

GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE.

Northern Pacific Time Table

Table with columns for train numbers, routes, and departure/arrival times. Includes 'Montana Short Line' and 'New Time Table Taking Effect Nov. 1st, 1884'.

OUR GAME BIRDS.

The Multitudinous and Interesting Grouse Family--The Many Varieties in Montana.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRIBUNE. This is the season when every sportsman and lover of the gun begins to think of the pleasures of the hunt. Many are the plans made for taking a few days, or perhaps weeks, from one's usual occupations in order to spend them tramping over fields or prairies or through forests and along streams, after one or more of the many kinds of game with which our country is supplied.

Not such a great while past an Indian picked up a shot-gun carried by the writer. He gazed at the comparatively large bore, felt the thin barrels between his fingers and finally shook his head. It was "no good." Alas! He knew as little concerning the manufacture and use of the breech-loader as he did of the vast changes about to take place in his best hunting ground, one that he traveled to from hundreds of miles away.

With each succeeding year, as the large game becomes scarcer so the game birds will be more and more hunted. Of these Montana is well supplied and among them all, the Grouse occupy a prominent place as well on account of their trim forms and often curious plumage and habits as of their excellent eating qualities.

First may be placed the Sage grouse or Sage fowl, a bird easily recognized by his large size and turkey-like actions. Above, the plumage is variegated with black, grayish and brown. Below, black predominates. The long pointed tail is very noticeable, also the peculiar scale-like neck feathers, terminating in bristly filaments.

These birds are rapid flyers and it requires a heavy charge of small shot to bring them down at any great distance. It seems to be the common impression that their flesh is unpalatable owing to its strong, sagey taste. I have killed them at nearly all seasons of the year and found them good eating. One precaution is necessary, however. The crop as well as the entrails should be instantly removed on recovering the bird, as they are apt to be gorged with artemisia or "wild sage." This is not their exclusive food, however. I once flushed a small flock in a meadow of tall grass quite surrounded by mountains. The crop of one I obtained was full of blossoms of a tall golden rod, (solidago) growing there commonly. The range of the sage fowl is from Fort Laramie and the Black Hills on the east to the Cascade Mountains westward. It is also known under the names of Cook of the Plains and Prairie Turkey.

Ranking next to the Sage grouse is the Dusky grouse, also called Blue grouse and Pine grouse, a bird never found far away from pine timber. The prevailing colors are slate-gray and black, the throat and sides more or less marked with white. The tail is rounded, blackish with a terminal band of slate. These birds come out more or less into the open foothills to breed, returning again in winter to the thickest forests, often high up on the mountains. They have an curious, muffled note, reminding one somewhat of the cooing of a tame dove, but more rapidly repeated.

On June 21st, of the past summer, while walking over a bare, rounded knoll just outside the mountains, a dusky grouse jumped up almost at my feet, revealing ten young closely huddled together. The old bird stepped off a few paces and stood staring at me with outstretched neck, while the

young, making no attempt at escape, never uttered a sound. They had been hatched out apparently but a short time.

Third in point of size is the Sharp-tailed grouse, the bird we commonly call out here the "prairie chicken." The true prairie chicken, or Pinnated grouse of the eastern States, has never been found in this Territory that I know of. The Sharp-tailed grouse is the most commonly distributed of the different species. In summer they are usually found about the heads of coulees where the grass and weeds grow tall and rank, or among the bunch-grass near the mountains. Here they live on grasshoppers and various other insects, along with vegetable food. Winter storms drive them into the timber along the river bottoms, where they feed to a great extent on cottonwood and poplar buds. If the weather is very cold and the snow lies thick on the ground, after feeding in the tree tops for several hours they will plunge into some big snow bank and remain buried for two or three days or till hunger compels them to come out. Some, perhaps all the other species of grouse have this same habit of living through a severe storm.

In those parts of the country where grain has only been raised for a year or two these birds seldom come near the fields, but after a while they learn to prefer the grain fields and stubble as much as the prairie chicken of the east does. The two remaining species of the five are the Ruffed grouse, partridge or pheasant as it is variously called, and the Canada grouse or Spruce partridge. Both are rather small species. The first is so named from the tufts of black feathers or ruffs on each side of the neck. This is the bird that produces the well known drumming, probably by striking the wings together over the back. Our bird is somewhat smaller and grayer than eastern specimens and is regarded as a variety of that bird. The old are seldom found more than two or three together, never in large coveys like most other grouse.

The Spruce partridge is a strictly mountain bird with us, quite common in some of the higher ranges. The males are handsome, below mostly black with many white spots, above blackish and slate-gray. The females resemble somewhat the young of the ruffed grouse, but may be distinguished by the feathering of the legs down to the toes. In the ruffed grouse the tarsus is bare. The Spruce partridge is the bird to which the name of "fool hen" is commonly applied. The trait from which it gets this name, viz: that of remaining perfectly motionless sometimes when threatened with imminent peril, is one shared in to a greater or less extent by others of the family.

Besides these grouse, all more or less common in suitable localities, there is one, perhaps two other kinds to be found on some of the higher mountains. They are alpine species called Ptarmigan and change from brown in summer to pure white in winter. I don't know that any specimens have actually been taken in Montana, but they undoubtedly occur here.

R. S. W. A SCRAP OF HISTORY. Today, (Sept. 9th.) is the nineteenth anniversary of the arrival in Helena of the Fisk overland expedition of 1866. The colony of about 500 formed a nucleus at St. Paul in March and April of that year, and later on rendezvoured at St. Cloud, growing in strength to the time of departure in May. With colors flying the lead wagons crossed the boundary of Minnesota west of Abercrombie, followed by a train of mule, horse and ox teams a mile in length. In the column were a goodly representation of ex-soldiers mustered out of the volunteer service of the Union army the year before. These veterans with other adventurous young men were well armed and mostly mounted, forming a strong body guard to the westward moving pioneer families forming a good part of the expedition.

Mr. Goblet, minister of public instruction, presides over the school-masters' congress at Paris. Many Americans are expected to attend. Mrs. Lawford, Lady Coleridge's mother, denies the rumor that her daughter ever threatened Lord Coleridge with a suit for breach of promise. Mrs. Russell Stevens, sister of the countess of Dufferin, died at sea while on her way from Canada to England. The body has been left at Londonderry.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck intends to propose to the reichstag a further increase of duties on cereals against all countries but Austria and Hungary. Queen Victoria has approved the project of bestowing medals upon the Canadian soldiers who were engaged in the work of suppressing the Riel rebellion. Macmillans of London announce a new volume of poems by Tennyson. It is claimed that in this the poet laureate has attempted to perform ambitious work.

An autograph letter has been received by the president of Peru from President Menendez of San Salvador,

THE TERRITORY.

Helena has a shirt factory. Butte claims a population of 17,000. Territorial mileage will be reduced to 15 cents a mile after Dec. 1st.

The Jewish new year began on the 9th ult. The day was properly celebrated in Helen.

The monthly pay roll of the Town Talk is \$2,700. This is just \$2,576.13 more than our gross yearly receipts.

A safe in the wholesale liquor house of Jas. Lynch in Butte, was cracked. The robbers only realized \$45 for their trouble.

In excavating for the foundation of the new Lewis and Clarke county court house, an old deserted mining shaft was discovered.

Harry Fincher killed a large bear near the Dearborn last week with a shotgun. His brains did not give up the ghost until he had received nine charges from the gun.

Little Clara Rehberg who was so horrible beaten by her brutal parents some weeks ago--mention of which was made through these columns at the time she died at the Sisters hospital in Helen last week.

Times are evidently "tuff" in Glendive, as the President of the board of trade in that village, subscribed the munificent sum of \$2 to help defray the expenses of their delegate to the Waterways convention.

A little excitement was created in town Tuesday afternoon by the report that a large grizzly bear had been routed up by a man fishing along the river near Fort Shaw. A troop of twenty soldiers armed and mounted, started out from the Fort to capture his brains, and succeeded in killing him on the island between here and Shaw. It was a large cinnamon, and the old fellow was evidently "off his base," and a long distance from his usual haunts. Rising Sun.

A Chateau correspondent in the Sun, says: "We are growing just a little bit exasperated over the prolonged and persistent ignoring of our plea for a bridge over the Teton. Our modest contribution to the tax gatherer should entitle us to at least a faint recognition by the county commissioners, considering how well every other portion of the county has been attended to. We applaud the many improvements elsewhere, but our unceasing cry is, "give us a bridge." We must have one, even if it has to be built by private subscription.

On Wednesday, Wm. Burton, chief of Indian police at Lemhi reserve, lodged in the county jail an Indian, who is known around here by the sobriquet of "Fred Douglass." Fred is charged with stealing horses from Chief Ten Doy, and after placing him in jail Burton and his posse went to the Madison valley, on a search for their prisoners confederates. The stolen horses were eight in number, and the police have captured all. Last evening, the posse of dusky policemen brought in the other two thieves, making the entire band, with their plunder, captured. Burton is an intelligent, well-educated Indian, who reads, writes, and speaks United States like a native. He spent four years in school at Oakland, Cal.--Madisonian.

Herr Losen, an Alsace lawyer, has been appointed German consul at Paris.

Three members of the Chilean ministry have resigned and their successors appointed. Mr. Stallo, the new United States minister at Rome, has been heartily welcomed by the Italian press.

The Bank of England last week sent to Bank of Ireland at Dublin £2,500,000. The treasure arrived safely.

Archduke Rudolph, the Austrian prince imperial, met with an accident while driving in his carriage, sustaining an injury to the thigh.

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HE THREW AWAY FOUR QUEENS.

Stanley Huntley's Extraordinary Luck in a Poker Game at Bismarck.

[New York Sun.] One of the most famous games of poker ever played in the northwest was between the late Stanley Huntley and Major A. W. Edwards, the editor and proprietor of the Fargo Argus.

Mr. Huntley had not been making much money out of the Bismarck Tribune, and when he was taken sick, and was unable to attend to business for several months, his affairs became so entangled that he determined to sell out his share in the paper. As the Tribune was the only paper in Bismarck at that time, and as there was a strong political ring in the county, he had hopes of disposing of his property to the politicians, but, fearing that he might fail to do so, he dropped a line to Major Edwards, asking him to buy his paper.

Major Edwards had made a fortune out of his own paper, and as he was anxious to own more papers, he promptly responded to the letter by drawing \$2,000 from bank and taking the first train for Bismarck. When he reached that city he found that the trade with the politicians was made, and Huntley had come out of his difficulties with several hundred in cool cash. It was several hours before the return train left, and, having nothing else to do, the Major suggested that they play a game of poker at \$5 ante.

The Major's fame as a poker-player was not confined alone to Fargo. He was recognized throughout the Territory as the best player in the northwest, and when it became noised about town that he and Huntley were to play for large stakes, there was no saloon in the place large enough to accommodate the crowd, and the game was moved to the town hall, over the engine-house.

The game began at noon and continued until two o'clock, with varying success. At last there was a jack pot containing \$200 on the table, and it was Major Edwards' deal. When Mr. Huntley picked up his hand he saw that he held four queens and an ace. He was surprised. Cards had not been running well enough to justify such luck. He saw the Major throw away one card and hold four.

"How much do you open it for?" asked the Major nonchalantly. Huntley stopped a moment to think, and then replied calmly: "I don't open it."

"Well, I will," said the Major. "For how much?" asked Huntley. "For \$100," replied the Major. "All right," said Huntley, throwing away his four queens and keeping his ace, "I'll come in. Give me four cards."

With a glance of incredulity and pity the Major dealt them, and took one himself. "I'll bet \$100," replied the Major. "Raise you \$100," said Huntley. The Major scanned his hand carefully, looked at his youthful adversary keenly, and raised it back the same amount.

"Raise it \$100 more," said Huntley. This sort of thing continued until there was \$2,400 on the table, and the crowd was breathless with excitement. "I'll raise you \$500," said the Major, "if you will trust me."

"Rather have the cash," said Mr. Huntley. "Will you take this ring for that amount?" returned the Major, as he pointed to a magnificent solitaire diamond he wore, which cost him \$1,000 in Chicago.

"Yes," said Huntley, as he saw the raise. "Then I call," said the Major. Huntley laid down his hand. He had caught the other three aces. The Major had only four kings, just as Huntley had suspected. It cost Huntley \$500 to treat the crowd, and when the Major left for Fargo it was on borrowed money.

The fame of this game spread around the Territory, and when Huntley returned from his trip into the Northwest Territory after interviewing Sitting Bull, he stopped at Fargo on his way east and gave Major Edwards back his ring. After dinner, as Huntley was about to take the train for New York, the Major, accompanied by several of his friends, went to the station to see him off.

"By the way, Stanley," said he, "since you left Bismarck they have told some pretty rough stories about that game of poker we played."

"What are they?" "They say that I dealt myself four kings from a cold deck. Now, I want you to tell these gentlemen that I played a fair, square game."

"The Major is right," said Huntley; "he played an honest game."

"Thanks, Stanley," returned the Major. "Now, I want to ask you one question."

"All right."

"I want to know how in the devil you ever came to discard those four queens I dealt you?"

"I'll answer that, Major," said Huntley, with a grim smile, "if you will tell me how you know I had four queens."

[Mr. Huntley, now deceased, one of the subjects of this sketch, was known in the literary world as one of the

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The New Brunswick people are shipping live lobsters to England.

The remains of Senator Gwin, of California, who died in New York last week were sent home.

John R. Eakin, associate judge of the supreme court of Arkansas, is dead, aged sixty-three years.

Ottawa, during the past fiscal year, shipped about \$2,000,000 worth of sawed lumber to the United States.

The Brooklyn City Railroad company, operating forty miles of track, propose to change to the cable system.

Distillers are in session at Peoria, Ill., endeavoring to form a new pool under the name of the American Spirit company.

A window in memory of the wife of Edwin Booth was placed recently in Berkie Memorial church, in Newport, Rhode Island.

The steamer Alert, on her second exploration expedition, got through the straits all right and reached New York Factory in safety.

Poundmaker is allowed to wear his hair in the Winnipeg penitentiary. He is studying botany under the tuition of Mr. Alexander Fisher.

The records of the United States court in Baltimore are in such a decayed condition that they will soon be worthless unless they are copied.

The new president of Vassar college, Dr. Samuel W. Duncan, a Baptist minister of Rochester, New York, is wealth with great business capacity.

Earl Dudley, who is the guest of the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, will go to Canada this month and spend six weeks in the Rockies hunting.

The supreme council of the order of Chosen Friends in New York last week elected officers, H. H. Morse of New York, being chosen supreme chancellor.

The Utica, N. Y., steam cotton mills and the Mohawk Valley mills, employing about one thousand hands, have resumed work. The have been idle for a month.

Zenu Suarez, the Spanish consul general at New York, officially denies the story that Limban Sanchez, the Cuban insurgent, had gained a battle over the Spanish troops.

Speaking of the death penalty, the Toronto Mail says: "The experience of Minnesota is worthy of the attention of those who hold that the death penalty should be abolished."

The convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, at St. Louis, adjourned last week, after electing officers for the ensuing year, R. J. Kilpatrick being chosen president.

Gov. Bullock thinks Judge Noah Davis or some man of that stamp should be nominated by the New York Republicans, because, he said, "It is necessary to get the earnest support of the hallelujah people."

The annual camp meeting of the New England conference of the Seventh Day Adventists at Worcester, Mass., has seventy family tents besides special large assembly tents. Many clergymen from all parts of the country are present.

A prominent treasury official, who recently visited New York, says he had occasion to call upon Representative Hewitt. He found the latter gentleman hard at work on a tariff bill, which he says he will lay before congress at the earliest opportunity.

PRESS EXPRESSIONS.

A wealthy resident on the Crow reservation, one who is in a position to know the numerical strength of the tribe, says the Crows do not number above 2,500 persons. We believe that for ration purposes they number in the neighborhood of 3,300. There is a chance for the commissioner of Indian affairs through a new agent to get in his work.--Enterprise.

The waterways convention has adjourned. It will remain to be seen the good which can be accomplished by this action of the great northwestern states and territories. The delegates from the states were so numerous that talk on the Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan rivers came in for a large share of the discussion on river improvement. The Missouri, of course, came in for a share of talk and if this meeting will have any effect on congress, the upper Missouri will probably come in for some portion of any appropriation.--Press.

Under instructions from the war department Mr. Sherwood, of the Bismarck signal office, is now issuing tri-daily bulletins for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. These bulletins give the condition of the barometer, changes in the temperature, the direction and velocity of the wind, rainfall and general condition of the weather at Bismarck, Fort Buford, Fort Assinaboine, Fort Custer and Helena, three times daily, the observations being taken at the same moment of time at all stations. By consulting these bulletins every person may become a weather prophet. Farmers are especially benefitted because, by these reports, it is possible to anticipate almost to a certainty the state of the weather for the coming twenty-four hours.--Bismarck Tribune.

The grazing of cattle for the production of beef is a principal industry in Montana, and it is a noticeable fact that no regard is had to blood. While from a proper selection of blood the animals might be brought to the shambles much earlier, inasmuch as they do not feed for fattening purposes through the winter, and little expense attending their keeping. They make no effort to bring them into market before they are about 4 years old. This will probably continue until the territory becomes so thickly settled as to prevent the ranging of cattle, when a change will be made to adapt the case to the then existing condition.--Germantown Telegraph.

While the above is true to some extent regarding this industry a few years ago, but at the present time it differs materially. There are but few scrub bulls on Montana ranges, and they are rapidly being replaced by blooded and thoroughbreds.--En.]

The authorities of British Columbia have succeeded in throwing a new obstacle in the way of the United States regarding the preventing of smuggling Chinaman into this country. If these undesirable individuals now succeed in getting a foothold on American soil, we shall be permitted to send them back only on payment of \$50 a head. This would make it rather expensive.--Pioneer Press.

There is a fortune for Montana in supplying her own markets with butter, cheese, poultry and eggs. There would be another fortune if we could supply our own pork, bacon and lard. And still another fortune if we could manufacture our own wool and tan our own hides.--Herald.

The result of the Crow raid at Poplar Creek will be mighty gratifying to stockmen on the north side of the Yellowstone. The Sioux will hardly venture off their reservation this fall on horse stealing raids or cattle killing expeditions, for fear of falling in with a party of Crows. The Crows have unconsciously accomplished what the agent would have experienced great difficulty in doing, viz: kept the Sioux on their reservation.--Times.

N. P. RAILROAD.

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