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TROUBLES OF THE POPE.

The Head of Catholicism Pleased With the Prospects of the American Church.

The Temporal Power of the Pope Regarded as Necessary to His Independence.

The New Italian Penal Code and How it Will Interfere With the Clergy's Liberty.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The pope at yesterday's consistory said he was rejoiced at the building of the Catholic universities at Washington, Ottawa and Fribourg. Catholicism, he said, prospered under the favor of the able men of America and the equity of the men who administered them in that country. His joy at this prosperity reached the brief Italy caused him more striking by contrast. The Italian adversaries of the church persistently continued their war against it, as was made evident by the recent utterances of persons in public positions acquainted with the intentions regarding the church by the rulers of Italy. Among other recent insults to the church was the demonstration in honor of Giardano Bruno.

The Italian government sought to detach the people from the church and opposed the action of the pope in every way. His holiness referred to temporal power as necessary to the independence and liberty of the pope in the exercise of his mission and declared he did not claim the restoration of temporal power from human motives. It was his right, and he was required to preserve it intact, and he was required to have as successor, as one of the inalienable treasures of the Christian faith. The new Italian penal code, just coming into operation, also attacked the just liberty of the clergy and hindered their work with new obstacles. An additional wound was about to be inflicted upon the church by the law regarding charitable trusts, which have recently been enacted with unseemly haste. This was a fresh step in the endeavor to efface every vestige of religion from the civil institutions. By this law all the pious establishments were to be suppressed or transformed, especially those for dowring of girls without positions, those regarding girls entering convents, and those by which it was provided that masses should be said for the souls of the dead. This law violated the wishes of the founders of all those charities. Priests were excluded from the benefits of charitable institutions, and if women were admitted to such benefits, it was agreed that they should be secular, in order that it might be more acceptable. But, indeed, the unfortunate are too proud, some times, to accept Christian charity, and outside the church there is no true charity. Other blows have also been leveled at the church by the invasion of the civil power, forcing itself into sacred things. For a time all things might abhor the church, but they can never definitely change its course.

ROBERTS HAS A PLAN. Treat Canada Harshly and then She Will Want Annexation. NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Ellis H. Roberts, sub-treasurer of the United States, was the first witness before a Canadian committee today. The witness believed the present commercial relations of Canada were advantageous to the United States. Restricted trade would act materially toward the annexation of Canada. If the United States permitted Canada to bring her products to this market free of duty, Canada would have no desire to become annexed to this country. A statement of the masters of fishing vessels as to the working of the present arrangement in their line was then taken. Erastus Winan, who has been present at the hearing, when asked by the chairman of the committee if he was an American citizen, replied that he was a Canadian, a subject of her majesty. The reason he did not seek the glories of American citizenship was only due to the fact that it would destroy his influence in Canada. Charles H. Fox, of John Pew & Son, of Gloucester, testified that his firm was engaged in fitting out fishing vessels. Senator Hoar asked witness for his views as to the value of the crews of the fishing vessels of Gloucester for service in the navy in event of war. Fox replied the fishermen were always largely sought after to serve in the navy; about one-seventh of the population of Gloucester took an active part in the late war. Roberts, the subject of Fox's treatment of American fishermen, few said Americans eered aotling for the three mile limit. What they did want was the right to get such conveniences as flour, bait, etc., when in Canada. Such privileges were not necessities, but rather conveniences. It was not the refusal of the Canadian government to permit American fishermen such privileges, as the manner of the refusal, that the committee adjourned to meet in Washington.

COLLISION ON THE PANHANDLE. Two Men Killed and a Number Severely Injured in a Smashup.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—A frightful and fatal accident occurred at Kokomo this morning on the Panhandle railroad train. Conductor Thomas Lamb left the junction on schedule time. A mile north his train met the south bound train, Conductor V. D. Noland, running fifty miles an hour. The coaches crashed together, totally demolishing the engines and burning the baggage car of the south bound train, which tumbled over on top of the engines. George Cummins, engineer of the south bound train, was killed. Tom McCollough, engineer of the north bound, escaped, but Baggage-master J. Kezlin was killed. Thomas Harber was hurt seriously; express messenger Grant seriously. Two men, named Woods and Webb were badly injured. The passengers in the coaches were slung up some. The cause of the wreck is a mystery, but the general opinion is that the north bound engineer was trying to make a "sneak" to sidetrack four miles north, to cross the other train, which was slightly behind time.

Ten Thousand for Slander.

MISSOULA, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Nellie Seymour, of Frenchtown, yesterday began a ten thousand dollar suit against Camille McGowan, of that place, for slander. This is the second suit begun in the district court from that neighborhood during the present month. Each promises to be very interesting.

Parnell Wants to be Heard.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The Freeman's Journal says: Parnell instructed his counsel to obtain for him at the earliest moment a citation to appear for himself in the suit for divorce brought by Capt. O'Shea against his wife, in which Parnell is named as co-respondent.

Testing the Electric Method.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The state commission today tested the electric execution machinery in the prison. Reporters were not allowed to witness the tests, but Dr. McDonald announced that a calf and a horse were put to death with a suddenness that was highly gratifying to the commission. A current of about 1,000 volts was used.

Colorado's Mineral Output.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The Republican publishes a review of the mining industry of the state, which places the gold, silver, lead and copper output at \$30,000,000. Leadville leads all other points with an output of \$15,000,000. Aspen comes second with \$8,000,000.

THE REIGN OF LA GRIPPE.

Believed to Have Reached Its Limit at Paris—In Other Sections.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—During the past twenty-four hours there has been no increase in the number of cases of influenza, wherefore it is believed that the epidemic has reached its height. In the outskirts, however, the disease is spreading. It has made its appearance on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, several cases being reported at Algiers and Bonn. It has also appeared at Turin and Gaeta, in Italy, and at the Milan garrison. The students of Lagona college, the police and the municipal guard are severely affected.

At Vienna the influenza is increasing. The board of health has ordered the schools closed until Jan. 7. The streets have become so crowded that it has been found necessary to erect a special structure for those suffering from the disease.

The Marquis of Salisbury has la grippe in a severe form. He was taken ill on the 24th, but as the situation of the streets is so dreary was enjoined upon all persons in the marquis' household as to the facts, it was not known that he was ill until Thursday, when he was threatened with a relapse. The queen then sent Sir William Jenner to attend him. He was then kept in bed three days and has been kept in his room ever since. Pneumonia is apprehended. The marquis is physically unftted for a struggle with the disease. His physician, Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, has been ill for a fortnight, but is no better.

This Side of the Water.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The number of deaths during the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day was 196, an increase of over 100 per cent. The increase is from pneumonia, bronchitis and especially consumption. La Grippe is credited with being at the bottom of the increased fatality. Population to the number of 300 are on the sick list.

UTICA, New York, Dec. 31.—Michael Hopkins, a prominent druggist and merchant, died here to-day of la grippe.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—George P. Smith, 62 years old, a watchman at the Massachusetts state prison, succumbed this morning while inside from an attack of la grippe.

A large proportion of the five hundred reform school boys at Lansing, Mich., are ill with la grippe.

Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national democratic committee, is a victim of la grippe. He is confined to his house at Lima, Ohio.

It Has Struck Choteau.

CHOTEAU, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At least one third of the inhabitants of this community are affected with influenza. There are many serious cases, but no deaths.

BOULDER, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—What is thought to be a mild form of la grippe has become prevalent in Boulder since last Friday. The symptoms are identical with those of the Russian malady, and fully twenty cases of various degrees of severity have been developed. Of that number only three or four of the victims have been confined to their beds, and in no case has the influenza assumed a dangerous aspect. Among the sufferers are two colored men, and a Chinese cook.

MISSOULA, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Physicians here state that the influenza is quite prevalent. More than sixty cases are now under treatment. It is most prevalent among women and persons of a delicate constitution.

AMONG THE NOTED DEAD.

The Body of the Poet Browning Placed in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The funeral services over the remains of Robert Browning took place at Westminster Abbey to-day. The body was placed in a polished brass coffin on which was a small brass plate bearing the dates of his birth and death. Wreaths from Tennyson and Miss Browning were placed on the coffin. There were also wreaths sent by many other persons, including Henry Irving, Bancroft, Sir John Lubbock, Alma Tadema and Sir Theodore Martin.

The dense fog which enveloped London today completely hid the cortege as it moved to the abbey. The sacred structure was crowded with the friends and admirers of the dead poet. After services at the altar the coffin was borne to the poet's corner in the south transept. The grave is in front of Abraham Cowley's monument, within the angle marked by Longfellow's bust. The monuments of Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, Ben Jonson, Milton, Matthew Prior, and Thomas Gray were visible. The floor about the grave was covered with black carpet and the walls were hidden by a profusion of rare exotics, white and pink and purple.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

A German Steamship Becomes Disabled and is Abandoned by Her People.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31.—The Allen line steamer Nestorian, after a stormy passage of twenty days from Glasgow, arrived last evening. Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, in latitude 54 degrees 15 seconds, longitude 25 degrees 12 seconds, the German ship Shakespeare, from Hamburg to New York, was sighted in a disabled condition, and signaling for assistance. The sea was so rough that the Nestorian was compelled to lay to near her all night. The captain of the Shakespeare and the crew wished to be taken off. The next morning the Shakespeare was nowhere visible. What became of her is hard to say, but the mail steamer Scandinavia, which arrived yesterday, passed the Shakespeare Dec. 22 in latitude 44 degrees 21 seconds, longitude 23 degrees 47 seconds. She appeared to have been recently abandoned.

Bright Business Prospects.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Commercial Advertiser says interviews with many leading business men as to the prospects for 1890, reveal the almost unanimous belief that the coming year will be one of unusual prosperity. Erastus Winan, who is perhaps as well posted on business conditions as any man in the country, said: "If next year is not the most prosperous in our history, great calamities which man cannot foresee must occur. In all my business experience I have not seen a more favorable outlook."

District Court Proceedings.

The following were the proceedings Monday and yesterday in district court: 4,308—Homer D. Hewins vs. J. M. Snull et al.; demurrer to complaint sustained and ten days granted to file amended complaint. 4,309—B. Brown vs. Alfred Bourk. Motion to quash service of summons sustained. 4,309-C. A. Pister vs. John East and C. A. Bondwater; demurrer to complaint overruled and thirty days granted in which to file answer. 4,308-G. F. Trout vs. Ella Trout; decree of divorce granted. 5,010—Stadler and Kaufmann vs. First National Bank of Helena; demurrer to plaintiff's cost. 4,709—J. F. Gibson vs. W. J. Hunter et al.; demurrer to complaint overruled. Final papers of citizenship were granted to Archibald Walker and Thomas H. Edwards. A marriage license was issued to H. B. Lyman and May E. Marshall of Helena. A complaint was issued in the case of Maud Knapp vs. E. J. Hickey. 4,774—Con. Kelly vs. George Harrison; held that New Park Mining company as garnishee is liable for amount of orders drawn on treasurer. Defendant excepts. Stay of proceedings for 30 days. 4,709—J. F. Gibson vs. W. J. Hunter et al.; defendant allowed 20 days on which to file answer. 4,800—Bach, Cory & Co. vs. Eugene C. Sears; default of defendant and judgment granted for plaintiff. 4,870—John W. Larsen vs. Empire Mining company; default of defendant entered and judgment granted for plaintiff. 4,905—Andro Morrill vs. E. W. Beattie et al.; dismissed for lack of prosecution. 4,478—Joseph Horsky vs. Patrick Moran; defendant's demurrer taken under advisement. 4,857—Montana Central railway company vs. John Brooks et al.; dismissed. 4,761—Thomas Cody vs. Charles B. Seith; default of defendant entered.

Bancroft's New Year's Present.

MACBETH WANTS A SHOW

The Session of the House Committee Looking Into the Tariff an Interesting One.

Potters Ask for More Protection and So Do the Flint Glass Manufacturers.

A Manufacturer of Lamp Chimneys Asks for Free Raw Material and He Will Lead the World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Although the ways and means committee had assigned to-day to the hearing of persons interested in the manufacture of glass and earthenware, the committee first listened to an argument from Robert M. Thompson, of New York, in favor of the free importation of copper intended for exportation as refined copper. J. J. Bodine, of New Jersey, impressed upon the committee the necessity of restoring the rates of duty which prevailed prior to 1883 on cylinder window glass and bottles, German and French. Since the act of 1883, foreign glass had been taking the place of American glass, although there existed in the United States furnaces to produce glass for the whole country. Ex-Congressman Brewer, of Trenton, representing the potters, thought all their trouble grew out of ad valorem duties. The pottery industry never had been adequately protected. If something was not done to check the importation of German goods, the Bohemian wares would have the markets of the United States within five years, and the American potters would have to succumb or reduce wages very materially.

George A. Macbeth, of Pittsburgh, manufacturer of lamp glass, said he manufactured 200 styles of lamp glass, and of that 200 styles only 20 were competed with by foreign producers. One of the principal articles used in this business was soda ash, and he favored a reduction of duty on that article. He would take the duty received from soda ash last year and buy the soda ash manufactory at Syracuse, four times over. He bought foreign soda ash, and he would he could manufacture it at the rate of 60 cents a hundred pounds. The present price was \$1.45. Another ingredient used in the manufacture of lamp glass was carbonate of potash, which bore a duty of 20 per cent. There was not enough of that article in this country to supply his factory alone. The increase of duty, he argued, would not check the importation of foreign glassware or crockery. It would make people who wanted that identical kind of ware pay more for it than now, but would not prevent its importation. The duty on lamp glass, he said, was 180 kinds of lamp glass, for which he had no competition. He wished to have the duties levied on soda ash, carbonate of potash and lead. "Give me free material or trade with England," said Macbeth, "and give me the proper protection of my labor, and I defy any competition on the face of the earth."

Mr. Payne—And pay your workmen the wages you now pay them?

Macbeth then said he at one time contemplated moving his works to Germany. He said the German workmen were not so efficient as the Americans, but he had found it difficult to work with them, and he would have taken men from here.

Bayne asked him if he would have paid them the wages he paid here, and Macbeth said he would not. His leading idea in going to Germany was the cheapness of material and plant. If he had free trade in his raw material, he would be perfectly willing to have free trade in his product.

The chairman inquired whether the consumption of lamp chimneys would be benefited by allowing raw material, as well as the finished product, to be admitted free.

Mr. Macbeth said the difference in price would be three or four cents a dozen.

Mr. Geary—That is to say, you would the man who goes to a store to buy a chimney get it for less?

Macbeth—My individual opinion is that I doubt it.

James Gillender, of Philadelphia, said the lamp chimneys mostly used in this country were manufactured here and sold for less than the imported chimneys. Imported chimneys were used principally for large lamps, and were bought by people by means. He did not want free raw material, and advocated an increase of the duty on various grades of glass. If his raw material, as well as the finished article, was admitted free, he could not pay the present wages and compete with foreign goods.

D. P. Ripley, of Pittsburg, president of the American Flint and Lime Glass association, advocated protective duties on cut glass. He presented several specimens of Belgium glass, and stated they could be laid down here at a less price than they could be cut for in this country.

MILROY GOES FREE.

After a Two Week's Trial a Famous Deer Lodge Case Ends With an Acquittal.

DEER LODGE, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The case of the state of Montana against Theodore Milroy, for the killing of Patrick Dooley in the western part of this county last March has been occupying the district court for the last two weeks. Both Milroy and Dooley were neighbors on William creek, and the killing was the outcome of a feud that has existed between the men for a long time. The evidences was closed yesterday, when the argument began. The state was represented by W. S. Titus, of Phillipsburg, and the Hon. Wm. Wallace, of Helena, while the defence was represented by Knowles & Forbes, of Butte, J. H. Duffy and the Hon. Wm. J. Galbraith, of Deer Lodge. The argument of counsel and instructions of the court were concluded yesterday, and the jury retired at 5 o'clock and came in at 8 p. m. with a verdict of acquittal.

BIG BLAZE AT SPOKANE.

A Row of Tents Used as Stores Burned With Heavy Loss.

SPOKANE FALLS, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in a restaurant in the row of tents on Riverside avenue, at 2 o'clock this morning. McDougall's drug store, the Union Pacific ticket office, J. C. Thompson's boot and shoe store, the Grand saloon, Snyder & G. and the real estate office, Howard's dry goods store, and Bannan's clothing store, were totally destroyed. J. C. Eaton's dry goods store was damaged \$2,000. The total loss is \$40,000, on which there was \$25,000 insurance. E. J. Elwood, of the firm of Elwood & Co., was asleep in the drug store when the fire broke out. He was awakened by flames laying over the bed clothes, and barely escaped with his life, being quite severely scorched.

PERSONAL.

Victor E. Toll, of Bozeman, is visiting the capital.

E. C. Waters and Alf. Myers, of Billings, are in the city.

N. D. Wetherman, of Melville, arrived in the city yesterday.

H. J. Florence, of Marysville, is stopping at the Merchants hotel.

C. K. Campbell, of San Francisco, is a guest of the Merchants.

Joe Stineberger, of Red Rock, is a guest of the Cosmopolitan.

Henry Prentiss, Jr., of Great Falls, is registered at the Grand Central.

Chas. O. Parsons, of Fort Benton, arrived from the city yesterday.

Hon. Thomas Crahan and family have gone to California to spend the winter.

Pat Conlin and Chas. Neers came over from the greatest mining camp yesterday.

Louis Sperring, one of Montana's early settlers, arrived from Bozeman yesterday.

John Belenberger, the well known stockman of Deer Lodge, came over from the city yesterday.

C. E. Congdon and Rod D. Leggett, of Butte, are enjoying the bracing atmosphere of the capital.

S. A. Swigart, wife and daughter, arrived from Helena yesterday, and are guests of the Grand Central.

THE TARIFF REFORMERS.

Annual Banquet of the Massachusetts Reform League at Boston Last Night.

President Pierce Pays a Glowing Tribute to ex-President Cleveland.

The Objective Point of Free Trade and of Protection—Mr. Mills Discusses Home Markets.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The members of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League dined this evening, the occasion being the annual dinner of the organization. Among those present were Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas; Hon. Thomas G. Sherman, of New York; Edward Atkinson, president; C. W. Eliot, Harvard college; Charles Francis Adams, Hon. John E. Andrew, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Hon. P. A. Colling and others. President Pierce, of the league, spoke at some length on tariff reform, concluding as follows: "In the light of what has been presented, is it not reasonable to conclude that the leaders of the political party whose corner stone is protection, are ready in its interest to sacrifice one industry after another and as many as may be necessary to protect the alliance which they have formed with the wool growers, iron masters and coal barons of the country? It is no small advantage that in the struggle before us we have for our leader a man of moral courage, sterling honesty and straightforwardness, the most interesting personality in American life, Grover Cleveland."

Hon. Ed. Atkinson, in his remarks, said: "All reasonable advocates of protection consider free trade the objective point of their system, to be attained when the time has come to make it safe. All reasonable free traders claim true protection to domestic industry is what they aim at. The only difference is on the time of the concession. Why not begin now? When mutual trust and confidence in the sincerity of purpose of all who engage in this struggle have been established in the progress of legislation, we may then, for the first time since 1861, be in the position in which the true tariff question itself can be entered upon by reasonable men in a manner consistent with common sense and common honesty. More than one-half of the subjects of taxation under our present tariff could be put into the free list without diminishing our revenue from customs 15 per cent less than they have yielded up to this time. I refuse to believe that the representatives of the great national republican party, to which I was proud to belong for so many years, have become so narrow and so bigoted in their sectional feeling as to be incapable of rising to the level of their present responsibility. In the time of danger there were great men in the republican party who saved the country from what I think nearly all reasonable men now admit would have been a political convulsion, when they voted on their personal convictions, but with their party, as the impeachment of Andrew Jackson. After that not seven men in the senate and a relative number in the house who may at the present time be capable of some independent judgment, who may stand with their party opponents in such a reasonable and judicious reform of the tariff as will put us in the way of establishing conditions in the future in which this country may attain the prominent position to which it is entitled in the great commerce of the world."

Among the attendees of Mr. Mills, of Texas, were those: "History repeats itself, and we are here to-night remonstrating with our government for wrongful interference with our private business, depressing our industries, paralyzing our labor, impoverishing our people and cutting off foreign trade; and to-night we say to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine, as our fathers said to King George and Lord North, you have no right to close our ports. Grover Cleveland, at the head of the Mohawks in December, 1857, threw the tea overboard, and called on the battle for the vindication of our rights. We had our Lexington and Bunker Hill in 1888. We had our Saratoga in 1889. We shall have our Yorktown in 1892. If restricting the purchase and sale of our products to American markets stimulates industry, cheapens production and increases wealth and wages, why would it not be a wise policy to apply the principle to each one of the states. If it is productive of good to 12 states, it ought to be good to each one of them. It is a question of political economy, not of patriotic sentiment. If the principle is correct it will apply to a small community as well as a large one. Why not hurry it to its logical conclusion, and have a Chinese wall around each state, and stimulate it to build its industries, increase its wealth and give better employment and higher wages to its own people within each township, trade among themselves and bring the home market home. The perfection of the principle would not will every man into himself, and thus foster and encourage him to develop his resources. In a short time he would be sufficiently developed to raise his own grain, beef and hogs, manufacture his own clothing, set his own hives and hatch his own chickens. This policy means that man ricks to the highest degree, when he expends the largest amount of labor and receives the largest amount of product. When followed to its last analysis it is perpetual war and no product. The best home market is one in which is admitted the largest importation, because the largest importation means the largest exportation, and that means an active demand for the articles exported, and that means increased price, and that means increased wealth, distributed among the consumers, and that will in time, create an demand for home products, which supply 90 per cent of the home consumption; an active demand for home products creates a demand for raw material and labor, and that raises the price of both, and gives constant employment to all classes of laborers."

The Following Selections Will be rendered by the Capital City band in full uniform, at Hotel Broadwater today, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Parks: Overture—Nigara. Solo—Polka (arranged by Stenhouse). Do Hydropatin Waltz. Gaiety of Nations (serenade). Daily Potpourri. The Rose Tree. Donizetti (arranged by Stenhouse). Marmarino of the Forest. Honiton (arranged by Stenhouse). Wagon Selection. Overture Fantastique. Daily Concert commences at 4 p. m. sharp. Motor trains leave Main street from 1 p. m., according to card.

The Sisters' Fair, Yesterday evening closed the last day of the Sisters' fair. It has been very successful and entirely satisfactory to both promoters and patrons. The attendance was good last night, the principal feature of the evening being the voting of a gold headed cane to the Sisters.

The Sisters are very much pleased at the liberal patronage bestowed upon their enterprise, and return thanks to the citizens of Helena and all wells who conduced to the success of the fair. The receipts were about \$3,000.

For Rent. Three furnished rooms, Baths, hot and cold. One block from Main street. FOLS & DEVLIN.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers filed yesterday with the clerk and recorder: William A. Chessman et ux. to James F. Jell et al.; lots 15 and 17, block 21, Chessman's addition. \$2,500. Edward J. Carter et ux. to George O. Freeman; lot 12, block 22, Helena townsite. 1. George O. Freeman to Louise Carter; above property. 1. Frederick Carr, Francis P. McKee and John J. Glazier to the Silver Reef Quartz Lode Mining Company; the "Silver Reef" claim, the "Silver Cliff" claim, the "Don't You Forget It" claim. 1,000,000. Archie Herold, trustee, to Helena Steele; 100 feet on F 5th avenue. 4,300. S. F. Whalen et ux. to W. H. Scott; seven acres of the "Only Salvation" placer mining claim. 500. William H. Stymest et ux. to Anna Boscum; lot 1 and 2, block 14, Richmond Hill addition. 350. William H. Stymest et ux. to Edward Baird; lots 19 and 20, block 4, Richmond Hill addition. 975. Anton Anderson to James McCallman; land in Helena townsite. 1,400.