschamps, all of Cora, M. T. F. ADKINSON, Register.

Stolen.

From the ranch of the undersigned, on Willow creek, Barker road, an iron gray mare, three years old, branded JF combined on right thigh, weight 900 pounds; also a buckskin pony, both ears split, branded D on left shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. J. A. DE BOBBS.

Willow Creek, Benton and Barker Road.

Book and Job Printing a specialty at the RIVER PRESS OFFICE.