

The Mexican census, or something approaching a census, has lately reported the population of that Republic at nine millions and three-quarters.

The Colorado beetle or potato bug, has appeared in force in Frickley Pear valley. Three years ago millions of the purple-coated invaders swarmed over the ranches in the neighborhood of Missoula.

Excessively hot weather has lately prevailed throughout the East, many cases of sunstroke being reported as far north as Toronto, Ontario. At Washington city the thermometer is reported to have registered 93 deg. at midnight lately.

According to the latest fever news, given in the Salt Lake Tribune received yesterday, the fever outbreak has assumed more threatening proportions at Memphis. The area of the epidemic is as yet circumscribed, but on the other hand more than the usual proportion of cases terminate fatally.

The stampeding members of the Council returned last Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. Conrad, of Choteau. Without any awkward questions concerning their escape the honorable absentees were permitted to take their seats when the interrupted business of legislation was immediately resumed.

A private letter dated at Washington City and received a day or two ago from Major Maginnis informs us that our Delegate was to leave Washington at date of writing, the 7th inst., bound for Montana via the Yellowstone. Mrs. Maginnis, whose health is delicate, will remain in the East for medical treatment.

The people of the East are beginning to see it. In a late article on our mining resources the New York Tribune says the sudden development of the great mineral fields of Colorado and Montana is doing more than any other cause in making the people of the United States acquainted with their own Territory. The Tribune might have added, as far at least as Montana is concerned, that the era of real mining activity is only just opening.

Hope is reviving in the South. The danger of yellow fever, seemingly so menacing a week ago, is now considered less imminent, and the agony of a mortal fear is being replaced by a reassuring confidence. The cases reported at Memphis ten days ago were merely sporadic in place of being, as was feared, the forerunners of a general outbreak of a fever epidemic. Two of the three cases proved fatal; but since no new ones are reported the alarm has subsided and the quarantine restrictions against the threatened city have been rescinded. Still, the fact that yellow fever, very virulent, is raging in the West Indies and in many portions of South America, will cause the people of the Southern States to observe with scrupulous care the sanitary regulations in which alone they can find any degree of security.

DEFEAT OF THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The extra session of the Territorial Legislature comes to an end at 10 o'clock p. m. of this day. The latest intelligence from the Capital, contained in a brief telegram, states that the exemption bill was killed in the Council on Saturday afternoon. So the railroad question has again been disposed of by defeat, and being thus disposed of we hope will be permitted to rest for good, or at least until the twelfth regular session of the Legislature, a year from next winter. By that time, and long before, we shall know who has chosen the better course in recent legislation, the advocates or the opponents of the exemption bill. If the railroad continues to be built at its present rate of construction, if it be pushed right ahead into Montana without exemption, and built as fast as it could have been with the aid of that measure, then we shall freely admit that the anti-exemptionists took the better course, and with them we will rejoice in the defeat of the measure we have advocated. On the other hand, should the construction of the Utah Northern be arrested at Montana's southern boundary, the exemption question can be made an issue in the next election of representatives to the Legislature, so that the people may be able to choose those who will fairly represent their opinions, and faithfully carry out the wishes of the majority in the matter of railroad aid. Then let us drop the matter for the present; let the dead issue of the extra session repose in peace until the progress of events enables us to speak from the teachings of experience concerning the merits of that issue, that is, if it be necessary to revive it again. But let us not forget the lesson taught by the extra session. In the first place, the counties of Deer Lodge and Lewis and Clarke have learned that each of them is the happy possessor of a little knot of politicians who set themselves above the popular will, who refuse to obey the voice of their constituents, no matter how clearly expressed. Let those obstructionists be remembered. Altogether apart from the ultimate effect of their late course, let it be remembered that that course was taken in stubborn opposition to the wishes of their constituents. Then, lessons of great practical value in shaping our railroad policy for the future may possibly be learned from the experience of the two last sessions. After all the threats, to suspend operations, etc., made in those sessions, if the railroad continues to come rapidly along towards, and into, Montana, the people in future emergencies can judge pretty accurately as to how much to cry, and how much is used; how much is thunder and what proportion is thunder of the sheet iron variety in any railroad threat. While awaiting the course of events let us carefully keep in mind the lessons to be learned from the past.

UN-PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

Probably the first impression formed by the stranger visiting Helena at this stage of legislative proceedings is the fact that the vexed railroad question has passed beyond discussion. On this question the legislature is divided into two hostile camps, one favoring, the other opposing, the exemption bill; and so much acrimony, so much personal feeling, has already been engendered that a further discussion of the merits of the subject at issue would merely be a waste of time. The exemptionists understand the value of railway communication; perceive that the legislation proposed in the exemption bill imposes not even the burden of one dollar's indebtedness on the people, and see very clearly that the bill, if passed, only amounts to a temporary abandonment of a trifling privilege in return for the early possession of a benefit to be enjoyed for all time, and whose enjoyment will in no manner prevent a reinvestment of the privilege which they propose for a time to lay aside. They understand the benefit of railway communication; and that the want of it has long retarded the development of our magnificent Territory, and now that the long-needed blessing seems almost within their grasp, they will spare no honorable effort in the endeavor to secure it. As for the anti-exemptionists, it is difficult to say what they understand or what they believe, since they never take the trouble to enlighten any one as to their peculiar views. It is plain enough that by dwelling upon their pet hobby, by acting and reacting on one another, they have worked themselves into the pitch where their opposition to the bill assumes fully the nature of a religious duty. They have become absolute fanatics, and as such have reached the point where men are no longer amenable to reason—the point at which, in other fields of belief, men have marched cheerfully to martyrdom—have laid down their lives rather than turn from what all the world knew to be wretched delusions. At this moment, and within a few hundred miles of us, there are men, who would face death in defense of that most pitiful of all religious frauds—Mormonism—but does that intensity of fanaticism give rise in our minds to ever so faint a suspicion that they may possibly be right in their belief, or indeed to any other feeling than pity at the deluded dupes whose closed minds doom them victims of their own ignorance? So it is with our anti-exemptionists. If the matter were one of life and death, there are members of that little anti-railroad clique who would consider themselves martyrs in the cause of honesty, principle and every other sentiment ennobling to manhood were they called upon to make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of their prejudices. Of what use is it to attempt discussion with such men?

To prove that matters have reached this pass, let us consider the course of one of our Democratic members from this county. If there is an article in the party creed to which more than to any other the genuine Democrat acknowledges faithful adherence, it is the one which enjoins upon the representative the obligation of obedience to the will of his constituents when clearly expressed. It is acceptance of this doctrine that makes the right of petition so important an instrumentality in Democratic communities; it is through its practical application that the people may be said to rule, instead of merely electing a sort of temporary oligarchy to rule over them for a set period. Obedience to the popular will is the broad foundation upon which is reared the Democratic party—the party of the people; and yet what is the spectacle with which we are just now regaled? Why, nothing less than that of a Democratic representative from this county, a gentleman who has been a life-long Democrat, who received his nomination in a regular party convention, was elected by a strict party vote—and who yet does not scruple to declare that if "every man, woman and child of Deer Lodge county were to petition him personally in favor of the exemption bill, he still would not vote for it." This is his individual platform—self-representation. Now will any one at all conversant with the principles of our party undertake to assert that the Democratic representative who delivered himself as above is not a little off his balance on his particular hobby? Will anyone undertake to say that he is in a proper state of mind calmly to reflect and deliberate upon conflicting statements or to arrange in true perspective sets of facts at seeming variance with one another; in a word, that is fit to take an intelligent part in legislating on that subject?

Or take the disgraceful proceeding, the desertion of the majority of five members of the Council, some ten days ago. Was that the action of responsible persons? The Legislature was in legal session. Business was being transacted by ordinary methods. No trick, or sharp practice of any kind had been attempted by their opponents, and yet in the face of their official oath, five members of the Council deserted their post, taking their way out of town on foot, a party of tramps, and all for the sake of defeating a measure which the great body of intelligent business men of the Territory declare to be for the people's good. Discussion of the exemption bill then may very well cease. According to the present situation the fate of the bill depends upon the action taken upon it by Conrad, Joint Councilman of Lewis and Clarke and Choteau counties, and Ives, of Missoula, neither of whom has yet committed himself further than the course taken by the latter in forming one of the five exoduses, a course susceptible, perhaps, of satisfactory explanation. As for Mr. Conrad, who is a member of the firm of I. G. Baker & Co., of the river transportation line, his immediate interests may seem to demand opposition to the railroad, but if he is a man of enlarged views he will perceive that the prosperity of one portion of our Territory cannot become atrophied through the effects of measures sure to bring great and enduring prosperity to another portion. At all events, it is to be presumed that he is a man of honor, and as such he will not hesitate long in de-

clining between the interests of the great body of his constituents and the interests of his firm, even if he believes the latter to be endangered. With regard to Mr. Ives, we trust he will bear in mind that the interests of the two West Side counties are identical, and that any loss inflicted upon Deer Lodge county, or any benefit accruing to Deer Lodge county in consequence of his action will be participated in, sharp and sharp alike, by both Missoula and Deer Lodge.

UN-PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

A few weeks ago the New North-West successfully accomplished the feat of sliding off the fence in the railroad question, popular opinion having first expressed itself so strongly that there could no longer be any possibility of doubt as to which was the stronger side. Those at all familiar with the past career of that journal were not at all surprised at this achievement; in fact a performance of that kind was confidently looked for; any other course than that finally taken would have occasioned astonishment. But all newspaper readers are neither close observers nor accurate judges of the character of the journal they may have read for years. Some men will take a paper upon whose every page its character, or rather want of character, is so plainly written that he who runs may read, and yet they will remain uninformed as to the true inwardness of such newspaper until some glaring development opens their eyes to the faultiness of their perception. Something of the kind occurred when the New North-West at length succeeded in actually taking sides on the railroad question. Among the old subscribers of that journal was a resident of Fish Creek, a man prominently identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of his community; one who enjoys the respect of all who know him, whether they share his opinions or not. This gentleman is an anti-exemptionist, and when the New North-West came out in support of the exemption measure he did what it is every subscriber's privilege to do—that is, he wrote to the editor, enclosed the amount he owed on subscription, criticised the course taken in the change of policy, and ordered the discontinuance of the paper. What does the editor do? Return a receipt for the money, with perhaps a word or two of regret at the rupture of the pleasant relations previously existing? Not a bit it. Such a course is taken only by those who happen to be gentlemen as well as journalists, and the New North-West man is not included in this category. Instead, he takes a course in strict keeping with the character of the genuine toady, since no one can play the bully so well as your real sycophant. The writer of the letter in question had once the misfortune to be a poor boy; one who had to pick up his education in the hard school of experience, without the advantages possessed by those who enjoyed, through no merit of their own, the benefits of academies and colleges. By sheer force of character, through integrity, industry and energy he has overcome the obstacles arising from his early trials, and is to-day of fully as much use, as fully as valuable a member of society as any of the professional scribblers whose felicity of expression is their entire stock in trade. Such is the man who wrote. As for his letter, it showed plain traces of the early disadvantages we have alluded to. It contained faults in orthography and syntax easy of detection to the casual reader. Now what does the North-West man do on receipt of this letter? Why simply this. Irritated at the loss of a valuable subscriber, he gives expression to the pitiful malice of a small soul by publishing the letter "word, letter and point" as it was written, that the writer might be held up to the ridicule of the public. Could anything be more contemptible than this insult offered a respectable citizen? Not only is it an insult offered personally to the writer, but through him to the entire class who cannot write with professional elegance. No matter how intelligent they may be or how pure their motives, if they can not scribble up to the North-West standard they must consider themselves rapped over the knuckles, by the course it takes with the Fish Creek letter, in a kind of "don't-meddle-with-your-betters" style.

We are quite well aware, if any attempt be made to reply to the above, that the reply will take the form of personal abuse heaped upon the editor of this paper; but once more we shall reaffirm our determination to steer clear of personalities, unless, as in the above, the subject treated be personal to its bearings. The publication of that letter was a personal offense of the editor against professional etiquette, an offense that could not very well be repressed unless the borders of personal journalism were crossed. In the discussions conducted lately with the North-West we have refrained entirely from personalities, because the subjects handled were not of a personal nature; but we ask an impartial public to pass judgment on the course pursued by that journal. First we maintained that the County Commissioners were remiss in their duty in having decided to build a jail at Deer Lodge instead of Butte. Our judgment may have been defective. Heaven knows we are prone to make mistakes; but those mistakes are always cheerfully rectified as soon as the error of our ways is pointed out. Did the North-West point out wherein we were wrong in the matter of the county jail? No; but instead it replied in a flippant article, to judge from which one would be apt to think that the editor of this paper, and not the county jail, was the subject of discussion. It had a great deal to say concerning an individual about whom the public cared nothing whatever; but not a word about the subject in which the public felt deeply interested. Again, when we referred to a few superannuated political fossils of Deer Lodge town—not such men as Mayhew, or Knowles, or Mitchell, be it known, for those gentlemen and a few others whom we might mention, are fully recognized as progressive, representative Montanians—when we referred

to the statement who made the astonishing discovery that "exemption is the worst form of subsidy" and "contaminated the sentiment of this county" we were rebuffed by those gentlemen, the answer was another tirade of abuse in Billingsgate from the New North-West. Not particularly fancying this style of discussion we admonished our censor to keep out of the low rut of journalism which it had for some time been following if it did not wish to confirm the opinion quite frequently expressed to the effect that it has fallen considerably below its standard of a few years ago. And whether this opinion is expressed or not we are willing to have the public decide. In reply it intensifies its old offence. It is too full for utterance. We are sure that the matter is not entered into very fully because the only language applicable to the MINER editor, mentioned by name, is "of a kind we are not in a habit of using and would not look well in print." Now we appeal to an intelligent public and ask, is this decency? Is this reputable journalism, or is it overbearing arrogance? Take the North-West's action on the Fish Creek letter, together with the treatment accorded the MINER in attempted discussions of subjects of general interest, and is not our charge made out when we accuse it of unprofessional conduct in acting like a bully—as a sort of journalistic Benicia Boy—trying to brow beat and ride rough-shod over every one who presumes to differ with it?

EXPLAINING A RIDDLE.

That true merit is invariably accompanied by modesty, is an accepted axiom in worldly wisdom, but if any one doubts it he need only refer to the New North-West, where he will find at least a negative demonstration, since the converse is shown to be attended by the antipodal attribute. "We do not wish to debate ourselves by argument with its (the MINER's) editor." In—deed. If the individual who writes in this style could only be disposed of at his own valuation and repurchased at the valuation of a discriminating public, what a railroad fund Montana would have, to be sure. No need then to fume and fret over such trifles as exemption. But this assumption of dignity does not sit with good grace according to the judgment of the dispassionate looker on. Let us take its last article and see if we can find in it the traces of a pitiful malice, the very antithesis of dignity. Its last editorial devoted to abuse of this paper contains the sentence: "In politics it is permitted to be saucy, you know." This sentence, as given, is utterly unintelligible to the public. Here is the key to explain the riddle. In the campaign preceding last fall's county election the contest became somewhat warm over the Probate Judgeship, as our readers will remember. In that contest the ground taken by the MINER was contested by the opposite party, and more especially by three gentlemen of Deer Lodge, Mr. Edward H. Zenor, Mr. Geo. W. Irwin and Mr. O. B. O'Bannon, each of whom wrote a personal letter to the editor of this paper explaining wherein he had been misinformed in regard to certain facts to which it is not necessary at this time to make more particular reference. Those letters were received and answered. Whatever we may have thought of the course taken by politicians in writing private letters to an editor when they had a subservient organ at their beck, we nevertheless not only replied but we also couched our answer in the most respectful language we could command. In one of our letters in reply, after disposing of the point at issue, we referred to the warmth of the campaign; deprecated the introduction of acrimonious personalities into political discussions; hoped no ill-feeling would result from the one then under way, and in so speaking made use of the phrase "in politics it is permitted to be saucy, you know." This is the explanation. Only this, and nothing more. The letter containing that phrase was written to one of the above gentlemen. We are not quite certain as to which, but we are almost positive it was to Mr. Zenor. That gentleman is at liberty to correct us if we are in error. Now, without more than incidental reference to the individual who violates the sanctity of private correspondence, what are we to say of the journal which needs about through private letters, drags out a single sentence of which the public knows nothing whatever, gives an untruthful account of the circumstances under which it was written, and incorporates it into an editorial with a view of injuring a cotemporary? Does such a proceeding partake of dignity or of malice?

Here we drop discussion with the North-West on this and all other subjects. The journal whose only weapon in discussion is personal abuse may turn in some other direction for the opportunity to exercise its taste and talents. But we ask the reader to consider the course of late pursued by the valley paper. Consider the step taken in publishing the Fish Creek letter; the offensive personalities lately indulged in; the raid on private correspondence, and see if the New North-West has not greatly deteriorated from its former standard—decide whether or not it is deserving the respect of fair-minded men.

SHORT STOPS FROM THE CAPITOL.

On Wednesday morning the prodigal sons returned, bringing with them Conrad, who is said to be here to look after his own interests, and to see that one monopoly is not pulled down by encouraging railroads. Lewis and Clarke naturally feel bitter against one or two of her so-called representatives who seemingly can vote for nothing which injures their own pockets. The fatted calf was not killed this time. Although there are plenty in the Legislature which might be with profit. Some amusement was created Monday by

Fergus' bill to prohibit political and religious interference in schools; preventing charges from teaching and Federal officials from holding office. Sanders killed it by amending it so that no teacher or diabolical should be permitted to teach. The bill was not needed, as it was shown that Congress had prohibited Federal officials from holding office, and the school law prohibited sectarian instruction.

A good bill, introduced by Fergus, was one to reduce County Clerk fees. Some of these have been receiving upwards of \$1,000 for county work which \$200 would pay. As now fixed by the House, the salary ranges from \$700 in Deer Lodge and Lewis and Clarke to \$300 in Custer, in addition to which there are handsome fees for other work.

The bill relating to the finances of Missoula County, has been hanging fire for several days. The action of Ives, who participated in the childish play of the five foolish Councilmen, has alienated some of the former friends of the bill.

The arithmetic Robinson introduced a blood and thunder resolution yesterday, invoking wrath on our large-souled Governor, declaring he had violated his duties as an executive, and deserved the censure of the people.

The railroad bill received one of two amendments in the Council, one reducing the time of exemption to ten years, another requiring the road to go to Butte or within ten miles thereof.

Brooke added to the amusement of the House by the introduction of his customary Sunday law, which the incorrigible Sanders moved to refer to a select committee consisting of believers in religion and in Ingersoll about equally divided.

The chances for the railroad are small. The following bills have been passed by the House since July 10th:

- H. B. 1, defining assessable property.
- H. B. 16, to provide for compensation to District Clerks.
- H. C. Resolution to give \$500 to W. J. Sharpe, M. M. Lockwood and Mrs. Elliot, each.
- C. B. 5, reapportioning the members of the Legislature. Passed both houses.
- H. B. 13, to enforce the Helena Incorporation Act. This bill appoints certain commissioners to submit it to a vote on July 29th.
- H. B. 23, to provide a county jail at Glendale.
- H. B. 25, to amend the revenue laws.
- H. B. 27, to empower U. S. Dep. Min. Surveyors to perform Notarial duties.
- H. B. 5, to amend the town site law.
- H. B. 19, to amend the license act.
- H. B. relating to fees of County Clerks.
- H. B. relating to fees of Probate Judges, clerks, executors and administrators.
- Subs. for C. B. to license commercial travelers, requiring \$10 a month.
- H. B. relating to artisan wells.
- H. B. amending an act relating to crimes and punishments.
- C. C. R. to adjourn Tuesday.

The Council amendments to the Butte Incorporation Act, to license certain business, to provide punishment for those not paying fines, to limit voters to male citizens were agreed to.

The following bills have passed the Council:

- H. B. 4, taxing jury fees, passed both houses.
- C. J. M. relating to navigation of Upper Missouri.
- H. B. to amend the revenue laws passed both houses.
- C. B. enabling Meagher county to remove the county seat.
- C. B. concerning limitations.
- H. B. to provide for outstanding indebtedness.
- H. B. to incorporate the town of Butte passed both houses.
- C. C. R. to adjourn July 22, 10 p. m.
- H. B. regarding revenue.
- H. B. to enforce Helena incorporation act.
- H. B. relating to Missoula surveyors.
- H. B. in regard to district clerks.
- H. B. to amend town-site law.

The House substitute for licensing commercial travelers was lost.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church held a strawberry, raspberry and ice cream festival Wednesday evening. Being on Main street it was largely attended and \$200 was taken.

A telegram from Pennsylvania states that Barclay J. Smith, charged with bank embezzlement, has been released on bail.

Sorrel Mike, a noted nymph du pare, besides other entertaining qualities, possesses a propensity for punning which she carries to extremes. The other night she bought a quantity of Parisgreen for "dyeing purposes," as she said. A stomach-pump prevented the completion of the pun.

Somebody is constantly adding to or changing the sidewalks of Helena and inspired by an evil genius, eternally makes an extra joy. The man who can walk on the so-called sidewalks of Helena without performing the antics of a drunken man, is more sober than the average citizen of the capital. Her sidewalks should be abolished as nuisances.

Plans for Sale.

Plans for sale. Celebrated Narvins' plan for fourth octave, Rosewood finish. For particulars enquire of Mr. J. H. Baker, Attorney at Law, and Co's. store, or at the residence of Mr. Baker.

HORSES TAKEN UP.

Came to my enclosure at Georgetown, Deer Lodge County, M. T., about the 10th of June, 1879, one light roan horse, branded L. C. on left shoulder, hobbled, and having a ball on the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the horse away. GEORGE L. SWENEY, GEORGETOWN, July 18th, 1879.

City Property and Mining Interests For Sale.

MR. FRED LOEBER offers for sale the following described property. The best offer made previous to the first of September will be accepted. SALE FRANKFORD.

- The People's Meat Market and lot, 25x75 feet, fronting on Main street.
- Loeber's Hall, now occupied by the German Beer Saloon, Hall, Lot, and Bowling Alley, 42x50 feet, fronting on Broadway.
- Market House on East Granite, with 25x30 feet lot.

All the above described property is centrally located in Butte. Also for sale:

- One-third interest in the Illinois Quartz Lode, partly developed. Vol. 10, 44 on silver per ton.
- Several horses, including the stallion Modoc, harness, wagons, and a lot of Best Cattle.
- The improvements, consisting of a roomy house and a blacksmith shop on the Empire Lode, situated at the head of Lump Gulch, Jefferson County, M. T.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles X. Linn, of Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, has filed his application for a patent for 16 linear feet of the Shannon Lode, mine or vein bearing copper and other metals, with surface ground 422 feet in width, situate, lying and being in Summit Valley Mining District, county of Deer Lodge, Territory of Montana, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 62 in T. 3, N. 27, W. of the principal base and meridian, Territory of Montana. The exterior boundaries of said lot No. 62, being as follows, to-wit: Variation 13 1/2' to 21' E. Commencing at a granite stake 1 M. C. 21' from which the corner to section Nos. 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 3, N. 27, W. bears S. 60° 10' E. 19.45 chains dist.; and running thence S. 60° 10' E. 182 feet, thence N. 49° 02' W. 30 feet, thence N. 77° 05' W. 1415 feet, thence S. 6° 05' 130 feet, to the N. W. corner of the Colusa Lode mine, 11° E. along the W. end of the Colusa Lode 100 feet, thence S. 42° 02' E. 185 feet, to place of beginning, containing 13.60 acres. The claim is bounded on the E. by the Colusa Lode on the N. by the Garamacha Lode.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles X. Linn, of Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, has filed his application for a patent for 1315 linear feet of the Summit Valley Mining District, county of Deer Lodge, Territory of Montana, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 61 in T. 3, N. 27, W. of the principal base and meridian, Territory of Montana. The exterior boundaries of said lot No. 61, being as follows, to-wit: Variation 13 1/2' to 21' E. Commencing at a granite stake 1 M. C. 21' from which the corner to section Nos. 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 3, N. 27, W. bears S. 60° 10' E. 19.45 chains dist.; and running thence S. 60° 10' E. 182 feet, thence N. 49° 02' W. 30 feet, thence N. 77° 05' W. 1415 feet, thence S. 6° 05' 130 feet, to the N. W. corner of the Colusa Lode mine, 11° E. along the W. end of the Colusa Lode 100 feet, thence S. 42° 02' E. 185 feet, to place of beginning, containing 13.60 acres. The claim is bounded on the E. by the Colusa Lode on the N. by the Garamacha Lode.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles X. Linn, of Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, has filed his application for a patent for 1315 linear feet of the Summit Valley Mining District, county of Deer Lodge, Territory of Montana, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 61 in T. 3, N. 27, W. of the principal base and meridian, Territory of Montana. The exterior boundaries of said lot No. 61, being as follows, to-wit: Variation 13 1/2' to 21' E. Commencing at a granite stake 1 M. C. 21' from which the corner to section Nos. 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 3, N. 27, W. bears S. 60° 10' E. 19.45 chains dist.; and running thence S. 60° 10' E. 182 feet, thence N. 49° 02' W. 30 feet, thence N. 77° 05' W. 1415 feet, thence S. 6° 05' 130 feet, to the N. W. corner of the Colusa Lode mine, 11° E. along the W. end of the Colusa Lode 100 feet, thence S. 42° 02' E. 185 feet, to place of beginning, containing 13.60 acres. The claim is bounded on the E. by the Colusa Lode on the N. by the Garamacha Lode.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles X. Linn, of Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, has filed his application for a patent for 1315 linear feet of the Summit Valley Mining District, county of Deer Lodge, Territory of Montana, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 61 in T. 3, N. 27, W. of the principal base and meridian, Territory of Montana. The exterior boundaries of said lot No. 61, being as follows, to-wit: Variation 13 1/2' to 21' E. Commencing at a granite stake 1 M. C. 21' from which the corner to section Nos. 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 3, N. 27, W. bears S. 60° 10' E. 19.45 chains dist.; and running thence S. 60° 10' E. 182 feet, thence N. 49° 02' W. 30 feet, thence N. 77° 05' W. 1415 feet, thence S. 6° 05' 130 feet, to the N. W. corner of the Colusa Lode mine, 11° E. along the W. end of the Colusa Lode 100 feet, thence S. 42° 02' E. 185 feet, to place of beginning, containing 13.60 acres. The claim is bounded on the E. by the Colusa Lode on the N. by the Garamacha Lode.