The New North-West,

Saturday, September 6, 1873,

LOZADA, THE BANDIT.

His Capture, Trial by Court-Martial, and Execution.

Fortnightly Review of the Trait d'Union of Mexico, July 19th.

We noticed in our last *Review* that the Tepic question was virtually setted, but that Lozada had not yet been taken. Two days afterward we learned that he had been made a prisoner on the 13th of July, at the Cerro de los Arrayanes, and that the last of his adherents who remained with him had been killed wounded or captured. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the Cacique of the Sierra d'Alicia was defeated and captured by the Indian Colonel Andreas Rosales, one of his former military chieftans, who had revolted and joined his forces to those of the Federal Government, whom they aided in tracking him into the mountains. Brought to Tepic, Lozada was there tried on the 16th as a kidnapper (*plagiario*) by a council of war, which condemned him to death, and he was shot on the 19th at 5 o'clock in the morning. Of the occurrences at Tepic the telegraph has brought us a very curious account, which we deem worthy of production here. The dispatch, which is dated at Tepic, is as follows:

The Colonel of auxiliaries, Don Andreas Rosales, an ancient chief who formerly fought under Lozada, captured the latter on the other side of the River Alicia, at a point on the Sierra called Cerro de los Arrayanes.

Lozada was here with his mistress, and twenty-five followers, forming a ranchcria.

When made prisoner he offered but little resistance. He was taken at once to San Luis de Lozada. As soon as General Ceballos learned of the important event, he dispatched General Carboo with 500 cavalry to bring the prisoner here. Lozada was calm and seemed satisfied that he would not be shot. He embraced General Carboo saying he was pleased to make his acquaintance.

When the fact of his capture became known here it evoked the wildest demonstrations of joy—the ringing of bells, music, bombs, the assembling of groups of citizens in the streets, and finally the congratulations of the municipal officers to General Ceballos in the name of the city. The business houses and public offices closed their doors, and all business was suspended an hour before the arrival of the troop with the prisoners. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Lozada entered the town in the midst of a column of cavalry. He was mounted on a trooper's horse, which a soldier led by the bridle. His dress consisted of jacket and pantaloons of striped drillings, and a black felt hat. One foot was bare, on account of a hurt he had received. Fifteen or twenty paces behind him came his mistress, in whose welfare he seemed to take a lively interest. For all else his bearing indicated complete indifference.

Lozada is of small stature, nose large and aquiline, cheek bones very high, eyes sunken (the sight of one had been destroyed by a piece of bomb), mouth large and falling a little at the corners, forehead very prominent over the eyebrows and overhung with bushy hair, looks squinting and devoid of freedom. During the march he kept his head lowered.

He was conducted to the prison of the Seventeenth Battalion, and on the 16th of July his trial was commenced, under the law of May 3d last. On the evening of the same day he was visited by General Ceballos. His first request was to have his mistress near him. All his thoughts were for her, and he refused positively to see his mother or his wife and children.

He proposed to pacify the Sierra by going in person to oppose and disarm those who remained in insurrection. This was not acceded to, but Ceballos demanded from him letters to the revolted chiefs, which he promised and gave next day.

On the 18th his photograph was taken. Hitherto he had refused to allow his portrait to be taken, and, to overcome his opposition, he was told that his likeness was necessary to history. The flatteries with which he had been plied for so many years had rendered him vain.

On the 18th he was condemned to death.

He demanded a pardon, which was refused him.

He sent several urgent messages to the *Gefe Politico*, Juan San Roman, asking him to delay in some way the execution of the sentence, but San Roman could promise him nothing.

When convinced that he certainly would be executed, he grew quite angry, declared that he was a general of division, that he could not be tried in the manner pursued, and that he demanded a trial in form, in which he could prove that it was not he that was guilty, but others.

He was prevailed upon finally to see his family, and committed his mistress to the care of his wife, recommending them to live together. He composed himself. Afterward he conceived the idea that his mistress ought to be shot with him, because she had sworn to him that they would die together. The unfortunate woman trembled before him, without daring to oppose him, so great was the terror with which this man inspired her, even in the situation in which he then was.

He insisted strongly that all the generals of Tepic here should witness his execution. At 2 o'clock in the morning he wrote to Senor San Roman, to invite him also to be present, with his friends. Naturally, Senor San Roman excused himself.

At 5 o'clock of the morning of the 19th he was led out to the hill of the Metalea, the place fixed for the execution. He asked to speak, and declared firmly and energetically that he repented of nothing he had done; that he had always sought the good of the people, though his orders had not always been faithfully executed.

Then he kneeled down, refusing to have his eyes bandaged, and died bravely. His body was borne to the military hospital, whence it was buried the same day.

"Both Feet" in Street Racing.

Now I have a suggestion to make. Instead of all this nonsense about starting, why not bring all the horses up and have them toe a line, as men do when they run? When the flag drops let them go, and if a horse won't go let him stay, and the race go on without him. This would be fair for every one, and no grumbling could come in. There's always more "chicaning" about "unfair starts" than ever anything else in a race. It may be urged that some horses wouldn't start. Then keep the stubborn brutes off the track. If a horse won't go when he's wanted to, I see no particular need of perpetuating the breed. That particular strain of blood which prompts a horse to resist [illegible] ought to die out, and so when you meet him [illegible] Bang! and every [illegible] horse, [illegible] Hurrah! [illegible] *Spirit of the Times.*

THE CONTINENTAL "DIVIDE."

Sources of the Missouri, Colorado, and Columbia—Light on Yellowstone Region.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—It is stated in the sixth annual report of United States Geological Survey of the Territories by F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, that there is perhaps no more unknown or more interesting geographical region in America than the different branches of Snake River and the Madison—the great water divide of the Continent. The maps now in progress will almost entirely change the geography of this wonderful region. Within a radius of ten miles may be found the source of three of the largest rivers in America. The general elevation is seven to eight thousand feet above the sea, while the mountains whose perpetual snows form the sources of these great rivers, rise to a height of ten to twelve thousand feet. Moving northward are the various branches or the Missouri, Yellowstone and Wind Rivers, which all eventually unite in the Missouri. To the south are the branches of Green River, which unites with the Colorado and empties into the Gulf of California, while south and west flow the branches of Snake River, which unite with the Columbia and empty into the Pacific. The exploration of this remarkable water divide proves that the Madison Fork has its source in a small lake not hither noted on any map, and the so-called Madison Lake belongs entirely on the Pacific Slope.

This latter lake was found to be twelve miles long and eight miles wide. From this body of water flows a stream nearly one hundred feet wide, which, after a distance of about five miles, empties into a second lake, which is four miles long, and one and a half mile wide. The former of these lakes it has named Shoshone and the latter Lake Lewis, in honor of the pioneer explorer of the North-west. At the upper end of Lake Shoshone a new geyser basin was discovered, with from seventy five to one hundred springs, many of them geysers of considerable power. The ornamentation about these springs was regarded as more interesting and elaborate than those in Fire Hole basin. The divide between Yellowstone Lake and Lewis, was found to be 50 feet above the former and 200 above the latter. This low ridge in the great water divide of the continent, has doubtless given rise to the story of the Two ocean River, and such a stream has found its way to most of our printed maps. From the summit of the mountain the scope of vision embraced a radius of 150 miles, within which 470 mountain peaks worthy of name could be distinctly observed. The area that could have been swept by the eye from this point could not have been less than 50,000 square miles, embracing every variety of grand and beautiful scenery of mountain and valley, probably without a parallel on the Continent. Ten large lakes and several smaller ones were embraced in the view, and the entire Yellowstone Park was spread out under the eye. To the east the Wind River and Big Horn ranges, with the snow clad summits of Fremont's, Union, and Cloud Peaks bounded the view. On the north the Yellowstone Range, with Emigrant Peak and many the loftiest mountains of Montana were clearly seen. To the west the numerous ranges comprised in what are called the Salmon River Mountains of Idaho, form the horizon of vision in that direction, while the mountains near Fort Hall and Wasatch Range, completed the amphitheatre. This remarkable view embraced a large portion of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah Territories. About forty small streams, which unite and form the upper portion of Snake River, were carefully examined. The party then proceeded down the Valley of Snake River, through its remarkable canyons, examined Jackson's Lake and the numerous streams that empty into the main river on either side.

The report contains 844 printed octavo pages.

POVERTY puts a fearful strain on a man's honesty. The poor man, who lives an honest life is entitled to more credit than the man of wealth. The one is forced to fight against temptation, which comes to him under the guise of want and necessity; the other has no motive except greed or ambition to tempt him from the path of rectitude. Yet when the poor man sins against the laws of the land how few sympathize with him, or seek to shield him from the penalty incurred. He has no friends, and the heaviest punishment that can be inflicted is considered light enough for him. When the prison doors close behind him, hope is shut out forever, for he knows that the pardoning power will never be asked to interfere in his behalf. But the rich criminal is simply looked upon as unfortunate; he is lionized. Justice bows in his presence, and seems to ask his pardon for the unpleasant relation which it bears toward him. If he is convicted it is an exceptional case; his sentence is made as light as possible; his prison life is lightened by pleasant employment, and cheerful assurances that his confinement will be short; and soon he walks forth, the recipient of executive clemency. This is wrong. If any distinction is to be made in the treatment of criminals, we would favor leniency to the poor and severity to the rich. The one may have been driven to the commission of crime by cruel want; the other has no reasonable excuse. As "Poor Richard" says, "It's hard to make an empty sack stand upright." This describes the condition of a poor man perfectly. An empty stomach, a starving family, a fetlock garret or cellar, are serious obstacles to perfect integrity. If we would repress crime among the poor, we must first seek to better their condition; afford them means of obtaining an honest living, and few will prefer from choice to seek a dishonest one. The poor man should receive good wages for his labor, and should not be robbed, as too many now are, by the wealthy and avaricious. We believe the largest per cent. of honesty is found among the poor of the land. Remove the causes which induce crime among the lower classes, and the percentage of crime will be extremely small.—*The Republic.*

A Lively Letter From Hardy City.

A Henderson (Kentucky) paper says:—"We have in our possession a letter written by Hardy City just after his duel with Humphrey Marshall. The document was written before the days of our convenient stamped envelopes, and bears on the back the [illegible] Hopkins, of [illegible] Sentinel of [illegible] the late Miss [illegible] of this city, among whose papers the letter was found only last week. Aaron Burr, Mr. was Governor of Kentucky a few years after the letter was written. The original letter will be sent to Mr. Hardy. Here is the [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Clarke:—I have this moment returned home. My duel came off this morning. I fired first, and killed my adversary. I am not hurt, and feel [illegible] Yours, [illegible]

[illegible]

"Appeal" of Laughter.

"Nebraska Sam" at Work in Marysville—Fun From a New California Wit—The Bunk's Whisky and the Insurance Solicitor.

"Nebraska Sam," the new local reporter of the *Appeal*, is convulsing the people of Marysville by his happy blending of solid wisdom and broad humor. Here are a few samples of his items:

"A fine barrell of old rye whisky is standing in the freight car at the depot, shipped from Sacramento and marked 'Ike Bunk, Chico.' The tag upon which the address is written fortunately consists of a ten spot of diamonds, and if there is such a thing as a jack of the same suit in town, we hope the Common Council will authorize the party owning it to go down to the depot with the document at once, and take in the truck according to Hoyle."

"For several days past Mr. Summerland, the lively and persistent solicitor of the Immortal Life Insurance Company of New York, has been tackling us in our office for the purpose of insuring our life. He has explained the benefits of of the new system of the Immortal Life over the other companies and showed lists of tabular averages until all nature looks like a dancing multiplication table. Yesterday we bought a new shot gun and let him have both barrells from the upper window. He keeled over, kicked a couple of times and a passing policeman sent for a doctor. The doctor, on hearing the news of the accident, only remarked, "You can't play that on me. I know Summerland. That's just one of his dodges to get me down to the office to tackle me on the life insurance question again. No, I thank you,' and positively refuses to come. As the paper goes to press we learn that Summerland has picked all the buckshot out of his leg and is now rushing around soliciting as lively as ever."

The Creation; According to the Modocs.

Mr. Joaquin Miller, in his book entitled "Life Among the Modocs," has given some picturesque sketches of Indian life and traditions. Among much other interesting matter, he tells us that the idea of the creation of the world as it was entertained by the Modocs, now verging on extinction in accordance with the demands of modern civilization, was this: The Great Spirit made Mount Shasta first of all. He pushed down snow and ice from the skies through a hole which he made in the heavens by turning a stone round, till he made this great mountain; then he stepped out of the clouds on the mountain top, and descended and planted trees all around by putting his finger on the ground. The sun melted the snow, and the water ran down and nurtured the trees and made the rivers. After that he made the fish for the waters out of the small end of his staff. He made the birds by blowing on some leaves which he took up from the ground among the trees. After that he made the beasts out of the remainder of his stick, but he made the grizzly bear out of the big end of the stick, and made him master over all others. Having done that, the Great Spirit converted Mount Shasta into a wigwam, and its volcanic eruptions are the outcome of the fire that he lights in the centre of the mountain. The development of man was a later occurrence. The daughter of the Great Spirit, venturing too far, got astray, and fell into the power of the grizzly bears, and was forced to marry one of them, and the red men were the fruit of the marriage. These red men were taken under the protection of the Great Spirit; but the grizzlies were punished by being compelled to walk on four feet, whereas before they had walked on two. To this day the grizzly bear is never slain by the red men who recognize in him a sort of a kinsman.

We must quote one short anecdote from this book:

I had a pocket bible with me once. I was young, enthusiastic, and anxious to do a little missionary work on my own responsibility. I showed it to the chief, and undertook to tell him what it was.

"It is the promise of God to man," I said. "His written promise to us, that if we do as He has commanded us to do, we shall live, and be happy forever when we die."

He took it in his hand, upside down, and looked at the outside and inside very attentively.

"Promise! Is it a treaty?"

"Well, it is a treaty, perhaps; at least it is a promise, and He wrote it."

"Did it take all this to say that? I do not like long treaties on paper. They are so easy to break. The Indian does not want his god to sign a paper. He is not afraid to trust his god."

"But the promises?" I urged.

He pointed to the new leaves of the trees, the spears that were bursting through the ground, handed me the book gravely, and said no more.

On Mr. Miller's showing, Christians might learn a good deal of religion from the Modoc Indians.

Hard to Kill.

A bit of scientific revolver practice, says the Cimmarron (New Mexico) *News*, took place at a fandango at Elizabethtown the night of the Fourth, of which the following are the particulars in brief: Theodore Brown got into a quarrel with a Ute Creek miner, and read him two chapters from Colt, without effect, however, the U. C. man not being in a receptive condition, or Brown not being pointed enough in his remarks. During the discussion the banjo player of the fandango interfered, and threw Theodore across the hall. Shortly after this Brown marched up to the banjo picker, who, we believe, was talking with another man, and blazed away at him with a navy revolver at a distance of a few inches, the powder bursting full force of the banjo man, who we name we could not learn, and the ball entering the middle of the forehead, just above the bridge of the nose, passing within the skull. The man retained his consciousness and [illegible] to suffer much pain. The next day he was [illegible] by Dr. [illegible] against the wound in the depth of three inches, but could not find the bullet. The patient is still doing well, and rots or thinks he will be able up and walked down street and [illegible] a few hot. It is certainly an extraordinary case, for the bullet [illegible] where instantly fatal to ninety [illegible] of a hundred.

[illegible]

St. Louis Advertisements.

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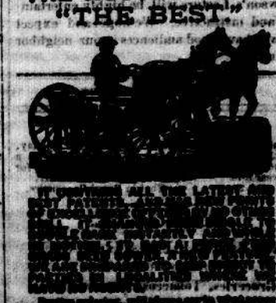

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20,000 Hundred-pound Flour Sacks. 15,000 Fifty-pound Flour Sacks.

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CHARLES BLUM.

DEER LODGE, May 8, 1873. 9tf

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Legal Advertisements.

[No. 204.]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., July 8, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that WILLIAM A. CLARK, whose postoffice address is Deer Lodge city, Deer Lodge county, M. T., has this day filed application for patent, under the Mining laws of Congress, for 300 linear feet on the Original lode, bearing gold, silver and copper, and extending easterly from discovery shaft, with surface ground 50 feet in width on each side of said lode, situated in Summit Valley Mining District, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, in township 9, north range 8 west; which claim is recorded in Book F, in the office of the County Recorder of said county, and described as follows in the plat and field notes on file in this office, viz: Beginning at the N. W. corner of said claim, from whence the S. E. corner of lot 37 B, claimed by A. J. Davis, bears N. 85 min. E. 58.89 chains distant, and running thence S. 2½ deg. E. 110 feet, thence N. 87½ deg. E. 300 feet thence N. 2½ deg. W. 110 feet, thence S. 87½ deg. W. 300 feet to place of beginning, embracing two and 37.109 acres, upon which a notice of said application is posted. The nearest claim to these premises is said lot No. 37 B, claimed by A. J. Davis.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

L. B. LYMAN, D. P. NEWCOMER, Attorneys for Claimants. 210-60d

[No. 213.]

Application for Patent

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., July 24, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that JOHN H. ROGERS, ARTHUR HAGAN and OBED M. TIMBERLAKE, whose postoffice address is Pioneer, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, have this day filed application for patent under the mining laws of Congress for their placer mining claim situated in Pike's Peak Mining District, in Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, designated as Lot No. 37, in township No. 9, north of range Nos. 10 and 11 west from the principal meridian, M. T., and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office as follows: Beginning at a stone from which the ¼ section corner on the west boundary of section 30, in township 9, north range 10 west bears S. 50 deg. E. distant 7.50 chains, running thence S. 32 deg. W. 22.25 chains to a stone, thence S. 16 deg. E. 12 chains to a stone, thence N. 76 deg. 15 min. E. 15 chains to a stone, thence N. 24 deg. E. 17 chains to a stone, thence N. 28 deg. 30 min. W. 16 chains to a stone, thence S. 62 deg. 30 min. W. 6 chains to the place of beginning, containing an area of 49.29 acres, upon which a notice of said application was posted on the 23d day of July, 1873. The original location of said ground being in the office record of the District Recorder in said district.

The adjoining claimants to said premises are James Boyd & Co. on the west, George W. Irvin & Co. on the east, Sing Lee & Co. on the north, placer mining claimants.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

212-60d

No. 208.

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., July 16, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that RUFUS JOHNSON and BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, whose postoffice address is Helena, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, have this day filed application for patent, under the Mining laws of Congress, for their placer mining claim, situated in Franklin Mining District, in Deer Lodge county, M. T., which claim is held by purchase, and is recorded in the county Recorder's office in Deer Lodge, in said county, in Book H. of records, pp. 156, 157, 158, 159, and which is more particularly described as follows: The east ½ of east ½ of northwest ¼, and northwest ¼ of northwest ¼, and southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of northwest ¼, all in section No. 9 in township No. 10 north of range No. 7 west, principal meridian, M. T., containing an area of forty acres, upon which a copy of their notice of intention to apply for patent is posted, comprising about twenty-seven hundred feet of Snow Shoe gulch.

There are no adjoining claimants to said premises below, above, Rufus Johnson and B. F. Johnson, placer mining claimants.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

W. W. JOHNSON, Atty. for Claimants. 211-60d

[No. 226.]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., Aug. 27, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that FRANCIS R. BILL and JOHN O'ROURKE, their postoffice address being Blackfoot city, Deer Lodge county, M. T., have this day filed application for patent, under the Mining laws of Congress for their placer mining claim, situated in Pence's Mining District, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, in sections 13, 23, 24, 25 and 26, township No. 10 north of range No. 8 west, which claim is recorded in vol. 1 in the office of the district recorder of said district, also in the office of the county recorder of said county, and described as follows in the field notes and plat on file in this office, viz: Beginning at a point being corner numbered 6, of lot No. 37, in township No. 10 north of range No. 8 west, and running thence north 70¼ deg. west 15 chains, thence south 36.47 chains, thence south 20 deg. west 36.50 chains, thence south 70¼ deg. east 19 chains, thence north 20 deg. east 39.50 chains, thence north 20 deg. east 60.50 chains, thence north 15 deg. west 19 13 chains to place of beginning, embracing 138 and 73-100 acres, upon which a notice of said application is posted. The only known adjoining claimants to these premises are the Ophir Soft Rock Placer Co. north, and Kimberley & Mason, and S. W. Ryerson, west, and George Barnard and others east.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

L. B. LYMAN, Atty for Claimants. 217-60d

WILLIAM WOODWARD, Wholesale Stationer, And Dealer in GENERAL VARIETY GOODS, POST-OFFICE STORE, DEER LODGE, M. T.

Legal Advertisements.

[NO. 207.]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., July 16, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that WILLIAM A. CLARK, whose postoffice address is Deer Lodge city, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, have this day filed application for patent, under the Mining laws of Congress, for their placer mining claim, situated in Ohio Mining District, Deer Lodge county, M. T., which claim was originally recorded in the district recorder's office as Carpenter's Bar, in said county, and which is more particularly described as follows: The south ½ of south ½ of northwest ¼ of southeast ¼, and east ½ of east ½ of southwest ¼, all in section No. 15, and north ½ of northeast ¼ of northwest ¼, and southwest ¼ of northeast ¼ of northwest ¼, all in section No. 22, in township No. 11 north of range No. 8 west, containing an area of eighty acres, upon which a notice of our intention to apply for patent is posted, comprising about 4000 feet of Georgia gulch, on Three-Mile creek, above the head of Ohio ditch.

There are no known adjoining claimants to these premises. The nearest claimants are Isidore Ehret and others on Ballarat gulch, about one mile distant, southeast.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

W. W. JOHNSON, Att'y. for Claimants. 211-60d

[No. 203]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., July 8, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that WILLIAM A. CLARK, whose postoffice address is Deer Lodge city, Deer Lodge county, M. T., has this day filed application for patent, under the mining laws of Congress, for their placer mining claim, situated in Summit Valley Mining District, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, in township 3 north, range 8 west; which claim is recorded in Book F, in the office of the county recorder of said county, and described as follows in the plat and field notes on file in this office, viz: Beginning at the N. W. corner of said claim, from whence the S. W. corner of lot 38 B bears N. 55 deg. 24 min. E. 1600 feet distant, and running thence S. 20 deg. W. 100 feet, thence S. 60 deg. E. 1500 feet, thence N. 20 deg. E. 100 feet, thence N. 60 deg. W. 1500 feet to place of beginning, embracing three and 36 100 acres, upon which a notice of said application is posted. The nearest claim to these premises is said lot adjoining on the west, designated as lot No. 41, claimants names unknown.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

L. B. LYMAN, D. P. NEWCOMER, Attorneys for Claimants. 210-60d

[No. 217.]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., August 8, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that E. H. IRVINE, THOS. H. IRVINE, Sr., THOS. H. IRVINE, Sr., Administrator of the estate of D. L. Irvine, JAS. A. TALBOT, W. W. PROUSE, and WILLIAM L. IRVINE, whose post office is Deer Lodge M. T., and J. F. FORBES, whose postoffice is Helena, M. T., have this day filed application for patent, under the Mining laws of Congress, for the Independence lode of 2200 linear feet, and extending 1100 feet easterly and 1100 feet westerly from the discovery shaft, with surface ground 50 feet in width on each side thereof, situated in Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, in township 6 north range 8 west; which claim is recorded in Book F in the office of the County Recorder of said county, and described as follows in the field notes and plat on file in this office, viz: Beginning at the N. W. corner of said lode, whence the N. E. corner of section 25, township 6, north range 9 west bears north 83 deg 33 min W. 136.61 chains distant, and running thence S. 5½ deg E. 108 feet, thence N. 84½ deg E. 2200 feet, thence N. 5½ deg W. 102 feet, thence S. 84½ deg W. 2200 feet to place of beginning embracing five and 22.100 acres, upon which a notice of said application is posted.

There are no known lodes or mining claims in the vicinity of said lode.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

L. B. LYMAN, Atty. for Claimants. 215-60d

[No. 196.]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Helena, M. T. July 1st, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that TERRENCE C. BRADY and JOHN O'NEAL, whose postoffice address is Pioneer City Deer Lodge county, Montana, have this day filed application for patent under the Mining Laws of Congress for their placer mining claim situated in Independence mining district Deer Lodge county, Montana, and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office as follows: Beginning at the northeast cor. from which the cor. to sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 in township 9 north range 10 west bears north 41 deg. east 4.30 chains distant and running thence north 20 deg. W. 20 min. west 15.11 chains thence south 1 deg. 15 min east 19.76 chains, thence north 81 deg. 15 min. east 15.15 chains thence north 1 deg. 15 min. west 16 19 chains to the place of beginning, and designated as lot No. 37 in section No. 19 township 9 north range 10 west, principal base and meridian, Montana Territory, and containing twenty six and 95-00 (26.95) acres, upon which a notice of said application is posted. The adjoining claimants to these premises are, on the east, Fagan, Tudlock & Co., on the south, Murphy, Kenyon & Co., on the west McOwen & Co., and on the north Bimie & Co., all placer claims.

BENJAMIN F. AMES, U. S. Dept. Min'l Surveyor.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

[No. 199.]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., July 3, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that WILLIAM F. MEILEN, CHARLES LANE, JAMES A. MURRAY, JAMES CARTEN, CHARLES McDONNELL and JOHN McCLARNON, whose postoffice address is Pioneer, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, have this day filed application for patent under the Mining laws of Congress for their placer mining claim, consisting of 300 feet on the line of the bar known as the "Gambler's Hope," situated in Independence mining district, in Deer Lodge county, M. T., which claim is recorded in the office of the county Recorder of Deer Lodge county, and is described as follows, to-wit: The E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, and N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, all in section 21, and the S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼, and S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, and E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼, and E. ½ of W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼, all in section 28, in township 9 north of range 11 west, principal meridian, containing one hundred and twenty acres, upon which a copy of said notice of application is posted.

The adjoining claimants to said premises are George Perry and others on the west, placer mining claimants.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

[No. 208.]

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., July 5, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that JOHN H. ROGERS, BENJAMIN F. BROADDUS, ALEXANDER FRANCIS, and CICERO J. MANNING, whose postoffice address is Yankill, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, have this day filed application for patent under the Mining laws of Congress for their placer mining claim situated in Pike's Peak mining district, Deer Lodge county, M. T., and being described as follows: The south ½ of south ½ of northeast ¼ of northwest ¼, and south ½ of south ½ of northwest ¼ of northeast ¼, and west ½ of southwest ¼ of northeast ¼, and east ½ of southeast ¼ of northwest ¼, and east ½ of west ½ of southeast ¼ of northwest ¼, all in section 28, in township No. 9 north of range 11 west, principal meridian, M. T., containing an area of seventy acres, upon which claim a notice of our intention to apply for patent is posted, and said claim being recorded in the office of the district Recorder of said district.

The adjoining claimants to said premises are Batterton & Co. on the south, Irvine & Co. on the east, Clark & Co. on the north, placer mining claimants.

W. W. JOHNSON, Attorney for Claimants. 210-60d

No. 209.

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., August 12, 1873.

Notice is hereby published that THOMAS E. POUNDS, ALLEN ROBERTSON and OTTO STRICKLAND, whose postoffice address is Blackfoot City, Deer Lodge county, M. T., have this day filed their application for patent under the mining laws of Congress for their placer mining claim, situated in Wilson Mining District, in Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, consisting of about 3000 feet of ground in Carpenter's gulch, which claim is recorded in the office of the District Recorder of said district, on pages 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 70, of the district records, and is described in the field notes and plat on file in this office as follows: Beginning at a stake from which the N. E. corner of section 3, in township 10 north of range 7 west bears N. 50 deg. E. distant 9.50 chains, running thence west 20 chains to a stake, thence S. 19 deg. W. 41.50 chains to a stone, thence S. 70 deg.