PRESERVATION OF THE SIGHT

A Veteran Editor's Experience Given for the Benefit of Others.

The editor of the Huntsville *Democrat*, who has passed his three score years without the use of eye glasses, and can still, with his natural eyes, read fine print, wishes to give other people nearing the sere and yellow leaf the benefit of his ocular experience. Therefore, he tells them that in 1865 he found his eyesight failing, indicated by dark specks flittearing over the page and a hazy appearance of the letters when he was reading. Remembering to have heard his mother say that ex-President John Quincy Adams (who lived to about eighty years) had preserved his eyesight and read without glasses by pressing the outer and inner corners of his eyes together, the editor tried the experiment. After retiring to his bed at night, he has, ever since the fall of 1865, before going to sleep pressed gently together the outer and inner corner of each eye between the thumb and forefinger of the hand corresponding to the right and left eye, applying equal simultaneous pressure to both eyes. Or, using but one hand, he has put the middle finger on his forehead above his nose, and pressed together the corners of one between the thumb and forefinger, and the corners of the other eye between the third and fourth fingers, striving to give equal pressure to both eyes. The philosophy of the experiment is explained in this way: As the people pass the middle age there is said to be (and we believe it) a tendency of the balls of the eye to lose their convexity—in common parlance to flatten. The habitual pressure of the outer and inner corners of the eyes together prevents flattening, and thereby preserves the original normal convexity of the eyes, and thereby the original power of seeing. Near-sighed persons are exceptions to the rule. Nearsightedness (as we understand) is caused by too great a convexity of the eye. Oftentimesas they advance in years their eyes flatten; tnat is lose their original convexity, and become more nearly like the good eyes of young people, and they can see better without glasses and lay them aside.

Whether our philosophical explanation is right or wrong, this one thing we know, that whereas we, over seventeen years ago, were losing our original power of seeing, now, by the manipulation of our eyes as above explained, we can see as clearly without the use of glasses, and can read small print almost, if not quite, as well as in our youth, while men and women many years our juniors, some of them our near blood relatives, who have not resorted to our mode of preserving the eyesight, are compelled to use glasses. Believing it our duty to mankind to do them all the good we can, we overcome our native modesty about writing of ourself by the consideration that we may benefit others by relating our own experience.

The reason why both eyes should be subject to the equal simultaneous pressure is that, to see clearly, both eyes should behold objects at the same local distance, and this cannot be if the two eyes have not the same convexity. If the two eyes should see objects at different distances, the objects would present different images on the two retinæ of the eyes, and produce a confusion of images, and, of course, impair distinct vision. Instances occur of persons who have a natural infirmity of the eyes with different foci—one eye seeing at one focal distance, the other eye seeing at another focal distance. In such cases occulists provide eye glasses of different foci, so accommodated as to correct the natural defect and make both eyes see alike.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.*

Untutored Mexicans.

Monterey (Mex.) Correspondence.

There are some peculiar qualities of the Mexican mind which will, for a while, stand in the way of quick progress. Thus, very few of them will buy their railroad tickets until the train is in full view of thestation, and, until a short time ago, preferred paying their cash to the conductor. They have an incomprehensible itching to defer any enterprise, or even trivial work, until the morrow. Where those defects of their training are understood, and patience and management are exercised, a fair service can be got out of them. As exemplifying how little the Mexicans know of the rights of common carriers, the other day, when General Diaz stopped here, the company, as a courtesy, tendered the municipality use of their cars for the General. Thereupon the city authorities undertook to let everybody have a free ride, and, until the matter was legally explained to them, threatened trouble to the railway people. These mistakes of the Mexicans in their dealing with our people spring not so much from a desire to annoy as from ignorance.

A Big Job of Printing.

N. Y. Corr, Chicago Journal.

"Give me a million of these and a million of those. Nasty day, eh? When'l they be done? Ta-ta!" said a young man who dodged into a big printing house and out again in three seconds, leaving behind him two samples of Western Union telegraph blanks.

"That's the biggest order that was ever given in a printing office, isn't it?" a speaker inquired.

"Well," said the superintendent, "the job of printing these telegraph blanks is the biggest thing in the business in this or any other country, but that was a comparatively small order. You see, it was only one city, and they have to be printed for 10,000 places. We often get orders for 10,000,000 blanks at a time. The company uses a million in three days, not legitimately in the sending of dispatches, but actually, in all the ways that those slips are wasted. They are treated as if they cost nothing, threwn away, swept out, sent to business places, used for memorandum pads, and generally regarded as anybody's or nobody's property."

"How did you ever count a million?"

"We never do count them. We know that they cut 24 to a sheet, and we call a ream 500 sheets, so that in rough numbers, 1,000 go to a ream. One thousand reams, therefore, are printed, and afterward cut up into 1,000,000 sheets. When we get an order for 10,000,000, they literally form dozens of car-loads. We have done work for the big express companies and railroads, but those jobs aren't an honest flea-bite to the printing for the western Union company."

It is a curious fact that about all of the office memoranda of Wall street are made on the backs of telegraph blanks; and it is said that Russel Sage, ever provident, carries a pad of them in lieu of a note-book. Thousands of dollars could be saved to the company by covering the reverse sides with the printed rules, so that writing thereon would not be feasible.

THE "INFERNAL NIGGER."

How an Arkansas Man Gave a "Nigger" a Show.

Detroit Free Press.

At Baton Rouge a Texas Deputy Sheriff brought aboard the boat a negro whom he was taking home on a warrant for grand larceny. The prisoner was humble and contrite, as became his situation, while the officer flung on the airs of a hero and made a great display of two revolvers and a bowie knife. He told how far he had chased the man, of a desperate struggle to handcuff him, and wanted us all to stand by him in case a rescue was attempted. The prisoner was shackled to the railing of the promenade deck and given his dinner, and then the officer entered the cabin to partake of his.

There were five of us sitting in a circle a few feet from the prisoner, and the negro looked so down-hearted that every one secretly sympathized with him. About the time the deputy had got down to the table one of the group—a resident of Arkansas, calmly observed:

"Gentlemen, I can tell by that nigger's eye that he's going overboard and make swim for it. Down here about three miles we shall run within fifty feet of the point, and he'll take that moment to go overboard."

"But the officer ought to know it!" exclaimed a Tennesseean as he half rose up.

"You sit right down!" hissed the other as his eyes flashed. "I'm no particular friend to the nigger, but I'm going to see that this chap has a fair show. If he's got the sand to go overboard he shall have the chance."

"Why—" began another, but before he could go further the man from Arkansas gave a half hitch around to bring his hip-pocket handy, and said:

"I don't want to appear uncivil, gentlemen, but the man who calls the officer will have a chance to shoot at me!"

That was business, and there were no more protests. The boat swept along with the swift current like a horse on the gallop, and we watched the prisoner. He looked carefully around for the officer, then at the point ahead, and we could see him tremble with excitement. If he did not receive direct encouragement from the group he at least realized that not a hand would be lifted in opposition. Now thesteamer is close in, the banks covered in the thickets and not a house in sight. Drawing a full breath the negro rose up, snapped the shackles with a tremendous lurch, and went over the rail like a flash.

"Right in front of the wheel, poor devil?" whispered the man from Arkansas, as we all rose up and hurried aft.

Ten—twenty—forty—sixty seconds and then a black head shot up above the foaming waters and a pair of strong arms struck out for shore. We were a mile away when he drew himself up and waved his hand, and the mile had increased to ten when the officer came out with his sombrero on his ear and a cigar in his mouth, and began:

"Now, then, you infernal nigger, I——!"

But the infernal nigger wasn't there.

Civil Service Rules.

Burdette, in Burlington Hawkeye.

The following suggestions are most respectfully submitted to the civil service commission, for the guidance of government employes, not necessarily for acceptance, but merely as a guarantee that the *Hawkeye* is right up to the front in this glorious reform:

1. Punctuality during business hours and constant attendance at the desk are not necessary; but clerks should write the date of pay day and amount of salary on their hearts with hooks of steel.

2. No perquisites are allowed to subordinates. The custom has been found pernicious in its tendency, and subversive of honest administration. The head of the department has ample time to rope in any loose swag that may be wandering around unclaimed:

3. Citizens of seventy years and upward, transacting business with any of the departments, should be addressed by the junior clerks as "Sir," and not "Young fellah," as heretofore. It is also desirable that appointees from the New England and Southern States should acquire some general mode of addressing ladies other than "Marm" and "Mum."

4. Clerks of the third class who are learning to write will be permitted to practice on government stationery during the day, but it is not permissible to carry office supplies to one's night school.

5. In addressing the head of a bureau or department clerks must address him by his full name. Only doorkeepers and janitors will be permitted to call him "Say, you!"

6. Post no bills.

7. Newspaper correspondents and magazine writers holding positions in the departments are not expected to attend to any duties save their literary work. If that is any indication of what they can do in the way of clerical work, it is evidently money in the government's pocket to keep them from doing any of it.

8. All employes are requested, nay, implored, always to speak of the Cabinet as "We."

9. Please keep off the grass.

10. Do not hitch to the trees.

11. Gas burned after twelve o'clock will be charged extra.

12. Procure tickets before entering the train.

13. Beware of pickpockets.

14. Do not pick any leaf, shrub or flower.

15. Gents without baggage are required to pay in advance.

16. Smoking on the second floor of this building is prohibited.

17. Five dollars fine for crossing this bridge faster than a walk.

18. No fishing or shooting allowed on this farm.

19. Children having seats at the table will be charged full rates.

20. This way out.

Many of these rules have been in operation all over the continent for many years, and have received the general and hearty approval of the public. Will it not be better for the civil service commission to adhere to the old and time-tried rules, rather than venture upon new and hazardous experiments? We shall see.

Pony District.

The most encouraging reports continue to come from the Pony district. In the city, Henry Elling is erecting a twenty stamp mill, the stone work of the building being about finished. The carpenter work will be superintended by Henry Kemper, the master mechanic at the concentrating works, and will be done as soon as that gentleman finishes his job for the Virginia City Reduction Company. The structure is the largest stone building in the Territory, and is a creditable monument to Mr. Elling's enterprise and his faith in the richness of the resources of Pony and the Mineral Hill mining district. It is expected that the mill will be finished in about two months.—*Madisonian.*

COMMANDER RIVIERE.

The Ill-Starred Leader of the Tonquin Expedition--History of the Expedition--Riviere's Misgivings.

Riviere, the ill-starred commander of the Tonquin expedition, believed that he was gifted with second sight, and had a presentiment that the commission he held, to add the valleys of the Red and Black rivers to the colonies of France, was his death warrant. He had long wished for an opportunity to play there a hero's part, and willed deliberately and steadfastly that he should be sent out to take up the running of Garnier, who was killed nine years ago in Tonquin. No sooner was his desire satisfied than the conviction arose in his mind that he had done a bad thing for himself and had tempted fate. Something told him that he was doomed to a cruel death. The morning on which he left Paris he said: "I feel like a man who is going to execution. I was never in my life so sensible to the beauties of a wintry climate. It is the last time I shall enjoy them in Paris."

Commander Riviere was as strange looking as he was peculiar. He looked taller than he really was, had broad shoulders, a deep chest, and a physiognomy that was at once eloquent in its power to express his many-sided intellectual and moral nature, interesting and ugly. The eyes were black as Erebus. When the soul behind them was at rest, they looked dreamy and somber. But when it was aroused by sociality or discussion, and when the cerebration was active, the literally blazed and spoke. His lips were thick to coarseness, and the mouth was wide. The other features were massive, but at the same time mobile. A shaggy mass of hair gave a leonine aspect to the head. The whiskers were long, and the parts of them that had turned gray were dyed. In giving orders, Rochefort, who knew Commander Riviere in New Caledonia, says that he did so, whether in ordinary circumstances or in danger, in a deep, full voice and with a tranquil manner. He believed in crowding out bad passions in the human heart by appealing to good sentiments. In pursuance of this belief he determined when he had, in New Caledonia, to deal with a formidable insurrection of the aborigines, to arm the communists and turn them into an auxiliary army. They behaved so admirably, although they might have massacred the regular soldiers and escaped to Australia. But none of them showed any disposition to mutiny. Riviere took home the first batch of those who were amnestied, and was so kind to them as to win their gratitude. Yet to hear him talk at Madame de Nerville's table one would say that he was an utter sceptic and had made up his mind that virtue had no abiding place in the human heart. He was a very brilliant talker. But as years crept on him he became a monologist. Latterly he was deaf. It was a maxim of his that France had been too long governed by gallant kings through vicious women for petticoat government of the least respectable kind not yet to be a great power in the state. This is why, he said, he made it a point to keep on friendly terms with the demi-monde actresses.

It was one of these sirens, Mille. Valtesse, who interested Gambetta in the Tonquin expedition. She manœuvered in this wise before she made her attack on the great orator: First, to fix on herself public attention she gave at her villa at St. Cloud a seditious banquet, to which Imperialist leaders and Mamelukes were invited, and a General and field officers belonging to an adjacent camp. A grandiose show of fireworks attracted humbler soldiers and civilians to the entrance of the grounds. Mille. Valtesse treated them and got them to cry: "Vive l'Empire!" The whole press of Paris for several days after talked of nothing but her fete. While the impression was fresh she wrote to Gambetta to crave an audience of him at the Palais Bourbon. There she read to him a memorandum on Tonquin, and its agricultural and mineral resources.

She said that she herself was the author. But it was written by Commander Riviere. A second audience was asked and accorded, and Gambetta and Mlle. Valtesse remembered they were neighbors and often saw each other at St. Cloud and Ville d'Avray. He thoroughly adopted the rules set forth in the memorandum, which by his orders were published in the Opportunists prints. When he formed a cabinet he lost no time in sending Riviere to take Ha-Noi and a civil engineer, M. Fuchs to inspect the coal, copper, iron and other mines discovered by Dupuis. Mlle. Valtesse on the day of Gambetta's funeral sent to a Monarchist ournal photographs of the letters jhat had passed between him and her. Such is the history of the Tonquin affair.

Riviere was a free thinker, and yet superstitious and a believer in spiritual and physical agencies. He was persuaded that miracles could be worked by wishing and willing with intense strength. The last year he was at home he found that his will was flaccid. This alarmed him. Without overweening strength of purpose he felt that he could not, with the mere handful of soldiers and marines forming the corps he was to take on to Ha-Noi, hold his own against the armed multitude that would be sent to attack him. In short, he lost faith in himself. The latest advices state that he was feebly defended by 150 marines, at the head of which he made his sortie, and that the 200 linesmen who followed lagged behind when they saw that he was attacked. He was captured alive, taken to a native stronghold, and with some other captives impaled.—*Paris Corr. New York Tribune.*

How Bennett Makes Money Fly.

New Yorkers have been much interested within the last day or two over the news from Europe concerning the extraordinary doings of the *Herald's* proprietor in his steam yacht Namouna, which are chronicled in the London *World*. Evidently Mr. Bennett was very much exhilarated by French air. Life on board the Namouna must have all the elements and uncertainty as to what may become of them next. Mr. Bennett is said to make his guests comfortable by playing on them with a fire-hose and raising a mock alarm of fire, also to insist on the whole crew getting roaring drunk upon pain of instant dismissal if he is not obeyed. But in this last tipsy exploit he has surpassed himself. The gravity with which Bennett must have refused the proffered assistance from the Frenchmen must have been as good as a play, for Jim's phenomenal soberness (apparent) at such times is proverbial. I heard a story yesterday in illustration of it.

On New Year's day Bennett arrived at the Union Club toward night, having made many calls. He sat down in a chair, and observing that some of the members of the club were presenting Peter, the venerable porter of the club, with $5 bills as New Year's presents, he called him over and, fishing down into his pockets, brought up a bill.

"Peter, my friend," said he, without looking at the bill, "Take that."

"Thank you, sir," said Peter, his eyes glistening at the sight of a $20 bill.

Bennett gazed at him for a second and said sleepily, "Wait, Peter," and diving down into another pocket, brought up another bill.

"Take that, Peter."

This performance went on for five minutes. Every time the astonished Peter attempted to retire he was called back, and the presentation of every kind of bill from $1 to $50 went on to the amusement of the spectators. When no bills came forth Bennett stopped and came away. Peter asked some of the members what he had best do with his hatfull of money. He was advised to ask Mr. Bennett the next time he came, whether he had not given by mistake more than he had intended. So the next day when Bennett appeared, Peter said to him:

"Mr. Bennett, I think you gave me more of a New Year's present than you intended to, last night."

Bennett looked at him a few seconds, not having the glimmer of an idea of how much he had given or whether he had given anything at all.

"How much did I give you, Peter?"

"Eight hundred dollars, sir."

The position was a delicate one, but not so much so to a man with an income of a million a year as to an ordinary mortal.

"That was the amount I intended for you, Peter," said Bennett without a sign of annoyance.

SUSQUEHANNA, June 22.—There is great commotion among the officials of the Erie road over the mysterious disappearance of $40,000 in transit from New York to this place. A package containing that amount was expressed by the Marine Bank of New York to the Susquehanna Bank here. The bank officials found the package filled with blank papers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st New York. d&sw1yaug228

Rheumatism Cure.

Read what Henry Ryan has to say of Hartzel's Rheumatic Cure:

BOULDER VALLEY, May 28, 1883.

MR. HARTZEL: Find enclosed $10 for Medicine. You need not send any more, as my pains have all left me, and I think I am all right. You ask how bad I have been. My hips were both drawn out of place, my left hip three or four inches. The upper portion of my body was drawn over so that my ribs and hip on left side rubbed together. My rheumatism was caused by a sprain of the sciatic nerve, over a year since. HENRY RYAN.

Refer to a few of the many who have tried Hartzel's Sure Cure: James Mathews, Butte; John Jolly, Butte; Robt. Foster, Butte; Charles Preicht, Sheridan; and others. Enquire of James Mathews, Mathews' Store, or address Box 268, Butte, Montana. 4-19

Sheriff's Sale.

Alexander J. Leggat, plaintiff, against Jeremiah Roach, Alice Roach, Lee W. Foster, Albert Kleinschmidt and Inter Mountain Pub. Co., defendants.

To be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Butte, County of Silver Bow, Territory of Montana, the following described real property situate in Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of defendants, Jeremiah and Alice Roach, in and to lots number ten and eleven in block number twenty-six in Butte City, according to the official plat and survey thereof, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and the undivided one-half (½) interest of and to the "Wild Bill" quartz lode mining claim, said claim being described by the official survey thereof for patent from the United States as lot No. 78 in T. 3. N. R. 8 W. of the principal meridian, the same being situate in Summit Valley Mining District, County and Territory aforesaid, and containing an area of 11.70-100 acres.

Dated this 23d day of June, A. D. 1883.

6-27-s-w-4w GEORGE W. IRVIN, II., Sheriff of Silver Bow County, M. T.

KNOWLES & FORBIS, Attorneys for plaintiffs.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Silver Bow.

Anthony W. Barnard and Josiah F. Beck, plaintiffs, vs. Arthur Nadeau, Joseph A. Nadeau, Isaac Nadeau and Louisa Nadeau, his wife, defendants.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Arthur Nadeau, Joseph A. Nadeau, Isaac Nadeau and Louisa Nadeau, his wife, 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 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 obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the complaint herein, and executed by Arthur and Joseph A. Nadeau, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1882, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by Arthur and Joseph A. Nadeau for the sum of $200.00, due upon a failure to pay interest, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from date until paid and for judgment for $200.00 with 2 per cent. per month interest from December 8th, 1882, and for a reasonable attorneys' fee.

That the following described premises situate, lying and being in the County of Silver Bow, Territory of Montana, to-wit: Lots numbers four (4) and five (5) in Block No. forty (40) of the Town of Butte, according to the official plat and survey thereof, now on file in the office of the Recorder of Deer Dodge County, together with all improvements on the same, be sold, and the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment, first, of the expenses of sale and costs of suit and, second, to the satisfaction of plaintiff's demand, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient then to obtain an execution for any deficiency that may be docketed against said defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption and interest in said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And you are hereby notified that, if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will take a default against you, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the prayer of plaintiffs' complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Silver Bow, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

[Seal] REUBEN L. DAVIS, Clerk.

By CHARLES S. WARREN, Dept. Clerk.

Robinson & Stapleton, attorneys for plaintiffs. 6 23 s-w 4w

FREE TO F. A. M. Beautiful Colored Engraving, Showing the Ancient Temple and Masonic Matters recently discovered in Mexico; also, the large new illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods, with bottom prices; also particulars of the very liberative business offered F. A. M. REDDING & CO., Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York

Sheriff's Sale.

James Twohy, plaintiff, against James McKean, Lee Mantle, and Charles R. Bates, defendants.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Butte, County of Silver Bow, Territory of Montana, all the right, title and interest of defendant, James McKean, in and to the following described premises situate, lying and being in Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-nine and thirty (29 and 30) in block numbered twenty-five (25) in the Town or City of Butte, situated on the north side of Broadway street and adjoining the property of J. C. C. Thornton, and according to the official plot and survey of said Butte City or Town, together with all improvements and buildings on said lots and rights and privileges thereunto belonging.

Dated this 20th day of June, A. D. 1883.

GEORGE W. IRVIN, II., Sheriff of Silver Bow County, M. T.

ROBINSON & STAPLETON, Attorneys for plaintiff. 6-23-s-w-4w

ALIAS SUMMONS.

In the justice's court, township and county of Silver Bow, Territory of Montana before E. A. Nichols, justice of the peace. Christian Jacky, plaintiff, vs. Michel Proulx, defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Michel Proulx, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear at my office in the township of Silver Bow, and territory of Montana, within ten days after the publication of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and answer the account on file in an action to recover of you the sum of one hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon, from April 20th, 1883, at the rate of five per cent. per month, alleged to be due and owing from you to plaintiff on a certain promissory note given by you to plaintiff.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take a judgment by default against you as above specified, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1883. E. A. NICHOLS. Justice of the Peace.

6-23-s-w-4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Lee W. Foster, Albert Kleinschmidt and Stephen A. Estes, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Lee W. Foster & Co., plaintiffs, against James Barry and Eliza Barry, defendants.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Butte, County of Silver Bow, Territory of Montana, the following described real property, to-wit:

Lot No. three (3) in block "C" of the Warren and Kingsbury addition to the town site of Butte, according to the survey and plot of said addition, said lot fronting north 25 feet on Woolman street and extending back south along the line of the alley in said block one hundred feet, together with the dwelling house and all improvements situate and being on said lot, said premises being in Summit Valley Mining District, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory.

Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1883.

GEORGE W. IRVIN, II., Sheriff of Silver Bow County, M. T. 9june s-w 3w

Strayed or Stolen.

From the subscriber on or about September last, from Brown's Gulch range, one bay horse, four years old, 15½ hands high, dim brand C on neck, under mane; also hoof brand G. W. F. No white marks visible. Twenty dollars will be paid for the delivery of the above to the subscriber, or ten dollars reward for information that will lead to his recovery. G. W. FARLIN.

m23-d-4t-s-w-tf

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Peter Goehl, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Peter Goehl, 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 the Probate Court room, in Butte City, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory. THOMAS C. PORTER.

Administrator of the estate of Peter Goehl, deceased.

Dated this 23d day of June, 1883. 23june s-w 4w

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Peter Goehl, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Peter Goehl, 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 office, Butte City, Montana, in the said county of Silver Bow.

THOMAS C. PORTER, Administrator of the estate of Peter Goehl, deceased.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1883. 6-13-s-w-5w

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Jacob Ornstein, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of Jacob Ornstein, 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 administratrix, at her place of residence in Butte City, in the said county of Silver Bow. LENA ORNSTEIN.

Administratrix of the estate of Jacob Ornstein, deceased.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1883. 6 13 s w 5w

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

WISE People are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work for us properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 3-17:swly.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Howard Sebree, Eddy F. Ferris and Benjamin F. White, plaintiffs, against Murdock J. Morrison, John Morrison, Anna Morrison, Anthony H. Headley, Henry J. Blume, William Johnson and Ambrose Kipper, defendants.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Butte, County of Silver Bow, Territory of Montana, the following described real property, to-wit:

All the right, title and interest that the defendants, Murdock J. Morrison, John Morrison and Anna Morrison, had on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1881, or has since acquired in and to all of that certain quartz lode claim known as the "Great I Am" lode claim, with two lime kilns, one brick house, one lime quarry, and the graded road leading to said lime kilns. The said lode claim being the same that was located May 30th, 1881, and recorded at page 370 of book "A" of lodes records of Silver Bow County, Montana Territory. Also, all of that certain other quartz lode claim known as the "Granite" lode claim, together with a patent lime kiln, and one granite quarry thereon, and the road leading thereto. Both of said claims, consisting of 1,500 feet in length and 600 feet in width, each, and all situated about one and one-fourth mile southeasterly from the point where the road crosses the summit of the Rocky Mountains at the Pipe Stone Pass, near the line of Silver Bow and Jefferson Counties, Montana Territory, together with all the improvements on said property, and the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. All of said property is situated in Silver Bow County, Montana Territory.

Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1883.

GEORGE W. IRVIN, II Sheriff of Silver Bow County, M. T. 9june s-w 3w

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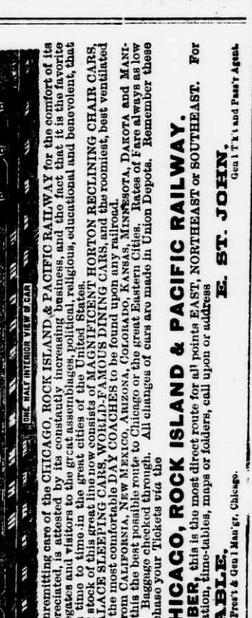

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Too frequent evacuations of the bladder and ropy sediment in urine are symptoms of secondary seminal weakness and prostatorrhœa. Complaints readily yield to the Dr. Leibig treatment.

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SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow.

Eli Hartman, plaintiff, Melissa Hartman, defendant.

The people of the Territory of Montana, send greeting to Melissa Hartman, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Silver Bow, 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 obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the matrimonial bonds heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant. The ground upon which this action is based is the alleged abandonment and desertion of plaintiff by you.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take a default against you and apply to this court for the relief demanded in the prayer of plaintiff's complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second District of the Territory of Montana in and for the County of Silver Bow, this 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

[Seal] REUBEN L. DAVIS, Clerk.

By CHARLES S. WARREN, Deputy Clerk.

ROBINSON & STAPLETON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 20june-s-w-4w

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