Mining News

COPPER AND ZINC-LEAD ORES

Colorado Plants Enlarging Their Facilities for Smelting.

Commencing on operations at the zinc-lead smelter at Canyon City, Colo., to which Utah is contributing some ores, and which is superintended by the former head of the great Golden Gate or Con. Mercury mill, the Mining reporter of Denver says:

"The Canyon City plant, now under the superintendency of Daniel C. Jackling, is handling about 2,000 tons of ore per month, but additional facilities are being provided which will increase the capacity of the plant to 6,000 tons per month. This certain tonnage of copper sulphides from Utah, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona, as well as from Leadville and other districts of Colorado. Added to these are a cartaintonnage of copper sulphides from various places and some siliceous ores from Cripple Creek. The main object of the plant is to treat the zinc-lead ores and extract the zinc-lead pigment therefrom by volatilization, this produce being in demand as a base used in the manufacture of paints. The gold, silver and copper values carried in the ores are collected in a copper matte, which is, of course, one of the important products of the plant. The first stage of the process is to feed the ore, with a small per cent of slack coal, into zinc-lead burners. There are fourteen of these, with seven others building. Each burner has a capacity of four or five tons of ore daily. The charge is burned on a perforated hearth, and such a degree of heat is maintained as to volatilize the zinc and lead, the fumes of same passing from the burners through flues to fans and are blown thence in the form of a fine white powder into the bagroom, where the product is collected. The other material left in the charge after the zinc and lead are burned out, takes the form of a cinder, which is conveyed to the several blast furnaces, in which the cinder is collected in a copper matte. Attached to the blast furnaces is also a system of flues, and any zinc and lead left in the cinder is volatilized and conveyed to the bagroom by the method above indicated. Superintendent Jackling states that about 100 tons per month of the zinc-lead pigment are being shipped to customers in the East. At this plant there are about 2,000 feet of flues and in connection with the zinc-lead pigment bins there are over 2,000 woolen bags, containing 30,000 yards of cloth. This product is an ashen-colored, minutely fine powder, as gathered in the bags. It is then refined and whitened by roasting in reverberatory furnaces, by burning out the carbon. Several new blast furnaces will be put in later, and they will be of a special type best suited to this work.

"It may well be observed that the Tutt-Penrose-MacNeill interests, which control the smelter at Canyon City, the Union chlorination plant at Florence and the two similar plants at Colorado City, are becoming an important factor in the ore market. With the enlargement of the Canyon City plant and the possible erection of another plant of like character which will require a large tonnage of zinc-lead-copper sulphides, with their accompanying gold and silver values, the benefit will be felt by a large number of mine operators.

GOLD ON FISHER CREEK

Samuel B. Pratt Says Oil Fields Are Attracting Much Attention.

Samuel B. Pratt of Flathead county is in the city, having come over from Libby yesterday. Mr. Pratt says that Libby's interests are diversified, but the mineral resources are the most important. He says the rich gold fields of the Fisher creek are attracting much attention, as the ledges carry good values and are easily worked. Several small stamp mills are in operation and regular shipments of bullion are being made from them to the United States assay office at Helena. More mills are being erected.

Work on the Snowshoe mine has been resumed and concentrates are being shipped right along. The mine is in the silver-lead district. As soon as the property is open to the 500-foot level, new machinery will be placed upon it and the force of men increased from 80 to several hundred.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION SHOWN

Cripple Creek Record for First Six Months of This Year Is $13,936,392.

The Cripple Creek, Colorado, production record for the first half of 1902 is $13,936,392, against $12,192,500 for the corresponding period of 1901. This is a gain of $733,892. The gain is remarkable, and throughout this year the production of the camp has been the measure of the mills and smelters to treat the ores. Had their capacity been greater and shut downs fewer the increase would have reached $1,500,000.

The 1902 dividend record, however, shows $1,439,110, a big decrease from the record for the first half of 1901. Several of the great producers of the period a year ago have been in barren zones for a part of this year, or for economic reasons the companies owning them have diverted the dividend money to other channels.

In the case of the Portland, for example, $1,000,000 has been put into the big mill; hence $360,000 dividends that otherwise would have been disbursed this year have been withheld. The dividend total to January 1, 1902, was $24,378,849, making the grand total to date $25,817,951. The dividends in 1901 equalled four per cent on a valuation of $300,000,000.

STATISTICS CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Something of the Amount of Gold Taken Out and the Cost of Labor.

In 1898, the last full year of operation, the mines in operation in the Transvaal—according to the figures given in Mr. John Hays Hammond's paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers—delivered to the mills 7,331,446 tons of ore. This ore was crushed by 4,765 stamps and the gold obtained was valued at $75,706,880; and of this return a total of $24,237,525, or 32 per cent, was paid in dividends. In 1899 the output was expected to reach a value of $1000,000,000; and doubtless would have done so, had not the war put a stop to all operations in October, the preliminary agitation having served also to impede operations and lessen production for two or three months before the actual outbreak of hostilities.

In the same year, 1898, the number of white employes at the mines was 9,476, receiving an average compensation of $130 monthly; while there were 88,627 negroes at work, whose average pay was $11.94 per month. The average value per ton of ore milled—again according to Mr. Hammond—was $9.90; the cost of production—counting as such all the earnings not paid as dividends—was $6.74; and the dividends $3.16. We give these figures to show the importance of the gold mining industry which was interrupted by the contest which is now closed.

The year 1899, in which there was a gold production amounting to $71,365,000, is omitted because it was, as already noted, a broken year, in which abnormal conditions interfered with production, costs and dividends. In 1900 there was a small production of somewhat uncertain amount, from a few mines which were worked by the government of the South African republic for its own benefit. This ceased when Johannesburg was captured by the British forces, and the mines were idle until May, 1901, when two or three were permitted to start up in a small way. The output that month was only 7,478 ounces; it has gradually increased from month to month, as more mines were permitted to start, until in April of the present year it reached 119,588 ounces of gold, or about one-fourth of the monthly product immediately before the war. The total for the year thus covered has been 614,451 ounces, or $12,700,702—a trifling amount compared with what it might have been.

So much for the past. As to the future, it will doubtless take, as we have said above, a year before operations can be fully resumed, possibly more. We may then look for a steady increase in production as the new deep level mines are extended and others opened. No gold mining district in the world has its limits and possibilities so clearly defined as the Witwatersrand. The limit of its production will be found in the depths to which mining operations can be profitably conducted. The yearly production may and probably will rise to $150,000,000. Whether that will be the maximum is to be determined by the future; as is also the probable life of the mines, as to which authorities differ, though only by a few years.

The immediate hope of the companies which have so great an amount of money invested is in a reduction of costs under the new colonial government. Again, taking Mr. Hammond's figures, we find that expenses in 1898 were divided on an average as follows: White labor, 31.22 per cent; native labor (including food), 29.83 per cent; explosives (dynamite, fuse, caps), 9.70 per cent; coal, 9.07 per cent; chemicals (cyanides, etc.), 3.22 per cent; tools, steel, shoes, dies, etc., 3.29 per cent; mining timbers, lumber, 4.05 per cent; candles, lighting, 1.38 per cent; sundries, 8.24 per cent; total, 100 per cent. The items in which reduction is expected are in white labor, owing to a greater supply—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Mining Notes.

Work has been resumed on the Garnet mine in the Pony, Madison county, district. The property changed hands a few months ago. Since then not much work has been done.

It will cost about $25,000 to put the new stamp mill in Red Bluff in shape for treating ore. The mill is complete, but the machinery is not yet in place. The building alone cost $10,000 and the machinery $15,000 more.

A gold nugget weighing $75 was recently found on Willow creek, Granite county. It contains some quartz. It was found in the tailing and had evidently been thrown out of a sluice box along with the bowlders.

Joseph Smith is raising the water from the workings of the Silver Bell mine in Madison county, preparatory to making a search for the large end of the paystreak. The mine has yielded about $35,000, and Mr. Smith is confident that there is yet much good ore to be taken from it.

About 500 acres of placer ground have been located near the townsite of Pocatello, but there is a question among some of the residents of that town as to whether the locators can prove it sufficiently rich in gold to insure them a patent to it.

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BUTTE MONEY IN WYOMING FIELDS

LOCAL MEN ARE BUSILY BORING FOR OIL ON SAGE BRUSH PRAIRIE.

INDICATIONS OF COAL SHOWN IN SAME BELT

Company Has Nearly Five Thousand Acres on the Burlington—They Believe That Wells Are Common in That Vicinity—List of Other Butteites Who Own Ground There.

Butte men are doing some business in the oil fields of Wyoming and do not seem to care who knows it. The Butte Crude Petroleum company has 5,280 acres of ground there and is busily engaged in boring a well with machinery that cost $20,000. The officers of the company are principally Butte men, and each owns a large block of the stock, of which there are 500,000 shares. They are: R. A. Weiss, president; Henry Albertson, vice president; Paul Albertson, secretary and treasurer, and E. P. Clark, superintendent of development work. Other stockholders in the corporation are George Kendall of this city and Mrs. Julia F. Hamilton and E. H. Stanton of Spokane.

In speaking of the property today Mr. Clark said:

"Our ground is located near Moorcroft, on the Burlington railroad, about 280 miles south of Billings. We acquired 4,640 acres by right of location, but bought the remainder, and believe that it will pay us handsome dividends. The machinery we have will sink 4,000 feet. It cost us $20,000 and was bought in Chicago by myself.

On Sagebrush Prairie.

"The ridge of the property is from 200 to 300 feet above the bad lands, on Sagebrush Prairie, and is almost surrounded by a strong belt of blue and brown shale, showing all sorts of petrifactions and numerous seams of coal of a fair grade. There are three distinct springs of oil on the land, and if we strike the lake from which the product of the springs comes there will be something additional doing in that section. Years ago the Homestake Mining company of Lead City, S. D., which town is only 80 miles from the springs, gathered the oil and hauled it to its mills for lubricating purposes.

"There is a place in the oil fields called Monumental City, but it is not a town. It takes its name from the fact that huge bowlders protrude several feet above the ground. The rock is sandstone and is full of oil.

"Several other companies besides our own are operating there. The latest one was organized in Butte only a few days ago by Edward Hickey and John M. Steward, who bought from R. A. Weiss & Co., 4,480 acres of oil land and are now after machinery with which to develop it.

Men Interested in Deals.

Besides Messrs. Hickey and Steward, William (Punk) Bartlett, Judge Lindsay and others of Butte are interested in the property. The company has placed in the treasury $12,000 for development purposes.

"Other Butte men who own ground there are as follows: Stapleton & Stapleton and myself, 1,900 acres in one tract; James A. Murray and myself, 4,800 acres in another tract; O. Chevrier, Jerry Mullins & Co., 1,280 acres; E. A. Nichols, Jack Lavell and Charles Morris & Co., 1,600 acres.

"In addition to those I have named, a Nebraska company has 1,600 acres, which it bought from Davis & Berry, and is now building a rig for the purpose of boring a well. Then there is a Spokane company that owns 760 acres.

"Mr. Murray and myself are now organizing a company to work our tract of 4,800 acres and will have it completed in a few days."

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Saturday and Sunday Excursions.

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Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday.

Basin and return	$1 00
Boulder and return	1 00

Good going and returning Sundays only. Ticket office, 41 North Main street and depot.

Butte, Mont., May 5, 1902.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Helena, Montana, July 2, 1902.

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 clerk of the district court, Silver Bow county, Butte, Montana, on August 6, 1902, viz.: Guiseppe Cereghino, for Homestead Entry No. 12,280, for the northwest quarter southeast quarter Section 5, Township 4 north, Range 8 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Evan Herbert and Antone Garborena of Walkerville, Mont.; Desse Aratta, Antone Guisse, of Butte City, Mont.

FRANK D. MIRACLE, Register.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

United States Land Office, Helena, Montana, July 7, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick W. Dickie, of Dewey, Mont., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 5856, for the south half of southeast quarter, Section 11, northeast quarter of northeast quarter, Section 14, and west half northwest quarter, Section 13, Township 1 north, Range 12 west before B. R. Stevenson, United States commissioner at Fish Trap, Mont., on the 11th day of August, 1902.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Francis L. Ralston, William A. Ralston, Frank Powell, Benjamin Osborn of Dewey, Mont.

FRANK D. MIRACLE, Register.

CATARRH

The treatment of Catarrh with antiseptic and astringent washes, lotions, salves, medicated tobacco and cigarettes, or any external or local application, is just as unreasonable and senseless as would be kindling a fire on top of the pot to make it boil. True, these give temporary relief, but the cavities and passages of the head and the bronchial tubes almost immediately fill up again with mucus.

Taking cold is the first step towards Catarrh, for it checks perspiration, and the poisonous acids and vapors, which should pass off through the skin, are thrown back upon the mucous membrane or inner skin, producing inflammation and excessive flow of mucus, much of which is absorbed into the blood, and through the circulation reaches every part of the system, involving the Stomach, Kidneys and other parts of the body. When the disease assumes the dry form, the breath becomes exceedingly foul, blinding headaches are frequent, the eyes red, hearing affected and a constant ringing in the ears. No remedy that does not reach the polluted blood can cure Catarrh. S. S. S. expels from the circulation all offensive effete matter, and when rich pure blood is again coursing through the body the mucous membranes become healthy and the skin active, all the disagreeable painful symptoms disappear, and a permanent, thorough cure is effected. S. S. S. being a strictly vegetable blood purifier does not derange the Stomach and digestion, but the appetite and general health rapidly improve under its tonic effects. Write us about your case and get the best medical advice free. Book on blood and skin diseases sent on application.

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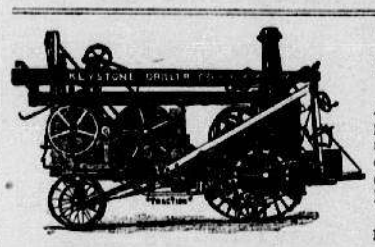

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The United Irish Societies

Will hold their annual picnic at Deer Lodge Sunday, July 20. Special trains leave Montana Union depot at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. and leave Deer Lodge at 7:15 and 11:30 p. m. Tickets will also be good on regular train leaving Butte at 1:15 p. m. Fare for round trip—Adults $1.00; children 50 cents. 0

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Music Day and Night.

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Eight o'clock stage, including bath and fare.....50c

C. LANGLOIS, Prop.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

MINING APPLICATION NO. 4527.

United States Land Office, Helena, Mont., May 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that John N. Kirk, Donat Dorais and Samuel D. Sumwalt, whose postoffice addresses are Butte, Montana, and Martin Johnson, whose postoffice address is Laurin, Montana, have this day filed their application for a patent for 1205.1 linear feet of the Frenchman No. 2 lode mine or vein, bearing gold, silver and other precious metals, with surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Summit valley (unorganized) Mining district, county of Silver Bow, state of Montana, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Survey No. 6518, in Township 3 north, Range 8 west, of Montana meridian, said Survey No. 6518 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a point on the west end line of Survey No. 1413, and the sixth course of Survey No. 3572, a granite stone set in the ground, with a mound of earth alongside, and marked 1-6518 for Corner No. 1, from which the southeast corner of Section 11, Township 3 north, Range 8 west, bears south 42 degrees 33 minutes east 1752.1 feet, and running thence south 60 degrees 06 minutes west 1205.1 feet; thence north 23 degrees 30 minutes west 587.7 feet; thence north 60 degrees 06 minutes east 1205.1 feet; thence south 23 degrees 30 minutes east 587.7 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 16.16 acres, of which 6.95 acres are in conflict with Survey Nos. 3392 and 3572, not claimed, leaving 9.21 acres claimed by the above named applicants, of which 4.06 acres are in conflict with Survey No. 5151, inclusive of 0.03 acres in conflict with Survey No. 3450.

The location of this claim is of record in the recorder's office of Silver Bow county, state of Montana, in Book "Q" of Lode Locations, page 39

The adjoining claims to these premises are: Survey No. 5151, Bordeaux Lode, and Survey No. 3450, Lulu B Lode, on the north, Survey No. 1413, Manzeville Lode, Lot 378 on the east, and Survey No. 3392, Terrace Lode and Survey No. 3572, Rival Lode, on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Frenchman No. 2 Lode Mining claim, or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the register of the United States Land Office at Helena, Montana, during the sixty days' period of publication thereof, or they will be barred by the provisions of the statute.

GEORGE D. GREENE, Register.

First publication May 27, 1902.)

MINING APPLICATION NO 4532.

United States Land Office. Helena, Montana, June 5, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Weyerhorst, whose postoffice address is Butte, Montana, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1,500 linear feet, being 388 feet westerly and 1,112 feet easterly from discovery shaft of the Philadelphia Lode mining claim, upon which a notice of intention to apply for a patent was posted on the 28th day of May, 1902, situated in Summit Valley, unorganized, mining district, Silver Bow county, state of Montana, designated as survey No. 6519, in Township 3 north, of Range 7 west, being more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner, a point in the east end line of Survey No. 5049, a granite stone set in the ground, with a mound of earth alongside, and marked 1-6519 for Corner No. 1, from which the ¼ section corner on the north boundary of Section 20, Township 3 north, Range 7 west, bears north 76 degrees 29 minutes, 45 seconds west, 8,129.2 feet; and running thence south 6 degrees 45 minutes east, 450 feet; thence north 81 degrees 45 minutes east, 229 feet; thence north 80 degrees 29 minutes east, 1272.5 feet; thence north 6 degrees 45 minutes west, 425 feet; thence south 81 degrees 38 minutes west 1,500 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 15.14 acres, of which 0.32 acres are in conflict with the Annie Batten lode, unsurveyed, not claimed, leaving 14.82 acres claimed by the above named applicant.

The location of this claim is of record in the recorder's office of Silver Bow county, state of Montana, in Book "S" of Lode Locations, on Page 13.

The adjoining claims to these premises are Survey No. 4129, Narrow Gauge placer on the south; the Annie Batten Lode, unsurveyed, on the southwest; Survey No. 5049, Henrietta Lode on the west.

GEORGE D. GREENE, Register.

SAMUEL BARKER, JR., Attorney for Applicant.

(First Publication June 6, 1902.)

MINING APPLICATION NO. 4534.

U. S. Land Office. Helena, Montana, June 12, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Darby Hastings and John L. Neenan, whose postoffice address is Butte, Montana, have this day filed their application for a patent for 1,368.2 linear feet, being 300 feet westerly and 1,068.2 feet easterly from discovery shaft of the Dasie Lode Mining Claim, upon which a notice of intention to apply for a patent was posted on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1902, situated in Independence, unorganized, Mining District, Silver Bow county, state of Montana, designated as Survey No. 6524, in Township 3 north, of Range 8 west, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner, a granite stone set in the ground, with a mound of earth and stone alongside, and marked 1-6524, for Corner No. 1, from which the quarter Section Corner between Sections 23 and 26, Township 3 north, Range 8 west, bears north 0 degrees 31 minutes east, 922.6 feet, and running thence south 78 degrees 46 minutes east 1356.1 feet; thence south 0 degrees 16 minutes east, 602 feet; thence north 76 degrees 26 minutes west, 1368.2 feet; thence north 0 degree 16 minutes west, 545.2 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 17.50 acres, of which 1.39 acres are in conflict with Survey No. 3064, inclusive of 1.22 acres in conflict with Survey No. 3821, not claimed, leaving 16.11 acres claimed, of which 16.06 acres are in conflict with Survey No. 3821, exclusive of Survey No. 3064, and inclusive of 9.86 acres in conflict with Survey No. 3863.

The location of this claim is of record in the Recorder's office of Silver Bow county, Montana, in Book "P," on Page 473 of lode locations.

The adjoining claims to these premises are Survey No. 3064, Aurora Borealis lode, on the north, Survey No. 2826, Tile placer, Lot 598 on the east.

GEORGE D. GREENE, Register.

(First Publication June 13, 1902.)

MINING APPLICATION NO. 4549.

United States Land Office, Helena, Montana, June 3, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Charles C. Rueger and Louis Demars whose postoffice address is Butte, Silver Bow county, Montana, have this day filed an application for a patent for 1,451 linear feet, the same being for 412 feet in a westerly and 1,039 feet in an easterly direction from the point of discovery on the Wedge lode mining claim, situated in Summit valley (unorganized) mining district, Silver Bow county, Montana, the position, course, and extent, of the said mining claim, designated by an official survey thereof, as Survey No. 6,533, Township No. 3 north, Range No. 7 west, a notice of which was posted on the claim on the 23d day of May, 1902, and being more particularly set forth and described in the official field notes and plats thereof on file in this office as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner, a granite stone, 8x10x20 inches, 16 inches deep, marked 1-6533 for corner No. 1, from whence the northeast corner to section 7, fractional township 3, north range 7 west, bears south 6 degrees 47 minutes east, 1,728 feet and running thence north 12 degrees 50 minutes east, 347 feet to the northeast corner No. 2, thence south 73 degrees 45 minutes east, 1,450.5 feet to the northeast corner No. 3, thence south 12 degrees 50 minutes west, 423 feet to the southeast corner No. 4, thence north 70 degrees 46 minutes west, 1,457 feet to Corner No. 1 and place of beginning. Containing an area of 12.80 acres, excluding 10.62 acres in Survey No. 2,283-2,316 and 2,402, leaving a net area of 2.18 acres as claimed by the above named applicants for patent.

The location of this mine is recorded in the office of the recorder of Silver Bow county, on page 175 in Book E of quartz lodes.

The only adjoining claim is on the east, survey No. 5,037, Forest Rose lode, William O. Speer, applicant.

GEORGE D. GREENE, Register.

JOS. H. HARPER, United States Claim Agent.

First publication June 4, 1902.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 4526.

United States Land Office, Helena, Montana, May 19, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Leo Mining & Milling company, a corporation existing under the laws of the state of Montana, by Alfred B. Rombauer, its agent, whose post-office address is Butte, Montana, has this day filed its application for a patent for 1,229 linear feet, being 300 feet westerly and 929 feet easterly from discovery shaft of the Maud C. Lode Mining claim, upon which a notice of intention to apply for a patent was posted on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1902, situated in an unorganized mining district, Jefferson county, state of Montana, designated as Survey No. 6201, in Township 3, north of Range 7 west, being more particularly described as follows: to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner, which is also Corner No. 3 of Survey No. 3369, and a point in the west end line of Survey No. 1602, a granite stone set in the ground, witnessed by bearing trees, and marked 1-6201 for Corner No. 1, from which the southeast Corner of Section 34, Township 4 north, Range 7 west, bears north 16 degrees 37 minutes west, 5737.3 feet, and running thence south 87 degrees west, 898 feet; thence north 1 degree 30 minutes east, 120 feet; thence south 87 degrees west, 331 feet; thence south 1 degree 30 minutes west, 600 feet; thence north 78 degrees 47 minutes east, 1256 feet; thence north 1 degree 30 minutes east, 310 feet to the place of beginning, containing an area of 11.88 acres, of which .03 acres are in conflict with Survey No. 2600, claimed by the above named applicant.

The location of this claim is of record in the recorder's office of Jefferson county, state of Montana, in Book 8 of Lode Locations, on Page 499.

The adjoining claim to these premises are Survey No. 2600, Monitor lode, lot 368 and Survey No. 3369, Syndicate lode on the north, and Survey No. 1602, Silver King lode, lot 232, on the east.

GEORGE D. GREENE, Register.

SAMUEL BARKER, JR., Attorney for Applicant.

(First Publication, May 20, 1902.)

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, July 18, 1902, a special election will be held in Silver Bow county, state of Montana, for the purpose of voting on the annexation of certain abutting and contiguous territory to the city of Butte, in said county, described as follows, to-wit:

That certain portion of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 3 north, Range 8 west, of principal meridian of Montana, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of said Section 14 with the west line of the Empire addition, from which the northeast corner of said Section 14 bears east 1,509 feet; thence south 8 degrees 16 minutes east along the west line of the Empire addition 367.3 feet; thence north 78 degrees 2 minutes east along the south line of the Empire addition 111.5 feet; thence south 8 degrees 42 minutes east along the west line of the Hope addition 389.1 feet; thence north 73 degrees 2 minutes east along the south line of the Hope addition 968.2 feet to the point of intersection with the north line of the Volunteer addition; thence south 66 degrees 30 minutes west along the north line of the Volunteer addition 980.9 feet; thence south 3 degrees 22 minutes east along the west line of the Volunteer addition 595.6 feet; thence north 66 degrees 42 minutes east along the south line of the Volunteer addition 953.7 feet; thence south 21 degrees 22 minutes east along the west line of the Lawlor & Kemper addition 446.4 feet; thence south 69 degrees 6 minutes west along the north line of the Emmet addition 93.8 feet; thence south 9 degrees 40 minutes east along the west line of the Emmet addition 362.1 feet; thence north 67 degrees 13 minutes east along the south line of the Emmet addition 5.3 feet; thence south 0 degrees 13 minutes west along the west line of the Excelsior addition 310.1 feet; thence north 82 degrees 44 minutes east along the south line of the Excelsior addition 223.9 feet to the east line of said Section 14; thence south 0 degrees 10 minutes east along the east line of said Section 14 508.2 feet to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said Section 14; thence west along the south line of said northeast quarter of said Section 14 to the southwest corner; thence north along the west line of the northeast quarter of said Section 14 to the northwest corner; thence east along the north line of said Section 14 1,131 feet to the west line of the Empire addition, the place of beginning.

The above-mentioned territory to be known as Precinct Number One (1), and the polling place for said precinct will be in the rear of the Big Butte grocery store, at 1102 West Park street, within the limits of said territory.

Also, that certain portion of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 3 north, of Range 8 west of the principal meridian of Montana, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said Section 14; thence south 0 degrees 10 minutes east 72.6 feet to the north line of the Saturn addition; thence west along the north line of the Saturn addition 270.1 feet; thence south 129 feet; thence south 87 degrees 0 minutes west along the north line of the Neptune addition 59.4 feet; thence south 9 degrees east along the west line of the Neptune addition 601.4 feet; thence north 82 degrees 05 minutes east along the south line of the Neptune addition 236.2 feet, to the east line of said Section 14; thence south along the east line of said Section 14 to the southeast corner of said Section 14; thence west along the south line of said Section 14 to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said Section 14; thence north along the west line of the southeast quarter of said Section 14 to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said Section 14; thence east along the north line of the southeast quarter of said Section 14 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said Section 14 to the place of beginning.

The above-mentioned territory to be known as Precinct Number Two (2), and the polling place for said precinct will be in the rear of 1207 West Silver street, within the limits of said territory.

Also, beginning at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 3 north, Range 8 west, principal meridian of Montana; thence northerly along the west line of the northeast quarter of said Section 18 1,060 feet, more or less, to the south line of Broadway; thence easterly along the south line of Broadway and its extension 1,320 feet, more or less, to the east line of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said Section 18; thence southerly along the said east line of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said Section 18 to the south line of the northeast quarter of said Section 18; thence westerly and along the said south line of the northeast quarter of said Section 18 1,320 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

The above-mentioned territory to be known as Precinct Number Three (3), and the polling place for said precinct will be in the basement of Union hall, on Talbot avenue, within the limits of said territory.

The polls for said election will be open at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

JOHN WESTON, County Clerk, Silver Bow County, Mont.

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