ALL ABOUT SAMOA.

The Diplomatic Relations of Germany, England, the United States and the Islanders.

STEINBERGER'S SCHEME.

Facts About the Archipelago and the Harbor of Pago-Pago—A Locality for Which Nature Has Done Much.

New York Sun: The civil war now going on in the Samoan Archipelago, which has caused the hurrying of our naval reenforcements to Apia, finds its origin in a much mixed historical struggle for the kingship between leading families of the islands. The most intelligible accounts of this dispute, though they are not fully in accord, are to be found in the report of the British acting high commissioner, John B. Thurston, made from Suva, Fiji, Oct. 1, 1888, to Mr. Stanhope, and that of Special Agent George H. Bates, of Delaware, made to Mr. Bayard forty days ago.

The treaty, between the United States and Samoa, signed at Washington Jan. 17, 1878, by Secretary W. M. Evarts on our part, was also signed by Mk. Le Mamea, as secretary of state of Samoa, who represented the chiefs of the Taimua and the Faipule, then constituting the government. But that was a temporary arrangement. Centuries ago the Samoans were involved in a great war with the Tongans, their neighbors, who were at length expelled from the Samoan group in consequence of a great victory gained by a famous chief named Savoia. Upon him, accordingly, the people bestowed the distinctive title Malietoa. This his descendants preserved as a family name of special honor; but thirty years ago on the death of Malietoa Mali, the father of the king lately deposed by the Germans, a dispute arose in the family as to whether the title and headship belonged to his half-brother, Talavou, or his son, Laupepa. The latter, a youth of mild disposition, educated under missionary influence, was about 20 years old, and had the expressed wish of his father to sustain his claim. His uncle, Talavou, was a stern warrior, whose claims many leaders of the district of Upolo, which acknowledged the headship of the Malietoa family, supported. Neither then claimed to be king of Samoa, although the grandfather of Laupepa, known as Malietoa Tavita, had been so acknowledged; but both claimed the family headship, with all it might imply. They remained living together in the same house until 1869, when one of the missionaries, Mr. Williams, took the younger man away secretly, it is said, and, carrying him to Apia, there had him crowned as king.

Instantly the adherents of the uncle performed a like coronation for him at Mulinuu Point. The result of this missionary diplomacy was a civil war between the Malietoa, which, however, happily resulted in a compromise, under which it was decided that there should be no king at all, but a government of eleven chiefs, of which seven were the Taimua and four of higher grade, the Pule. This government of the Taimua and Pule was found there by Colonel Steinberger, the special agent of our government, on his first visit to Samoa in 1873. Aided by the consuls and the missionaries, he procured the adoption of a constitution and code of laws. Shortly after, during his absence, the Samoans concluded after all to have a king. Here it should be said that besides the Malietoa family, which had been at odds in 1869, there was a strong rival family, the Tupua, in the districts of Atua and Anna, which fomented the Malietoa trouble, and at length took sides in it. But although the civil war had thus become very much a Malietoa family war, yet when, in January, 1875, the question of a king came up, to avoid trouble it was resolved to choose two kings, one the nominee and representative of the Malietoa party and the other that of the Tupua party. The latter accordingly chose Chief Pulepule, while the former had agreed upon young Malietoa Laupepa—the uncle, Talavou, withdrawing his claims. Later that year Steinberger, on his return to the islands, persuaded the Samoans that it was impracticable to have two kings, and accordingly Malietoa Laupepa, as much the more important, was selected under the title of Malietoa I, while a new constitution provided that at the end of each four years the king should go out of office, and a new one, chosen by the other great family or party, should take his place.

It was a curious and interesting arrangement this of Steinberger's, for alternating between the houses of Malietoa and Tupua the term of four years being borrowed from our presidency, while there was also a congress or parliament, called the Taimua and Faipule, or leaders and lawmakers. There was also a premier, and Steinberner, for whom the office was created, was chosen to it. His power, however, was shortlived, as it excited the opposition of the consuls and traders and also some native hostility. Within a year he was deposed by authority of the king, who had been influenced by Steinberger's enemies, and he was carried away from Samoa on the British ship Barracouta. But almost immediately this act cost King Malietoa his own deposition at the hands of the Taimua and Falpule, who therefore proceeded to carry on the government without a king. The consequence was a rebellion, which the foreign influence seemed to aid. It was conducted mainly by the smaller village chiefs who had not been consulted in the government; but although some successes were gained by the latter, under Chief Mauga, they were suppressed. Meantime the Taimua and Faipule had arranged the exising treaties with various foreign countries, including our own. But soon after the two Malietoas, Laupepa and Talavou, nephew and uncle, saw signs of weakness in the government of the Taimua, which led them to believe that they could come into power again, and this time the nephew resigned his claims in favor of the uncle. The latter had himself proclaimed king, and the foreign representatives, after consulting with their naval commanders, all agreed, English, German and American, that he should be recognized, and this was accordingly done, Malietoa being proclaimed and annointed at Mulinuu, May 24, 1879.

Thus, so far as all the foreign powers were concerned, a king was recognized, and one only. Still, as usual, there was native opposition, partly arising from the adherants of the Taimua and Faipule government, and party from the adherents of the Tupua family, who, dwelling on the old Steinberger arrangement of alternate rule, considered that they ought to have their turn at nominating a king. While this trouble was going on Malietoa Talavoa, on Nov. 7, 1880, died, and his nephew, Malietoa Laupepa, the vice-king, was thereupon appointed to the succession, all the consuls recognizing him, and the more so because the Tupua party had not consented to lay down their arms at the instance of the consuls. This latter party choose Tamasese to be their king, but he was not recognized by the consuls. However, in 1881, representatives of both parties in a meeting on board the United States war ship Lackawanna, agreed to a compromise, in virtue of which Tamasese was made vice-king, with the right of succession. But even this ingenious arrangement did not end the difficulty. Almost immediately the adherents of Tamasese began plotting to make him king, instead of vice king. All the foreign governments gave assurance of support to Malietoa, and accordingly affairs went on peacefully for several years. But about four years ago the Germans accused King Malietoa of being hostile to their interests, and hoisted the German flag at Mulinuu Point. Almost immediately Tamasese separated from the government, fixed his quarters at Leulumooga, and had himself proclaimed king.

The result is well known. After two or three years of bickerings, during the course of which the German consul joined the British and American in denouncing the pretensions of Tamasese, a German naval commander, at the instance of his government, influenced by the resident German traders, forcibly deposed Malietoa and carried him away from the islands. The next step was to call Tamasese and make him king against the vigorous protest of the British and American consuls. Now the islands are involved in civil war through the revolt of all the adherents of Malietoa and the opponents of foreign domination, who have united upon Chief Mataafa as king in the absence of Malietoa, and are closely pressing Tamasese and his forces.

THE ISLANDS.

The Samoan archipelago, better known in the past as the Navigator group, consists of nine principal islands, three of which—Savaii, Upolu and Tutuila—contain about seven-eighths of the whole Samoan territory—1,400 square miles. Apia, the chief port, lies in latitude twelve degrees fifty minutes south, and longitude one hundred and seventy-one degrees forty-four minutes west of Greenwich. The population of the islands gradually declined until 1869, when it was 35,107, but since then it has slowly increased.

Apia, the capital of the group, has a small but good harbor with a safe anchorage in about seven fathoms. There is considerable commerce with the Figi and Friendly Islands and with German and New Zealand ports, the exports consisting of cocoanut oil and fibre, pearl shell, tortoise shell, sperm oil and cotton. The latter is becoming a staple article of cultivation, and the supply is increasing. The imports are manufactured goods, chiefly from the United States, and groceries and spirits, chiefly from England and Germany. The coins of the United States, Great Britain, Francs and South America circulate freely.

The island of Tutuila, about fifty miles southeast of Upolu, coutains the fine harbor of Pago-Pago, which is easy of access and has plenty of anchorage space for a fleet of large ships in six to twenty fathoms, with perfect protection. Sailing vessels find no difficulty in entering the harbor, as the trade winds blow straight in, and a quick working craft can beat out without trouble; or, by wa ting for the land breeze, which blows out every night, a vessel can sail out with a fair wind. The surf breaks heavily on Breaker Point and on the reef outside of Point Distress, and there is frequently a very heavy sea.

Pago-Pago harbor is the United States coaling station. The topographical features of the harbor are such as to make it more easily defensible than almost any other harbor in the southern seos. On the crest of the hills above Point Distress and Breaker Point batteries would have a plunging fire across the entrance, and the turn in the inner harbor, with the rising ground at the water's edge, would afford protection against distant shell fire from outside the port.

The people of the Samoan group are regarded as the finest race among the Polynesian islands. They have a soft and musical language, as shown in the names of the ports and towns above given. They are graceful, pleasing in appearance and of a good physique. They have been converted to Christianity and are very moral and honest. On Sunday no work is permitted on shore, nor are natives allowed to labor on board ships in port. The sale of liquors is positively prohibited.

There is said to be an abundance of nonmountainous land of the most fertile character in the islands suitable for cotton and sugar cane. One German plantation, employing coolie labor, raises more than one million pounds of cotton annually, and it is said that there are 30,000 acres of unoccupied land in Tutuila alone.

A census of foreigners in the Samoan islands in 1878 showed twenty-two Americans, seventy-five Englishmen, thirty-three Germans, nineteen Frenchmen and thirteen of other nationalities.

Germany has a coaling station a few miles east of Apia, but the harbor is small.

THE HARBOR OF PAGO-PAGO.

The papers relating to the harbor of Pago-Pago, which Senator Sherman announced in the senate this morning he had received from Secretary Bayard, are of interest in view of the prominence given at present to Samoan affairs. Secretary Bayard's letter to Sherman is as follows: "Observing that the question of the rights of the United States at Pago-Pago harbor, Samoa, are under discussion in the senate, I enclose for such use as you may deem proper a copy of a deed of transfer of that harbor to the United States in 1878, a copy of which was sent to the navy department at the time of its receipt here. With it are too notes of Mr. Goward, who was the United States' commercial agent at that station, which are explanatory of the transfer."

The deed referred to was made out on board the United Sattes steamer Adams in the hardor of Pago-Pago, and reads as follows:

"To whom it may concern: Be it known that we, the undersigned, being duly authorized and empowered by Taimua and Faipule, of the Samoa government, do hereby on this fifth day of August, 1878, transfer to the government of the United States the privilege of using the port of Pago-Pago and the shores thereof in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of friendship and commerce made at the council at Washington, in the United States of America, between the United States and Samoa on the 17th day of Jan., 1878." This is signed by the chiefs.

The letter from Goward to Assistant Secretary Rives, dated Jan. 3, 1889, says: "In my opinion this instrument might be regarded as transferring to the United States the title to the land. At the time I was not authorized or prepared to accept an absolute title in fee simple, not knowing how far the United States government desired to proceed in the matter; for that reason the phraseology employed was that used in the treaty, leaving thereby the interpretation of the same to the department. Goat Island was the place selected as the place for raising a flag commemorating the event in consideration of the fact that it commanded a view of all the harbor, and with the intention of not confining the United States government in its selection of any particular part of the shore for use as a coaling station during the period covered by the language in the treaty, viz: Ten years or more.

The announcement that the government has ordered a military attache of the German legation at Washington to take notes of American military affairs is not regarded with any concern by the state department officials, inasmuch as that legation always has been provided with an officer of that character. Most of the foreign legations are provided with military attaches and the United States has naval attaches at the legations in London, Berlin and Paris.

Persons troubled with rheumatism should try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will cease the pain, and its continued use has cured many cases of chronic and inflammatory rheumatism that had resisted other remedies and even the treatment of the best physicians. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by H. M. Parchen & Co.

There is no danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children, as it contains no injurious substance; besides it is unequalled for colds and croup. Children like it. For sale by H. M. Parchen & Co.

DRS POWELL REEVES and E. BUNTON.

The Old Reliable Specialist of many years' experience, treats with wonderful success all LUNG THROAT, CANCER, PILES, FISTULA. Rupture cured without pain or hindrance from business. Treats all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood diseases, all Chronic diseases and Deformities far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any Private or Blood disease can be cured for one-third the cost at our Private Dispensary.

LADIES By this treatment a pure, Lovely Complexion, free from sallowness freckles, blackheads, eruptions, etc., Brilliant eyes and perfect health can be had.

That "tired" feeling and all female weaknesses promptly cured. Bloating Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, Spinal weakness, Kidney complaints and Change of Life. Consult the old Doctor.

EYE AND EAR Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eyelids, or Globe and Far or Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abcess, Dimness of Vision of one or both eyes, and Tumors of Lid.

Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrah, Internal or External Deafness, or Paralysis, singing or Roaring noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions Loss of Vital power, Sleeplessness, Despondency Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blears before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to society. Easy Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden Safely, Permanently and Privately Cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Syphillis—a disease most horrible in its result—completely eradicated without the use of mercury, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, pain in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., Permanently Cured, when Others Have Failed.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, gleet, stricture, seminal emissions, loss of sexual power, weakness of the sexual organs, want of desire in male or female whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual habit in mature years, speedily and permanently cured.

Consultation free and strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send ten cents in stamps for pamphlet and list of questions upon Private, Special and Nervous Diseases, Seminal weakness, Spormatorrhœa, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Varicocele

Terms strictly cash. Call on or address

DR. POWELL REEVES & E. BUNTON'S
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
Corner of Main and Wall streets, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, Helena, Mont.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Helena Mining and Reduction company at the office of the said company, to wit: at the parlors of the First National Bank of Helena, in Helena, M. T., on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of submitting to the stockholders of said corporation a proposition to lease a l of the property of said Helena Mining and Reduction company to the Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction company for a period of two years or longer. The property so proposed to be leased is distinctly specified as follows, to wit:

1. The ne¼ of sec 11, tp 7 n, r 4 w, and five acres situate in the se¼ of the se¼, sec 2, in the township and range aforesaid, and being the property whereon is situated the Corbin Concentrator.

2. The Alta California Lode Mining claim and Alta California mill site, being lots 64A and 64B, in tp 7 n, r 4 w. Also Faith lode and mill site, being lots 43A and 43B, in the township and range aforesaid. Also, the Custer lode and mill site being respectively lots 71A and 71B, in the township and range aforesaid. Also, the North Pacific lode and mill site, being lots No. 53 and 61. Also, Somewhere lode and mill site, being respectively lots 63A and 63B Also, the Alta Brooke lode and mill site, being respectively lots 72A and 72B. And, also, the Grand Father lode and mill site, being respectively lots 77A and 77B, and all of said mining claims and mill sites being in the township and range aforesaid.

3. The chlorodizing and amalgamating works and mill-site, being lot No. 59; concentrating works mill site, being lot No. 58; smelting works mill site, lot 60; all in township No. 7 north, range 4 west; together with the smelting and reduction works thereon situated, and all tools, machinery, supplies, fixtures and personal property thereunto belonging or used in connection therewith, and all appurtenances, rights, privileges and franchises.

4. The Comet lode, being lot No. 40, easterly 16 15-100 acres of lot No. 42, all in tp 7 n, r 5 w, and water right and ditches appurtenant to said last mentioned tract.

Lot No. 1 in block No. 9, in Comet town site, Jefferson county, Montana Territory.

Also, the rope tramway from the Comet mine to the foot of the Comet hill

5 One hundred and ten acres in the nw¼ of sec 22. Also, one hundred and sixty in and adjoining the sw¼ of sec 21. All in tp No. 7 n, r 4 w.

6. Also, the Fayette lode, Alpha lode and Kate lode mining claims in Colorado mining district, Jefferson county, Montana. Also, the e½ of w½ of se¼, sec 31, tp 8 n, r 3 w, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, including all water rights and water ditches thereunto belonging All of said foregoing property being situate in the county of Jefferson and territory of Montana and being or intended to be all of the property, real, personal or mixed belonging to said Helena Mining and Reduction company.

H M PARCHEN,
M. E. DOWNS,
M. H. KEEFE,
W. E CULLEN,
Trustees.

[No. 2205.]

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Helena Montana, December 20, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that James P. Porter, Henry W. Foote, Thos. Goff and Frank R. Shaffer, whose postoffice address is Helena, Montana Territory, have this day filed their application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of the Dies Faustus lode mine or vein bearing gold, etc., with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situated in Helena unorganized mining district, county of Lewis and Clarke and Territory of Montana, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 69, sec. 16, in township 10, north range 4 west of principal base line and meridian of Montana Territory, said lot No. 69 being as follows to-wit: Beginning at cor. No. 1, from which the northwest cor. to sec. 16, tp. 10, n. r. 4 W. bears N. 41° 11' W 2,096 feet; thence N. 52° E. 153 feet; thence S. 72°20' E. 278 feet; thegce S. 38° E. 1,270 feet; thence S. 52° W. 600 feet; thence N 38° W. 1,162 feet; thence N. 2° 35' E. 445 feet to place of beginning, containing 19.11 acres

The location of this mine is recorded in the recorder's office of Lewis and Clarke county, in books 2 of lodes. The adjoining claimants are University lode on the north and the Good Faith lode on the west, both unsurveyed.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
Jno. W. Eddy, attorney for claimants.
First publication December 23d, 1888.

[No. 2221.]

Application for a Patent.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, HELENA, MONTANA, January 16, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Timothy Wilcox, Harrison Asbury, Oliver C. Rinker, Ida B. Yergy and William Plato, whose postoffice address is Helena, M. T., have this day filed application for a patent for three hundred and twenty acres of the Placer mine bearing gold, situated in unorganized mining district, county of Lewis and Clarke, and territory of Montana, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as the s½ of section 35, in township 10, n. range 3, w. of principal base line and meridian of Montana territory, containing 320 acres. The location of this mine is recorded in the recorder's office of Lewis and Clarke county in book F of R and D The adjoining claimants are unknown.

W LANGHORNE, Register.
John W. Eddy attorney for Applicants.
First publication Jan. 17.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

[No. 2210.]

Application for a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Helena, Montana, January 2, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the heirs of August Poller, deceased, by Louise Poller, administratrix, whose postoffice address is Helena, Montana, has this day filed application for a patent, under the mining laws of congress, for a placer mining claim designated as lot No. 54, survey No. 801, situated in unorganized mining district, Lewis and Clarke county, Montana Territory, in section 36, township 10, north range 4 west, which claim is not of record, and described as follows in the official plat and field notes on file in this office: Beginning at corner No. 1, a limestone 18x7x7 ins. and running thence s. 69° e. 1.29 chains, thence n. 28° e. 2.14 chains, thence n. 48° e. 2.68 chains, thence n. 32¾° e. 6.50 chains, thence n. 33¼° w. 1.99 chains to corner No 6 of this survey, the same being corner No. 18 of lot No. 47, placer mining claim of Henry Hay et al from which the ¼ section corner on east boundary of section 36, township 10, north range 4 west bears n. 89° 58' e. distant 30.88 chains, thence s. 12° 30' w. 3.79 chains, thence s 62¾° w 3.50 chains, thence s. 41° w. 3 80 chains, thence s. 6½° w. 2.15 chains to the place of beginning, embracing one and eighty six one hundredth (1.86) acres, upon which a notice of said application was posted the 17th day of August, 1887. The adjoining claimants to these premises are Henry Hay et al, placer mining claim lot 47 in said township.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
Comly & Foote, attorneys for claimant.
First publication, January 3, 1889.

[No. 2216.]

Application for a Patent.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Helena, Montana, Jan. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Harrison Asbury, William Plato and John H. Hardwick, whose postoffice address is Helena, M. T., have this day filed their application for a patent for one hundred and fifty-seven and 01-100 acres of the placer mine bearing gold, situated in Unorganized mining district, Counties of Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson, and Territory of Montana, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lots number 1, 2 and 5, and the sw. ¼ ne. ¼ of sec 3, in township 9 n., range 3 w., of principal base line and meridian of Montana Territory, containing 157 01-100 acres

The location of this mine is recorded in the recorder's office of Lewis and Clarke county in book F of R, and D. The adjoining claimants are unknown.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.
JOHN W. EDDY, attorney for applicant.
First publication Jan. 10, 1889.

Notice to Stockholders

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Helena Steam Power and Lighting Company will be held in the parlors of the First National Bank in the city of Helena, in the county of Lewis and Clarke, Territory of Montana, on Wednesday, the sixth day of February, A. D. 1889, at 7:30 o'clock p m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars All stockholders are requested to be present in person or by proxy.

E. W. KNIGHT,
H. M. PARCHEN,
R. H. KLEINSCHMIDT,
HERMAN GANS,
Trustees.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Helena and Rimini Mining Company, at the office of the said company, to-wit, at the office of the A. M Holter Hardware Company in the city of Helena, Montana, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to the stockholders of said corporation, a proposition to lease and sell all or a portion of the property of the said Helena and Rimini Mining Company to the U. S. Public Sampling Company, or to some other company or person, one year or less Said lease to provide for the privilege, on the part of the lessee, to purchase said property or a portion thereof during the term of said lease. The property so supposed to be leased, with privilege of sale, is in the county of Lewis and Clarke, Territory of Montana, and is distinctly specified as follows to-wit: Beginning at a stake set on the south boundary of the northeast quarter of of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-three of township number ten north of range number four west of the principal base line and meridian of Montana Territory, and which stake bears south 89°15' east 6.88 chains distant along said south boundary from the southeast corner of said forty acre tract, said southeast corner being marked by a stake on the east boundary of said section number twenty-three which bears south 0°35' east distant 25.38 chains from the original corner to sections numbered thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-four, which is marked by a granite stone with three notches on the south edge, with pits and mound; thence running south 89°15' west 13.23 chains along said south boundary of said forty acre tract to a stake at the south west corner of the same; thence north 0°35' west 7.92 chains along the west boundary of said forty acre tract to a stake marked as the northwest corner of this lot, thence south 55° 20' east .96 chains; thence south 56° east 1.57 chains; thence south 56°35' east .79 chains; thence south 57°55' east 2.28 chains; thence south 58°50' east 1.57 chains; thence south 60°10' east 1.57 chains; thence south 61°12' east 1.58 chains; thence south 61°41' east .79 chains; thence south 61°52' east 1.56 chains; thence south 63° east .81 chains thence south 64°25' east 1.93 chains point of beginning. The premises hereby conveyed containing 4.91 acres, more or less. The whole boundary from the northwest corner of said lot to the point of beginning, having been laid out by offsets two hundred feet distant from the center of the Northern Pacific railroad track; save and except so much of said property as was conveyed by Alfred M. Esler and Ophelia Esler, his wife, to the Montana Central Railway Company for right of way purposes, by deed dated August 20, A. D. 1886, said excepted portion containing 1.25 acres.

Said property so proposed to be leased and sold being the same whereon is situated the Esler Concentrator. Said sale and lease to include concentrator and all other buildings and improvements upon said property, together with all tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, including all franchises and privileges.

S. T HAUSER,
A. M. HOLTER,
A. M. ESLER,
FRANCIS POPE,
R. S. HALE,
W. E. FREDERICK,
Trustees.

Notice to Co-Owners.

To Geo Bowen: You are hereby notified that I have expended two hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lizzie quartz lode, situated about two thousand feet northwest of the Little Emma quartz lode mining claim, near Jackson creek and the Brandon quartz lode, situated about one half mile northeast of the Little Emma quartz lode mining claim and about two thousand feet north of Jackson creek, with the Sumner lode on the east and the Lizzie lode on the west, both in no organized mining district, in Jefferson county, Montana territory, as will appear by certificate on file in the office of the recorder of said county, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Sec. 2324, revised statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year 1888; and if within ninety days after this notice you fail, or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said Lizzie and Brandon lode claims will become the property of the subscriber.

W F. CUMMINS

Helena, Lewis and Clarke county, and territory of Montana, Jan. 17th, 1889.

Notice to Co-Owners.

To Charles Whitcomb and H. E. Davis: You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the Virginius quartz lode, situated in Lewis and Clarke county, Montana Territory, in St mple (unorganized) mining district, and is bounded on the east by the Cleveland lode and on the west by the Comstock and Jerusha lodes, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2,324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year 1888, and if within ninety days after this notice you fail to or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in said Virginius lode claim will become the property of this subscriber.

Marysville, Lewis and Clarke county, Jan. 3d.
FRANCIS BRYAN.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT., January 7, 1889.

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 register and receiver, at Helena, Mont., on February 11, 1889, viz: Noe Parent, who made homestead application No. 2,365 for the ne. ¼ sec. 30, tp. 11 n., r. 3 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Homer Ely, David Johnson, Edmond La Chappelle and Godfrey Laselle, all of Helena, Mont.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

LENOIR HOUSE—Steam Heat.
Cor. Main St. and Helena av., Helena, Montana. Every room a first-class front room. The most respectable and comfortable apartments in the city for families and traveling men. Near Montana Central Depot.

PACIFIC HOTEL—Steam Heat.
Main street, Helena, Montana. Business center of the city. First class. All street cars pass the above houses. Many restaurants in close proximity at all prices. Rooms 50c. 75c. $1.00, suite $1.50 per day according to location. Special weekly rates. E. O. LENOIR, Prop. both houses. Good office rooms a specialty.

A GRAND

Prize Distribution!

Under the Laws of Montana.

To take place Publicly in the Court House, at Billings, Montana, Monday, April 15, 1889.

FIRST PRIZE—The well known and popular

Grand Hotel,

Valued at $64,000. NOTE—A Warranty Deed for the Hotel and Residences, free from any and all incumbrances, has been placed on deposit in the First National Bank of Billings, to be delivered to the persons holding the lucky numbers on the day of drawing. H. H. MUND, Cashier, H. OLDHAM, Asst. Cashier.

SECOND PRIZE—A Two-Story Residence Valued at $5,000.

THIRD PRIZE—One Steinway Grand Piano Valued at $1,000.

1	Cash Prize				$ 50
10	" Prizes, at $100 each				1,000
20	" " " 50 "				1,000
50	" " " 20 "				1,000
100	" " " 10 "				1,000
100	" " " 5 "				50

Aggregate Prizes, $75,000. 15,000 tickets at $5 each

N. B.—The President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a third person to be selected by the vote of those ticket-holders present at the drawing will Superintend the drawing.

Agents wanted in every town in the Territory, at good commissions. Address all Communications to

J. J. NICKEY, Box 178, Billings, Montana.

The Helena Steam Heating and Supply Co.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

JOBBERS IN

Mine and Mill Supplies, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters Supplies.

203 N. Main St., - - - - - - Helena.

Montana's Own

SOAP.

C. T. PERRY & CO., Makers, Helena.

MONEY SAVED

BY BUYING

DIAMONDS and WATCHES

Of All GradeS and Makes

At RINGWALD'S, Op. Cosmopolitan Hotel, Main St.

THE

Pioneer Hack Co.

(Successor to Johnson & King.)

Hacks furnished for Weddings, Funerals, Balls, Etc, at Reasonable Rates.

Baggage transferred to and from all trains to all parts of the city.

CHAS. F. STUART Prop.

Office—Grand Central Hotel. Telephone 205.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M. T., January 7th, 1889.

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 register and receiver, at Helena, Mont., on February 12, 1889, viz: George H. Reed, who made preemption D. S. No. 9,066 for the nw ¼ sw ¼ sec. 22, tp. 11 n, r. 3 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Harding, William Reed, Anton Seymer, and Henry Kelly, all of Helena, Mont.

S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Burns & Haupt is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Edward Burns at the place of business heretofore occupied by the old firm. Said Edward Burns is hereby authorized to settle all liabilities and collect all outstanding indebtedness due said firm of Burns & Haupt.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of January, 1889.

EDWARD BURNS,
HENRY HAUPT.

Notice.

The County of Missoula, Montana Territory, offers for sale twenty thousand dollars 7 per cent. bonds. Redeemable in twenty years; interest coupons payable semi-annually. Bonds to be issued in denominations of $500. Sealed proposals or bids for the purchase of said bonds in part or whole will be received by the county clerk of Missoula county up to and including March 4, 1889. Address D. D. Bogart, county clerk, Missoula, Mont.

UTAH ASSAY OFFICE

AND

Chemical Laboratory.

J. T. GOVE,

HELENA, ... M. T.

Gold and Silver	$1 50	Zinc	$3 00
Silver, gold and lead	2 00	Tin	5 00
Lead	1 00	Antimony	5 00
Copper	1 50	Arsenic	5 00
Silica	1 50	Iron	1 50