

RANGE AND FARM.

Precautions Against Scab—Constant Vigilance Necessary.

The wool-growers of Montana, seem to be in earnest in regard to the extermination of scab from their flocks, and from the territory. In the early days of wool-growing in the territory, when our flocks were few, and ranges abundant and very luxuriant and inviting, sheep were high and many thousands were driven in from the over-stocked regions of the Pacific coast, and with them came the dreaded disease of scab—Montana growers dipped their flocks continually, but new arrivals from the coast region, scattered the germ afresh over our ranges, and many depaupered entirely of being able to master the plague, and there were those among us who even declared it incurable.

Careless management, the driving in of an occasional scabby flock has inoculated the country again, and our wool-growers wake, as it were, from their lethargy, to find their flocks and ranges in almost as bad a condition as when nearly everybody handled sheep fresh from the scab infected regions west of us. Realizing that the life of the industry depended upon keeping our flocks clean, a few of our wool-growers put their heads together during the session of the legislature, last winter, and through the assistance of the representative of this office, in that body, succeeded in having a new scab law established. This, although not as perfect as it might have been, is believed to be all that is necessary in the premises, and a concert of action in the various parts of the territory is all that will be required to restore our flocks to the good condition that existed a few years ago. Veterinarian Holloway, having acted in perfect harmony with the wool-growers, by appointing as deputies, those recommended by the several associations, the wool-growers' association of the territory, have the matter almost entirely in their own hands. In reality, we might say, they have absolute control under the law.

At a recent meeting of the growers of Meagher county, resolutions were adopted, in which a determination was expressed to stand by the law, and in the proceedings of the Fergus County Wool Growers' Association, a like feeling was manifested. And if other counties will fall into line, the disease may be wiped out in a single season. In Meagher county the diseased flocks have been registered and quarantine limits prescribed and recorded in a book, kept by the county deputy, and the law is to be enforced to the letter; and as Fergus county is following in the footsteps of the parent county, the prospects are good for eastern Montana's flocks being cleansed in a very short time, this season at the furthest. And we hope to hear of woolmen everywhere rising in their majesty to enforce the law, that wool-growing may be placed upon a paying basis again; a thing that is impossible as long as disease is allowed to run riot in our midst.—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

FRESH PASTURES.

I consider the first two months on pasture as worth as much to the stock as the succeeding four, and my reasons are that at this season there are few flies and tormenting insects, no excessive heat, an abundant supply of pure water and fresh, sweet grass, and I base this estimate on long experience in grazing, and the gain cattle will make during May and June. The profit of this best grazing season of the year depends on whether your cattle are well wintered or not, for in one case they will have been kept thrifty and gain in flesh all winter, and in the other they will not only be a loss to the owner, but will be a great deal of loss, which must be regained, but will also have taken on an unthrifty habit.—W. F. Brown, in Farmers Review.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Paris Gibson while in the city Sunday, informed the River Press that the wheat crop on the uplands near Great Falls looks finely and promises an enormous yield. He says he has never seen a better prospect, and this is true in regard to the ground broken the first time as well as the fallow. Mr. Gibson put in 250 acres for his company, to show what can be done on the fine bench lands, and the experiment not only promises great success, but profit as well. Last year a like experiment on a small scale was a failure, because of the drought, something unprecedented in all the years of Montana's occupation by the white man. On the other hand the present season is unusually favorable and crops will readily grow in valley or bench without irrigation or much attention. Taking one year with another, we believe that good crops of vegetables and grain, especially wheat, can be grown upon our best bench lands as successfully as the same is produced in Dakota or Minnesota, and that in a series of years Montana would not fall off from the states named. The experience of our farmers so far as they have tried the bench lands upholds this belief. The time is not far off when upland farms, abundantly supplied with water from artesian wells, will be deemed of greater value than those of the valleys.—Fort Benton River Press.

HINTS FOR WOOL-GROWERS.

For cuts made in shearing, apply common pine tar. The Lincoln is the heaviest-bodied sheep in existence. Tag all the sheep that are on young grass, to keep them clean and avoid fly-blow. Dip the lamps in tobacco water to clean them of ticks, or use crude petroleum. Pare the feet of the old sheep and shorten the toes before they are turned out.

A Shropshire lamb from a well-conditioned ewe will with good handling weigh as much at three months as a Merino lamb under the same conditions will at three times that age.

The origin of the present highly improved breed of Lincoln sheep was a race of heavy-bodied, flat-sided, big-legged, big-footed animals, with coarse, shaggy wool that nearly swept the ground, which in its pure state is now practically extinct.

In order to obtain the best results from sheep, however, it is necessary that they have the run of a late fall and spring pasture when there is little or no grass, for which purpose there is nothing better than a field of early sown rye. Indeed, it is surprising that farmers generally do not

see and appreciate the superior advantages of a rye pasture for such purposes, both for sheep and milch cows.—American Wool Reporter.

A sheep will always grow lighter wool underneath the body than on the shoulder and side, and a light-wooled fleece will be so thin on the belly that it will felt and mat together. Belly wool will often cling together so much that when shorn it will be fairly cotted. Such cotted portions of wool are worthless, except as a low grade of backing—less valuable than tags; and, if there is a burr on the farm or over the fence, it is sure to stick to such a fleece. Don't keep a thin-wooled sheep.

It is better to shear sheep in the grease than to undertake the old-fashioned washing in a stream or pond. A good way of washing is to make a tank large enough to hold a sheep completely immersed. Have a supply of hot and cold water, by which the tank can be kept properly filled. Each sheep is immersed, and by the help of soft soap is cleansed in three minutes. Twenty sheep can be washed in one hour. The wool thus washed dries soft. Keep the sheep in a clean pasture, and shear in a week. The old method is a barbarism.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Cardinal Newman is in very feeble health.

Ex-Speaker Keifer says Blaine's true reason for going to Europe is to recuperate his health.

The Earl of Aberdeen, now in San Francisco, was given a reception at his hotel.

R. M. Pulsifer, of the Boston Herald, has become greatly interested in the development of the south.

Holloway, the pill man, left his vast fortune to a stranger, and his sisters are penniless.

Seymour L. Husted of Brooklyn who started as a stage driver, died lately possessed of \$8,000,000.

Henry George and Dr. McGlynn may run for the New York senate at the next election from the districts now represented by Senators Cullen and Henry.

A statue of Nathan Hale, the Connecticut martyr of the revolution, was unveiled at the state camp at Hartford, Conn. Chas. Dudley Warner made the address.

John Russell Young, ex-United States minister to China, was elected president of the Anti-Poverty Society of Philadelphia (the Henry George-Dr. McGlynn party).

Charles S. Hill, the secretary of the American Shipping and Industrial League, has issued a call for a convention of the department of the Mississippi valley, to meet at Chicago, June 29.

The famous "Daniel Dickson" will case was decided at Atlanta by the state supreme court in favor of Amanda Eubanks, the colored legatee. Amanda Eubanks was an illegitimate daughter of Dickson. She gets \$300,000.

Michael Callahan was ejected from Maud Granger's gilded palace of sin. The palace was raised on jackscrews preparatory to removal. Michael worked the jackscrews and the palace fell over. Maud was hurt and the bouncer badly used up.

Governor Hill's Story.

In a recent talk with a New York Tribune reporter, Gov. Hill said: "The situation in New York City almost belies something I once heard Mr. Tilden say. Did you ever hear the old gentleman's reflections on harmony in politics?" "Not that I remember."

"Well, one day in the early part of 1880 and before the national Convention, while there was a great deal of talk for and against the 'old ticket,' I was down in New York with a friend of mine from Elmira. He had never met Mr. Tilden, whom he justly regarded as a very great man, and he besought me to present him to the sage, so I took him around to the house in Gramercy park, and we went in our cards. Presently we felt rather than heard that the old man's approach. I went forward with my friend and presented him. Mr. Tilden looked him over and then quietly seated down in his chair. He didn't ask us to be seated, for confidentially speaking, the old man's manners never were his strong point. But his sitting was the signal for us to do the same. My friend thought, of course, that he must show off his acute knowledge of the situation, and so he began: "What a pity it is, Mr. Tilden, that we can't have more harmony in our party?" "The sage looked at my friend almost contemptuously. Then he faintly said, 'Do you expect harmony in politics?' "Why, yes, to an extent at least."

"The old man hitched his chair up closer, thrust his mouth to my friend's ear, and whispered: "You might as well look for peace in hell!"

The Sewing Machine.

If the sewing machine receive an occasional thorough cleaning and a proper oiling it will very likely, occasion no trouble in operation. Oil that doesn't gum will evaporate, and it hurts a machine to be run with gummy oil on it, or to be run when dry. If the delicate parts of the machine become worn in places, as they will be if used when not clean, the stitching will be less accurate and perfect and the machine will easily get out of order. Sewing machines never have "fits." If a machine seems to be thus afflicted, the operator should leave it and when she is in a different frame of mind, she will probably be able to ascertain what the trouble was, and in nine cases out of ten she will find that it was not in the machine but in the operator. A machine that does very nice work must of necessity be very nicely adjusted, and a perfect knowledge of these adjustments is in indispensable on the part of the operator.

Care of Clothing.

Closets in which clothing is kept should be aired every day. If dresses are to lie in trunks or drawers, they should be folded with great care and always right side out, particularly if lined, as the dress material folding over the lining prevents in a measure, its creasing. Dresses which cannot hung right side out crease and string much less than those which are hung wrong side out. They may be easily protected from dust by hanging a sheet or a curtain made of calico over them.

MINING PROGRESS.

The Great Mineral Belt on the South Fork of the Columbia.

The Murray correspondent of the Butte Miner says: "Little was known of the immense galena, carbonate and silver deposits of the South Fork country in the Cœur d'Alenes until the fall of 1885." The correspondent adds: "For the time being I will leave Gardner and travel with the reader up the South Fork river and view the mineral wealth on both sides of the old Mullan road. Four miles above Kellogg is the Goldsmith mine, the property of the Victor company of Louisville, Ky., which like their mines on the north side and their Horsfield smelter at Kellogg are at a standstill. Two miles above is the camp of Evolution, named after A. J. Prichard's lode. Mr. Prichard owns a number of valuable prospects here, one of which he values at a cool \$100,000. Two miles further and the town of Osbourne is reached. Here as all along the river are fine ranches on the river bottom. At this place the country and valley is quite wide. Here the wagon road to Murray crosses the river and climbs a two-mile pass over the divide to Beaver creek. The South Fork railroad will be completed to this point by another month, the track being now almost ready for the rails. The surrounding mountains are covered with prospects, only one—the Killbeck—being developed to that extent wherein it may be classed as a mine. Seven miles further up stream is the town of Wallace, at a point where Canyon, Nine Mile and Placer creeks empty into the river.

Many good prospects are under process of development on Nine Mile or Canyon creek. There is the justly celebrated Tiger mine which for richness and extent is hardly equaled anywhere, also the Poorman and others lately secured by that prince of miners, Patsy Clark of Butte. His claims are said to be equally as good as the Tiger. To mention the other mines of Canyon creek would require too much valuable space. The town of Burke has been laid out here and is rapidly acquiring a good population. Placer creek, coming in from the other side of the river is lined on each side with mineral locations, the same belt on which is located the Sullivan and Bunker Hill being situated up this creek. Eight miles further up the river and we arrive at the town of Nullan, the home of the Gold Hunter, owned by Dennis Ryan and associates of St. Paul. The Evening and the Morning, the Central and many other lodes too numerous to mention. Three creeks pour their waters into the river at this point—Hunter, Mill and Boulder creeks. Quite a town has been built up here in the past few months, which no doubt in the near future will be the metropolis of the upper South Fork. From here up to the top of the divide quite a number of prospects are located, many of which are promising. A railroad is in contemplation from Thompson Falls up Prospect creek and across the divide to Canyon creek and the South Fork.

MINING NOTES.

Missoula is opening up some high grade properties.

The Great Falls townsite company has a very fine collection of Montana ores.

In Butte millions of tons of low grade ore can be secured and concentrated at a profit.

Slate-like material, which serves as fuel has been found in Warm Spring valley, near Elsinore, California.

Mr. Burghardt of Nelhart has secured a bond on the mine in the Barker district, of which mention was made recently.

Pat Hughes of this city will shortly visit the Nelhart district. It was he who discovered the Barker region and named it.

The completion of the Northern Pacific from Drummond to Phillipsburg will open up a rich country, which will yield thousands of tons of high grade ore.

The general business of the camp for the past week has been about as usual, all the mines, mills and smelters being in a state of active operation without special features.

The most important news of the week connected with great mining industry of Butte is an investigation by Mr. Hubbard in the interests of Colorado capitalists relative to the project of starting a big smelting enterprise there.

A letter from Red Bluff in the Butte Miner says: "We have got plenty of good ores that would pay to move to Butte and pay us a very handsome profit if we can only ship them by rail. We prefer to reach Butte because Butte has facilities to handle all kinds of ores, and there is also active competition. Our ores are mostly gold, and would improve and enrich your silver bars."

Cellar Windows.

Cellar windows would lose their gloom if over the small panes of glass one would paste bright Japanese pictures; the small, transparent napkins will answer, for they can be covered with paste, the tough fiber of the paper allowing plenty of rubbing to put the picture upon the glass evenly and securely.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and softness. Purely mechanical. No sulphur, alum or phosphate compounds. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall St., New York.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Mont., June 3, 1887. 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 the Probate Judge of Chouteau county, at Fort Benton, Mont., on July 19, 1887, viz: Albert J. Ray, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 6182, C. E. 1775, for the lots 1 and 2 and E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of sec. 18, tp. 20 N., range 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Silas A. Beachley, James J. Eastman, John L. Fairfield and Frank Fottle, all of Great Falls, Mont. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

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Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Mont., June 20, 1887. 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 John W. Tattan, probate judge Chouteau county, at Fort Benton, on August 4, 1887, viz: James E. Walker, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 3149 for the SE 1/4 of sec. 10, tp. 20 N., range 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Commodore P. Downing, Delos H. Chown, Phil Gibson and Jonathan D. West, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Montana, June 23, 1887. 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 John W. Tattan, probate judge Chouteau county, Montana, at Fort Benton, on August 4, 1887, viz: James E. Walker, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 3225 for the SW 1/4, sec. 11, tp. 20 N., range 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Commodore P. Downing, Delos H. Chown, Oswald C. Mortson and Phil Gibson, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. Land Office, Helena, M. T., May 27, 1887. 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 Register and Receiver at Helena, Montana, on July 14, 1887, viz: John B. Hester, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 7922 for the W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of section 14, and the W 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of section 23, township 18 N., range 2 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Turner and John Ainsworth of Terry, Montana, and Frederick E. Tibbets and John Kinsey of Helena, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Mont., June 20, 1887. 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 John W. Tattan, probate judge Chouteau county, at Fort Benton, on August 4, 1887, viz: Commodore P. Downing, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 3225 for the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4, and the W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4, sec. 9, tp. 20 N., range 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James E. Walker, Charles A. Crowder, Herbert P. Rolfe and Hilbert Moran, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. Land Office, Helena, Montana, May 27, 1887. 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 Register and Receiver at Helena, Montana, on July 14, 1887, viz: John P. Dyas, administrator of the estate of John Carroll, deceased, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 622, for the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of section 2 and the N 1/2 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of section 11, in township 18 N., range 1 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James L. Perkins, William C. Galloway, John H. Haller and George Travis, all of Gorham, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Mont., June 4, 1887. 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 John W. Tattan, probate judge Chouteau county, Mont., at Fort Benton, Mont., on July 20, 1887, viz: Charles Ainsworth of Terry, Montana, application No. 3138 for the SE 1/4 of sec. 22, tp. 20 N., range 4 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Paul P. Ramsey, Charles P. Burghwill, Frank Oglevie and Frank Gehring, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Mont., June 24, 1887. 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 John W. Tattan, Probate Judge, Chouteau county, at Fort Benton, Montana, on August 9, 1887, viz: William B. Sells, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 3169 for the W 1/2 of the SW 1/4, and the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of section 24, and NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of sec. 33, tp. 21 N., range 3 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Erickson, Barney Murray, Isaac S. Corson and Alexander C. Lux, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

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Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Mont., June 24, 1887. 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 the Probate Judge of Chouteau county at Fort Benton, Mont., on July 28, 1887, viz: George W. Armstrong, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 612 for the NE 1/4 of section 12, lots 6 and 7 and W 1/2 SE 1/4 of section 11, township 19 N., range 3 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Bomp, Joseph Keough, Frank Hays and William Morgan, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Montana, June 8, 1887. 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 Probate Judge of Chouteau county at Fort Benton, Mont., on July 28, 1887, viz: George W. Armstrong, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 612 for the NE 1/4 of section 12, lots 6 and 7 and W 1/2 SE 1/4 of section 11, township 19 N., range 3 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Bomp, Joseph Keough, Frank Hays and William Morgan, all of Great Falls, Montana. S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

JOHN R. PAYNE, President. GEORGE MARTIN, Vice-President. CHAS. Y. KINLOCH, Cashier.

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