

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

VOLUME 2, NO. 35.

DEER LODGE CITY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

WHOLE NUMBER. 87.

The New North-West, DEER LODGE, MONTANA.

TERMS—CURRENCY.

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POETRY.

THE WASHOE CANARY.

ATTEMPTED BY MARCO ROSAMBA.

Within a cabin, six by ten,
Jim began to stoke his pipe and leave
When he should make his pile and leave
The spot he'd worked for many an hour.
In dreams through "Rag Town" camp he'd been,
The treasure of a millionaire;
And as he slung his cash on high,
He smote a smile and yanked a sigh,
Like a "Washoe" canary bird.

An hour passed on—Jim began to smoke;
That bright dream was his last;
He strove the floor with Jim's bedclothes;
Jim straightened out, the landlord felt,
Bleeding at mouth and nose.
When his surrounding comrades saw
His smile, then rang their loud hurrah,
And the big fight was won.

They fought like tigers, long and well!
They strove the floor with Jim's bedclothes;
Jim straightened out, the landlord felt,
Bleeding at mouth and nose.
When his surrounding comrades saw
His smile, then rang their loud hurrah,
And the big fight was won.

Go to Nevada's distant land,
Where Nevada's site now stands;
You'll find Jim's famous cabin,
Explore the deserts up and down;
Gaze on her hills of purple brown;
Where numerous dark volcanoes frown,
You'll hear as you approach the town,
A sound break on the desert air,
And through the hills and canyons tear,
Like double-barreled thunder,
Yaw-hee yaw-hee yaw-hee!
'Tis Washoe's famed Can-a-rie.

New Hamburg.
"Doc Simmon, the engineer, refused to jump off the train as it approached the bridge, and perished with his engine."—*Ex. from Daily Paper.*
"Down brakes! Down brakes!" set her screaming.
"There's trouble ahead on the track,
And folks, may be, pleasantly dreaming
In the cars at my back."
"Down brakes! Down brakes!" Don't you curse her,
"Taint her fault, Jack. The engine can't stop.
Anyhow, I'll try and reverse her;
As for you, just you drop."

"Down brakes! Down brakes!" Here we go, boys,
To Hell, as fast as we can;
And I'm bound by the gods, just to show, boys,
How to die like a man.
One whistle to bid 'em good bye now,
Good-by, little faraway wife!
Good-by! Good little wife! I die now?
Good-by, honest life!

A RICH PETITION FOR DIVORCE.—The following is an exact copy, says the Memphis *Advertiser*, of a petition for divorce recently filed in the First Chancery Court of that city. While it may be wanting in earnestness, there is no lack of humor:
Sarah W.—vs. Randal W.—, alias Randal P.—
Your petitioner, who has been for two years, and is now a resident of Memphis, represents to your honor that on or about October 23, 1869, she was lawfully married with defendant, Randal W.—, who sometimes calls himself Randal P.—, also a resident of Memphis, and has made him a dutiful and loving wife. They lived together about two weeks; they were united as two clouds that met at evening. They were "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one." For the first week he was kind, and their lives were as harmonious as music. During the second week he was harsh, cruel and inhuman in his conduct, and made it unsafe for her to live with him and be under his dominion and control. He was the worst kind of Othello; threatened to drive her out of the house, and desired to force her to leave him. He then deserted her on the classic Hatchie, like "Anaden weeping by the waters," or like Dido, with a willow in her hand. He has never returned to charm her loneliness. Promises considered, etc., prays for such relief as your honor may grant and deem proper of the case may demand.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ENGINEERING.—The Pyramid of Cheops covers a space 700 feet square and contains 6,500,000 tons of stone. It is composed of the soft limestone from the opposite side of the Nile, but some of the blocks were brought one hundred miles. The smaller stones were hauled by oxen, on sledges, and the remains of rude wooden tramways, or railroads, still exist. The big stones were drawn by men. It required 1,000 men to a block of 300 tons, and they worked in concert to the sound of music. One party of 2,000 men labored three years in transporting a 700-ton stone one hundred miles.
The builders had no scaffolding, but as fast as they raised the structure, they piled up dirt, making an incline plane, up which they dragged the enormous blocks of stone. When it was necessary to raise their scaffolding, they piled up more dirt, and so kept an until the pyramid was completed, 450 feet high, and then the dirt scaffolding was cleared away. The vast embankment must have required 50,000,000 tons of earth. The whole work required 500,000 men thirty years, and at the present value of labor in that country, would have cost \$5,000,000,000.

A modern engineer could construct a similar work for about \$100,000,000, and with a third of the men. He would quarry the stone by steam-drill, load them with steam cranes and transport them by steam-boats, and locomotives. Instead of the fifty millions tons of embankment, costing ten million dollars, he would employ numerous hoisting machines, with a score or two of men, and would deliver the stone to the hand of the mason as fast as they could lay them.

Colorado is exporting iron in the States.

THE WEST.

Council Bluffs is bragging of its Art Gallery.

Phillip Rapp succided near Sioux City, Feb. 8th.
Twenty newspapers have been started in California this year.
Northern Idaho wants to be annexed to Washington Territory.
Omega, Cal., has thirty-two bachelors and only one unmarried woman.
The indebtedness of Nevada is \$650,000, and drawing fifteen per cent interest.
The *Denver Tribune* says that "the measles are sweeping through that town."
The mother of Ex-Governor Woods died at Buena Vista, Oregon, January 27th, aged 62 years.
An active opposition has been inaugurated between Portland (Oregon), and the ports on the Columbia river.
The Mormons are preparing to build a railroad from Great Salt Lake City to Payson, which is 60 miles from that place.
Bishop Clark, of Nebraska, reports that of the 75,000 Indians in the bounds of his diocese, 15,000 attend religious services.
The Nevada Assembly has a bill before it to fix the salary of the Governor at \$6,000 per year, and Lieutenant Governor \$3,000.
William Cornelius, accused of the murder of John Browning some six months since, has been acquitted at Virginia City, Nevada.
Steps are being taken for the organization of an English company, with \$500,000 capital, for the erection of melting works at or near Denver.
Nearly 3,000 tons of flour have accumulated in the warehouses at Oregon City. It is still coming down very freely from the Upper Willamette.
It is said the reported sale of the Emma mine, Utah for \$1,250,000, was a deception and snare, set up by San Francisco stock brokers to bull the stock.
A. J. Drury, convicted in Butte county, Cal., and sentenced to three years in the State Prison for grand larceny, is pardoned and restored to citizenship.
The Oregon Assessors return the taxable values of that State at only \$29,825,000, which is declared to be not more than one-third what its aggregate wealth really is.
Doc Wharton, formerly connected with the Denver press in an editorial capacity, is now in the business again in Kansas, as the editor and proprietor of the *Ottawa County Independent*.
Kansas City boasts a butcher shop which has a Brussels carpet on the floor, with oilcloth walls to the counter, and the walls hung with fine mirrors and elegant paintings and engravings.
The jury, in the case of Wm. Cornelius, charged with the murder of John Browning, at Virginia, Nev., some six months since, on trial in the District Court, brought in a verdict of not guilty.
Dr. Geleich, of Los Angeles, has a rifle ball, made of pure silver, rounded by hammering (not moulded), which was extracted by him from the body of a man wounded by the Apaches in Arizona.
A sale of ready-made coffins at auction took place at Lincoln, Neb., recently. A black walnut article, with silver trimmings, brought \$25; the purchaser being a man whose wife was very sick.
A man named Badger, of Nevada county, Cal., who died a year or two ago, was found to have expired of heart disease. His heart weighed 24 1/2 ounces, instead of 9 1/2 ounces, the ordinary weight.
Rain continues in California, affording the farmers in that State an opportunity to anticipate, at least, a bountiful harvest. Wheat has already attained the height of four inches in many localities.
Joseph P. Kelly, the new Democratic Senator from Oregon, is a native of Pennsylvania. He has lived in Oregon since 1851, and has never visited the East since. In person he is large and stout.
The population of Colorado has fallen off very materially since 1861, owing to the migration of the miners to other States. It was reported to be 60,000 in 1861; but according to the recent census, is 30,000.
The Walls Wella *Unions* says the small pox is now no joke here. It is not worth while to call it the "prevailing disease," or any other pet name; for the fact is that it is now pretty generally spread through the settlements on the Walls Wella river near its mouth, and on the lower part of the Touchet.
Texas has territory enough to make one hundred and eighty States like Rhode Island, thirty like Massachusetts and six like New York; with a climate, except in a few localities in the low lands, as delightful and healthy as any State in the Union, with fertile tillage and grazing plains, timber lands and water powers, lands suitable for cotton fields, sugar plantations, and wheat and corn.
Says the *Leavenworth Commercial*: "Vine Ream, whose statue of Lincoln was unveiled the other day in Washington, is a Leavenworth girl. Her father, Robert L. Ream, kept the old Shawnee House here during the years 1839 and 1860. Miss Vine, who was then about twenty years of age, and her sister (now the widow of the late Perry Fuller), were then two of the belles of our young metropolis."
A bill has been introduced in the Senate of the Nevada Legislature to allow parents, guardians, wives or other relatives, to sue for damages for injury sustained from the use of intoxicating liquors against parties on a selling or giving. A law similar, we presume, to the one intended to be passed in Nebraska, and not long since a woman whose husband died from delirium tremens received \$10,000 damages from the liquor keeper at whose saloon the man used to indulge.

PLACER MINING ENTRIES.

A Ruling in Favor of Miners.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, }
Feb. 11th, 1871. }

DEAR SIR:—I enclose herewith a correspondence between myself and Hon. Jos. P. Wilson, late Comar. Gen'l Land Office, and a copy of his letter relating to the Mining Claims of A. M. Woolfolk, as also a diagram of said Claims.
As the subject is one of greatest interest to the miners of Montana, I respectfully request that you will publish the correspondence (and diagram), and, if possible, secure its publication in the other papers of the Territory.
I desire, also, in this communication to make acknowledgments, for courtesies and favors, to Ex-Comar. Wilson, and to Mr. McKee, the Clerk in charge of the Mineral Department in the General Land Office. In regard to the latter, I wish to say emphatically, that he is the "right man in the right place; that he has carefully studied, fully understands and faithfully discharges his duties. I met no man in Washington who so fully comprehends the wants and requirements of a mining community, and I am sure that as long as he holds his present position, our mineral laws, as in the present instance, will always be fairly and liberally construed and intelligently administered.
Very truly yours,
O. B. O'BANNON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., }
January 20th, 1871. }

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Comar. Gen'l Land Office;
SIR:—I respectfully request a copy of your admirable letter of the 9th inst., addressed to Register and Receiver, at Helena, M. T., and relating to Placer Mining Claims, made under the Act of July 9th, 1870.
Knowing it will be read with the greatest interest by the miners of Montana, I desire to secure its publication in all the papers of the Territory.
I should also be pleased to have a copy of the diagram of the Claims of A. M. Woolfolk, to which your letter particularly refers.
Very respectfully, your ob'd't servant,
O. B. O'BANNON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Feb. 1st, 1871.

O. B. O'BANNON, Esq.:
SIR:—In compliance with your request in letter of the 30th ult, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Register and Receiver at Helena, Montana, bearing date the 9th of January, 1871, relating to the entry and survey of Placer Claims in Montana Territory, under the Act of Congress approved July 9th, 1870.
Very respectfully, your ob'd't servant,
J. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 9th, 1871.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
Helena, Montana.
GENTLEMEN:—This Office has considered the question submitted with your letter of the 13th ultimo, respecting an application to enter certain placer ground under the Act of Congress approved July 9th, 1870, and with reference to the subject, would state as follows:
The 13th Section of the Act aforesaid provides for the entry and patenting of placer claims, under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings as are provided for vein or lode claims; stipulating, however, that where such placer claims are upon surveyed lands the entry in its exterior limits shall conform to legal subdivisions of the public lands.
The 2d proviso to said 13th Section authorizes the subdivision of forty into ten acre tracts, thus recognizing in mining regions a ten acre lot as a legal subdivision of the public lands: This provision of the law having been framed for the very just and liberal purpose of enabling miners to prove up their claims with the least possible chance of interference or difficulty with adjoining mineral or agricultural claimants.
You will perceive that in the case in question, should your views be sustained, the mining claimant would be compelled, if he entered the land at all, to embrace in his application four hundred instead of one hundred and sixty acres as desired by him; a large portion of which may be occupied by adjoining claimants either for mining or agricultural purposes; or, it may be barren or waste, until for either purpose.
To require mineral claimants, in cases like the present, to postpone making applications for patents until adjoining miners are willing to unite in making a joint entry of respective claims, or to include in their applications large areas of worthless land, to be paid for at double the minimum price of good agricultural land, would not only be a hardship upon the miners, but inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the Statute.
In the case you have presented it appears that the applicant for patent desires to secure one hundred and sixty acres of surveyed land to be segregated from the public domain in contiguous ten acre lots, in such manner as to embrace the gulch or placer claims to which he may hold the preceptor title under the local laws.
There is no reason why this should not be done if so desired, the law certainly does not declare that each ten acre subdivision shall be in the form of a square, each side measuring ten chains, and if a ten acre lot, one side of which is *five* and the other *twenty* chains will better embrace the mining premises applied for, there is no ground for objection to a claim being surveyed in that manner, provided, of course, that the lines of such survey are run parallel with the lines established by the regular surveys of the public lands, in the manner indicated in the diagram accompanying your letter, a copy of which is enclosed and forms a part of this correspondence; it not being intended by this, to authorize the survey of ten acre lots diagonally to the lines of the established surveys, or in any other shape than squares and rectangles; those forms being necessary to avoid confusion in the description or disposal of the public lands from which such lots are segregated.
You are requested to give careful consideration to this ruling and be governed in your action in the premises accordingly; informing the Surveyor General of its contents, and acknowledging the receipt.
Very respectfully, your ob'd't servant,
JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

NOB-WESTERS.

A sweet strain—clear honey.

Notes of travel—Greenbacks.
Generally speaking—Women.
In Natches the police wear red hats.
Vermonth has fifty-three stage routes.
Pittsburgh has seventy-two breweries.
There are six minstrel troupes now traveling.
You can't marry a miss if you marry a widow.
One-fourth of the globe is said to be granite.
King William of Prussia is a practical printer.
A Cairo squire is said to be able to "jerk justice baldheaded."
The smallest paper in the country is the Hamburg (Iowa) Journal.
Alexander H. Stephens brings the scales down with a bound at 74.
The music teacher who broke his engagement is called a "tuneful lyre."
It makes a great difference whether glasses are used over or under the nose.
An Iowa woman took fourteen kinds of medicine for the shakes in one day.
The sparkling "Nym Crinkle" of the New York World is Mr. A. C. Wheeler.
A debating society out West is discussing the question "Which is the butt end of a goat?"
A young lady in Terre Haute recently swapped her engagement ring for a new bonnet.
Tennessee has imposed a tax on dogs for the school fund. One dog for each family is exempt.
The coal mined in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, during 1870, aggregated over 100,000,000 bushels.
Forney is in training for the Senate, vice Cameron, who beat him out of an election in 1857.
B. F. Hickman, for twenty-five years clerk of the United States Courts at St. Louis, died recently.
A Yankee has opened a hotel in Yuldo. Yeddon't find many places where a Yankee can't keep a hotel.
Jackson Haines, the "American skater," is exploiting on the ice at Vienna for the amusement of the Viennese.
"In God we trust," is on the nickel, and it is proposed now to adorn the greenbacks with "I know that my Redeemer liveth."
A. T. Stewart has ordered from Tiffany & Co., the chandeliers for his marble palace in Fifth Avenue. They will cost \$40,000.
The Governor of Maine has received at Augusta, the State Capital, a communication addressed, "To the gunner, of gussy."
C. Claude, a Frenchman, employed by the Erie Railway, has challenged Horace Greeley for writing articles disrespectful of Jas. Fish.
The inquiry as to where the pins go has been satisfactorily answered. The theory is that they go into the ground and become terra-pins.
In Toronto, recently, a man had his wife's coffin carried through the back window for fear of scratching the paint off the front door.
A mournfully jolly sociable was given by the ladies of Littleton, N. H., the other evening, the object being to raise money to buy a hearse.
The Postmaster at Adaline, W. Va., has a salary of one dollar per annum. He don't go to Washington very often to see that he don't lose his place.
A boy bowling in the street was asked the cause of his trouble, and replied, "I want my mamma; that's the matter. I told the darned thing she'd lose me."
Governor Alcorn, who was elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi to succeed Revels on the 4th of March next, announces his intention to decline.
A Norwich, Conn., woman, who ran a needle into her left foot a year ago, by accidentally stepping upon it, recently had it pulled out from between her shoulders.
A Pittsburgh man shut his wife up in an insane asylum and went to Chicago with another woman. They talk of turning him out of the church if he does it again.
"Come and look, mother," said a little boy, "there goes an editor." "My son, you should not make sport of the poor man; you cannot tell to what extremity you may come."
Jennie Dean, mother of Henry Clay Dean, the Iowa Democratic orator, died at the residence of her son, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, recently, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.
A Missouri newspaper claims that the hogs of that State are so fat that in order to find out where their heads are it is necessary to make them squeal, and then judge by the sound.
A good deal of the consolation offered in the world is about as solacing as the assurance of the man to his wife when she falls into the river: "You'll find ground at the bottom, my dear."
An Iowa farmer started for town with a load of hay, and thought he would have a smoke, so he lit his pipe. He lost his pants by fire, and everything else except the lynch pins and tire of the wagon.
Good whistlers, says Josh Billings, are getting scarce; seventy-five years ago they were plenty, but the desire to get rich, or to hold office, has taken the pluck out of this honest and cheerful amusement.
Miss Deborah Bates was married to a Mr. Joy. A local editor gave the following first rate notice:
He was R. Bates; I observed in Jay. A little fellow and thin. With pluck now without any, And other dogs to come.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1872.

According to Washington correspondents the politicians are busy as beavers shaping matters for the Presidential nomination of 1872.

It is settled that Gen. Grant will be a candidate for re-nomination before the National Republican Convention. He makes no secret of his intentions. How the party managers feel about it is at present mere matter of speculation, although it is reported that Senator Schurz declares that Grant cannot get the German vote, and that Senator Sumner holds that he would be a weak candidate.
Morton, Butler, Wilson, Chandler and Conkling are reported as affirming that there will be no serious opposition to his re-nomination unless he commits some great blunders within the next twelve or fifteen months. They rely for his success on Democratic blunders such as a bad nomination and objectionable platform. In the calculations, Pennsylvania and Indiana are reckoned as "doubtful" States.
A number of Republicans, such as Trumbull, Sherman and Dawes are represented as by no means enthusiastic for Grant's re-nomination, though not absolutely hostile.
Amongst the Democratic names mentioned in connection with the Presidency are Hendricks, Hoffman, Thurman and Hancock. Hendricks is a free-trader, which is against him, in view of the necessity of carrying Pennsylvania. Thurman is an extremist. The Southern Democrats, it is said, are nearly all for Hancock. We do not discover that these Washington gossips mention John Quincy Adams, Jr., or Judge Rufus P. Ranney. They are strong men. Adams, however, would be bitterly opposed by the railroad interest. Ranney is above all reproach, and perhaps the fact that he has not a national reputation would be a source of weakness. In point of ability and character, he will bear comparison with the highest and best in the land.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Getting a Wife.

Mr. James O. Burrill is a man who has reached the age of twenty-two years. But he is not happy. The woman he married when he was only nineteen years old was old enough to be his mother, and wicked enough, if his statements are correct, to be the maternal ancestor of the Evil One himself. Her name was Ella Rowley, and she lived in Syracuse, New York. The shocking manner in which she deceived and ruined the innocent and unsuspecting young man is pointed out forth in the bill of divorce which he filed in the Circuit Court at Chicago last week.
Mr. Burrill states that on August 1, 1869, he was married to Ella Rowley, in the city of Syracuse, New York; that he, being of immature age—no wit, nineteen years—and inexperienced in the ways of the world, became a victim of the blandishments of the said Ella Rowley, a person of mature age, and that this cruel seduction was accomplished to enable her to compel him to marry her.
He states that he resisted manfully for many hours, and only yielded after that prolonged duress, and to save himself from threatened public prosecution, if not personal violence; that upon his giving his consent a person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony was procured, and the wedding ceremonies were performed; but as quickly as he could he left the hated presence of his bride, and had never returned. He therefore asks the Court to sever the bond that binds him to the mature female.
A SURBEAM—The greatest of physical paradoxes is the sunbeam. It is the most potent and versatile force we have, and yet it behaves itself like the gentlest and most accommodating. Nothing can fall softly or more silently upon the earth than the rays of our great luminary—not even the feathery flakes of snow that tread their way through the atmosphere as if they were too flim to yield to the demands of gravity like grosser things.
The most delicate slip of gold leaf, exposed as a target to the sun's shafts, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's faintest breath would set it into tremulous motion. The tenderest human organs—the apple of the eye—though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness and blesses the useful light.
Yet a few of these rays, insulating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia Tubular Bridge, will compel the closely knit particles to separate, and will move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would a straw.
The play of those beams upon our sheets of water, lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere and hoists whole rivers from their beds, only to drop them again in snows upon the plains. Let the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and out of it springs the tempest or the hurricane, which desolates a whole region in its insatiable wrath. The marvel is, that a power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful, and so unpretentious a manner.—*British Quarterly Review.*

What is Contained in Many of the Dead Letters.

(From the Washington Chronicle.)

There is now in preparation a full catalogue of articles accumulated in the Dead Letter Office since May, 1867, and to be sold at auction, the proceeds, if any, after paying charges, to be deposited in the United States Treasury, subject to order, should the owner hereafter be found.
On this really curious collection "schedule No. 1" contains 1,496 parcels, many of which no one would ever have dreamed of finding in a letter! We quote a few: Magic time-piece, 65 yards of tanning, magic diamond and compasses, breather, sample buttons, and pattern marker, wrought cushion tops, patent dog fasteners, knife cleaner, baby's night shirt, bib, socks, and aprons, curlies in abundance, mouth organs, wrought chemise yoke and sleeves, magnifying glasses, magic combs, galvanic belts, voltaic armor soles, crucifix and metal sewing bees, parlor steam engines, patent fish-hook, thumb screws, besides lace collars, handkerchiefs, gloves, etc.
Schedule No. 2—Fumigator, door-hinges, Josephine snuff-box, scissors, sharpeners, forks and napkin rings, tobacco pouches, razors, merino goods, corn-brushes, dentists' thermometer, piano keys, adhesive plaster, sapolite, bells, toy pistol and ammunition, patent time-piece, and live stretcher—404 in all.
Schedule No. 3—430 books on various subjects suitable for all the church denominations—fifty pictures are here described, minerals, and twenty pieces of music.
In the jewelry schedule we notice an assortment of 1,293 articles, including artificial teeth and dental instruments, Catholic medals, Masonic and Odd Fellows breast-pins.
Schedule No. 5 has a sewing machine, abdominal supporters, lady's wig, quartz rock, table-covers, sheep shears, cylinder for revolving rifle, crucifix, hoops, and mosquito nets.

What was Feared—A Letter written Sixty Years Ago on Railroads.

The incredulity with which the suggestion of the possibility of railway travel was received by eminent men sixty years ago, is illustrated in the following letter of the late Chancellor Livingston to his brother-in-law, Robert Fulton:
Dear Sir: I did not, till yesterday, receive yours of the 25th of February; where it has lattered on the road, I am at a loss to say. I had before read of your very ingenious proposition as the railway communications. I fear, however, that on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objection, and ultimately more expensive than a canal. They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two heavy bodies meeting. The walls on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface, and three feet above, and must be clamped with iron, and then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour on wheels. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, and of preventing them from running on each other—for there would be very different. In cases of accidental stops, or necessary stops to take wood and water, etc., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient.
R. B. LIVINGSTON.
ALBANY, March 1, 1811.

A BANK NOTE.

The Cincinnati *Engleier* tells an incident in which the late Wesley Smead, the well known banker, and another well known and eccentric citizen, whose credit did not stand very high in bank parlors, were actors. Mr. R. called on Mr. Smead for a loan. "Certainly Mr. R., I shall accommodate you with pleasure." "But, Mr. Smead, I shall want it for a long time." "So much the better, Mr. R." "And I want \$10,000 for ten years." "Couldn't be better, Mr. R., that will just answer," said Smead. "I shall be moderate with you and charge you but 10 per cent." "That is generous," responded R. "I expected to be charged a higher rate." "The rule with bankers, you know," continued Smead, "is to take the interest in advance for the time the note has to run. I will deduct 10 per cent for ten years from the ten thousand dollars you ask, and let you have the proceeds of your note." The *Engleier* adds, "It took Hildner to the day of his death to get that through his bar."

A sad story of the infatuation of gambling comes from Fort Wallace, Kan. A young soldier, who was soon to obtain his discharge and be married to an estimable young woman, to whom he had been engaged for some time, went into one of the gambling halls of the town and lost all the money he owned in the world, \$3,000. An hour later he shot himself.

DEER LODGE CITY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

Placer Mining Entries.

A Ruling in Favor of Miners.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, }
Feb. 11th, 1871. }

DEAR SIR:—I enclose herewith a correspondence between myself and Hon. Jos. P. Wilson, late Comar. Gen'l Land Office, and a copy of his letter relating to the Mining Claims of A. M. Woolfolk, as also a diagram of said Claims.
As the subject is one of greatest interest to the miners