THE NEW NORTH-WEST, DEER LODGE, MONTANA, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878

CANON FARRAR'S DOCTRINE.

WHAT IS TAUGHT IN THE BOOK JUST PUBLISHED BY THE MAN WHO STARTED THE LATE HELL DISCUSSION — "ETERNAL HOPE."

From the New York Evening Post.

The series of sermons which Canon Farrar preached last autumn on the subject of the future life were delivered in the regular course of his ministrations in Westminster Abbey, and were founded upon the assumption that his hearers agreed with him in accepting the divine inspiration of the Scriptures as the Church of England holds that doctrine. They were not intended to convince doubters of the truth of revelation, but merely to correct, in the minds of men who agree with him respecting the premises of his argument, certain errors of deduction, to remove from their minds certain accretions of doctrine which, as he tried to show, are not taught in the Scripture or held by the Church of England, and which, as he believes, are mischievous in their effects. The sermons were five in number, and had for their themes:

"What Heaven Is," "Is Life Worth Living?" "'Hell'—What it is Not," "Are There Few That be Saved?" and "Earthly and Future Consequences of Sin."

The delivery of these sermons excited an unusual degree of comment, rather because of the startling eloquence and earnestness which marked them than by the novelty of their teaching, and the commentaries made upon them were so unfair and misleading that their author has been compelled, in self-defense, to publish them in a volume, with some additional chapters, and with a long and able preface setting forth the circumstances in which the book had been written, and demanded, with entire right, exemption for his work from the sort of criticism to which it would be properly subject if it had been voluntarily put forward as a finished treatise. He did not write for publication at all, but publishes merely because, having been misrepresented, he wishes the public to know precisely what it is that he has said.

We quote his protest against misrepresentation:

"It is of course absolutely false that in any one of the following sermons—as some declare that we say, and as we be slanderously reported—I have ever dreamt of denying the great, awful, but neither unjust nor unmerciful doctrine of future retribution. The statements which have been so freely circulated in England and America that I 'denied the existence of hell,' or 'denounced the doctrine of eternal punishment,' are merely ignorant perversions of what I tried to teach."

We may say briefly, before offering some extracts from the work itself, that what Canon Farrar has taught in this: that the word "hell," "damnation," and "eternal" in our English version of the Bible have come to mean something other and more than they mean in the original text; that the doctrine of the passage of an immediate and irrevocable sentence to everlasting punishment and agony upon the sinner at death, with no purpose of reformation or purification, with no purpose at all except mere suffering—a sentence to which, in the popular belief, the great majority of mankind are to be subject—is not taught in the Bible, and is not held as an article of faith by the English or the Roman Catholic Church; that it is an accretion of doctrine; that far as it rests upon Scripture at all it rests either upon mistranslation, or upon the literal interpretation of a few isolated texts which are flatly contradicted by other texts, if these are construed in a like literal manner; that the doctrine is contrary to the whole spirit of the Scripture teaching, contrary to what we know of God's character and government, and revolting to our sense of justice, and mercy and love; that while it is not necessarily untrue that some men may so persist in the degredation of sin as to forever exclude themselves from reformation, it is not taught in the Scriptures and is not consistent with the spirit of Scripture, that every man dying with sin upon him is plunged into eternal, hopeless and purposeless agony. Without adopting the Roman Catholic doctrine of purgatory, Canon Farrar holds that there may be an intermediate state of some kind in which the soul is purified and repentance for sin is possible. He says in his preface:

"I do not then by any means hold the 'Romish doctrine of purgatory' in the dogmatic and corrupted form in which it is distinctly and rightly condemned by the 22d article. But the 'Roman doctrine,' thus stated, is not to be confused with the opinion of many of the fathers that there is some intermediate state wherein souls which, at the time of death are still imperfect and unworthy, and not yet in a state of grace—and of such are the vast majority of us all—may still be reached by God's mercy beyond the grave."

He says further:

"That there is a terrible retribution upon impenitent sin both here and hereafter; that without holiness no man can see the Lord; that sin cannot be forgiven until it is forsaken and repented of; that the doom which falls on sin is both merciful and just—we are all agreed; and these views are found enforced in the following pages. If this be all that is generally intended by the doctrine of hell—as it is most assuredly all that the Catholic Church, guided by Scripture, requires her children to believe—then this doctrine of hell I receive and believe. But there are four elements in the current opinion which I consider to be as unsupported by Scripture as they are repugnant to reason—which are matters of opinion only and not of faith—which the Church of God has never dogmatically sanctioned—which have furnished to the atheist his most indisputable argument, and caused the Christian—if he be a thoughtful Christian—his most intolerable pang. It is these accretions of the true doctrine, and these only, which I have shown reason to repudiate and condemn. These four elements—which make the popular view far darker than held in the Roman Church, and far darker even than that of St. Augustine—are:

"First, the physical torments, the material agonies, the *sapiens ingis* of eternal punishment.

"Second, the supposition of its endless duration for all who incur it.

"Third, the opinion that it is thus incurred by the vast mass of mankind.

"Fourth, that it is a doom passed irreversibly at the moment of death on all who die in a state of sin."

One further passage from the preface to the book is necessary to show the tenor of the author's argument:

"And here let those who think that the voice of Scripture is decisive for 'endless torment'—simply because they confuse the voice of Scripture with the necessarily imperfect interpretations of many passages of it which from age are being gradually removed—let them meditate on this fact. Their views, if they will searchingly examine the grounds of it, depend mainly on two or three scattered texts in the synoptic gospels—texts chiefly aimed, not at the ordinary sinners of the world, but at Pharasees and their disciples; texts of which in several instances the true reading is highly dubious; texts of which the English translation has been proved to be erroneous; texts of which the current exegesis is in the highest degree uncertain; texts which learned and competent critics understand on critical and historical grounds, in a sense most opposite to that in which they are usually taken; texts so little decisive that the church has never built any dogma upon them; texts which did not prevent the most eloquent, the most learned, and the most orthodox of fathers from holding a view which is falsely asserted to contradict them; texts which depend for their supposed meaning on a rigid liberalism, the possibility of which is utterly overthrown by the circumstance that they are absolutely contradicted by other texts far more numerous if these latter be interpreted on the same principles; texts of which the other clause is, in almost every instance, confessed metaphorical; texts finally, which, if thus understood, rob the gospel of its most precious elements and run counter to the repeated expressions of Scripture respecting Christ's plenteous redemption and God's fatherly tenderness and everlasting mercy; texts, therefore, which we could not but hesitate to interpret in accordance with the popular view, even if we had not the plainest proofs that, even if these passages were not limited by others, the popular view of them is historically and logically inadmissible."

In the sermon on "'Hell'—What it is Not," we have a recurrence of this part of the subject:

"Tested by this rule, nine-tenths of the phrases on which these views are built fall utterly to the ground. But even were this otherwise, yet once more in the name of Christian light and Christian liberty—once more in the name of Christ's promised spirit—once more in the name of the broadened dawn, and the day-star which has arisen in our hearts—I protest at once and finally against this ignorant tyranny of isolated texts which have ever been the curse of Christian truth, the glory of narrow intellects, and the cause of the worst errors of the worst days of the corrupted church. Tyranny has engraved texts upon her sword; oppression has carved texts upon her fetters; cruelty has tied texts around her fagots, and ignorance has set knowledge at defiance with texts woven on her flag. Gin-drinking has been defended out of Timothy, and slavery has made a stronghold out of Philemon. The devil, as we all know, can quote texts for his purpose. They were quoted by the Pharisees, not once or twice only, against our Lord Himself, and when St. Paul fought the great battle of Christian freedom against the curse of law, he was anathematized with a whole Pentateuch of opposing texts."

The space at our disposal is insufficient for anything like an adequate presentation for even an outline of Canon Farrar's arguments in favor of his views; but what these views are, and what they are not, is well shown in the following passage, with which we must end our list of extracts:

"Thus then, finding nothing in Scripture or anywhere to prove that the fate of man is, at death, irrevocably determined, I shake off the hideous incubus of atrocious misconceptions—I mean these conceptions of unimaginable horror and physicial excruciation endlessly prolonged—attached by popular ignorance and false theology to the doctrine of future retribution. But neither can I dogmatize on the other side. I see nothing to prove the distinctive belief attached to the word "purgatory." I cannot accept the spreading doctrine of conditional immortality; I cannot preach the certainty of Universalism. That last doctrine—the belief that

God shall fall
At last, far off, at last to all—

Does, indeed, derive much support from many passages of Scripture, it—or a view more or less analagous to it—was held by Origen, the greatest and noblest; by Gregory of Nyssa, the most fearless; by Clements of Alexandria, the most learned; by Gregory of Mazlanzus, the most eloquent; by Justin Martyr, one of the earliest of the fathers; it was spoken of in some places with half approval, or with a rejection which even when absolute was sympathetic and respectful, by theologians like St. Irenæus, St. Athanastus, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and even St. Augustine himself; in modern times, among many others, it has been held by great and most orthodox theologians, like Bengel and Tholuck, and by Saints of God like Erskine of Linlathen, and Bishop Ewing of Argyll. And further, whatever may have been the motives which influenced them, the reformers struck out of the prayer book the 42d article, which declared that "all men shall not be saved." On such a question as this I care but little for individual authority; but this much at least is proven by the many different theories of wise and holy men—that God has given us no clear and decisive revelation on the final condition of those who have died in sin. It is revealed to us that "God is love;" and that "Him to know is life eternal;" and that "It is not His will that any one should perish;" and that "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive;" but how long, even after death, man may continue to resist His will; how long he may continue in that spiritual death which is alienation from God; that is one of the secret things which God has not revealed."

The book is fitly entitled "Eternal Hope."

CONCERNING LIBELS.

ENGLAND MODIFYING HER LIBEL LAWS.

Now that the subject is under consideration and Retraction bills are the order of the day, it may not be out of place to say that this matter is at present attracting attention in England. Mr. Hutchinson has brought a bill into the British Parliament to amend the law of libel, which proposes to enact that in any action against a newspaper for an alleged libel contained in a report of a public meeting of a representative character, proof that such libel was published *bona fide*, without actual malice, and in the ordinary course of business, shall be a good defense, unless the defendant had declined to publish an explanation of reasonable length and not containing libelous matter. It also provides that no proprietor of a newspaper is to be held criminally responsible for a libel published in his journal unless he is himself the author or joint author, or writer, or unless he saw it or had an opportunity of seeing it previous to publication, or unless he refuses to give the name of the author, or to publish an explanation or contradiction.

ROYAL ETIQUETTE.—Apropos of royal etiquette, the Boston *Herald* revives the story about Philip III. of Spain, who sat before a blazing fire until nearly suffocated, but etiquette would not allow him to rise from his chair. When some one came into the room the king ordered him to put out the fire, but etiquette would not allow him to do it, as it was a certain duke's function and the duke had gone out; so the king was roasted to death. This story suggests another which is equally authentic. When Maria Anna, of Austria, went to Spain to be married to Philip IV., the citizens of a certain manufacturing town desired to present her with a pair of fine silk stockings. The major domo, however, rejected them with scorn, exclaiming: "Know that the Queens of Spain have no legs."

From the Comstock.

DEATH IN A MINE—TAXES PAID BY THE BONANZAS—MINING ITEMS.

VIRGINIA CITY, March 11.—W. R. Hunter, who was shot by Geo. A. Gray yesterday, is better to-day, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Isaac Bennet died in the Caledonia mine to-day from the effects of overheating.

At the Yellow Jacket mine a winze is to be sunk from the 2200 feet level. If there is anything in the mine this winze will show it. So far the ore is of so low a grade that it would hardly pay for working, although some fair assays have been obtained.

The winze below the 2000 level of Crown Point is attaining depth at the rate of 5½ to 6 feet per day. It is a double winze, and very substantially timbered. A north drift, to connect with the Yellow Jacket, is also being run on the 2000 level. No ore has yet been found on the 500 level.

The California and Consolidated Virginia Mining Companies to-day paid taxes upon their net proceeds for the quarter ending December 31, 1877. The California paid $87,189.79, of which $67,448.71 went to the County and State, $19,741.08 to the City. The Consolidated Virginia Company paid $75,436.21, of which $58,356.32 went to the County and State and $17,079.89 to the City.

Who Would Take the Medal?

Several years ago Mr. Leonard W. Jerome of New York, presented to Princeton College $5,000 in United States bonds, the interest to be annually expended in the purchase of a medal to be awarded to the graduating senior, who shall be declared by a vote of his classmates to be the first gentleman in the class. The words of Mr. Jerome's accompanying letter to Dr. McLean are peculiarly apropos at this time. "I know you are surprised, dear doctor," he says, "at the novelty of this request, but you will be still more so when I tell you that you are the cause of it. I have not forgotten the remark that you made upon a certain occasion to my class: 'Young gentlemen, with all your getting, I advise you to get a little manners.' I think the most pressing necessity of Young America just now is the article you recommended. We have plenty of science, and are pretty well up, considering our years in art, but our manners, I must say, are rather rough. The character of a gentleman, I consider within the capacity of all—at least, it requires no extraordinary intellect. A due regard for the feelings of others is, in my judgment, its foundation." On the 19th of December, 1866, the gift was laid before Dr. Hodge and Chancellor Green, to arrange the particulars for awarding the prize. If such a prize should be offered to the present sophomore or freshman classes, who could decide what member should wear it?—*Boston Post.*

Executions in China.

They have some queer customs in connection with executions in China. The culprits are put out of the world by having their heads cut off. The night before the execution the doomed men are brought out from their cells and feasted until morning. Wine and meat in unlimited quantities are put before them, and the feasting goes on up to the very hour of execution. Then their shackles are put on again and they are led out. From the city gate to the execution ground the distance is two-thirds of a mile. Midway of this distance is a wine-shop, and for two hundred years condemned criminals have stopped at this same wine-shop and been allowed to drink all they would, so that most of them are drunk when their heads are cut off. These executions take place at a stated day every year, and this day is known as the annual decapitation day. Squads of ten men or thereabouts are taken out to execution together on the annual day, but of these three or four are always reprieved at the last moment, to be saved until the next execution day. No man knows when he starts out on the fatal journey whether he is to be executed or reprieved. Next year some of the reprieved will be again saved at the last moment for another year; and when a man thus escapes twice, his sentence is afterwards commuted into banishment.

THE WANDERING OBELISK.—The unfortunate monument of the Pharaohs, or rather the wooden dummy which is at present its alter ego, says a London letter to the N. Y. *Herald*, seems destined to be followed by the furies and driven restlessly from place to place. No sooner is the dummy taken down from its late position in Parliament square and re-erected on the newly proposed site on the Thames embankment, than the papers become full of letters from its admirers, who have now discovered that the vast roof of the Charing Cross station—not a beautiful object in itself—will effectually hide the obelisk on the west side, and that from the north the view will be made ludicrous by the tall and hideous shot tower, which rises into the murky air from the other side of the river. It is even suggested that Tom, Dick and 'Arry, out sight-seeing on Saturday afternoon, will certainly make odious comparisons between the great brick tower and the grand monolith of the pharaohs, and will with equal certainty prefer the tower. So it is now proposed to move the model still farther down the river, as far as Greenwich Hospital, in the outlying southeastern district of the metropolis, where it will be out of sight of the Londoners altogether. Meanwhile the great stone itself lies calmly in its nautical cradle in the river, and is visited by hundreds of people, who testify their admiration of it by jumping down on it with hob-nailed boots and doing their best to obliterate the time-worn hieroglyphics which tell its wonderful story.

THE RED MAN'S GRIEVANCE.—Even the Indians have their grievances against the Chinese. Captain Thompson, the Piute Chief, came into our office this morning and inquired if it was the intention of the whites to drive the Chinamen out of town. It was explained to him that the white people desired to get rid of the Celestials, but by peaceable means. This did not seem to suit Thompson, and he indignantly exclaimed: "No good! Why no white man heap kill d——n Chinaman? Chinaman heap all same bad." When asked in what particular the Asiatics were so bad, he said: "Him Chinamen too d——n schmart; all time heap cheat 'em Injin play poker."

SECRETARY SCHURZ.—Secretary Schurz is said to be the hardest working man in the Cabinet. He said to the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently: "I always get in better health by work. It agrees with me. The only thing that I do not get now in the way of health is my exercise." In his office at the Interior Department Schurz is patient, soft-spoken, respectful, yet generally serious. He issues an order several times in the forenoon: "Tell all out there to walk in." He has his doorkeepers produce cards to callers printed with "Name," "Nature of your business" on alternate lines. This card is very little of a barrier; it gives him a moment to think on what you are coming about.

NEW THEORY ON TIDAL WAVES.—In some observations on a new theory of tides and waves, Professor Taylor advocates the view that the level of the ocean is nearly represented by high-water mark on the coasts where there is free access of the tides, or in a channel without a constant flow. He states that he entirely disbelieves in tidal action having the smallest effect on the rotation of the earth, and that the assumption of a past heap of water traveling in one direction is a vast error. He also suggests that some geological difficulties, such as the evidence that tides during the quarternary periods were three or four times as large as at present, may be rationally explained by periodic changes in the position of part of the interior of the earth, rather than by supposing the occurrence of great changes in the distance of the moon from the earth. It is hardly necessary to remark that this view of the subject, though so plausibly presented by Dr. Taylor, is not likely to be generally accepted.

SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following Cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment of Catarrh:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation, and would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and nasal fossæ before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly,—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharge. *It stopped my cough in three days.* By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The sorceress across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my senses of seeing and of hearing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them.

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1875. GEO. F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. FEB. 23, 1875.

Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

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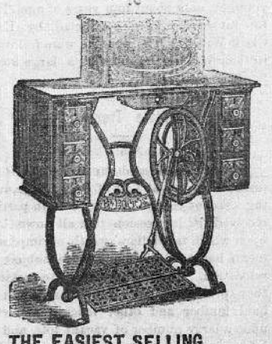

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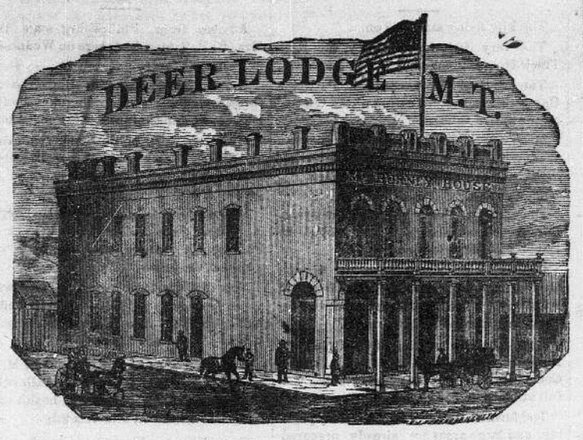

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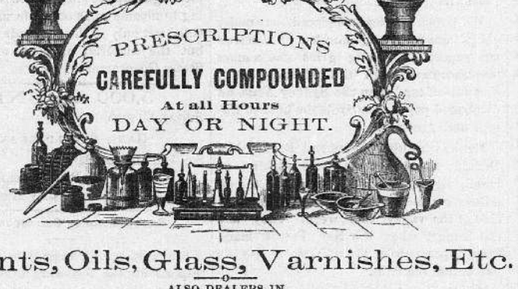

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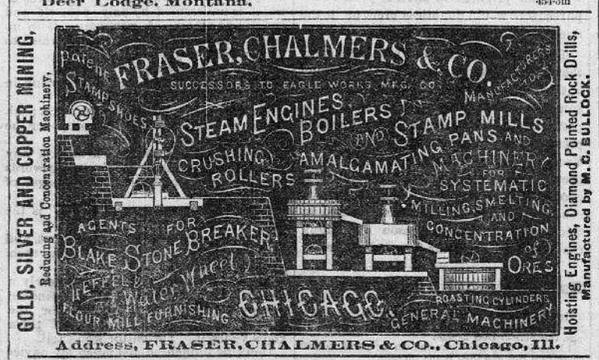

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Wholesale Dealer in

Fine Wines and Liquors,

Deer Lodge, - - - Montana.

have just received

A General Stock of

Domestic and Imported Liquors

Which I offer to the trade

At Lowest Market Rates.

Caplice & Smith

CAPLICE & SMITH, Philipsburg and Emmettsburg. | CAPLICE, SMITH & Co., Missoula and Forest City.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise,

Philipsburg and Emmettsburg.

KEEP IN STOCK

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Wines and Liquors,
Cigars and Tobaccos,

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

MINERS' SUPPLIES

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, TOOLS, ETC.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC., ETC.

AND A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF ALL GOODS

FOR THE

MINER, RANCHMEN AND DEALER,

At Prices Not Undersold in the Territory.

Customers at any of our stores are assured of prompt attention, fair dealing and satisfaction

454 CAPLICE & SMITH.

R. T. KENNON. H. H. ZENOR.

KENNON & ZENOR,

Corner of 1st and C Streets

DEER LODGE, - - MONTANA,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

TIN, COPPER,
AND
SHEET-IRON WARE.

Cooking and Heating Stoves

Celebrated Albany Manufacture.

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY,

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Tools, Implements Hard Wood

ALL HYDRAULIC APPLIANCES

Iron Pipe, Nozzles, Etc., Etc.

All Goods sold at Reasonable Prices.

Having imported this season a large stock of al goods in the above line, bought for cash at lowest market rates from first hands, we are prepared to apply customers at low rates and to guarantee satisfaction with all articles we sell.

We have also expert workmen, a complete manufacturing establishment, and will do job work of all kinds promptly to order at reasonable prices.

We solicit the examination of our stock by dealers and others, assured our goods will command sale.

July 13th, 1875. KENNON & ZENOR. 314

Wm. Coleman & Co.

DEER LODGE, BUTTE,

—AND—

PHILIPSBURG,

1866. Oldest Established. 1878.

CITY MEAT MARKET.

Chas P. H. Bielenberg Proprietor.

At the old stand

A LARGE SUPPLY AND
CHOICE VARIETY OF MEATS
ALWAYS ON THE HOOKS

Beef, Veal, Mutton,
Pork, Sausage, Venison
AND ALL GAME IN SEASON!

MEATS DELIVERED IN ANY QUANTITY ANYWHERE IN THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE.

PATRONIZE THE OLD ESTABLISHED MARKET

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES

C. P. H. BIELENBERG.

JOHN MARCHION'S

Meat Market

[MARCHION & TODHUNTER' OLD STAN

Main Street, Deer Lodge.

Having succeeded to the proprietorship of the above popular Meat Market, I am prepared to supply patrons with

All Choice Meats

—AND—

Game In Season.

And solicit a share of public patronage.

My PriceS Are Reasonable.

☞ Meat in any quantity delivered free in the city Give me a call for nice meats.

GILMER, SALISBURY & CO.

CARRIERS OF

U. S. Mail,

—AND OF—

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

Run a Daily Line of Passenger Coaches to

Franklin Terminus and Butte City,

And Tri-Weekly from Deer Lodge to Helena, Pioneer, New Chicago, Philipsburg, Beartown, Missoula and all points on the West Side.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 571.

Application for Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., February 4, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby published that Caroline Dutro and John R. Sanford, whose postoffice address is Helena, Lewis and Clarke county, Montana, have this day filed application for patent under the mining laws of Congress, for one hundred and twenty [120] acres of placer mining ground, located by legal subdivision, situated in unorganized mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, in sections 3 and 10, Township 12 north range 10 west, which claim is recorded in the office of the County Recorder for Deer Lodge county, and described as follows, to-wit: Being the S½ of S E ¼ of N E ¼, and the W ½ of N E ¼ of S E ¼, and the E ½ of E ½ of N W ¼ of S E ¼, and the W ½ of E ½ of N E ¼ of S E ¼, and the W ½ of N E ¼ of S E ¼ of section three [3], and the E ½ of N W ¼ of N E ¼, and the W ½ of W ½ of N E ¼ of N E ¼, and the N E ¼ of S W ¼ of N E ¼ of section ten [10] township twelve [12] north range ten [10] west of the principal meridian of Montana, embracing one hundred and twenty [120] acres, upon which a notice of said application is posted. The nearest adjoining claimants to these premises are Isbell & Co. on the N E. Any and all persons claiming adversely any part or portion of the above described premises are requested to file their adverse claims with the Register, U. S. Land Office, Helena, Montana, during the publication of this notice, as required by law, or be forever barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute

J. H. MOE, Register.

GEO. F. MARSH, Attorney for claimants, 449-604

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Lee W. Foster & Co., Plaintiffs,
vs
Gustavus Bogs, et al, Defendants

To be sold at Sheriff's sale at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1878, in front of L. W. Foster & Co's store, in the town of Butte, county of Deer Lodge, M. T., under and by virtue of an execution issued from out of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of the Territory of Montana in and for the county of Deer Lodge, to me duly directed and delivered, the following described real estate to-wit: All the right, title and interest of said defendants or that said defendants had on the 7th day of February A. D. 1878, in and to the following property, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Butte, county of Deer Lodge, and Territory of Montana, thirty-six feet front more or less, by ninety-two feet back, of lot numbered five [5] of block numbered twenty-nine, [29] according to the official plat and survey thereof, on file in the proper office, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereon, or thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 13th day of March, A. D. 1878.

JAS. S. McANDREWS,
453-5t. Sheriff of Deer Lodge county, M. T.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, made on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1878, in the matter of the estate of Marcus Alexander deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House, in the town of Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge county, M. T., in separate parcels, as hereinafter described, all right, title, interest, claim or demand of the said Marcus Alexander at the time of his death, or which said estate may have since acquired, in and to those certain pieces or parcels of ground, situated in Butte City, Deer Lodge County, Montana Territory, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot numbered four [4] in block in block number twenty-four [24] on Main street, in the town of Butte, Deer Lodge county, M. T., with the improvements thereon.

Lot number four [4] in Block number thirty [30] on Park street, in the town of Butte, Deer Lodge county, M. T., with the improvements on said lot.

Also lot number five [5] in block number thirty [30] in said town of Butte, with the improvements thereon.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1878.

JAMES R. CLARK,
Administrator of the estate of Marcus Alexander, deceased. 455-4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Augustus K. Gird, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Augustus K. Gird, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four [4] months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in the town of Emmettsburg, Deer Lodge county, M. T.

ROBERT M. FERGUSON, Administrator.

Dated Deer Lodge, M. T., March 22, 1878. 455-5t

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Marcus Alexander, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator of the above named estate, and that letters of administration have been duly issued. And all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his place of business at the bank of Donnell, Clark & Larabie, at Butte city, M. T., within four months from this date, or such claims will be forever barred.

Dated at Butte, M. T. January 28, 1878.

JAMES R. CLARK,
448-2t Administrator

Administrator's Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of John H. Pearson, deceased, and all others interested, are hereby notified that the undersigned will appear before the Probate Court of Deer Lodge county, M. T., on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1878, the same being a day of the regular March Term of said Probate Court, and apply to make final settlement of the matters of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Dated January 29, 1878. JOHN PICKENS,
448-5t Administrator.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Stanislaus E. Hirbour, has filed in the Probate Court of the county of Deer Lodge, M. T., his petition, with a copy of the will annexed, praying for letters testementary of the estate of Matthias M. Charpentier, deceased, and that a hearing of said petition will be had in the Probate Court of Deer Lodge county, M. T., on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1878, the same being a day of the regular term A. D. 1878, term of said Court.

O. B. O'BANNON,
Probate Judge and Acting Clerk.

Dated March 18, 1878. 454-3t

FOR SALE.

The Hotel de Mineral, at Butte City, on easy terms Two thirds cash. HAUSWIRTH BROS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

One farm, situated in Upper Deer Lodge Valley about 16 miles from Butte City; 240 acres under fence has large dwelling, good well, two stables, granary chicken house, smoke house and corrals; with 50 acres well broken, and plenty of water for irrigating. A perfect title made to 160 acres of said land

JOHN HAUSWIRTH.

FOR SALE.

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