THE CENTURY.

Development of the United States Without Parallel—Increase in Population and Area.

New York Tribune, July 4th.

The first century of the United States closes to-day. It has been a century of development without parallel in history. The population has increased from 2,750,000 to 44,675,000. The area has been extended from 800,000 to 3,603,844 square miles. The development of agriculture under the pressure of immigration and the stimulus of mechanical invention has been utterly without precedent. The value of manufactures has advanced from $20,000,000 to $4,200,000,000. Foreign and domestic commerce has taken gigantic strides. The marvelous development of mineral resources has not been the work of a century but of fifty years. There was not a single bank in the colonies in 1776; there are more than 6,000 now. Internal improvements and the common-school system have kept pace with immigration.

POPULATION.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the Continental Congress ascertained approximately the population of the thirteen colonies, in order that the burdens of the war might not fall too heavily upon any section. The total population was estimated at 2,250,000, exclusive of 500,000 slaves at the south. In 1870 the nation which the representatives of these colonies founded was the fifth of the great empires of the world in respect to population, and it is now undoubtedly the fourth. The Chinese empire in 1870 had 477,500,000 inhabitants; the British empire, 174,200,000; the Russian empire, 76,500,000; the German empire, 40,200,000; the United States, 38,558,371. The average increase in the aggregate population in 1870 in 15 States in which a census had been taken is 16 per cent., and at the same rate of increase the total population in 1875 would be 44,675,000, while that of the German empire according to the recent census is 42,757,812. During 60 years (1800-60) the population of the United States increased 593 per cent.; that of England and Wales 131 per cent., and that of France 37 per cent. The great factor of the marvelous growth of our population has been immigration. Annexation has contributed very little. The purchase of Louisiana, Florida, California and New Mexico brought in fewer than 150,000 inhabitants, and the acquisition of Texas and Oregon merely restored to citizenship those who had emigrated from the United States.

The colonies were founded in a religious age, under the best possible conditions for ultimate self-government. Nearly all the early settlers belonged to the industrious middle element of the old world. A substantial equality existed among the Puritans in New England, the Dutch in New York, the Quakers and Germans in Pennsylvania, the Swedes in New Jersey and Delaware, the English Roman Catholics in Maryland, the English Churchmen in Virginia, the Nonconformists in North Carolina, and the Huguenots in South Carolina. At the time of the English Revolution of 1688 settlements had been made in all the thirteen colonies except Georgia, and the total population was about 200,000. Growth was slow and unequal, and it was not until 1750 that the population exceeded 1,000,000. During the next twenty years the population of the colonies was doubled, and on the threshold of the Revolution there swept a great current of immigration from Germany and Ireland into Pennsylvania and New York and the Carolinas. The first census of the United States was taken in 1790. The result chilled the overwrought enthusiasm of Mr. Jefferson and he took pains to caution his correspondents at foreign courts against accepting the figures, inasmuch as they fell short of what he thought was the truth. The population was 3,929,214, including 757,208 slaves. From 1790 to 1820 about 234,000 immigrants arrived. A great wave of immigration then swept across the Atlantic.

At the outset America was regarded as a refuge for oppressed labor. The immigrants were accustomed to the simplest forms of labor, and were ready to build canals and subsequently railroads. The development of manufactures in New England changed the aspect of immigration, and foreigners came to regard the United States as a market for skilled labor. The cheap lands offered under the homestead bill attracted an immense number of industrious farmers. During twelve years an area greater than that of New England was occupied and tilled by 75,000 families under the operation of this act. Inter-State migration has been from the first a popular instinct. There was a constant movement from the half settled States to the unsettled territory, and those who were left behind manufactured for those who were on the frontiers. From 1845 to 1854 there was a great exodus from Ireland and Germany. After the famine in 1846 immigration from Ireland more than doubled, reaching its maximum in 1851. During this period nearly 1,500,000 Irishmen landed in Castle Garden. German immigration reached its highest point in 1854. After the years 1837, 1857 and 1873 there was a most remarkable decline in immigration, a commercial revulsion acting as a wet blanket. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1873 was 8,808,141, of whom 2,907,565 were from Ireland, and 2,663,437 from Germany. About 60 per cent. (after deducting women and children) were in the prime of life; 46 per cent. were trained to various pursuits, and 10 per cent. were traders.

Nearly 10,000,000 of our population are foreigners, or the descendants of foreigners. It has been estimated that, if the fusion of elements were complete, of 100 drops of American blood 25 would Anglo-Saxon, 27 German, 2 Scandinavian, 30½ Celtic, 3 Romanic, and 12½ uncertain. The white, red, black and yellow races are all represented. In 1870 the ratio of the colored to to the whole population was 14½ to 100. The rate of increase of the colored race during the decade was far behind that of the whole population. From 1853 to 1874 a small percentage of immigration has come from China. The total number of Chinamen who arrived during that period was 144,328. The total number of Indians in the United States in 1870 was 383,712, of whom 96,366 were on government reservations. As regards sex the population of the United States is nearly equally divided. The doctrine of the comparative sterility of the native white population has been quite generally accepted on both sides of the Atlantic, but Dr. Jaryis has recently demonstrated that it is a fallacy based on statistical blunders.

In 1790 one-thirtieth of the population was in cities, and there were only six towns whose population exceeded 8,000. In 1870 one-fifth of the population was municipal, and there were 374 incorporate cities. The growth of some of these cities has been marvelous. In ten years the population of Jersey city increased 179.7 per cent.; of San Francisco, 163.2, and of Chicago, 173.7. During the colonial period the principal occupations were husbandry, trading, hunting and fishing. One-third of the labor of the country was employed in timber-cutting. According to the last census nearly 6,000,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, 1,200,000 in trade and transportation, 2,700,000 in manufacturing and mining, and 2,600,000 in professional life; and there are 43,000 clergymen, 40,000 lawyers, 62,000 physicians, 126,822 teachers, 2,000 actors, 5,200 journalists, 1,000,000 laborers, and 975,000 domestic servants. Alexander Hamilton's dream of the diversity of human industry in the New World has come to pass.

AREA.

The territory nominally occupied by the colonies that united in the Declaration of Independence extended from the seaboard to the Mississippi and the great lakes, and exceeded 800,000 square miles. The aggregate area covered by population in 1790 was 239,935 square miles. The main line of settlements ran 1,000 miles along the coast from the mouth of the Penobscot to the Altamaha, with an average extent inland of from 100 to 250 miles. A few pioneers made their homes in the Ohio valley; there were but two or three patches of settlement in Kentucky; there was a village in Indiana and another in Michigan; and there were bands of adventurous spirits as far west as Illinois. The Louisiana purchase in 1803, supplemented by the Oregon treaty of 1846, added 1,171,931 square miles to the national domain; the Spanish cession in 1819 embraced 59,268 square miles; the annexation of Texas in 1845, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, and the Gadsden purchase in 1853 brought in 967,451 square miles; and finally Mr. Seward's Alaska investment involved the acquisition of 500,000 square miles. The total area is now 3,603,844 square miles, or 1,942,000,000 acres, one-half of which are public lands.

General Sitting Bull as a French Scholar.

Dakota Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

He is a Teton-Sioux, and only thirty-five years of age. Captain McGarry, of the steamer Benton, tells me he has known Sitting Bull about the upper Missouri trading posts for many years. His principal bartering place was at Fort Peck, though of late years he and his band have followed the buffalo north on the Sour is and Pembinas rivers, and have bartered their robes and tongues for guns and ammunition with the French half-breeds of Manitoba. Sitting Bull was a convert and friend of Father DeSmet, who tought him to read and write French. He has always scorned to learn English, but is a fair French scholar. In the Dakota language he is also versed, and declared to be a greater orator than Little Pheasant, Chief of the Yanktonnais. Captain McGarry says he knows Sitting Bull has read the French history of Napoleon's wars, and believed that he has modeled his generalship after the Corsican Corporal. Sitting Bull has never accepted an overture of peace, the report that he gave in his adhesion to Sully to the contrary, notwithstanding. He has always been an unrelenting and vindictive savage—to the Americans what Schamyl was to the Russians. Father DeSmet kept the Teton-Sioux from the war path until 1868. He then left the Upper Missouri, and Sitting Bull became a chief. No organized effort was made to array the Sioux nation again the whites until after the Minnesota massacre of 1863, when the Sioux were driven west of the Missouri into the bad lands and mountains of Dakota. Sitting Bull aspired to the leadership, but Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Little Pheasant and the Ogalalla Sitting Bull Chiefs repudiated him. From that time he has been a malcontent, and at war with the chiefs of the Sioux nation, though he has by his persuasive arts of oratory seduced many hundreds of their young braves into his ranks. He is also largely reinforced by young braves from the Crees and Assinaboins of Manitoba. Every summer for five years he has been up north among these tribes, and now they are flocking to his standard.

Miss Jenette Bennett in a Convent.

Jennie June's Letter in Baltimore American.

The reports which associated the name of Miss Jenette Bennett, James Gordon Bennett's sister, with a conventual life have proved true. Miss Bennett, to the great regret of her brother, who is deeply attached to his sister, has taken her first vows at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and is forever lost to the world. The event seems a ghastly sort of parody on the little power which the good of this world possesses to confer happiness. If two persons in the world possess means unlimited for earthly enjoyment it is Mr. James Gordon Bennett and his sister, yet she sees nothing better to do with her youth and beauty than to immure them in a convent! But it is not so strange as it appears after all, and the solution of the problem is easily found in the character of the young lady herself, so illy suited to the splendid loneliness of her surroundings. Miss Bennett was a lovely, shy girl, very modest and painfully retiring in her disposition—so much so that society, especially the somewhat pronounced and ultra-fashionable society into which she was introduced, was the most trying ordeal to her. She was rarely visible at her brother's dinner parties, but on occasions when ladies were invited, and she was obliged to receive them, she did so with an effort which occasiond her a great amount of self-sacrifice, and received the polite attentions of the most polished gentlemen of American and English society with a reserve which was all the more hopeless because it did not proceed from pride, but rather from humility, separation and abandonment to other ideals. The sweet young girl was, however, a charming feature of the magnificent home, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, and many others will miss her presence in its stately rooms besides her brother.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Forty-one German papers have declared for Hayes and Wheeler.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Jewell declines to run for Governor of Connecticut next November.

John Morrissey, having become a reformer with a vengeance, is said to be letting his hair grow and to be studying French.

Robert Settle, a brilliant young Democrat, takes the stump in North Carolina in opposition to the election of his brother, Hon. Thomas Settle, the Republican candidate for Governor.

Justice David Davis authorizes Mr. S. Corning Judd, of Chicago, to say for him that, "occupying the position on the bench that he does, he deems it improper for him to take any part in political controversies."

The Chicago *Times* says: "Conceding Gov. Hayes the best intentions in the world—and none but the organs of the baser sort affect to doubt him—how could he, a single man, bring about the civil service reform he promises?" The *Times* is getting things mixed. Tilden is the single man. Hayes is all right. He is married. Let us have this matter clearly understood. —*N. Y. Times.*

It requires the presence of twenty cents worth of mustard—and well smeared on at that—to bring a blush to the cheek of the average Atlanta politician.—*Savannah News.*

The Mining Law Amended.

Mining and Scientific Press,

The following is the full text of the amendment to section 2324, of the United States revised statutes, passed by the House and to which we made some reference last week:

The miners of each mining district may make regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States or with the laws of the State or Territory in which the land is situated, governing the location, manner of recording, amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked upon the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced; all records of mining claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the 10th day of May, 1872, and until an application for a patent therefor and final proofs and payment for the claim have been made, as required by the terms of this chapter, not less than $100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the 10th of May, 1872, $10 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made by the 10th day of June, 1874, and each year thereafter for each 100 feet in length along the vein, until an application for a patent thereof and final proofs and payment for the claim have been made, as required by the terms of this chapter: Provided, That where an application for a patent has been filed in the manner prescribed by this chapter, and an adverse claim asserted against the same, and suit commenced thereon, the annual expenditure for labor or improvements hereinbefore prescribed shall not be required until the right and title to such claim shall have been finally determined by a court of competent jurisdiction; but where such claims are held in common such expenditure may be upon any one claim; and upon a failure to comply with these conditions the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be opened to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made: Provided, That the original locators, their heirs, assigns or legal representatives have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required hereby, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvements, in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for 90 days, and if, at the expiration of 90 days after such notice in writing or by publication, such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures.

It should be stated that this bill has not yet reached the Senate, as far as we know, and may not even be considered by that body this session. In the House, Mr. Page opposed the bill on the grounds that the present mining law was substantially correct; that under this new bill the law could be evaded by inducing others to file counter claims; that different methods might be adopted to avoid labor and expense, awaiting the development of other adjacent mines, and in the meantime the general development of the country would be retarded. Mr. Maginnis, of Montana, agreed substantially with Mr. Page, but argued that this bill in no way interfered with local mining laws. That it was simply a proposition to amend section 2324 so as to clear up and make explicit some of its provisions. That the object of the bill was to give equal protection to the miner who has fairly represented his ground, paid his thousand dollars and made his final proof and payment at the local land office; that the certificate he then receives shall be as good to him as to the farmer who makes entry of agricultural land, and shall not be compelled to further work his ground on account of the delays in the land office over his patent. In other words, it relieves the applicant of the yearly payment of $100 after he has proved up and paid for his mine, and during litigation, until he knows whether it is his claim or not. There is considerable difference of opinion among miners as to the merits of the bill, and we would be glad to see it discussed by different parties. Our columns are open to those who desire to express their sentiments on the subject.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

The politeness of a Californian was well demonstrated at a recent horse-race. A man who lacked the lucre to secure him admission at the gate perched himself on a monument in Lone Mountain Cemetery and composed himself to watch the flyers, when another fellow reaching up, touched him on the leg: "I want that seat, sir." "Oh! you be d—d." "But it's my family tombstone. My grandmother lies buried here." "Oh," said the sport, and accommodatingly climbed down—*Capital.*

There seems to be a fatality attendant upon the illustration of accidents which have caused death. In attempting to show a jury how a man killed himself with a pistol the late Clement L. Vallandingham, of Ohio, lost his life, and not long after another death was caused by attempting to illustrate the manner in which Vallandingham came to his end. And now another illustration comes from Sharon, Pennsylvania, where a man was killed a few days since by a fall from a bridge over the Shenango. A man who saw the fall and thought it a very foolish one undertook to explain how it occurred, and did it so accurately that he repeated the experience of the first unfortunate, even to being killed by the fall.

Mr. Eads, the engineer in charge of the work on the Mississippi jetties, has settled the suit brought by him some time since against the East River Bridge Company unauthorized use of his patented method of sinking bridge piers. The method was that so successfully employed by Mr. Eads in the construction of the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. In the settlement he received an acknowledgment of his rights as inventor and $15,000 damages.

Annie T. Howells has been writing to the New York *Tribune* to suggest that the Mayflower or trailing arbutus be adopted as the floral emblem of the United States. In her letter she speaks very touchingly of the welcome sight afforded the Pilgrims by the presence of this familiar flower and quotes Whittier's well-known lines:

"God be praised, the Pilgrim said,
Who saw the blossoms peer
Above the brown leaves dry and dead
Behold our Mayflower here"

It does not seem to have occured to Miss Howells, any more than it did to Whittier, that the Mayflower, even on Cape Cod, doesn't bloom in December, and that the Pilgrims, in all probability, didn't have their eyes refreshed by a sight of their favorite flower until some months after they landed.

An unseemly controversy exists over the remains of the late General McPherson. The mother of the deceased lately telegraphed to President Grant that the body of her son was at his disposal for final interment, whereupon the President gave instructions that it should be removed from Clyde, Ohio, to Washington, to be buried beneath the McPherson statute. A government officer was sent to Clyde to superintend the word and set some men at work tearing up the foundations laid for the McPherson monument at that place. The officer and his men were forcibly ejected from the Clyde cemetery, and a suit has been brought against him for $300 damages. The McPherson Monumental Association has expended $1,500 in laying the foundation of the Clyde monument, and intend to make the government reimburse them in this amount if the remains are taken away.

Where they Hail From.

It does not seem long ago that General Fremont was running for President, as the special favorite of Young America. The present Republican candidate, Governor Hayes, hails from the town of Fremont, in Ohio, so named in honor of General Fremont. Towns in the west appear to grow big enough to have a candidate for President in a very short time.

The Republican candidate for President (General Hayes) and the present President (General Grant) are both natives of the same State—Ohio.

The last two Presidents—Mr. Lincoln and General Grant—both hailed from the same State (Illinois) at the time of their election; and we came near having a third Republican candidate (Mr. Washburne) not only from the same State with General Grant, but from the same town—Galena.

Mr. Conkling, a leading Republican candidate for the nomination, and Mr. Seymour, a leading Democratic candidate but for his own peremptory declination, are both residents of Utica, in this State, and are brothers-in-law.

The four latest Democratic nominees, McClellan, Seymour, Greeley and Tilden have all hailed from New York.

In early times we had three successive Presidents—Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—from the same State, Virginia, from which another President, Washington, had previously been taken.

Of the first six Presidents, four were from Virginia, and two—the Adamses, father and son—from Massachusetts.

The old and great State of New York has never had but one President—Martin Van Buren—and that one only for a single term. We mean only one President elected to the office; for although Fillmore served as President, he was only elected Vice President.

Seven Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor—were natives of Virginia.

Tennessee has given us three Presidents, two of them Andrew Js.—though one of these, Andrew Jackson, was a native of North Carolina.

People differ entirely in opinion as to which State the next President will hail from; but we venture to predict it will be either from Ohio or New York.—*New York Ledger.*

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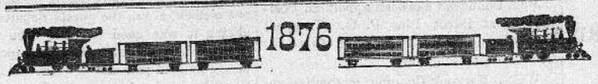

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 453.

Application for Patent.

U. S LAND OFFICE, Helena, M. T., May 22th, 1876.

Notice is hereby published that John Gerlis, Frederick Distelhorst, John M Roberts and Benj. F Levengood, of Deer Lodge county, Montana, have this day filed application for patent, under the mining laws of Congress, for the Clachorn Bar placer mining claim, situated in no organized mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, designated as lot 47, in sections 28 and 29, township 12 north range 8 west, of the principal meridian of Montana Territory, and described as follows: Beginning at a point from which the ¼ section corner to sections 28 and 29 in township 12 north range 8 west bears S 24 deg W 19.15 chains distant; running thence S 46 deg 30 min W 20 chains to a charred post; thence 65 deg 45 W 36.30 chains to a yellow pine; thence N 6 deg W 10 chains to Nevada creek; thence on same course 2 chains to a yellow pine; thence N 66 deg 30 min E 34.68 chains to the W boundary of lot 45; thence S along the W boundary of lot 45, 4.40 chains to corner No 3 of said lot 45; thence 65 deg 15 min E along the southerly boundary of said Lot 45, 11.01 chains to the established corner No 4 of lot 45; thence N 59 deg 45 min E along the southerly boundary of lot 45, 8.96 chains to corner No 5 thereof; thence S 18 deg 30 min W 1.44 chains to the place of beginning, embracing 45 44 100 acres upon which a notice of said application is posted, together with a diagram of the premises.

The adjoining claimants to those premises are Wm. McCormick and Frederick W Zingler.

361-66d JAS. H. MOE, Register.

Geo. D. C. Hibbs, Attorney for Claimants.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Andrew J Davis, plaintiff, vs John F. Allen, defendant.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale on Saturday, August 5, 1876, at 2 o'clock p m, at the south front door of the Court House, in Deer Lodge City, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the above-named defendant, John F. Allen, had on the 16th day of May, 1872, or now has, in and to lots No 11 and 12, in Block No 3, together with foundry building, machine and Blacksmith shops and all other improvements thereon; And also lots numbered 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 in Block No 8, with all improvements thereon, in the town of Travona, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, according to the survey made by Preston Scott.

Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A D 1876.

JAS. S. McANDREWS,

367- Sheriff of Deer Lodge county, M. T.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

William T. Allison, plaintiff, vs. Elijah T. Huson, Defendant.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale on the 5th day of August, 1876, at 2 o'clock p m, in front of the Court House in the city and county of Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, the following described property, to-wit:—All of the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to a certain dwelling house situated in the town of New Chicago, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, and known and formerly used as the residence of said defendant; said house being 16x24 feet in size, with a porch in front 6x24 feet, also the addition to said house 12x24 feet in size; said houses being one and one quarter stories high, and being situated in that certain plat of ground in the town of New Chicago, Deer Lodge county Montana Territory, fronting west 200 feet more or less on the street or road running up Flint Creek valley from said town, and running back 400 feet.

Dated this 12th day of July, A D 1876.

JAS. S. McANDREWS.

367-4t Sheriff of Deer Lodge county, M. T.

By E. T. OWEN, Under-Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Absolam L. McDaniel, Plaintiff,

vs

Wm. L. Farlin and Wm. A. Clark, Defendants.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale on the 12th day of August, 1876 at 11 o'clock a. m., at the south front door of the Court House, in the City and County of Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, the following described property, to-wit—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants in and to the Anglo Saxon quartz mining lode claim, situate, lying and being in Independence, mining district, county and Territory aforesaid, and about one half mile southwest from the base of the "Big Butte" and northerly of and adjoining the "Orphan Boy" quartz lode claim, together with all rights and privileges belonging thereto.

Dated this 21st day July, A. D. 1876.

JAS. S. McANDREWS.

Sheriff of Deer Lodge County, M. T.

By E. T. OWEN, Under Sheriff. 368-4

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Probate Court of the county of Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, made on the 18th day of July A. D. 1876, in the matter of the estate of John H. Rogers, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the south front door of the Court House in the town and county of Deer Lodge and Territory of Montana, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John H. Rogers, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to, that of the said John H. Rogers, at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, pieces or parcels of land situate in said county of Deer Lodge and Territory of Montana, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:—

Lot No 1 Claim No 3 south of and adjoining Stith, Swan & Co's ground on Willow Gulch, containing 200x600 feet.

Lot 2 Claims No's 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, North from Tadlock's discovery on the head of Willow Creek, containing 200x600 feet each.

Lot 3 One lot of mining ground on the north end of Gold Hill, heretofore known as the Claiborne-Smith ground, containing 800x600 feet.

Lot 4 Three [3] claims pre-empted by Smith, Rogers and Irvine, North and adjoining the Claiborne-Smith ground on Gold Hill containing 600x600 feet.

Lot 5 Three [3] claims lying directly west of and adjoining the Claiborne-Smith ground, containing 600x600 feet on the same bar.

Lot 6 One lot of ground lying directly east of and adjoining the Claiborne Smith ground and below the Prowse ditch on Pilgrim Bar, containing about 600x600 feet.

Lot 7 One lot of ground on Independence Hill known as Brown's discovery, south of and adjoining Miller & Co's patent, containing 2400x600 feet.

Lot 8 The west one-half [½] of the southeast one-fourth [¼] of section eight [8] township seven [7] north of range nine [9] west, containing eighty [80] acres.

Lot 9 Town lot No 17 and the south 10 feet of lot No 18 in Block No. 26, in Deer Lodge City, M. T., with cottage residence on the same.

Lot 10 Town lots Nos eleven [11] twelve [12] thirteen [13] and fourteen [14] in Block No 26 twenty-six [26] in Deer Lodge City, M. T.

Lot 11 Quartz claim No 2 west on the Emancipation lode.

Quartz claim No 1 west on the Towanda lode,
Quartz claim No 4 south on the Roger Hanson lode,
Quartz claim No 5 east on the Joe Shelby lode.
Quartz claim No 5 north on the Moses R Ford lode,
Quartz claim No 4 southwest on the Sonoma lode.
Quartz claim No 4 east on the Bob Logan lode,
Quartz claim No 4 northwest on the Sacramento lode
Quartz claim No 4 southwest on the Oro Cache lode,
Quartz claim No 4 west on the Gen. Lee lode,
Quartz claim No 1 southeast on the Excelsior lode,
Quartz claim No 5 northwest on the Lone Cedar lode,
Quartz claim No 5 west on the Green Mountain lode,
Quartz claim No 5 east on the Setting Sun lode.
Quartz claim No 4 west on the Setting Sun lode,
Quartz claim No 4 west on the Merced lode.

Lot 12 The undivided five eighths [⅝] interest of the north one-third [⅓] of that certain tract of mining land known and described as follows, to-wit: The south one-half [½] of the south one-half [½] of the northeast one-fourth [¼] of the northwest one-fourth [¼] and the south one-half [½] of the south one-half [½] of the northwest one-quarter [¼] of the north east one-fourth [¼] and the west one half [½] of the southwest one fourth [¼] of the northeast one-fourth [¼], and the east one half [½] of the southeast one fourth [¼] of the northwest one-fourth [¼] and the east one-half [½] of the west one-half [½] of the southeast one-fourth [¼] of the northwest one-fourth [¼] all in section 36 in township No nine [9] north of range No 11 west of the principal meridian, containing an area of seventy acres. Interest of the estate of Decease d, 14⅝ acres.

Lot 13 The undivided one-third [⅓] interest in that certain tract of mining ground known and described as follows, to-wit—Beginning at a stone from which the ¼ section stone, a corner on the west boundary of section 30 in township 9 north of range 10 west, bears south 56 degrees east distant 7.36 chains, thence running south 32 degrees, west 22.33 chains to a stone, thence south 16 degrees east 19 chains to a stone, thence north 76 degrees and 15 minutes east 15 chains to a stone, thence north 24 degrees east 17 chains to a stone, thence south 62 degrees and 30 minutes west 6 chains to the place of beginning, containing an area of 48 29 acres located on Pilgrim Bar.

Lot 14 The undivided one-third interest in that certain plat of mining ground known and described as follows, to-wit—Beginning at a post from which the corner to township No 9 north of ranges 10 and 11 west on the second standard parallel north bears north 18 degrees and 37 minutes east distant 48.74 chains, running thence south 81 degrees west 24 20 chains to a tree, thence north 75 degrees west 12 40 chains to a tree, thence south 25 degrees west 16.40 chains to a post, thence south 34 degrees east 20 chains to a post, thence north 50 degrees east 10 chains to a post, thence north 62 degrees and 45 minutes east 16 82 chains to a tree, thence north 36 degrees and 15 minutes east 15.11 chains to a tree, thence north 30 degrees and 15 minutes west 6 50 chains to place of beginning, designated as lot No 38, in township 9 north of range 11 west, containing 71.46 acres and located on Willow Creek. Interest of the estate, 23.82 acres

Lot 15 The undivided one-third [⅓] interest in that certain tract of mineral land known and described as follows, to-wit—Beginning at a stone set 5.92 chains south of, and 6.3 chains east of, the ¼ section corner on the north boundary of section 27 in township 9 north of range 11 west, running thence west 26 chains a stone, thence south 21 degrees east 27 chains to a stone, thence east 26 chains to a stone, thence north 33 degrees west 37.80 chains to the place of beginning, containing an area of 159 10 100 acres and