CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ASSAYERS, CHEMISTS

LEWIS & WALKER, assayers, chemists. 108 N. Wyoming, BUTTE, MONTANA.

BEAUTY SCHOOLS

BEAUTY SUCCESS

MISS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
The shortest cut to financial independence.
Make a Good Living
ENROLL NOW
New Class Jan. 1, 1940
Our terms within reach of everyone. Write for catalog.

McCarroll's
SCHOOL OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Oldest accredited school—Union approved
JESSIE M. GREFIG, Mgr.
7 E. Granite St. Butte, Montana

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LIQUOR STORE—$3,500 cash. By owner, doing good business. 1543 MINER, Idaho Springs, Colo.

GROCERY, conf. magazines, fountain, pkg. beer; living qtrs. Rent $25; $1,500 down, bal. terms. Write BOX 857, Rainier, Ore.

NEW! NO WINTER PAYMENT PLAN. $100 down will secure equipment and pre-selected location. Ideal living conditions, all year round Ice Cream business. Mills Novelty Company representative available for interview immediately. DEPT. G, Box 1906, Great Falls, Montana.

CANARIES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL CANARIES — Express prepaid. JENNY MATTESON, Box 465, Sheridan, Wyo.

COYOTE POISON

KILLS ON THE SPOT. Sold on money-back guarantee. Tablets 10c each. Poison cannot be sent by mail. Order by express. SLAYTON LABORATORY, Loma, Mont.

FARM EQUIPMENT

BALLBEARING TRACTOR WOOD SAW—Something new. Write RICHARDSON, Cawker City, Kansas.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1,500-acre improved, partly irrigated farm, suitable for stock and poultry, near Twin Bridges, Montana. Write MRS. MIRIAM H. RAHDERS, 520 N. Davis St., Helena, Mont.

10 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, CLOSE TO EVERETT, Seattle markets, $300. Terms $10, $5 monthly. WHILLANS, 2608 Rockefeller, Everett, Wash.

10 ACRE IRRIGATED TRACT 3 MILES WEST OF PASCO ON highway; 4 acres grapes, 500 blackberries, 35 prune, 4 apple, 1 pear; cemented root cellar, wine cellar, 2,000 gal. capacity and equipment; 3 room house surrounded by big shade trees; well water in house; good barn. Reasonable. PASCO WINERY, Pasco, Wash.

IRRIGATED FARMS AND RANCHES. WRITE for details. State size and kind. RALPH TROUT, Lander, Wyoming. Licensed and bonded.

INVESTIGATE COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT in Washington. Over million acres to be irrigated. Good irrigable land available, ten to fifteen dollars acre. Write for details. EDWIN LELAND, Moses Lake, Wash.

FOR SALE—240 acres well improved, irrigated farm, near Fairfield, Mont., $4,800.00. Buyer must have at least $1,500 to pay down. R. E. HASSARD, Box 1522, Great Falls, Mont.

WOULD YOU RAISE a reasonable down payment for a farm? If you were assured the annual carrying charges were actually no more than rent? We offer a New Sales Plan on farms throughout Montana. You will be interested. Write or see C. E. SPURGIN, Box 1048, Billings, Montana.

FINE STOCK RANCH, seven sections, good buildings, well watered, some irrigation. Must be sold. FRARY & BURLINGAME, Great Falls, Montana.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—With the completion of Fort Peck dam, hundreds of farmers will be obliged to move from their Missouri bottom lands and will be looking for new locations. If you want to sell your land, advertise it in the GLASGOW-FORT PECK COURIER, Box 218, Glasgow, Montana. Rates one cent per word per insertion. Stamps accepted.

HEALTH

PILES—For relief, $1.00 postpaid. Money back if not satisfied. SCHULTZ DRUG STORE, Manitou Springs, Colorado.

IRRIGATION SACKS

MANY THRIFTY FARMERS now save water, time and labor, by using Price's emptied, green coffee burlap sacks to help conserve the water when being diverted in irrigation ditches. Only 8 cents each, while they last. Address: F. B. PRICE'S COFFEE ROASTING PLANT, Butte, Montana.

LIVESTOCK

IOWA FARMERS, feeders and breeders want to buy feeder calves, yearlings and twos, steers and heifers, stocker cows and heifers for breeding; aged ewes good for one or two years; young breeding ewes, wether lambs and ewe lamb seconds for feeding, choice ewe lambs for breeding. How many carloads have you and at what loading station? FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

25 HEAD wellbred ANGUS CATTLE for sale. HENRY ELM, Andes, Montana.

REGISTERED O. I. C. WEANERS FOR SALE. BEVIS ORCHARDS, Tonasket, Wash.

WANTED CATTLE AND SHEEP listings for sale. R. E. Hassard, BOX1522, Great Falls, Mont.

HOLSTEIN HERDSIRE 18 months old, ready for service. His dam made on twice-a-day milking in 319 days 11,467 lbs. milk, 440 lbs. of fat testing 3.8% in one year. Priced $130.00, f. o. b. Miles City. Federal accredited herd. HOFSTETTER HOLSTEIN FARM, Miles City, Mont.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOW TO READ AND UNDERSTAND THE STOCK MARKET QUOTATIONS column in your daily newspaper. How to trade without margin. Specialist for over 20 years. Free booklet.
PAUL KAYE
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHUBBIES, capes, boleros made from your fur coats. Careful attention given to mail orders. LONDON FUR CO., 1017 E. Colfax, Denver, Colo.

CASH for inventions patented or unpatented. Stamps appreciated. MR. BALL, 9441-Z, Pleasant, Chicago, Ill.

M. N. A. DECEMBER 25, 1939 (1)

The expression "lame duck" originated in the stock exchange, where it meant a person unable to fill his engagements or contracts.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Edwards' Wolf and Coyote Exterminator Capsules got nine coyotes one night that brought $121.50. Free formulas and instructions. Get Edwards' real coyote scent.
GEORGE EDWARDS, LIVINGSTON, MONT.

FOR SALE—One 13 in. by 8 ft. South Bend lathe; one 5 h. p. 220 electric motor, 3 phase; one 1935 Plymouth 4-door sedan; one Hall cyl. hone; one 110-volt battery charger, size 1-12 battery. All good condition. If interested, see or write A. I. NELSON, Rudyard, Montana.

NEW STANDARD NAILS—New corrugated roofing. Saw mandrels and saws. We have low prices on all. ALASKA JUNK COMPANY, South 116 Adams St., Spokane, Wash.

PERSONAL

LONELY? Friendship and Love is yours for the writing—strictly confidential—enclose stamp. Box 109, Lefferts, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESCRIPTION ANY DISEASE, 50c money-order. Inability, money returned plus 10c. CLINIC, 1112 Ogden, Denver, Colo. Established 1925.

POUND: A PLACE TO BORROW from $5 to $300 on your personal note, furniture or automobile. Up to 12 months to repay. Write in. FAMILY FINANCE CO., Great Falls, Mont.

LONELY? Find your sweetheart. Send 25c for big list, names, descriptions. Describe yourself. UNIVERSAL SERVICE, G. P. O. 131, New York City.

PHOTO FINISHING

1 ROLL developed and 8 deluxe quality Velox prints with 2 double weight enlargements 25c. FOX STUDIOS, Billings, Montana.

POULTRY AND EGGS

CASH BUYERS of live poultry and fresh eggs. SUN PRODUCE CO., 58 So. Main St., Helena, Mont.

PRINTING MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Peerless 30-inch handpower paper cutter with three knives. In good condition. First offer $75 takes it. Write Box 1906, Great Falls, Montana.

RUBBER STAMPS AND SEALS

WE MAKE STAMPS, Rubber type. HELENA STAMP WORKS, Helena, Mont.

RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS, Stencils, check signs. PACIFIC STAMP WORKS, W. 516 Sprague Av., Spokane, Wash.

USED MOTORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—General Electric induction motor; 2 H. P., 22 Amps, 60 cycles, 110 Volt, speed 1800. Price $20. Write Box 1906, Great Falls, Montana.

USED AUTO PARTS

Auto Parts Co. Used parts for all cars. Great Falls.

USED TYPEWRITERS

HERE IS A REAL BARGAIN
For Sale—Used typewriter, late L. C. Smith model. Excellent condition. Price $35.00. Write P. O. BOX 1906, Great Falls, Montana.

WATCHES

ELGIN (rebuilt) Watches, pocket or wrist from $3.50. Ladies $6.00. Free list. O. M. CAMPBELL, 4619 Clarissa Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Wrecked 20 Caterpillar. H. STALLCOP, Havre, Mont.

YARNS

FRENCH ANGORA YARNS—Buy direct from mill. Lowest prices—free samples. PARISIAN YARN MILLS, Box 6221, Cleveland, Ohio.

Egypt announces that electric advertising space is to be let on the pyramids.

He Knows His Horses!

Handsome 7-year-old Joel Luther of Great Falls had listened to lots of grownups get rattled on the radio question-and-answer programs. He said he would never get rattled—especially if his answer would win a prize.

So, when Branson Stevenson, Montana manager for Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., stopped a group of youngsters in front of the Roosevelt school, held up a metal cutout of a flying red horse and said: "Five silver dollars to the first one who can tell me the name of this horse," Joel didn't get rattled. He thought hard.

Before the others got over their surprise, Joel popped out with, "Pegasus—that's his name—Pegasus! He was the horse who belonged to the Greek gods or something."

"Correct—and the five bucks is yours," said Mr. Stevenson.

Joel didn't know it, but he also won a dinner for Mr. Stevenson. Since the decision of his company to use Montana crude oil in refining Mobilgas for Montana, he has answered thousands of questions about the Flying Red Horse which forms the Mobilgas trademark. He was proving his statement that in less than 10 minutes he could find a child who knew the Flying Red Horse by name. Joel knew his history and his horses—especially "Pegasus."

District Manager Branson Stevenson of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., and small boy with Pegasus auto license emblem.

PRINCE ROUGHED IT IN MONTANA

MAXIMILIAN OF WIED CAME UP MISSOURI ON STEAMBOAT IN EARLY DAYS

Caught Between Two Fires When Rival Indian War Parties Battle; Rifle Kicks Him Out of Action When He Aids Garrison to Repel "Attack."

Among the earliest explorers of Montana was Maximilian, prince of Wied-Neuwied in Rhenish Prussia. Maximilian was born in 1762, served as a young man in the Prussian army and at an early age developed a liking and talent for exploration. After the close of the Napoleonic wars, from which he emerged as a major general, with a distinguished record, the prince, in 1815, set out for Brazil. After two years in South America, during which he made several notable contributions to science, he decided to come to North America. But as affairs of state delayed him, it was not until 1832 that he was able to resume exploration and he landed in Boston in July of that year.

Among his companions was Charles Bodmer, a young Swiss painter, who was one of the first real artists to visit this section, and whose views of Indian life are classics.

Ascends Missouri on Steamboat

Maximilian journeyed westward slowly and reached St. Louis in the spring of 1833. Here he met Gen. William Clark, and through him was introduced to officials of the American Fur Co. They, in turn, advised him to explore with their posts on the Missouri river as a base and the prince and his party embarked on April 10 on the steamboat Yellowstone for the upper Missouri, Kenneth McKenzie being a passenger.

At Fort Pierre the passengers were transferred to the steamer Assinniboine. They made slow progress and it was not until June that the party reached Fort Clark, near a Mandan village occupying the site of Bismarck. Proceeding up the Missouri to the Yellowstone confluence, they arrived at Fort Union June 24. From here, after a stay of two weeks, during which time Bodmer seems to have made a number of sketches, they went on to the central village of the Blackfeet confederation on the Marias river, at Fort McKenzie.

Caught in Midst of Indian War

The prince decided that here he had found the base of his explorations, but after he had spent two months wandering about the vicinity engaged in hunting and in scientific observations, war flamed between the Blackfeet and the Assinniboines, and the Prussian, who had been one of the heroes of Jena, decided the country was too hot for a peaceful scientist.

He unwittingly witnessed a bloody battle between the aborigines and thought it very spirited, indeed. It was in the latter part of August, at Fort McKenzie, when a score or more of Piegans who had camped with their families under the walls of the fort, were charged, at dawn, by a thousand or more Assinniboines, who seemed to rise from the ground.

Prince Worsted in Bout With Rifle

The garrison, presuming the invaders aimed to capture the fort, flew to arms. They numbered only 70 white soldiers, but they manned the works valiantly and the prince, who was then an old man, seized a rifle and began firing with the rest. In the excitement he overloaded the crude weapon and it "kicked" the poor old princeling entirely across a bastion. He fell with a thud upon the seat of his breeches, much shaken in spirit and utterly disgusted with American guns. The garrison by this time had learned that the Assinniboines had come to attack, not the fort, but the Piegans; and the whites ceased firing. The Piegans had taken refuge within the fort but a score of their women and children were killed by the enemy. In the excitement, the mishap to the prince had gone unnoticed, but he was in reality seriously shaken up and his dignity scarcely survived the shock. Needless to say, the frontiersmen admired the grit of the white-haired old Prussian, as valiant in age as in youth, and a doughty warrior still for all his ignorance of just how many ounces of powder you could stuff into a muzzle-loader with safety.

Attacked by Scurvy

The prince soon after returned to Dakota, and, after suffering a severe spell of illness there, due to scurvy, made his way back to New York and thence home.

His journey constituted a real contribution to science and his works on ethnology and philology, as the result of his observations, are still standard. His "Travels in North America" were widely translated and gave many Americans their first real picture of this section of the country. The prince was a man of the highest attainments and it is pleasing to know that he did not share that haughty contempt with which Europeans, untitled as well as titled, were wont to speak of the Americans at that time.

"There are two distinct points of view," he wrote, in his 'Travels in North America,' "in which that remarkable country may be considered. Some travelers are interested by the rude, primitive character of the natural face of North America and its aboriginal population; while the majority are more inclined to contemplate the immigrant population and the gigantic strides of civilization introduced by it."

MONTANA ARTIST OF CENTURY AGO

CATLIN WROTE AND PAINTED ALONG UPPER MISSOURI IN FUR TRADING DAYS

Pictures Made at Fort Union, at the Mouth of Yellowstone in 1832, Are Now in Smithsonian Institute at National Capital; Form Wonderland Record of Days That Are Gone.

The life of the people who inhabited Montana a hundred years ago, the Indians in their natural state, the fur trappers and traders, the river men who worked on the Mackinaw and early steam craft, the half-breed hunters and voyageurs—all the motley gathering of human life on the western frontier of that day—presents a fascinating picture to the present generation of Montanans. Much of the detail of the life of that long-gone day would have been lost to us forever, had it not been for the efforts of a handful of writers and painters to whom the picturesqueness of the life appealed and who realized that the oncoming of civilization would erase all trace and memory of it as marks in the sand are wiped out by the wind.

Montana owes much in a historical way to one man, George Catlin, who spent eight years among the Indian tribes of North America and left a wonderfully graphic and accurate account of what he saw in his wanderings, besides a splendid collection of drawings and paintings that form an imperishable record of a day that has gone. Catlin came to Montana in 1832 and spent the summer at Fort Yellowstone and elsewhere on the upper Missouri, observing the customs and habits of the Indians and the white population that made a business of trading with the red men, and sketching everything he saw that was of interest.

Every school child in Montana should be told about Catlin, and it would be a fine thing for this state if an abridged volume in narrative form could be published, telling the fascinating story that Catlin has left of what he saw in Montana nearly a century ago.

One of 14 Children

George Catlin was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 26, 1796. He died at Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872. He was the fifth of a family of 14 children. His father, Putnam Catlin, was a lawyer. His mother, Polly Sutton, was the daughter of a settler who was engaged in the battles with the Indians at the famous massacre of July, 1778, and she, with her mother, was captured by the Indians at the surrender of Forty Fort. They were afterward released. Catlin's mother was a playmate of Frances Slocum, the girl of 5 years of age who was taken prisoner and carried off by the Indians and found 59 years afterward near Logansport, Ind., living with the Miami Indians.

Catlin early attained a reputation as an artist, and after traveling for some years he developed an ambition to form a comprehensive museum and art collection, showing the Indians of North America in their natural state, before contaminated by the vices of civilization and robbed of their natural picturesqueness.

Catlin was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, thin in figure, a long face, dark complexion, with blue eyes and black hair. He wore no beard. Capt. Mayne Reid, the noted writer, said Catlin was one of the most graceful men he had ever seen.

Was Always Poor

Catlin knew nothing of making money and was always poor. He was frequently in Chicago from 1832 to 1836, at a time when investment of a few hundred dollars in real estate would have made him wealthy. He did not invest, however; he was in search of Indian subjects for sketching. He sketched and re-sketched Chicago, and was in daily association with men who were there for investment and who eventually became enormously rich from land purchases made at the time.

Catlin was a dead shot with a rifle and seemed born to the saddle. He was a most entertaining story-teller and a most likeable man. Among his close personal friends were Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, William H. Seward and other prominent men. Among his fast friends in the west was James Kipp, father of Joe Kipp, who died at Browning a few years ago, and the greater part of whose life was spent with the Blackfeet Indians. James Kipp was headman for the American Fur Co., in the thirties.

At Fort Union

In 1832 Catlin was a passenger on the steamer Yellowstone from St. Louis to Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone river. The Yellowstone was the first steamboat to ascend the Missouri. The life at this outpost of civilization fascinated him.

Catlin left a detailed story of the red man and his ways that gives information concerning the old west that could not be secured now from any other source. His original drawings and paintings are in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, but these have been published in book form and are available for those who are interested, although somewhat expensive to purchase now.

TO YELLOWSTONE PARK BY STEAMER?

CAPTAIN GRANT MARSH PILOTED "JOSEPHINE" ALMOST THERE

Famous Missouri River Skipper Took Vessel Nearly 40 Miles Above Billings; Railroads Soon Put an End to River Travel, However.

Within 60 miles of Yellowstone park by steamboat! How would that sound in an advertisement to lure the eastern tourists to Montana. This was accomplished on June 6, 1875, by the steamer Josephine piloted by Capt. Grant Marsh and chartered by the United States government. As the result of this trip Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth reported to Gen. Phil Sheridan that the Yellowstone river was navigable for commercial purposes as far as the mouth of the Big Horn, while the second officer of the expedition, Lieut. Col. F. D. Grant, stated that the river was navigable to Pompey's Pillar, within 30 miles of the present city of Billings.

Both officers declared that the Yellowstone, owing to its gravel bed, its stable banks and islands, and its freedom from snags, offered a much better highway for commerce from Fort Buford to the settlements of western Montana than did the Missouri from the same point to Fort Benton.

Railroads End River Traffic

The opportunity never came to demonstrate the correctness of their judgment as the advent of the railroads soon after put an end to all through river traffic. Their report aroused much interest in Montana and in the fall of 1875 an expedition was organized at Bozeman which undertook to establish a town at "the Josephine's head of navigation."

Nearly opposite the mouth of the Big Horn a small stockade was erected and a townsite laid out. The founders of this post, which they named Fort Pease in honor of the chief of their expedition, F. D. Pease, expected, like the builders of the short-lived Musselshell or Kerchival City, at the mouth of the Musselshell, to create a metropolis that should eclipse Fort Benton in its palmiest days. Pease and his associates expected to open a road between Fort Pease and Bozeman, transfer freight from steamboats to wagons and haul it over to the settlements as had been done at Fort Benton.

Indians Compel Abandonment

As was the case with the Musselshell settlement, investment by Indians compelled the colonists to abandon the post. Throughout the winter Fort Pease settlers were engaged in a constant battle for existence. When their number had been reduced to 25 through the killing of six and the severe wounding of nine, it became evident to the colonists that only a relief expedition could save them from annihilation at the hands of the Sioux. One of the party succeeded in carrying their appeal to the commanding officer of Fort Ellis, 175 miles away, and when four troops of United States cavalry appeared, the garrison abandoned the townsite and returned to Bozeman.

But to return to the voyage up the Yellowstone that attracted attention to the possibilities of that river as a highway of commerce. Two days' journey above the mouth of the river the Josephine drew in sight of an isolated butte rearing its head above the southern bank and, from the point where it was first seen, apparently standing in the river itself. The appearance of it aroused the greatest attention on board, for it was at once recognized as Pompey's Pillar, the famous landmark discovered by Capt. William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition. High up on its face the Josephine's men found inscribed the words "Wm. Clark, July 25, 1806," the letters still as clearly defined as when chiseled there by the illustrious explorer 69 years before.

Many of the steamboat's men and soldiers followed Captain Clark's example and in a prominent place Captain Marsh inscribed: "Josephine, June 3, 1875." The voyagers resumed their onward course at 3:45 o'clock next morning. But their journey now became fraught with many and increasing difficulties.

Numberless Islands Split Channel

The great river, though apparently undiminished in volume, grew more and more swift, constantly breaking into rapids through which it was necessary to warp and spar the boat, while numberless small islands split the channel into chutes. At length, after two days of incessant struggle, Pryor's fork was reached.

The next day the Josephine pushed on, but before nightfall a tremendous rapid was encountered, which was passed only after a hard struggle. Here the name "Hell Roaring rapids" was given to the torrent. At dawn of the next day a reconnoitering party examined the river for several miles further up, but the current was found to be so powerful that it was decided to turn back. The Josephine had reached a point 463 miles above the mouth of the northeast corner of the present Yellowstone national park—nearly 40 miles up the stream from the site of Billings.

CCC Enrollment Will Be Resumed Early in January

The quarterly CCC enrollment for Montana will be held during the first part of January, 1940, according to D. H. Wixon, supervisor of CCC selection, department of public welfare. The 56 county selecting agencies are now taking applications of unmarried youths between the ages of 17 and 23, who are citizens of the United States, unemployed and in need of employment.

The CCC is in no way connected with the United States army. Robert Fechner, director of the civilian conservation corps, states, "It is not possible under present laws for the CCC to be inducted into the United States army as a body. A CCC boy is a civilian and remains so. Enrollment in the CCC is not enlistment in a military organization of any kind. In the CCC," emphasizes Fechner, "young men are taught not military training but self-discipline."

Enrollment in the CCC is an exceptional opportunity for ambitious and purposeful young men and provides the youth an opportunity to learn by doing.

All youths interested should apply immediately to the local CCC selecting agency located in the county welfare department in each county seat.

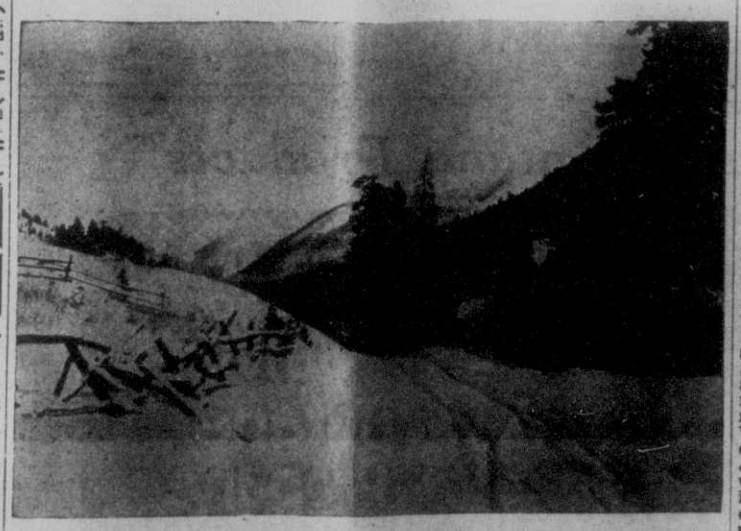
Elk Hunting Open In Four Counties

Four areas are still open in Montana for elk hunting, two to be open all this month, one to close Jan. 31 and the other to close March 1, according to State Game Warden James A. Weaver.

The Gardiner area will be open for elk of either sex until March 1, or until 3,000 head are taken. The area drained by Ford, Willow, Beaver and Smith creeks in Lewis and Clark county will be open on bull elk until Jan. 1. The district south and east of the South fork of the Judith river in Judith Basin county will be open on bull elk until Jan. 31. Elk of both sexes can be taken until Jan. 1 on the watershed of the Pleasant valley river west to the Lincoln-Flathead county line in Flathead county.

English radio stations broadcast no advertising.

Winter Scene Near Gardiner



The above winter scene, taken near Gardiner at the northern entrance to Yellowstone national park, shows the winter sports program scheduled for that region will offer plenty of interest to the skier. In addition, large herds of wild game may be seen on the road between Gardiner and Tower falls.