THE TRIAL.

Continuation of Porter's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Judge Porter—Secretary Blaine is responsible.

Guiteau—I say morally responsible.

Porter—Mr. Blaine saved his life on that night before the murder simply by his presence with him as they walked together. He might have saved his life on that fatal second of July but for the fact that the murderer stole up from behind. Then Blaine is morally responsible for not preventing the crime. The prisoner confessed that Mrs. Garfield's presence with her husband on a former occasion had prevented him from shooting. He was asked if Mrs. Garfield had been leaning upon his arm instead of Blaine upon that fatal morning, would you have shot him, and he answered no. Then Mrs. Garfield is responsible for her husband's death, according to the fallacies of this wretched fallacious defence. Referring to the oratorical flight of the counsel for the defence when he pointed the President's widow at her daily prayers, praying for the acquittal of the prisoner in the name of justice; Judge Porter in burning language showed up the profanity and assertions and rebuked the presumption of the man who had never exchanged a word with Mrs. Garfield, in presuming to credit her with such monstrous sentiments. Continuing, Judge Porter said, "Who else is responsible. John H. Noyes, is he responsible? He killed Garfield, the John H. Noyes from whom the prisoner stole his lectures."—

Guiteau—That is false; I rely on my own brains for my productions.

"That father, whom when eighteen years old he struck, was responsible; that brother whom he can never forgive and with whom he had not spoken for the last fifteen years; his honored mother whom he scarcely even remembered was guilty because she had an attack of erysipelas some weeks before he was born and had cut off her hair, thereby transmitting to him congenital insanity; his drunken dissolute uncle who, however, did not become insane until after the prisoner was born, was responsible for the killing of Garfield, and Uncle Francis was responsible because he was disappointed in love. He killed the husband of the woman he loved and long afterwards became lemented. His cousin Abbie is responsible because from a travelling mesmerist she became the inmate of an insane asylum. She made this murderer insane Guiteau "That enough to kill your case by your own showing."

The Chicago convention killed Garfield by nominating him. The doctors killed him. His nomination and election were two acts of good and the prisoner would have us believe the Deity who had thus twice confirmed his choice found it necessary to correct his labors by appointing this wretch swindler and hypocrite this syphilitic monstrosity to murder the president whose nomination and election he had confirmed. The deliberate murderer sits there (pointing at Guiteau.)

Said he to the jury, the Junior counsel has said you are kings, implying you may override law and evidence in passing upon an almost intangible doubt and ignoring a so liberal structure of evidence of guilt. You are not kings and the men who told you so is only a man in fifty million who could or would recommend Guiteau for an office.

Recess.

Judge Porter after recess dealt with Guiteau's cunning and duplicity. Referring to Guiteau's pious bursts he said with deliberate emphasis, "I do not believe in all this assemblage, there is one soul that contemplates with such abject terror, the possibility of facing his Maker as does this brazen murderer.

Guiteau—With the ferocity of a wild beast fairly yelled: "That's a miserable lie and you know it Porter, and you are an infernal scoundrel. I hope God Almighty will send for you soon, both you and Corkhill. Such a miserable stinking whine as that is."

Without noticing this outbreak Porter continued. The first question for the jury to decide is, was the prisoner insane July 2d? If not the case is closed.

2. If he was insane was it to such degree that he didn't know that the murder was morally and legally wrong. If not the jury was by oath bound to convict him. Third; if in utter disregard of his confession under oath, the jury found he actually and honestly believed God commanded him to kill the President and that he was under a delusion, and unless the jury find such delusion disabled him from knowing such an act was morally and legally wrong, they must convict. If such delusion did exist and was caused by insanity, then and then only must they acquit. He has sworn he was able to control his will. Fifth; if he was partly insane through his own depravity and malignity, they must convict.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—As usual Guiteau opened the proceedings of the court by announcing, "My sister has been doing some silly talk in Chicago. She means well but she's no lawyer."

Judge Porter immediately resumed his argument admonished by the falling snow and severity of the weather, from which he had suffered and from which doubtless the jury also had suffered. He felt it necessary to vary some from his original interests and trust to the intelligence and honor of the jury to supply his evidence. He would not therefore linger over the dry details of the evidence; feeling it imperatively necessary that the case should be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible. He would simply touch upon a few salient points of the evidence. John W. Guiteau, said Judge Porter, I believe to be an honorable man. He came here ready to contribute his means, his evidence and his services to save his brother's life and an honored father's name, and yet the truth comes from his lips that must impress upon every one of you the conviction that on the second of July this prisoner was sane as you or I or the Judge upon this bench. Reading from the evidence of J. W. Guiteau and commenting upon it, Judge Porter said of the prisoner: "He has two faces." "How many have you got?" asked Guiteau. Judge Porter—"He has two faces, one showing the sanctity of the pharisee and the other the hideous grin of the fiend that possesses him." As he continued to read from J. W. Guiteau's testimony relative to his last interview with the prisoner Guiteau continually interrupted with such comments "What I say is always true!"

Judge Porter—"What you say is generally false." I never said so that is absolutely false."

Proceeding Judge Porter contrasted the life, conduct and deceitful practice of the prisoner with the Apostle Paul in the light of the prisoners assumption that he like Paul never palmed off brass watches for gold. "Neither did I" shouted Guiteau. Paul never swindled his creditors out of their just debts. 'Oh you are a blood man," retaliated Guiteau. You belong to the Judas tribe."

This Court could not have pronounced a more sinister judgment than Guiteau in his criticism on the religious and moral growth of the past 600 years. Guiteau—"Judas would have employed you as his attorney, you big liar, you." Porter depicted the ridiculous absurdity of Guiteau's claim of transitoay mania which left him, as soon as his victim sank to ground, a perfectly sane man. The picture drawn by Judge Porter was anything but a lovely one and provoked the prisoner to the most abusive retorts as, "You are a liar and you know it and I tell you so to your face Judge Porter." "This man," said Judge Porter, "who says he never deceived any one." "That is a fact," piped in the prisoner, "put that in frequently." "This man who says he never deceived any one, says in one of his hand bills 'Lectures by Hon. Chas. Guiteau." He never deceived any one. Where did he get this title of honorable?" "That is the way my letters came addressed sir." "This the 'Little Giant of the West," continued Judge Porter.

Guiteau—The Lord murdered Garfield.

Judge Porter—Yes, and he'll murder you before long. The Lord defrauded the printers and boarding houses, and every night and morning the Christian prisoner thanks the Lord for his work.

Guiteau continued, desperately shouting—You are a liar and you know it. You haven't brains enough to tell a saint from a sinner. Heaven could not stand the abuse of that man, Porter, and I won't stand it. He's a liar! and I call him so."

Porter said he was simply reading from the sworn statement of Guiteau's brother.

Guiteau—"He's no brother of mine; I want that understood. My sister sympathizes with me."

The first interruption came from counsel Reed strenuously objected to Porter's quoting from English authorities. Judge Cox said there was no cause for objection. Though it was not very relevant it was not objectionable. Guiteau's remark about the Jews called from Porter the remark that he had yet to know the man who need be ashamed to spring from the same race as the Savior. The clamor and din made by Guiteau reinforced from Counsel Scovile resembled a small Babel.

Scoville finally objected to Porter's construction of the evidence and the prisoner insisted Porter should be arrested for insolence. The bailiff's trying to quiet the assassin only drew from him the most vicious demonstrations and nearly obliged the officers to administer wholesome discipline. Porter then reviewed Dr. Spitka's testimony and was called a miserable, dirty, lying whelp at intervals by the prisoner.

At Porter's eloquent stirring sentences Guiteau was roused almost to a fury and bellowed like a beast. Porter referred to Reed's discovery that Charlotte Corday was insane and said she was a great contrast to this vindictive, cowardly wretch. She was not afraid to die.

"I ain't either," shouted Guiteau. "You may put my body in the ground if you can, but I tell you this nation will go down in blood if you harm a hair of my head."

Wilkes Booth was a patriot compared with this cowardly assassin. Wilkes Booth was a man of manhood and kindness; but this cowardly wretch could plan for his victim's death and his own safety at the same time. He murdered for revenge and notoriety."

Guiteau—I shot my man in the broad daylight and don't you forget it.

For the next half hour there was a continuous stream of interruptions and abuse from the prisoner and a score of times he denounced Porter as a liar with various adjectives. Never before had his vindictiveness been so plain and his cunning merged into such angry spite and he unwittingly emphasized Porter's sketch of himself.

Judge Porter will conclude to-day and the jury may get the case to-night.

Guiteau after recess tried to talk but was stopped by Cox. Porter said Judges

LATER—FOUND GUILTY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At three o'clock Judge Porter concluded his argument and Judge Cox charged the jury.

The verdict of the jury is guilty. The jury was out six minutes. At 5:35 the court was called to order and at 5:36 the jury came in and announced a verdict of "guilty" as indicted.

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Bills introduced by Johnson repealing the tobacco tax.

By Beck punishing officers of National banks who illegally issue certified checks by a maximum fine of $5,000 and a maximum imprisonment of 5 years. Beck remarked this unlawful practice was now going on to the amount of $100,000,000 to-day and that under the law the penalty is a forfeit of the bank charter but that no punishment had yet been inflicted upon the guilty parties. Upon his motion the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

By Plumb proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of distilled and fermented liquors as a beverage in any portion of the United States and Territories.

By Teller a joint resolution declaring forfeited so far as the same have not been earned by the fulfillment of their conditions, the land grants to twenty-two railroads, enumerated in the bill, including the Northern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific and Texas Pacific. The estimated quantity of lands granted each of these is set forth in the bill respectively at 47,000,000; 42,000,000, and 18,000,000 acres.

Mail Robbers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Jan. 24.—Dionesysius Garcia, mail messenger in the post office at Laredo Texas, and Fernando Garcia conected with the Laredo *Times* office, both belonging to highly respected families were arrested night before last for robbing the mail.

Intense Cold in the East.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A Whitehall, N. Y., special says: The thermometer at Saranack Lake, was 40° below zero; at Pittsburg, 25° below; Keesville, 20° below; Fort Henry, 20° below; Ticonderoga, 22°; Whitehall, 35°; Glenn Falls, 26°; Lake George, 25°; Saratoga, 35° below.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan., 24.—Reports from all points on the river and from the interior of the river counties tell of intense cold, averaging 14° below. The Hudson is frozen solid from Poughkeepsie north.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 24.—The schools are closed. It is so cold it is impossible to keep them

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The cold in New England is 10° to 20° below, with high winds.

Convicted of Murder.

CATLETSBURG, Ky., Jan. 25.—The jury after a few minutes consideration on the murder case, delivered a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at hanging. Neil will probably confess. Craft's case will be desperately contested; it comes next.

London and Paris Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—London advices say securities are weak. Paris advices indicate a less excited market.

An Undertaker's Spree.

"There is my card. Judge. You will see that I am a man of good standing in the community." It read:

Ezekiel Spry, Undertaker.

Judge Walsh put the card in his pocket for future reference, and then contemplated the sprightly indidual who stood before him. His cheeks were red with the bloom of health. there was a merry twinkle in his little brown eyes and a smile on his face that seemed to tell of a disposition cheerful to the last degree. A heavy watch fob dangled from his vest and a diamond ring sparkled on his little finger.

"I am glad to meet you," said the court, perfectly satisfied with the result of its observation. "How do you find business, Mr. Spry?"

"Well," replied the prisoner, as he twisted up the corner of his left eye, "you can hardly say its booming. Brooklyn is a healthy place, and that, you know, Judge, is bad for business. Why, when I was down in Jacksonville, we used to stand on the pier and distribute our cards among those who came ashore, and we'd be sure to have some calls in a day or two—twenty and sometimes forty in a week, Judge."

"But you seem to be prospering, my friend," remarked his honor.

"Never say die," chuckled the prisoner, and then he quickly added: "No. judge, I forgot myself. I mean never despair."

"Your name is hardly consistent with your business," ventured the court.

"My name is Spry," was the response, "but I'm a regular Uriah Heep when on business, and I tell you, Judge, I have a velvet foot when I go into the house of mourning."

The court peeped over the bench and noticed the prisoner's No. 11 shoes, while Mr. Sprye continued:

"The general public, Judge, don't seem to mark the distinction between an undertaker on business and an undertaker at leisure. They think that he should be always funereal in his aspect and demeanor. Now at the party last night I went through the waltz with the utmost grace, and was the life of a gay and pleasant company. This afternoon, this afternoon—I am to manage a little job on the hill, and I venture to say that by my solemn appearance and grave bearing I will be taken for one of the most deeply afflicted of the family."

"Have you ever had such an experience?"

"Why, yes, Judge. I was at a funeral on Park avenue one day. The family was poor. The minister had been giving them some talk about being rich in spirit, although poor in purse, when a little old woman whom I had never seen before, called me to one side and said: 'Take it; take it, and may the Lord bring you more. I've owed it to your wife for these ten years.' It was $50, Judge, which the old lady felt bound to tip up under the inspiration of the funeral sermon."

"That is interesting," assented the court. "Truly you must have had some remarkable experiences."

"On another occasion, Judge, I was about to tell the crowd to take 'the last fond look,' when a shriveled-up little man with a muffler around his ears, beckoned me to go over to him. 'Shure,' says he, 'never mind the meat bill. I'll send it in receipted to-morrow. Never forget Pat Murphy.' I didn't."

"Does your business pay?" asked the court.

"It might, Judge, only people hang up the undertaker with much more readiness even than they hang up the tailor. So I have adopted as my motto the following never-dying selection from the Hindi:

"To trust is to bust.
To bust is to trust;
No trust—no bust."

"You said, I believe," continued his honor, "that you had a little job to attend to this afternoon. Now, knowing that this little job merited your attention, why did you become intoxicated last night?"

The undertaker suddenly ceased to smile, assumed a very grave cast of countenance, and said in a Greenwood whisper:

"Even undertakers, Judge, take a drink occasionally."

"So I presume," was the reply. "But never become intoxicated when you have business to attend to. Will you promise?"

"By, all that is dismal," was the graveyard response; and then Mr. Spry vanished around a neighboring corner. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Early Locators.

It is a singular circumstance, and quite as sad as singular, that the reputed discoverers of the most prominent ore deposits in Nevada and California early met with a terrible fate. It is recorded that Allen and Hosea Groesch, as early as 1853, reported the discovery of a silver ledge lying east of and along the side of Sunrise peak, since called Mount Davidson. These brothers had some knowledge of geology. The discovery they made was subsequently called the Comstock lode, in compliment to a Carson merchant. The Groesch brothers were unable to work their discoveries for want of water, chemicals and machinery. In 1857 they determined to prosecute their find by procuring the necessary facilities; but before they could consummate their plans, Hosea died from the effects of a pick wound in the foot. Allen then started for San Francisco to procure machinery. He was caught in a storm, and reduced to the extremity of subsisting on his own mule. He was rescued but subsequently died from the effects of that exposure. But for these circumstances, the great silver deposits of Nevada might have borne another name.

Hardly less melancholy was the fate of the discoverer of what has since become a prominent mining camp in California. It is recorded that the ore discoveries at Bodie, Mono county, California, were made in 1859 by W. S. Body, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The district was named the Bodie district, after the discoverer, but it was subsequently ascertained that the name should have been Bodie, instead of Body. The first quartz claim was taken up in August, 1859, and was known as the Montauk, now known as the Goodshaw. In March, 1860, while returning from Monoville with E. S. Taylor, they were overtaken by a storm and lost their way. Mr. Bodie became exhausted and Mr. Taylor attempted to carry him, but was compelled to wrap him up in a blanket and leave him, while he proceeded for help. Before he returned, Mr. Bodie was dead. During the same year Mr. Taylor was killed by the Indians near Benton, in the same county. Thus perished four persons intimately connected with two prominent mining districts.—*Pioche Record.*

Queenly Courtesy.

Queen Isabella's staunch friendship and blood tenacity are qualities well known and appreciated by those who benefit by their unrivalled generosity. Unlike M. Grevy, who allows a blind cousin, thirty-one years of age, to die of hunger after having devoted his health and eye-sight to the service of his country, Queen Isabella never forgets a kindness or a service rendered to her family. As to her family itself, she bears no rancor, forgives readily all personal injury, and does everything in her power to draw her politically-separated family together by the ties of blood. As to her frank and simple kindness of character, something which happened a few days ago, for the truth of which I can vouch, would (if they know how to profit by it) be a good lesson to many of our parvenu and vain French Republicans. Her Majesty was walking along one of our avenues with her lady-in waiting as a matter of simple exercise.

The carriage with servants in livery followed, which clearly announced to a dairyman passing on foot by the side of his empty cart that the Queen of Spain must be one of the pedestrians. Being naturally of an inquisitive nature, he thought the opportunity too good to be lost, and approaching the ladies, cap in hand, he said, as respectfully as circumstances would admit: "Mesdames which of you is the Queen of Spain?" "It is I, but why do you ask?" replied her Majesty. "Because I may never have the opportunity to speak to a real Queen," said the man, "and I would like to be able to tell my comrades just how she answered me." The Queen laughed and replied: "Well, my friend, you can say that I told you I loved France and am always glad to speak to an honest Frenchman. They have good hearts, and I hope with time they will have good heads."—*Corr. Boston Advertiser.*

Material for a Social Controversy.

A gentleman to whom I talked while coming over from Washington the other day gave me a funny insight into metropolitan society life. I happened to ask him who was the head of the rich, fashionable society of New York just now. "Well," said he, "New York society ought to be ashamed of itself for the way it is being led by the nose by assumption and impudence. It behaves as if it had no self-esteem, and could be run by any chap who comes along who puts himself at the head of it. The present society boss is a man named Ward McAllister, who comes from somewhere South. Very little is known about him, except that he lives down about Twenty-second street, in the neighborhood of Sixth Avenue, a mile away from the rich and leading element of New York. He is a big, inflated man, with dark curling hair. He has no known business and cuts no figure in financial' artistic or professional life. Somewhere about the close of the war he dropped down on New York and proceeded to organize its barbarians on the first family plan. The first thing he did was to get up a sort of a sociable, to be held at Delmonico's every fortnight, under the name of the Patriarchs' ball. This name rather carries out the idea of the old families and leaders of our society. There are five of these dancing balls every winter. McAllister keeps a book, and is absolute over it, puttin down whom he wishes and leaving off whom he will. About sixty persons are invited to contribute $100 apiece, or $20 per entertainment. Each of these receives five tickets, As the thing has been going on for about fifteen years, he has considerable hold on our fashionable society—which, however, has never asserted itself for one moment, but lets the imported boss select whom he considers the proper thing. They submit to more afflictions than the same number of rich people any where in the world. Those who reciprocate by inviting the Mogul to their houses get the invitations. About two years ago he concluded, that as old generations was thinning out another scheme must be got up to get in the younger generation, so he organized what is commonly called the F. C. D. C., meaning the Family Circle Dancing Class. It also meets at Delmonico's very fortnight, five times in the season, the subscription price being $100. So, practically, this man, whom nobody knows, except in connection with these balls, manages the principal entertainments in New York for ten weeks of the fashionable season—the Patriarchs' balls coming in between the F. C. D C. balls. It is Boss government of the most ridiculous sort. Some of our folks are seeing through it, however, and as they have determined not to reciprocate, are ceasing to be Patriarchs, etc. When they come to understand the way they were used they will thin out still more.—"*Gath*" *in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DELINQUENT TAX LIST

Of Silver Bow County, Montana, for 1881.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUTTE CITY, M. T., January 16, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of Silver Bow County will offer at public sale at the Court House of said county in Butte City, on Monday, February 20th, 1882, all lands or improvements on lands on which the taxes remain unpaid for the year 1881. The sale to take place between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, and to be adjourned if necessary from day to day until the property is sold. The following is the description of the property and costs thereon:

J. F. Allen, three lots and improvements in Travonia	$ 17 45
Chas. H. Amy, improvements on lot in Butte	4 68
Jas. Barry, lot in Warren & Kingsbery addition	8 53
Toleman Barnhart, improvements on lot out of Butte City limits	7 90
W. A. Boyce, house and barn near Cameron & Aiken foundry	21 13
Butte M. and M. Co., 5-stamp quartz mill in Grove gulch	62 00
Lewis Byer, house and stable on Sheep ranch	21 79
John Campbell, house outside Butte City limits	14 10
Richard Chappell, log cabin, Centerville	26 87
Wm. Curtis, brick machine, south Butte	59 58
California Co. flume, tools, etc., German Gulch	29 76
George W. Crawford, lots 6 and 7 in block 61, Butte City	31 96
L. Crane, ranch below the Hump	7 49
James Chadwick, lots 1 and 2, block 10, Melrose	13 51
China Charlie, house lot in blk 5, Melrose	4 68
James Clark, lot 7 in block 7, Melrose	1 24
J. F. Clutter, lot 8 in block 5, Melrose	6 90
Mrs. M. Crawford, lot 5, block 61, Butte	12 46
W. G. Davis, lots 17 and 18, blk 58, Butte	14 40
John Devlin, half interest improvements Missouri and California lode	3 60
William T. Dunn, building on Granite street, Butte	38 60
Pat Doane, ranch below Hump	19 67
H. C. Dahl, saloon at Meaderville	19 65
Ira Edwards, 32½ acres of land	22 21
Chas. Ellis, improvements on Midnight lode	3 85
M. S. Eifer, lots 17 and 18, blk 32, Butte	26 37
H. S. Finley, lot 7 in blk 2, Melrose	6 54
William Fisher, lot 10, blk 5, Melrose	7 44
John Goff, two cabins outside Butte town site	7 44
J. H. Green, house and stable, Meaderville	52 73
Sarah E. Grant, lot 3, blk 6, Butte	14 40
J. P. Gorchies, house and lot, Centerville	4 68
Mrs. S. M. Gibbs, lot 25, blk 15, Butte	12 40
F. H. S. Harmois, lot S E of Davis mill	15 52
John Hale, house and improvements, Walkerville	11 15
John Hulva, cabin southeast of Park st	3 44
Joseph E. Jacobs, lots 11 and 15, block 49, Butte, and ranch south of race track	81 84
W. W. Jones, 20 acres of land, mouth Silver Bow creek	24 41
Harrison Jordan, house on Montana st	4 86
Joseph R. Johnson, dwelling, Parrot Hill	7 16
Wm. Kinsella, 160 acres land, Big Hole	15 14
Timothy Lebeau, dwelling, Dublin gulch	8 02
Antoine Marceau, lot 1, blk 47, Butte	9 61
Eliza Murray, lots 1, 5 and 9, blk 1, Melrose	6 17
Maddox & Chester, lot 7, blk 4, Melrose	4 70
Alex McKinnon, frame house, Centerville	18 57
McSherry & Deane, lime quarry, south Butte	9 39
John Merrison, two lime kilns near Pipestone	24 07
Wm. Marks, cabin in Centerville	3 44
George W. Moss, lot in Butte City	3 72
Chas. Obertreis, lot 11, blk 13, Butte	19 56
Wm. P. O'Malley, house in Centerville	9 05
Patrick O'Shea, house in Centerville	5 92
Geo. S. Perkins, lots 7, 8, blk 1, Melrose	11 52
J. H. Peterson, cabin in Silver Bow	9 14
Levi C. Price, cabin below E. Park st	3 44
C. C. Redding, placer ground, Moore's Hurdy Gurdy	9 57
Hiram Rice, half interest in Iron Clad hoisting works	161 82
George Ross, house on East Park st	7 16
Gilbert Rice, cabin East Park st	5 41
Henry Schlordt, lots 2 and 3, block 3	15 84
Mrs. Moriah J. Shriver, welting on Woolmanst	11 52
Wm. Stevens, lots 1, 2, block 1, Butte	35 44
H. Stuart, lot 5, block 5, Melrose	8 37
Wm. Souden, house in Centerville	15 33
Enos Sheldon, log cabin near Farlain's	3 84
H. H. M. Shuck, house near Dexter mill	16 83
Sarah Seward, building known as Meaderville Hotel	23 79
Jos. Stezanni, house mouth Dublin gulch	4 18
Wm. B. Taylor, lot 2, blk 7, Melrose	3 26
C. L. Thomson, lot 3, blk 7, Melrose	10 40
Edward Tonget, lot 40x100, back of Pencout blacksmith shop	4 68
S. Vantassel & Thayer, 3 lots, Leggett & Foster addition	27 76
Thos. B. Weller, half interest in Golden Rule Co.	20 25
Jack Williams, lot 7, blk 7, Melrose	1 86
David Wort, lot 5, blk 3, Melrose	7 61
J. T. Woods, house on Skip lode	9 57
Ison White, stable and fencing	18 87
Wm. J. Caldwell, house at Walkerville	5 22
John Clark and James Kane, house West Walkerville	2 48
Thos. Dawson, cabin in Walkerville	2 48
Owen Flynn, cabin, West Walkerville	1 86
Con. Barrington, house, N. Walkerville	4 96
John Jones, house, West Walkerville	3 10
Isaac Lutz, cabin on road to race track	7 16
Josephine Schmidt, house, Walkerville	3 72
Juan Pascal, lot 4, blk 52, Butte	9 80
North Star and Salisbery M. Co., 50 acres N. S. & S. claim	3 72
Estate of George R. Sample, part lot 44, blk 37	4 96
D. W. Oley, lot and house on Montana st, so th of city survey	6 20
Bell S. & C. Mg. Co., smelter, concentrators, etc	528 60

DANIEL J. WELCH,
Treasurer and Tax Collector,
Silver Bow County, M. T.

The following names of persons not owners of real estate, appear as delinquents on the Treasurer's books:

R. B. Adams	$ 7 75
Arctic G. & S. Mg. Co.	19 81
A. Alexander	19 88
Wm. T. Beardman	7 16
L. D. Byer	7 99
Pat Boner	3 19
Scott Barnes	11 28
Thomas Pendon	11 02
Thomas Purdy	5 28
Howard Barnett	2 82
Alfred Bennett	3 96
Charles Shattock	26 00
Edward Christien	6 65
Edward Connors	9 39
Calvin Cook	11 50
Robert Coddington	4 66
W. J. Clark	6 66
Francis Cazy	8 67
Joseph Carpenter	11 60
D. P. Davis	13 12
Newton Davidson	4 68
Ambrose Durham	17 08
B. F. Dobson	4 65
J. R. Davidson	4 46
Fred Graf	22 41
E. M. Edwards	17 08
R. K. Emerson	9 64
T. J. Foreman	4 68
H. T. Fletcher	13 49
Ben Fong	9 39
O. D. Farlin	3 44
Edwin Goff	11 87
Gardner Bros	89 96
L. U. Guier	3 69
H. Helbronner	6 54
Wm Harbinson	14 60
Thomas Heady	5 57
William Henry	32 58
Chance L. Harris	19 01
H. H. Harness	5 17
Isaac M. Jones	4 96
Andrew Jackson	12 15
Joseph Jensen	7 13
S. R. Jacobs	3 41
J. W. Kaufman	22 01
M. B. Ketchum	11 38
O. C. Luther	13 49
Tirelle Laporte	21 03
Nelson Largeant	7 68
O. C. Luther	13 49
Alfred Lycan	15 59
Joseph Larouche	19 14
C. B. Lyon	4 06
Jackson Lingle	14 60
Charles Living	10 88
Andrew McGinty	10 88
J. S. Merrit	12 12
Archie McBride	3 44
J. F. McLin	5 42
P. H. Meagher	5 66
David Marks	2 48
Samuel Matwrin	15 03
D. R. McDonald	7 41
George McLarty	4 92
C. T. Meader & Son	78 98
Eliza Murray	6 17
Charles E. Mortin	2 48
John S. Mills	39 61
Miss Jessie Miller	19 88
Miss Lou Moore	50 96
William McQueen	9 65
Elzear Morie	8 94
James Miller	19 60
Andrew McMullin	7 16
Israel Michet	10 20
N. L. McCrae	5 75
Thomas H. Manning	25 02
Eli Morrell	12 06
Barny Mullen	3 72
G. M. Myers & Co	9 64
Alex McKenzie	2 48
John Machter	15 87
Charles Noble	20 98
Louis Norman	7 16
R. H. Nicholson	34 41
Morgan Pratt	7 16
M. Pyle	9 13
Quong Wah	17 51
L. N. Reese	10 20
Henry Rehfeldt	14 57
D. W. Rainey	8 7
Victor Racine	12 19
Andrew Root	12 19
A. M. Roberts	12 19
Louis Schmidt	7
Charles Schurch	12 19
James D. Sc bec	12 19
J. C. Shepherd	12 19
S. G. Shriver	12 19
H. C. Smith	12 19
W. P. Seward	12 19
W. W. Sunderlin	12 19
H. R. Thompson	7
L. L. Thayer	2 19
A. E. Wil er	7
Aibert Woolner	12 19
J. M. Worley	12 19
H. S. W ison	12 19
Robert T. Young	12 19
Daniel Agen	12 19
Orphan Boy Mining Co.	12 19
Harry Parker	9
Will L. Stouffer	12 19
William Strongfellow	10

DANIEL J. WELCH,
Treasurer and Tax Collector,
Silver Bow Co.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Charles F. Wunderlich deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Charles F. Wunderlich, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his place of residence, on Little Cross, in the county of Silver Bow.

PERRY F. WUNDERLICH,
Administrator of the estate of Charles F. Wunderlich, deceased.

Dated at Butte City this 19th day of January, 1882.

Sheriff's Sale.

G. S. Lewis, plaintiff against John F. [illegible] defendant.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale, on the [illegible] February, A. D. 1882, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., at the Sheriff's office, the following described property, to wit: All the right, title, interest, and claim the defendant had on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1881, in and to Lot No. 22, Block No. 49, in Butte City, Montana Territory, according to the official Plat and Survey thereof on file. Also all the improvements on said lot consisting of a house in course of construction.

Dated this 23d day of January, 1882.

THOMAS M. LOWERY,
Sheriff of Silver Bow County Montana.
By C. A. SMALL, Under Sheriff.
7Jan22 4w

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow. Dennis Kennedy and Timothy Kennedy, plaintiffs, vs. Reuben L. Davis, as the administrator of the estate of Edmund Kennedy, deceased, Michael Kennedy, James Kennedy, Kate Kennedy, John Kennedy, Annie Kennedy and Mary Kennedy, defendants.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Reuben L. Davis as the administrator of the estate of Edmund Kennedy, deceased, Michael Kennedy, James Kennedy, Kate Kennedy, John Kennedy, Annie Kennedy and Mary Kennedy, defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court decreeing and declaring lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in block No. 51 and lot No. 23, in block No. 29 in Butte City, M. T., and held by Edmund Kennedy prior to his death, and by his estate since as individual property, to be property belonging to a partnership consisting of said plaintiffs and said Edmund Kennedy, and his heirs and representatives to hold such property in trust for said partnership, and that plaintiffs are each entitled to one undivided third interest therein. And that such property, by the order and decree of this Court, be sold and such partnership settled and a full accounting be had, and from the proceeds arising from such sale of said property all costs of court and sale be paid, and the surplus be distributed to the parties according to the interest of each in said partnership, and for other and further relief as may more fully appear by reference to said complaint.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as aforesaid, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, [SEAL.] in the county of Silver Bow, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

GEORGE W. IRVIN, Clerk.
By H. C. BOBLEY, Deputy Clerk.
KNOWLES & FORBIS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Hotel and Billiard Hall.

A large two story frame building, [illegible] fire proof cellar and all the furniture, [illegible] tables, etc. The hall is suitable for a [illegible] concert troupes and dancing parties, [illegible] plied with stage, seats, etc., and is the best building of the kind in the place.

The hotel building is located on the main street, is two stories high and is suitable for the accommodation of one hundred of the best patrons.

For further information apply at this office.

GIRTON HOUSE,

BUTTE CITY, MONT.,

MILO FRENCH : : Proprietor

Good Accommodations for Lodgers

No Bar in nor Saloon near the House.

Guests will Receive Good Attention.

Board per week $6 00
Board per Day 1 00
Lodging per Day 50

The traveling public will find this a pleasant hotel, and their patronage is respectfully solicited.

1 3 m MILO FRENCH

H. BULKEY & CO.,

JUNCTION CITY, ... IDAHO.

Dealers in

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.

Special inducements to Cash Customers.
jan 25 tf.