CONGRESSIONAL.

Debate on the Tariff Bill.

Miller of New York Gets Warm in the Collar.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The joint resolution for printing Blaine's Garfield memorial address, passed.

The tariff commission discussion was resumed and Miller of N. Y., gave some reasons for his belief in protection. He said he feared unless some Southern members amended their views on this issue they would be left at home.

Morgan—Let me interrupt the gentleman and ask whether he expects that any of the members who will be returned from the South will be in favor of a tariff on wood pulp?

Miller—I had hopes that as a new member and one unaccustomed to public speaking, I would be permitted to make my argument on this question without interruption, but as the Senator has seen fit to brtng into this debate a personal question and to fling at me a fling which has been thrown at me by all the newspapers of this country, I say to him I am ready to meet him and if he thinks to cow me or drive me from my position by any such an accusation as that he is mistaken in his man. I have said nothing about woodpulp, but I repeat to the gentleman I believe the people of the South, of Georgia and of Alabama who are deeply interested in the manufacture of cotton and iron will see to it they are represented here by men who believe in the development of the great resources of our beautiful South. Morgan—if the Senator will indulge me. Miller, disclining to yield, appealed to the chair for a vindication of his rights to the floor. The chair overruled the attempted interruption and Miller resumed. He said he would answer any question in regard to pulp or any other manufacturing industry of which he had any knowledge upon the conclusion of his argument and finally concluded by inviting Morgan to reiterate his query about wood pulp. Morgan replied that he had now no query to make; that when the Senator intimated that Southern members did not represent their people, and would be supplanted at the November elections by protection advocates; or, in other words, that the Democratic party of the South would be overthrown, he put to him the question whether, in that Senator's opinion, the new members will come instructed to vote on the question of wood pulp. The tariff on that article was upon the statute books and the Senator construed the query as a personal allusion. If the Senator was so much identified with the tariff on wood pulp as that no one could discuss it without making an allusion personal to himself, then perhaps inquiry ought not be made.

Mr. Miller said he confessed his inability to understand the matter as partaking of any other than a personal nature, but took no offense at it. The business of paper and wood pulp manufacture, in which he was engaged, he believed to be quite as honorable as any which engaged the attention of gentlemen interested in breaking down our manufactures and thereby reducing American laborers' wages. He added that under the operations of patents and of tariff this business was oppressively burdened, and that he wanted to say, through the press of the country which had denounced him for being engaged in that business, that the time would undoubtedly come when it would realize that the efforts put forth by himself and his associates had done more than all others to solve the question of cheap paper and cheap books. Sherman spoke of the efforts made by the Treasury Department to secure legislation at different times within the period of a few years so as to enforce the revenue laws in regard to sugar duties, and detailed like efforts by the department to counteract and prevent frauds in the artificial coloring of sugars so as to change them from higher to lower grades in order to evade higher duties. Although it had been shown the failure to pass regulating duties involved a loss to the government of $3,000,000 a year, all efforts at legislation had proved ineffectual pending the adjustment of the tariff. He read a recent decision of the Supreme Court to show that under the existing law the coloring in the process of manufacture was not a fraud, but to become such this must take place subsequent to manufacture. These and like tariff defects in regard to hoop iron, steel, etc., articles in iron and steel manufacture had grown out of iron, and the fusion of ad valorem and specific duties caused by the revolution in manufacturing within the last twenty years since the laws were passed. In view of the press of business he thought a short bill including three items was all that would be looked for at the present session, and that a general revision should be left to a commission of civilians, on the Morrell plan, to report at the next session.

A general debate on the bill closes Tuesday, after which amendments may be offered under the five minute rule.

Williams introduced a bill to incorporate the Cherokee Central railroad and Telegraph company. The bill authorizes the construction of a road and telegraph line from Ft. Smith, Ark., to Ft. Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, thence to a point where the Verdes river crosses the line of the Kansas and Indian Territory. Referred.

A bill creating two new land districts in Nebraska passed. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 25.—The House went into a committee of the whle, Valentine in the chair. On private calendar pending action of private bills, the committee arose and presented the Albamarle bill and it was passed. Recess followed until 7:30; the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills on private calendar.

The Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Star Route cases came up in the criminal court to-day and Col. Ingersoll in behalf of Stephen W. Dorsey notified the court he desired to file a motion to set aside the indictment and was prepared to submit authorities in support of it. Col. Ingersoll read the motion which was based on the following grounds: That the grand jury had no legal authority to find said indictment; that the district attorney had no authority to draw said indictment and exhibit to the grand jury, because Corkhill, the district attorney, did exhibit such indictment without an order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia or any justice thereof, and that the grand jury did not find the indictment from their own knowledge, neither were Dorsey et al., bound to answer the notion of the grand jury.

Jere Wilson as counsel for Gen. Brady then filed a motion to quash the indictment as to his client and after reading the paper which was very long and set forth numerous reasons meinding the want of jurisdiction an insufficiency verment of facts to set forth crime against the United States because the crime set forth is not such a one as to be penal under the laws of the United States, and because at the time of the commission of the acts charged the defendant was an officer of the United States Government and his acts are not a subject of investigation by this court.

Sullivan's Challenge.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Sullivan, the prize fighter, furnished this for publication:

"There has been so much newspaper talk from parties who stated they are desirous of meeting me in the ring that I am disgusted. Nevertheless I am willing to fight any man in this country in four weeks from signing of articles, for $5,000 a side or any man in the old country for the same amount at 2 months from signing of articles. I to use gloves and he if he pleases to fight with bare knuckles. I will not fight again with bare knuckles as I do not wish to put myself in a position amenable to the law. My money is always ready.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Teller's name as Secretary of the Interior goes in next Tuesday. In the meantime, he will make a speech in the Senate on the silver question, and asked delay on the nomination on that account.

Ex-Governor Rowitt, it is thought, will succeed Teller in the Senate.

It is asserted in army circles that General McDowell will soon be retired. Senator Miller, of California, some months ago prevailed on the President to delay this action on account of the great popularity of McDowell on the Pacific coast, and it is said he obtained a promise that the resignation should not take place till June 1.

A Queer Story About Special Mail Agent Furay.

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 24.—It is publicly charged that the United States Grand Jury lately discharged, had found a true bill against Jno. B. Furay, Sepcial Mail Agent, for attempted bribery in prosecuting ex-postmaster Star, but the U. S. Dist. Atty., Campbell, kept it from coming into court.

The jury in the case of Crow Dog, on trial for the murder of Spotted Tail, rendered a verdict of guilty to-day. Crow Dog will appeal to the Supreme Court.

An Editor Assaulted.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Joseph Pulitzer editor of the *Post-Dispatch* was assaulted this evening in the street by a burly rough, whom he hurled through a show window. The thug then ran off. Mr. Pulitzer believes some enemy hired the unlucky ruffian who carried a cowhide.

A Big Blaze.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25.—A special to the *Journal* says an entire square of the business portion of McArthur burned to-day from a defective flue; loss, $200,000.

Longfellow's Obsequies.

BOSTON March 24.—The services over Longfellow will be private at his home Sunday. The public services will be at Appleton Chapel. The remains will be interred at Mount Auburn.

Alaska News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—A Victoria dispatch says the steamer Eureka brings advices from Alaska to March 18th. The news is unimportant.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says: The mining prospects are excellent, and only civil government is neeed to insure the prosperity of the settlement.

Commander Glass is a passenger by the Eureka. His departure is regretted by the people of Sitka.

Eads' Ship Railway.

WASHINGTON, March 25. — Eads' ship railway had another hearing today. Captain Merry, of San Francisco, opposed the scheme and Col. Ingersoll asked for the Panama Canal the protectorate of this government. He did not ask a dollar of her, only non-interference. The work was progresstng finely and would probably be finished before Congress decides what to do in the premises. If a respectable Chinese policy was adopted by this government there would be a traffic with China far greater than now passes through the Suez canal.

Miscellaneous.

NAPLES; March 24.—Sarah Bernhardt is unable to perform again. She is spitting blood.

DUBLIN, March 24.—There can be little doubt that Fenianism is terribly rampant here.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Thirty-seven bills passed at the evening session and the House then adjourned until Monday.

VICKSBURG, March 24.—All the flood news is favorable to-day. The water is subsiding rapidly and planting will soon begin.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 24.—A petition for the pardon of Mason, containing 5,000 names, was sent to the President to-day. One hundred dollars will be forwarded to Philadelphia next week to be added to the ten cent subscription fund for Betty and the baby.

President Gonzales favors the Railroads.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 25.—President Gonzales in an interview with Gen. Palmer assured him of executive friendship and appreciation of the Mexican National Railway Co.'s efforts in prosecuting the work. The President authorized Gen. Palmer to state he would assist the company both officially and personally.

THE CHINESE BILL.

It is Thought the President Will Sign It.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Friday night the Chinese bill was delivered to President Arthur and now only awaits his signature to become a law. It will doubtless be sent to the Secretary of State to-morrow in accordance with the usual custom of submitting every bill received by the President to the head of the Appropriate Executive Department for examination prior to its final approval. In the ordinary course of business the Chinese bill will not be returned to the White House before Monday. Whether its return be hastened or not, however, there is very little prospect of any announcement of the President's action upon it at so early a date as to-morrow and and a delay of several days need not occasion any alarm or uneasiness. Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Miller and Representative Page all of whom talked with the President before and since the bill's final passage continue to express entire confidence that notwithstanding the heavy pressure brought to bear upon him in favor of a veto he will certainly sign it.

Trouble in Ireland.

LONDON, March 24.—There have been continued disturbances in Galway between the 88th regiment, the Connaught Rangers and the 84th, an English regiment. On Thursday night the Connaughts, assisted by a mob, attacked the picket of the English and cheered for Ireland. There were several bayonet wounds on both sides.

A Bond, a Prize, a Peasant and a Cow.

The adventures of a bond of the city of Paris, as related recently in a law court, would form an interesting foundation for a screaming farce. These bonds are the peculiar property of servants and others who save up until they can afford to buy one or two, and then they regard themselves as rentiers or fundholders. There is the extra attraction offered by the chance of winning an important prize at some of the drawings, and $4,000 is too large a sum to be lost, so that now and then when necessity has compelled any one to part with a bond to a friend, some stipulation has been made as to the rights retained by the vendor to participate in the good fortune of the buyer should the number on the face of the bond correspond with that winning the important prize. A Mme. Lepinay, a cook, by dint of hard work and that terpsichorean amusement French people qualify as *"faire danser l'anse du panier"* made a small fortune and managed to marry both her daughters, one to a Parisian gentleman named H. Hatton and the other to a miller in the Bresse named Goy. She retired from service and went down to stay with Mme. Goy, having converted all her savings into lottery bonds. While with her son-in-law the old lady refused to advance the money required to buy a cow, and, notwithstanding her refusal, the cow was bought. The purchase was accounted for by the absence of one of the famous bonds, and the complaint lodged with the police by Mme. Lepinay was withdrawn when she found she would be compelled to prosecute her own relations. The missing bond in the hands of the man who sold the cow won the prize, and then Mme. Lepinay tried to get the £4,000. The case has been pending for many years, and after many arguments, appeals, etc., it has been decided that the money which had been attached should be handed over to the last holder of the bond—the peasant who sold the cow.—*Paris correspondence London Globe.*

How a Professor Proposed.

The difficulty of proposing to a young lady is not always the most serious one the suitor has to encounter. Popping the question to one's prospective mother-in-law or "asking papa" is frequently the more arduous undertaking of the two. When Professor Aytoun was wooing Miss Wilson, daughter of Prof. Wilson, the famous "Christopher North," he obtained the lady's consent conditionally on that of her father being secured. This Aytoun was much too shy to ask and he prevailed upon the young lady herself to conduct the necessary negotiations. "We must deal tenderly with his feelings," said glorious old Christopher. "I'll write my reply on a slip of paper and pin it to the back of your frock." "Papa's answer is on my back," said Miss Jane, as she entered the drawing-room. Turning her round the delighted professor read these words: "With the author's compliments."

Reasons for Declining a Dinner.

The letter of Judge Nathan Webb of Portland, declining a public dinner tendered by 100 lawyers is worth printing: "My taste and my judgment are averse to its acceptance, and I must respectfully decline it. I cannot forget the recent sad event that has made possible my promotion to the position to which I have been appointed, and I shrink from everything that may have the appearance of rejoicing under such circumstances. Moreover, with all the partiality my professional brethren have manifested toward me, it becomes me to remember that I approach duties and responsibilities in which I am yet untried and to enter upon them quietly and simply."

Gen. Kilpatrick's Death.

The death of Gen. Hugh Judge Kilpatrick, United States Minister to Chili, is described as follows by a young American who was near by at the time:

"On the day of his death he received the longest and most important of all his dispatches. The deciphering was difficult on account of some of the proper names used, and for hours he sat with the key in one hand and the dispatch in the other, while great drops of perspiration rolled from his forehead in the physical agony he was suffering. It was at last made out, and, notwithstanding the expostulations of those about him, he insisted upon immediately dictating the answer, a long and elaborate one, which for clearness and conciseness was most remarkable. Exhausted by the effort, he lay upon his pillow until the sun went down, when he requested to be placed in his chair. As the attendants were lifting him slowly from the bed, he asked to rest a moment, and as he reached the chair, placed his hands upon his stomach, exclaiming, "Oh, what a pain! I never had such a pain as that before! Oh! Oh!". and with a faint gasp the flickering life went out. Those by his side could not believe the fact, and said: "He is only sleeping;" but no breath was there. Strange to say the body remained limp and warm until 5 o'clock the next morning, a length of nine hours, when it began to grow chill."—*New York Tribune.*

There is a young editor wandering on the face of the earth who formerly published a paper at Storm Lake, Iowa. He left there the day after the issue of his last paper, and is supposed to be crossing the State on foot to get away from an infuriated female populace. It seems there was a concert given by young ladies of the city, and the gallant young editor wrote it up in splendid shape The same day he had visited a herd of short-horn cattle, owned by a farmer in the vicinity, and he wrote up the cattle also. The cross-eyed foreman of the office got the two articles mixed as follows: "The concert given last evening by sixteen of Storm Lake's most beatiful and interesting young ladies was highly appreciated. They were elegantly dressed and sang in a most charming manner, winning the plaudits of the entire audience, who pronounced them the finest short-horns in the country. A few of them are of a rich brown color, but the majority are spotted brown and white. Several of the heifers were fine-bodied, tight-limbed animals, and promise to prove good property."—*Peck's Sun.*

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

A Father Kills His Brother for Loving His Daughter.

RICHMOND, (VA.), March 19.—Intilligence has just been received here of a tragedy of an almost unheard-of nature in Chesterfield, ending in the killing of one brother by another. William and John Baker were brothers, the former, though quite young, being a widower. It seems that his brother John had a very attractive daughter, and he had fallen violently in love with her. The young lady's father opposed the suit, and on this account there was some bad feeling between the brothers. Last night William went to his brother's house for the purpose of talking to the young lady, and there met her father. A deadly scuffle ensued. The younger brother had a pistol, but the two men clutched together in such a close embrace that he could not cock it, and dropped it to get hold of his knife. His brother had in the meantime whipped out his own knife, for both were well armed. John then stabbed his brother fatally, before the latter could injure him seriously. The unfortunate young man fell upon the floor, which was dyed with his blood, the furniture was spattered, for the struggle had been a desperate one, and the men in their tussle for life had rolled all over the room. When the daughter rushed into the apartment a horrible sight met her gaze. Her lover-uncle was gasping in the throes of death upon the floor, a revolver lying close by, while his hand still clutched his bowie-knife. Her father, covered with his own and his brother's blood, had staggered against the the wall, where he stood, ashy pale, and so weak that he had to clutch a chair for support. The terrible tableau was completed by the young lady falling in a swoon, her dress trailing in the blood of her father and uncle. Both men were popular, and the terrible tragedy causes general regret.

Grant as a Lover.

Hearing that there was a lady living in this city who had once been courted by Gen. U. S. Grant, and who had refused her hand in early womanhood to this noted American civil and military character, a *Constitution* reporter sought an interview with the lady, with very satisfactory results. The newspaper representative found the early sweetheart of Grant's to be a lady considerably advanced in years, yet still large, active and buoyant and not nearly so reticent as the General. She had not seen Gen. Grant since the 50's, she said, and then his father carried on a tannery in Portsmouth, Ohio. She once had occasion to reside in the family of a farmer whose farm joined that of Grant's father—only a line of fence between—and it was during her stay at this farmhouse that she was courted by General Grant. It must have been in the springtime, for she says she and Grant would meet at the division fence, on each side of which were beautiful flowers.

"Ulick," said she, "would say to me, 'Let's gather flowers and see who will have the most kind when we get through.'"

"You mean Grant when you say 'Ulick?'" interrupted the reporter; "his name is Ulysses."

"Yes," she replied, "we always called him 'Ulick,' and while he was courting me and wanted to marry me my father used to laugh at him and plague me, saying, 'He is the greenest-looking boy I ever saw,'" and chuckling to herself she added, "and he was a green-looking fellow. I remember the last time I saw 'Ulick.' We had been buggy-riding. We had alighted from the buggy and he stood leaning with one arm on the wheel of the vehicle and looking into my face he said, "Well, Ellen (my name is Eleanor, but they call me Ellen), if I ever find anybody I love well enough to marry, and am so fortunate as to have a daughter, you know what that daughter's name will be.' The daughter's name is Nellie, a pretty contraction of Eleanor.

"We shall not publish your name," said the representative, "since you have been so kind and courteous to us, without permission. Can we use your name?" Finally she remarked: "I am not ashamed of my father's name; It was Charles Brandon, and my maiden name was Eleanor Brandon. My first husband's name was John Spaulding. Further than this I will not go."—*Keokuk Constitution.*

An old proverb amended: Never cry over spilt milk. The milkman has already wasted enough water on it.

"Did your uncle leave you anything in his will, Thomas?" "Oh, yes," said Thomas, cheerfully. "He left me out."

A BRAVE ENGINEER.

An Act of Cool, Deliberate, Self-Sacrificing Heroism.

The highest order of human courage is that which impels a man in his cool and and reflective moments to confront approaching danger of death that it may be averted from others. An act of such cool, deliberate, self-sacrificing heroism, in which R. P. Irving, a young engineer on the Chespeake and Ohio Railroad was the actor, deserves the record. On Wednesday of last week eleven trains were blocked at Waynesboro, awaiting the arrival and passage of extras which were behind time.

These finally having come up and passed on their way westward, the eastward-bound freights were at liberty to resume their way. The first of the eleven started up the heavy grade toward the tunnel, but, owing to the sleety condition of the track, could make no headway. Mr. Irving, the engineer of the next train behind, uncoupled his engine and came to the assistance of the other. Their united forces got the heavy-laden train under way, and Mr. Irving, after helping it over the heaviest grade, uncoupled his engine and backed down the grade to his own train. He was scarcely in position again when the familiar rattling sound of an approaching train struck his ears. He looked up, and for a moment stood horror-stricken as he saw a section of the train he had helped up the grade coming slowly back now, but gathering speed as it moved. He realized the situation in an instant. Thirteen heavy-laden cars had by some accident become uncoupled from the rest of the train and were now returning down a seventy-five-foot grade, threatening a collision with the standing trains that must have entailed an immense destruction of property, besides the mangling of human beings.

The young engineer did not hesitate a moment. He saw there was but one thing to do, and he did it, although he knew that his own life must in all likelihood be the sacrifice. The approaching section had already gathered considerable headway, when he put his engine in motion to meet it and break the force of the collision. Whatever might be his own fate the lives an property behind him would be spared. It was a terrific spectacle—the heavy cars with their thousands of tons burden thundering down the grade and threatening to immolate whatever opposed their path—the single engine, under a full head of steam, fairly leaped up the grade as if anxious for the encounter. The young engineer was seen by several as he passed flying into the jaws of death. He stood with his hand upon the lever, pale, but resolute, slightly stooping as he watched the descending mass that at the next moment was to overwhelm him and his engine and consign him to a frightful death.

The shock came. The intrepid engineer had somewhat lightened it by reversing his lever at the last moment. The crash was awful. The foremost car fairly mounted the opposing engine, dashing itself to pieces. A scene of wreck and ruin ensued. We have no particulars of the extent of the damage or the loss to the company; nor are we much concerned about that. What does concern us is the fact that the brave engineer lay in the midst of the wreck bruised and stunned, but beyond that unhurt. Behind him stood the long train of cars which he had saved from wreck, and around his prostrate form stood those whose lives he had saved by an act which has few parallels for boldness, promptitude and deliberate self-sacrifice.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF SILVER Bow County, Montana Territory.

Susan A. Smith and Lou P. Smith. Plaintiffs. vs. Edwin B. Waterbury, Administrator of the estate of James Haslem and Adam Rutherford, dec'sd def'd. | Petition for deed to real estate.

Notice is hereby given that the above named plaintiffs have filed their petition, duly verified, in said Probate Court of said County of Silver Bow, Montana Territory, praying for an order and decree of said court requiring and directing the above named defendant, administrator of the estates of James Haslem and Adam Rutherford, deceased, to execute and deliver to said plaintiffs a deed of conveyance to the undivided one-third interest of, in and to the St Lawrence Quartz Mining claim, located in Summit Valley Mining District, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, under and in pursuance of a contract made by said decedents in their life time, and notice is hereby further given that Saturday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court in Butte City, in said County of Silver Bow, has been fixed for the hearing of said petition, when and where any person interested in said estates may appear and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

CALEB E. IRVINE,
Probate Judge and Ex-officio Clerk.
Dated February 16th, A. D. 1882. 22feb w5t

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court of Silver Bow Township, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory. Before John O'Meara, Justice of the Peace.

Nicholas H. Connolly, plaintiff, vs. Philip Evans, defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Philip Evans, defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the justice court of Silver Bow township, Silver Bow county, Montana Territory, to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served on you in this county, or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of forty-two 50-100 dollars, alleged to be due from defendant to plaintiff for stabling and feed of one horse from December 7th, 1881, to January 14th, 1882, at your request, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint filed herein, and for costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of forty-two 50-100 dollars, and costs.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, A. D 1882. JOHN O'MEARA,
Justice of the Peace of Silver Bow Township and County, Montana Territory. feb15sm5w

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 ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his place of residence, on Divide Creek, in the county of Silver Bow.

FRANK E. WUNDERLICH.
Administrator of the estate of Charles F. Wunderlich, deceased.
Dated at Butte City this 19th day of January, 1882. 11marsw4w

Estray—Taken Up.

Come on to the range of the undersigned about four years ago, one red steer, branded ped and underbit on left ear. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away.

GREGSON BROS.
11mar-sm3w Deer Lodge Valley.

SUMMONS.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF SILVER Bow Township, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory.

Before John O'Meara, Justice of the Peace.

Daniel J. Welch, as Treasurer of Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, plaintiff, vs. Gardner Bros., defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Gardner Bros., defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Justice Court of Silver Bow Township, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, and to 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 by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of ninety three 47-100 dollars lawful money of the United States, alleged to be due from defendants to plaintiff for taxes on musical instruments for the year A. D. 1881, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein, and for costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of ninety-three 47-100 dollars and costs.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, A. D. 1882.

JOHN O'MEARA,
Justice of the Peace,
In and for Silver Bow Township and County, Montana Territory. 22feb5t

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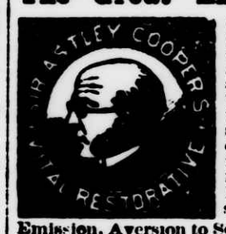

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