

Butte Weekly Miner.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

As another evidence of Democratic liberal-ty, it may be stated that the Senate has unanimously confirmed the nomination of Senator Ramsey to be Secretary of War.

It will be most singular if the savages at present performing in the peace council farce at Los Pinos do not murder the government commissioners before the curtain is rung down.

From the fact that the story relating to Tilden's alleged retirement from the political field was first made public through the New York Tribune, it was scarcely necessary for Uncle Sam's friends to circulate a denial of the yarn. However, lest there might be some people who actually believe the political reports in Jay Gould's stalwart Republican organ, the Tilden Democrats have seen fit to contradict the Tribune invention.

When it was first rumored that Secretary of War McCreary was to be appointed Judge of the Eighth Circuit, by President Hayes, the Republican journals ridiculed the idea that he would receive confirmation by a Democratic Senate. A dispatch received yesterday, however, announces that the appointment, on the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee was confirmed without a dissenting Democratic vote, showing that the Republican organs have lied.

Senator Sharon, the great Congressional absentee, who has with unblinking cheek continued to draw pay for services to the nation which he never rendered, has finally concluded to visit Washington. It is not to be supposed that however he will humiliate himself by descending to the labor of a common Senator. It may therefore be presumed that he consents to visit the capital for no other purpose than to draw his salary for the term, after which he will doubtless return to California, where his personal importance is more generally conceded.

There must be a mistake somewhere. It is stated in the dispatches that two men, one from Indiana and one from California, have lately received official appointments from President Hayes. It will certainly occasion wide-spread amazement when it is known that Rutherford has introduced an innovation in the manner of exercising his appointing power. What has Ohio done that she should be thus robbed of her well established privilege of furnishing government officers to the Administration party? Is it possible that Mr. Hayes has given an office to every man in the Buckeye State, and that he has to go to Indiana and California for more official material? It is evident that there are no more private citizens in Ohio.

Some member of Congress, whose name has not yet been made public, yesterday covered himself with immortal glory by submitting a bill providing an amendment to the Constitution declaring that polygamy shall not be allowed to exist within the United States. The proposal of this measure stamps the proposer as a statesman. In no other way than by a popular vote can the sentiments of the people be ascertained in relation to this great national disgrace. There is little doubt, however, as to the nature of the verdict. It is not possible that a majority of the nation are in favor of further toleration of the polygamous religion or of a Quaker policy in dealing with its crime-stained exponents. The people of the United States are law-abiding, civilized and respectable, and it is not reasonable to suppose that they will vote to maintain any religious practice which is law-defying, barbarous and indecent. The triumphant success of this long-headed Congressman's proposition for an amendment may be regarded as assured beyond a reasonable doubt, and the moral force which the popular ratification of the measure would exert on the members of Congress would be certain of resulting in the enactment of such legislation as would speedily induce John Taylor to have another revelation on the Divine ordinance, or fold up his tent and silently steal away together with his polygamous brethren and his Utes.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The incorporation in New York of a novel and peculiar mining company was yesterday announced by the telegraph. It appears that men of capital who are anxious to invest in Western mining property are not overburdened with faith in the utterances of expert bubble-blowers. Hundreds of impecunious and unreliable adventurers from Nevada and California have visited the wealthy cities of the East and deluded inexperienced men into the purchase of worthless wild-cat property. The success with which this swindling business has been conducted has to a large extent brought legitimate mining into disrepute throughout the country, nor is it until the last few months that the eyes of investors have been opened to the necessity of scientific and practical examination of the mines to be purchased. They have but just discovered that implicit reliance on the statements of those who boastfully claim to possess valuable mining property is certain of resulting to their financial disadvantage; whereas investment in mines of whose permanence and richness they have satisfied themselves by the testimony of honorable men, has invariably resulted in large profits.

They have also ascertained that the value of a mine is by no means established by its being placed on the stockboard and that without a personal examination of the mines incorporated the stock of which is offered to the public, there is by no means even a reasonable certainty that investment will result in profit to the investor.

Therefore, since the representations of single operators are as a rule totally unrelia-

ble, and since stock-board speculations are generally remunerative only to the inside men, the new company have wisely concluded to inaugurate mining enterprises on a new and improved basis. They subscribe to a capital stock and employ responsible and competent agents to make examination of all properties to which their attention may be directed. In cases where favorable reports are returned, steps are to be at once taken for the purchase of the mines recommended, and their systematic and honest development. The liability to be imposed upon and swindled is thus greatly decreased and profitable operations may be safely guaranteed if care is taken in the selection of honorable, scientific and practical agents for there is no longer a doubt in the minds of intelligent men that the judicious investment of capital in legitimate mining enterprises is attended with far less danger than any other speculation in which moneyed men are at present risking their means. In the event of the new organization beginning active business as it is claimed its members intend to do, Montana, and especially the Summit Valley district, may expect to be visited by the company's representatives, in which case the investment of more New York capita! will follow as a matter of course.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Like all other messages which President Hayes has sent to Congress, his last while embodying many useful suggestions, and being replete with interesting statistics, is remarkable chiefly for length and the unusual prominence of Secretary Evarts's ear marks. Indeed in many portions of the communication it is painfully evident that Mr. Hayes acted merely as an amanuensis for that high state officer.

That portion of the document relating to the national finances, in which radical changes are recommended, meets with little or no popular approval, while the more prominent financiers in Congress are loud in their denunciation of it. It is the opinion prevailing throughout the country that the question of finance is of too delicate and important a nature to warrant the proposed modifications, and that since the business of the United States has reached a permanent basis of prosperity with money in its present condition, it would be exceedingly inexpedient and unwise to enact any further legislation in that regard. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is preparing a powerful speech opposing the financial policy advocated by President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, in which, in all likelihood, he will have the sympathy and support of the entire Pacific coast delegation, and of their constituents.

On the question of polygamy the message is eminently sound. The President evidently has made a careful and intelligent study of the question, and offers suggestions which if favorably acted upon will be certain to bring about the desired result, viz: the suppression of the barbarous and revolting institution of polygamous marriage and the speedy and severe punishment of all those incipient Mormon revolutionists who have deliberately and defiantly violated the law of '62.

On the right of popular suffrage the President is judiciously reticent. The question of fair and free elections must of necessity awaken unpleasant recollections in the executive bosom. Mr. Hayes feels painfully aware that it is by the notorious violation of the very principles which he would otherwise enunciate that he acquired and occupies his present position at the head of the nation. He evidently considers that the less said on that vital subject, the less will be the probability of bringing himself into ridicule, so the matter is dismissed with a brief paragraph.

Civil service reform is treated exhaustively; but the same reason that induced brevity in the discussion of elections should have operated in curtailing the expression of views on civil service reform. The President's suggestions on this important subject are grand and patriotic, yet from the fact that he expressed the same opinions in his first message, it naturally and logically appears that no improvement has occurred during the first three years of his high official existence.

The very fact that he repeats the suggestions is a definite acknowledgment of his utter inability to reform civil service abuses, for had success attended his efforts in that direction, there would have been no occasion for the repetition. The President sincerely and pathetically deprecates the plan of extorting from government employes subscriptions to defray political party expenses, but it should be remembered that his Excellency was equally concerned about this outrage three years ago, since which time, it follows, there has been no improvement, as otherwise a renewal of the recommendations in that regard would be totally uncalled for.

The Chinese question is discussed as though it were a matter entirely too insignificant for consideration. The very subject upon which the welfare of the Pacific Coast is largely dependent, is discussed in fewer than a dozen lines, no information being given as to the progress of the negotiations, if any have been instituted, looking to a restriction of Chinese immigration.

The indifference if not total disregard which the President displays on a subject of such vital importance to the interests of Pacific Coasters may be safely calculated greatly to diminish Western confidence in the Republican leaders, and will operate largely to the benefit of the Democracy. In the coming Presidential contest California and Oregon are sure to cast their votes for that party which will give the best assurances of a sincere desire and purpose to abate the Chinese evil.

On the whole, therefore, it is safe to conclude that the message is a somewhat ill-advised, tedious and common-place state paper, which would entitle its author to more respect had he demonstrated his ability and desire to execute and enforce his own recommendations.

In Sunday's issue of the MINER there was not space to publish the entire document. The most important parts were selected, however, and with the following interesting and

valuable statistics on national finances; and the Postoffice Department, it may be stated that all of the message worth re-printing has been given to our readers.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

The attention of Congress is called to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public finances. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, were \$273,827,184.46; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$266,946,083.53, leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$6,881,100.93. The receipts for the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1st, 1879, \$79,843,663.61. Estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year, \$208,156,336.39. Total receipts for the current year, actual and estimated, \$288,000,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1st, 1879, actual expenditures \$91,685,353.10, and for the remaining three-quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at \$172,316,614.90, making the total expenditures \$264,000,000, and leaving an estimated surplus of revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1880, of \$24,000,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1881, estimated according to existing laws, will be \$288,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period, will be \$278,097,304.39 for that year. The large amount expended for arrears of pensions during the last and the present fiscal year, amounting to \$21,747,249.00, has prevented the application of the full amount required by law to the sinking fund of the current year, but these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any change of the existing law.

The report of the Postmaster General bears testimony to the general revival of business throughout the country. The receipts of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1879, were \$50,031,982.86, being \$764,405.91 more than the revenues of the preceding year. The amount realized from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, was \$764,405.91 more than in the preceding year, and \$2,387,559.23 more than in 1877. The expenditures of the Department were \$33,449,809.45, of which the sum of \$376,461.63 was paid on liabilities incurred in the preceding year. The expenditures during the year were \$301,209.71 less than the preceding year. This reduction is to be attributed mainly to the operations of the laws passed June 17, 1878, changing the compensation of postmasters from commissions on the value of stamps sold to a commission on stamps cancelled. The amount drawn from the Treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the Department, was \$3,031,454.94, being \$2,276,197.86 less than in the preceding year. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are estimated at \$39,240,900, and the receipts from all sources at \$32,240,000, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated for out of the Treasury of \$7,100,000. The relations of the Department with railroad companies have been harmonized notwithstanding the general reduction by Congress of their compensation by the appropriation for special facilities. The railway postoffice lines have been greatly extended, especially in the Southern States. The interests of the railway mail service and of the public would be greatly promoted and the expenditures could be more readily controlled by the classification of the employes of the railway and mail service, as recommended by the Postmaster General, and the appropriation for salaries, with respect to which the maximum limit is already fixed by law to be made in gross.

BLACK HILL NUGGETS.

The boom in Deadwood real estate is unparalleled. A Deadwood actress, Ella La Lue, owns two fine farms in Illinois, one worth \$16,000.

Sluicing on Whitewood gulch has been very satisfactory, the diggings paying \$3 to the man, although bed-rock has not yet been reached.

Since the first of October twenty-five burglaries have taken place in Central and not one case has been ferreted out by the law.

A flusher little place than Deadwood, says the Black Hills Pioneer, would be hard to find. Every fellow has a pocketful of cash or promising rock.

The other day a large rock, thrown from the DeSmet mine by a blast, went through the roof of the Golden Gate hotel. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Work has been suspended on all the shallow placer mines in Deadwood gulch. As the number of drifting diggings in that gulch is small, little if any mining is being carried on.

Custer City is to have a new paper and the people of that enterprising town have raised about \$2,500 by subscriptions as a bonus for the prospective journalists.

According to the Black Hills Times, as soon as the building material is removed from the streets, the improvements painted, awnings up, and sidewalks down, Deadwood will be a ten times better and pleasanter city than it was before the fire.

COAST NEWS.

The Boise Statesman says the wire bridge which is being rebuilt across the Salmon river, on the Warrens and Florence trail, has been tipped over into the river by a hurricane.

In Leadville, last Monday night, a man was robbed in the street, and having only fifteen cents with him was shot three times for dispossessing the robbers. This is a new idea, and if generally adopted by these footpad gentlemen, poverty will become dangerous as well as inconvenient.

Nearly every dwelling house in Salt Lake is occupied and every hotel and boarding house crowded. The city is evidently rapidly increasing in population and wealth. Miss Josephine Stecker lectured last Saturday at Denver. It was a narrative of the massacre at White River Agency and the incidents attending the captivity of herself, her mother and Mrs. Price and children among the hostile Utes. It was told in a simple conversational way, which made it very interesting. She was dressed in the costume made of a blanket sewed with wrapping twine, which she wore during her captivity.

Sacramento Bee: "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was sung at the execution of a murderer at Richmond on Monday last. It was very appropriate when he was on the platform, but when the drop fell he was six feet nearer the devil, and it is a two-to-one bet that he is an intimate acquaintance of that gentleman at present.

The Utah Legislature, which meets next month, is composed exclusively of Mormon polygamists. A law such as President Hayes recommends, would abolish this convolve of law-breakers who meet every two years in Salt Lake and draw their pay from the very Government, which, by their Endowment House oath, they have sworn to overthrow. —Salt Lake Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the House of Representatives, Bount's amendment to leave the Christmas recess commencing on the 10th, was adopted. Yeas, 125; nays, 103; and the concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole on a bill to transfer the printing of the Supreme Court reports to the public printer.

Among nearly three hundred new bills introduced in the House of Representatives today, were the following: By Paize, to appropriate \$40,000 for the improvement of San Joaquin river. To impose a custom duty of five cents per pound upon crude crystallized borax and three and four cents per pound upon other crude materials from which refined borax is manufactured. Also to make the rate of duty on imported refined borax seven cents and boracides six cents per pound. All kinds of borax are now admitted free of duty, and the tariff of refined products are considerably lower than those proposed by this bill which is designed to protect California borax mines, the only ones yet discovered in the United States.

Representative Davis to-day introduced a bill to release Frank Soule and his sureties from liability on his bond as Collector of Internal Revenue for certain monies abstracted from his office.

Representative Bedford introduced a bill which had also been offered by him in the Senate, authorizing the State of Colorado to take school sections in lieu of the 10th and 30th sections, containing mineral lands.

Congressman Berry attended the session of the House to-day, for the first time since his recent illness. Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, also made his appearance in the Senate for the first time this session.

Win. E. Chandler has returned to Washington with his eldest son, who has been seriously ill in Salt Lake City, for some time.

Governor-elect Foster, of Ohio, who is now here, says that General Garfield will undoubtedly be chosen to succeed Senator Thurman. He thinks that within a very short time it will be demonstrated that Garfield has such strength that he will have practically no opposition. Foster disclaims taking any part in the contest, and advances this mainly as his private opinion.

Secretary McCreary's prompt and unanimous confirmation to-day, which was foreshadowed in these dispatches, was due to the fact that both Democrats and Republicans regard him as a man of ability who will make an excellent Judge.

It is apparent from conversations with Democratic Senators that they are not disposed to take issue with the President upon any of his nominations for mere political reasons. They say among other things, that nothing is to be gained in a party sense by rejecting nominations. The offices must be filled in order that the business of the government and the people may go on. It is the President's duty to make selections, and they cannot expect him to nominate Democrats, therefore they propose to go right ahead and confirm such nominations as he sends them, unless personal disqualifications are discovered which would make the confirmation a violation of their sworn duties.

Schurz' Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The following telegram was sent to-day from Washington: To Gen. Hatch, Ute Commissioner, Los Pinos Agency:

Receive the surrender of the Indians designated by your Commission with the understanding that they will be guaranteed a fair trial by a military Commission outside of Colorado and New Mexico. Inform Orway that he will be received here with four or five Ute companies, and three Southern Utes, and three White River Utes. Take care that good and influential men may be selected, especially from the White River Utes. It will probably be desirable to have Jack here. Take possession of the prisoners with a military guard and convey them in the first place to Fort Leavenworth. (Signed) SCHURZ, Secretary.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Cabinet meeting to-day authorized the Secretary of the Interior to notify General Hatch to receive the Ute Indians engaged in the White River massacre with the assurance that they will be granted an impartial trial outside of Colorado and New Mexico.

VANITY FAIR.

Young ladies are wearing low, flat-crowned turbans, with brims of feathers or fur.

It takes a gent about three years to learn how to fan a young lady so as not to muss her bangs.

An Iowa woman gave her husband morphine to cure him of chewing tobacco. It cured him, but she is doing her own fall ploughing.

Adam enjoyed taking Eve to dances. He wasn't obliged to walk a block when she wanted him to go around her, so that he shouldn't step on her trail.

The meanest girl in the universe lives in Philadelphia. "Pa," she said, "I do wish you would lend me your lovely red nose to paint my cheeks with."

"Martha," said a new made granger to his wife, "we'll have lots of pumpkins next year. I planted about forty; had to dig awful big holes to put 'em in, though."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Zulu lady wears her wedding ring in her nose. A double purpose is thus served. It discourages promiscuous kissing, and she is in little danger of losing her ring.

"See here, Jones, why don't you fence in your premises?" "Oh, there's no need of it, so long as my wife's always a-railing around the house, is there?"—Yonkers Gazette.

Pure white kid gloves are worn for wedding only. White, with a pink or cream colored case, is used for other full-dress occasions. Black gloves are much worn this season with colored costumes.

A corset-maker out of work thus vented her complaint: "Shame that I should be without bread—I have stayed the stomachs of thousands."—Fr. She might have added: Not with bread or meat, but with bones.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

His laughter echoed everywhere, His heart was free from pain; But ah! he took the temperance pledge And never "smiled" again.

He looked as wise as an owl did he, His tricks were well adapted, He declined to advertise, you see, And in a year he busted.

In cleaning up a lot in Deadwood a charred trunk was found containing wearing apparel burnt to a cinder, but strange to say, a roll of greenbacks which was in the pocket of one of the dresses, containing \$75, was found intact, the bills scarcely being singed.

Manager Sargent, of the Northern Pacific railroad, has ordered that no more freight for the Black Hills be received by this line until the unprecedented cut, blockade, stacked-up and run-over at Bismarck is thinned out. The whole adjoining out-of-doors at Bismarck is said to be piled mountain-high with goods for the Hills.

BUTTE RESTAURANT, Montan Pfaff, PROPRIETOR, Broadway, east of Loeber's Hall, BUTTE CITY, M. T.

Board per week ..... \$1.50 Single meals ..... 50 Lunches, including tea and coffee, ..... 25 Guests will receive courteous attention, and their wants will be carefully looked to. Remember the place, and come and get a good square meal.

FARMER'S CORRAL — AND — FEED STABLE, LOWER MAIN STREET, BUTTE, LARGE AND COMFORTABLE STABLE, ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS, THE BEST CARE TAKEN OF STOCK.

The Best of Valley Hay and Pressed Hay Constantly on Hand. LARGE CORRAL, ENCLOSED BY HIGH PLANK FENCE. Comfortable House, with Cooking Stove, etc., for Teamsters.

In the new premises the subscriber is able to accommodate the traveling public in the very best style. He accordingly solicits a fair share of patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed. I. W. JONER, Butte, D. S. 1878.

LAVELL BROS., LUMBER! Dealers in all Kinds of BUILDING

Seasoned Finishing Lumber, LATH AND SHINGLES, Bill Stuff for Mining Purposes

A SPECIALTY. A FULL LINE OF

Doors, Sash and Mouldings Always on hand or manufactured to order at shortest notice.

PLANING, MATCHING, JIG SAWING AND TURNING, TO ORDER. By thoroughly experienced and competent workmen. Yard and Office East Park Street, near the Plating Mill, BUTTE CITY, MONTANA.

VALITON'S LIVERY STABLE — AT — PARK STREET BRIDGE, BUTTE, MONTANA.

The Most Complete Livery Establishment on the West Side. Barouches, Beach Wagons, Sulkeys, Covered Carriages and Saddle Horses To Let.

The Finest Hearse in Montana. Complete Stock of MITCHELL WAGONS!

The Best on Wheels, constantly on hand and FOR SALE. STOCK BOARDED BY DAY OR WEEK in charge of careful hostlers.

The Stable has a GRANITE FLOOR, and other accommodations superior to any other stable in Butte.

CHARGES REASONABLE. H. G. VALITON.

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS — ON DISPLAY AT — MRS. LOU P. SMITH'S

WEST BROADWAY, BUTTE, MONTANA Just received a large and carefully selected stock comprising

READY-MADE SUITS, WHITE AND LINEN. New Patterns, the Latest Styles of Summer Hats, an Sun Down, Breton Lace Ties, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Shetland Shawls, and Circulars, ORANGE FLOWERS, WREATHS AND BRIDAL VELS, CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PARASOLS, ETC., ETC.

White's Sewing Machines kept constantly on hand. Price reduced to \$45.00.

CENTENNIAL HOUSE, Butte City, Montana. G. W. BEAL, Prop'r.

NEW GROCERY STORE, Park Street, near the corner of Main, BUTTE, - - MONTANA

The undersigned having opened his new store invites the special attention of the public to a large stock of

Fine Groceries all fresh, just received from the East, and chased with special reference to supplying the demands of a first class Retail Trade.

FINE TOBACCO AND SEGARS Canned Goods, California Fruit and Vegetables,

WINE AND LIQUORS at Wholesale. In fact, a full line of goods for

First Class Grocery Store All of which he warrants to be of the quality, and offers at bottom prices. Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine the New Goods and New Prices. J. D. THOMAS, Butte, Nov. 12, 1878.

WARM SPRING INFIRMARY

Invalid Hospital Deer Lodge Valley, Montana,

Mitchell & Mussigbrod Proprietors and Attending Physicians.

FINE LARGE HOUSE! PLEASING SCENERY Persons furnished with board and Lodging at given the best of medical care in the treatment of all diseases. MITCHELL & MUSSIGBROD.

BUTTE SAW MILL LUMBER

LATH AND SHINGLES, Seasoned Building

AND Finishing Lumber, MINING TIMBERS, ETC.

Orders from contractors for any description of Lumber will be promptly filled.

The best Lumber in the Market. satisfaction Guaranteed. Office and yard at the Kennedy Feed Stable on Montana Street.

BUTTE, - - MONTANA. WM. McLEAN, Agent.

FRESH GROCERIES! ALEX. COHEN, Wholesale and Retail

LOWER MAIN ST., BUTTE. The subscriber, having had the advantage of very low market rates, and very low freight charges on his heavy spring importations, is now offering

Choice Fresh Groceries At Bottom Prices, as can be seen by the following

PRICE LIST: Seven lbs. Granulated A Sugar for \$1.00 Choice Rio Coffee, 4 lbs. for \$1.00 Fresh Picnic Soda Crackers, 6 lbs. for \$1.00 Field's Oysters, fresh, 25 cts. a can. Winslow's Corn, Peas and Beans, 25 cts. a can. Cutting's California Prunes, 40 cts. a can. Cat meal, 8 lbs. for \$1.00 Good Brooms, two bits apiece. Silver Drip Syrup, \$1.25 per gallon. Choice Japan Tea, 50 cts. a pound. Carolina Rice, 6 1/2 lbs. for \$1.00. Eight lbs. Soap for \$1.00. Six lbs. Gloss Starch for \$1.00.

And all other Staple and Fancy Goods in proportion. Also, a full line of HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS SPURS, BRIDLES, LASHES, ETC.

GOODS DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THE CITY OR VICINITY. Cash Paid for Produce. Cash Buyers will do well to Call and Examine Goods and Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere. 158-4f ALEX. COHEN.

QUARTZ LEAD FOR SALE. TRAPPER LODGE, located between the mouth of Nevada creek and the Big Blackfoot river, is 75 feet wide between wall rock, and the quartz bears from \$22 to \$1.40 to the ton; is a free millstone containing both gold and silver. There is good water power close to the mine and easily available. F. BAUDET, Helmsville, Deer Lodge Co. 25th St.

SILVER LAKE HOUSE PHILIPSBURG, Montana, MURPHY & JENKINS, - PROPRIETORS.

Finest and most Commodious Hotel on the West Side. Rooms light and well ventilated. Accommodations first-class.