RAILROAD GRANTS.

Efforts to Secure the Forfeiture of Certain Lands.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—It is certain that strong efforts will be made this winter to obtain legislation to bring about the forfeiture of lands granted to railroads in all cases where the condition of the law making the grant have not been complied with. Two classes seek to have this done—one from honest motives, and the other, composed of shyster lawyers and claim agents, hopes thereby to secure business growing out of homestead entries, etc., upon the lands restored to the market. Leading government officials familiar with the subject are of opinion that discrimination should be used in such legislation, as there are cases where circumstances would make it unjust to absolutely forfeit grants. In other cases they think the forfeiture would be fully justified. Should a general law of this character pass, the Northern Pacific would lose an immense body of land.

A BILL INTRODUCED.

Senator Plumb has introduced a bill which provides that where a grant of public land has been made to aid the construction of any railroad, and such road has not been completed within the time prescribed by law, the land so granted or such quantity thereof as had not been patented or certified to such company, or to any State or Trustees for its benefit, prior to the expiration of the time fixed for the completion of the road, shall revert to the United States, and shall be open to settlement as other public lands. The bill further provides that immediately upon its passage the Secretary of the Interior shall give public notice that the lands described are open to settlement, and that entries will be received at the land office in the district in which the lands are situated.

THE SUBJECT OF TAXATION.

Another bill introduced by Senator Plumb, provides that all lands granted to railroad companies under the Act of July 1, 1862, which is the original Pacific Railroad Act, and under all the Acts amendatory thereof, and to which the several companies would have become entitled upon payment of the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying, shall be subject to all legal taxes imposed under the authority of any State or Territory in which such lands are situated, to the same extent as they would have been had such costs been paid and the lands conveyed to the companies. By a proviso those lands already forfeited are exempt from the operation of the bill, and a further proviso declares that prior to the payment of the cost of surveying no taxes shall be imposed, except in organized counties.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

It is publicly charged in a Sunday paper here to-day, that the Northern Pacific railroad is devastating forests throughout the most desirable portions of Washington Territory, cutting valuable timber over great stretches of country, and floating it down the rivers, presumably to be sold. The article also charges that the local land officers, the Surveyor-Generals and District-Attorneys act as agents of the Northern Pacific, and wink at its wrong doing.

Names of the States.

The Hon. Hamilton B. Staples read a paper at the annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., recently, in which he discussed the origin of the names of several of the States. His conclusions were as follows: New Hampshire gets its name from Hampshire, England. Massachusetts is derived from an Indian name, first given to the bay, signifying "near the great hills." Rhode Island has an obscure origin. "The Island of Rhodes," the "Island of the Roads," and a Dutch origin, "Red Island," were mentioned, the first seeming to have the best historical support. Connecticut is an Indian name, signifying "land on a long tidal river." New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland were passed over. Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia have a royal origin. Maine was named from the fact that it was supposed to contain the "mayne portion" of New England. Vermont has no especial question, except that it is claimed to have been first an alias—New Connecticut alias Vermont. Kentucky popularly signifies either a "dark and bloody ground," or a "bloody river," but its origin signifies "the head of a river," or "the long river." Tennessee comes from its river, the name being derived from the name of an Indian village on the river—"Tenasee." Ohio is named after an Indian name signifying "something great," with an accent of admiration. Indiana comes from the name of an early land company. Illinois comes from the Indian—the name of a tribe. Michigan is claimed to mean "lake country;" it probably came from the name of the lake, "Great Lake," which bore this name before the land adjacent was named. Louisiana is from the French. Arkansas and Missouri are Indian, the former being doubtful. The latter is claimed to mean in its original, "muddy water," which describes the river. Iowa is also Indian, with doubtful meaning. Texas is popularly supposed to be Indian, but may be Spanish. Florida is Spanish, "a flowery land." Oregon has a conjectural origin. It is probably Indian, but a Spanish origin is claimed. California comes from a Spanish romance of 1510. Nevada takes its name from the mountains, which got theirs from a resemblance to the Nevadas of South America. Minnesota is Indian, "sky-tinted water." Nebraska is variously rendered "shallow water," and "flat country." Kansas is from an Indian root, Kaw, corrupted by the French. Mississippi is "great water," or "whole river." Alabama is Indian, the name of a fortress and a tribe, signifying, as is claimed, "Here we rest."

ATTACK ON JUGGERNAUT.

An Indian Sect Attack the Great Idol.

An attack on the idol of Juggernaut has been made at Pooree, the most sacred shrine in India, by a body of fanatics. The rioters, who numbered twelve men and three women, and were almost in a state of nudity, succeeded in entering the temple and tried to force their way into the inner recesses. Although upwards of 1,000 pilgrims were present, they were not expelled without a severe struggle, in the course of which one intruder was trampled to death. The rest were arrested and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The inquiry showed that they belonged to a sect of Hindoo dissenters, lately founded in the Sumbulpore district, well known as Kumbhupatias, from the fact that its followers wear ropes of bark around their waists. They allege that their religion was revealed to sixty-four persons in 1864 by a god incarnate, whom they style Alekhswamy—that is, the Lord—whose attributes cannot be described in writing. They believe in the existence of the 300,000,000 of Hindoo deities, but do not respect their images, saying that it is impossible to represent a Supreme Being whom no one has ever seen. They are subdivided into three classes, two of which renounce the world and make no distinction of caste, while the third lead a family life. Their habits are said to be very filthy, and like some European sects, they take no medicine in illness, but rely solely on Divine help. Their attack on the Pooree temple was prompted by the belief that if the Juggernaut were burned, it would convince the Hindoos of the futility of their religion, and the

Domestic Life in Italy.

Cornhill Magazine.

The taole linen is all homespun and good of its kind, but rather coarse. As in the matter of chemises, it is thought well to have an immense quantity. I remember being struck on one occasion with the fact that the table-cloth was marked in four numbers. It was at the wedding of the eldest daughter, and a cupboard full of linen the mother had with her "corredo" had been opened for the first time.

These hoards of linen make it possible to go on without a wash-up for a very long time. Washing is a yearly ceremony. It takes place in the spring, when a procession of carts convey the contents of various cupboards down to the river, if there is one in the vicinity; if there is not, to the nearest mill-stream. This system of washing but once a year no doubt saves time and trouble; but it has its disadvantages, especially when extended to the members of the family themselves. In cold weather much washing of the person is considered to be dangerous to health, and my barbarity in subjecting a young baby to a daily bath during the winter excited almost as much virtuous indignation as my culpable neglect of the "fascia," so necessary to keep the legs straight. On receiving a neighbor into the house for a week, I thought it incumbent on me, although it was the dead of winter, to provide him with all the conveniences for washing, but these attentions were lost upon him; my astonishment when the housemaid thought fit to inform me, in her dramatic way, that neither soap, water, nor towel had been touched, was, perhaps, no greater than his own at finding these useless things provided. "The signora says to me," begins Marietta, "have you put soap into the room of that gentleman?" "Sissignora." "A bath?" "Sissignora." "Two towels?" "Sissignora, sissignora, sua, signora, non toccati! ne l'una, ne l'altra!"

It is not only in the matter of washing that Italian winter habits differ from ours. Fires are considered unwholesome, but air is excluded as much as possible; the doors and windows kept tight shut day and night; drafts sedulously avoided. Great-coats, hats, and comforters are worn by the men indoors, whilst the women swathe their heads in wool, put on several gowns one atop of another, and sit with their hands in muffs and their feet on a "scaldino." Although no Italian lady ever goes out without making an elaborate toilet, indoors a dressing-gown, often in the most dilapidated condition, is all that is considered necessary. To wear the same gown indoors as out of doors is a thing not thought of, and immediately on returning to the house after a walk the dressing-gown is resumed. In the outdoor costume great efforts are made to keep up with the fashion-books, and engravings which relate thereto are much studied, but seldom with any great success.

Fancy Values of Fast Horses.

New York Correspondence Troy Times.

The advance in the luxury and extravagance of the age is shown by the purchase of $60,000 pictures $15,000 sets of diamonds, as well as in houses that cost $25,000. Why should not the same overweening wealth be displayed in a $30,000 horse? These luxuries are all of a class, and their cost, in each instance, is a mere trifle to a man who can at any moment issue his check for $1,000,000. If the reader inquire how large a number is included in this class, I reply enough to keep up the market to its present fanciful quotation. Conversing with a leading man in this specialty, I asked him the highest value set upon any horse in this country. "Fifty thousand dollars," was the reply. My informant then added that he referred to St. Julien, which at present is the property of Hickok & Morrow. Santa Claus, owned by William Cole, is valued at $25,000. Foster Dewey, who was at one time private secretary of the notorious ring, values his Richard at $10,000. Maud S., the property of William H. Vanderbilt, is valued by its owner at $50,000, and, reader, should you tender your check for that amount you might be disappointed by a refusal. Maud S. is at present kept at Cincinnati, being still under training. Her time is 2:10¼, which may be mentioned as the best made on the American turf. The enormous value of such animals is found on the race course, where immense sums are won by some and lost by others. Daniel Mace, who has a training stable in Twenty-third street, is a very successful trainer, and has also driven in some very important trials of speed. To drive successfully on a race course requires great nerve and at least three years' practice. The fee is sometimes $500, to which is occasionally added 10 per cent on the winnings. Such are some facts in connection with racing—a custom which has been on the increase for several years, notwithstanding its demoralizing tendency.

The New Trousers for Ladies.

New York Sun.

Take a pair of overalls, sew a gore-shaped piece between the two inside seams of the two legs in front; sew a plain wide piece from one outside seam to the other at the back, and there you will have a perfect pattern of the new trousers for ladies. Of course any amount of overdress, panniers, and furbelows can be put over this design at the back, by way of ornament. The bottom of the legs and the added pieces should be trimmed with the same ruffling all around. Now, if this design be cut in silk or satin, it clear that the two legs of it will show very little, unless the wearer be walking, in which case the unusual freedom and ease of her movements will betray the trousers. As far as appearance goes, no lady can be shocked by the difference between the trouser-dress and an ordinary dress at the back, and the front gore-piece carries out the resemblance to an ordinary costume when the wearer is sitting or standing. But when she walks about the trouser shape is confessed.

Two advantages, one of comfort and the other of adornment, are claimed for this Parisian discovery. In the first place, the movement of the ladies will be unshackled as those of any man in an ulster. In the second place, a dress may be worn much more tight in the skirt than at present without any of the present inconveniences. Ladies have frequently been so pulled-back, tied-back and sheathed in tight skirts that they could scarcely walk. The trousers-skirt permits them to dress still more closely and yet leaves their limbs free. It is seldom that convenience and fashion are so adroitly combined in an article of feminine apparel, and this consideration will induce many sensible ladies to give the new invention a fair trial.

As Usual.

The commercial traveler of a Philadelphia house while in Tennessee approached a stranger as the train was about to start, and said:

"Are you going on this train?"

"I am."

"Have you any baggage"

"No."

"Well, my friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything. You see, I've two rousing big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one checked on your ticket, and we'll euchre them. See?"

"Yes, I see; but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you said you were going on this train?"

"So I am. I'm the conductor."

JAMES R. KEENE.

Speculator and Owner of Foxhall.

This gentleman, noted on Wall Street as the man who has had Jay Gould down several times, and on the turf as the owner of Foxhall and other racers, went to New York from the Pacific Slope a few years ago. He is about forty-five years of age, shrewd, cool, ambitious and bold. While not uniformly sussessful, he always managed to make his gains more than offset his losses. His winnings on the turf, particularly during the last season in France and England, have been very large. When he came to New York he had determined on "cleaning out" Wall street, but was not very successful in this undertaking; in fact, Wall street got rather the better of him. In the big Western Union deal, when over 100,000 shares of stock were purchased, Gould and Keene withdrew with spoils to the amount of $700,000, but in the division that followed Gould got the money and Keene had to pocket his wrath. Then came the Atlantic and Pacific pool, in which Keene and Garrison were joined, and to which Gould was admitted. Gould went west, and Keene and Garrison went in for themselves, but more stock was piled on them than they could carry, and Garrison sold out. Gould had been selling all the time they were purchasing. This time Russell Sage came in winner to the amount of $200,000, principally at Gould's expense. Keene, however, had not unloaded in the transaction and came out ahead. In the spring of 1878, Gould again went west. He was carrying $22,000,000 of Union Pacific at the time, and nearly all of it borrowed money. Keene got up a big scheme then. It was to make a dash on the market and send prices down on a run. Gould returned and found things in a fearful condition. He unloaded 40,000 shares of stock, and but for Sage coming to his assistance would have been compelled to leave Wall street. One of Keene's operations was getting into a deal on Union Pacific at 55 and selling at 95, making $400,000. He is regarded as one of the richest operators in New York.

The Romance of the Gondola.

Speaking of the joys of the gondola (in behalf of the gondoliers who have struck against steamboats) the London *Telegraph* says:

"In these delicious conveyances he may study, sketch, play music or cards, make love, or sleep as well as in a house. There are no rude stoppages or collisions, no hideous city uproars. At each water-worn corner, as the gondola glides near it, the cautious oarsman whispers rather than speaks a gentle '*sta li*' or '*gia preme*,' warning any craft which may be coming from out the gloom to pass to left or right. If there be such a one, its gondolier replies in the same muffled, mysterious tone, and the black hulls glide swiftly by, while another long line of marble facades, paved always with the green sea, opens through the low door of the cabin. Days pass before the enchanted visitor realizes that this is indeed a capital without a horse or a wheeled vehicle in its confines; that there is no clamor, no dust, no mud, no noise by day or night louder than the soft lapping of the tideless Adriatic on the steps, the '*preme*,' '*sta li*' or '*giae*' of the boatmen, and the wash of the seaweed which grows along the basement. The perfection of it all is when the nights are brilliant with a moon, and Venice, lighted up, fills her watery roadways with endless glitter of lamp and candle. Then the black boat seems to move like a thing born of the night and belonging to it, somber and soft and still, gliding like a shadow into shadows, and threading the maze of canals and canaletti as if the eyes carved upon the bows could really see in the dark. Every trip, every errand, at such times is a voyage of romance. From the Rialto to the San Salute, from St. Marks to the Giudecca, from the Lido to the Bridge of Sighs, the place is full of memories bewitching or tragic. That may be Shylock's house, where the water-rats nibbles, and that Imelda's, where the door stands half open. Where you drop your cigar-end is the Canal Orfano, forbidden of old to fishermen, because the Dread 'Ten' were wont to drown there the victims condemned by the 'Lion's Mouth.' Through the heavy shadow cast by the Bridge of Sighs comes a gaily lighted gondola full of masked signoras bound to the ball, and chatting in soft Venetian dialect which blunts to a lisp all the sibilants. Nor is it true that 'in Venice Tasso's echoes are no more.' If you have the right kind of gondoliere, and put him on his mettle, he can quote more than one soft love passage from the 'Gierusalemme,' or at least make the water and the oar keep in music to '*La luna sta in mezzo di mare*,' or some other barcarole."

A Somnambulist Jumps from a Moving Train.

Peoria Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

This city can boast of the boss somnambulist. His name is Tom Floretta. He left Chicago on a Wabash train Monday night, and ten miles from Forrest was seen to leave his berth and walk in a state of undress to the rear of the coach. That was the last seen of him in the train, although his clothes remained in the berth. Yesterday he turned up in this city, and said the first he knew of himself after going to sleep in his berth was walking about half dressed in a cornfield. He found his way to a farm house and there secured a suit of clothes. His only injuries were a few scratches, although it is supposed he jumped or fell off the train when it was running at the ordinary rate of speed.

Prince Leopold's Marriage.

Prince Leopold's betrothal to the Princess Helena, of Waldeck, causes surprise, as there were whispers of his intention to marry in the British peerage. The entourage of the court were aware that he had gone to the continent to select a bride. The general public have regarded his health as a bar to matrimony. He suffers frequent attacks of hemorrhage from the pores, through defects of the skin, weakening the whole tone of his system. His intellectual taste, culture and geniality make him popular. The public are glad to regard this step as a sign of improving health, and in his case prefer that he should marry a Princess rather than a British subject. Lord Lorne's case is bad enough. On all state occasions the husband sits below the salt. If the prince married a commoner, as her husband he would be compelled to show publicly his wife's inferiority on all occasions of precedence.

Daniel Webster on England, John Bright on America.

In a review of a volume of John Bright's speeches the New York *World* calls attention to the fact that even as it is to Webster, an American, that England owes the most characteristic description of her power, "whose morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of martial airs," it is to Bright, an Englishman, that we owe the most characteristic description of our own country as "one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North in unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main—one people, and one language, and one law, and one faith, and over all the vast continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of

The Kentucky Penitentiary.

Much local censure has been visited upon Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, because of his free use of the pardoning power. In his message to the Legislature he comes warmly to his own defense, on this head, saying: "We are all human and have human hearts, which are touched by the sorrow of others. This is no great offense, but I think I have been often unjustly censured. When I came into the executive office there were 969 convicts in the penitentiary, and only 780 cells, and these cells were but three feet nine inches wide, six feet three inches high, and six feet eight inches long. In a word, there were there were 189 more prisoners than cells; and when you put these into cells with others you had 378 men, two in a cell, only three feet nine inches wide. They were dying at a fearful rate, and I was determined that the State penitentiary should not be a charnel-house. Yes, I was determined that this should not be. It was a disgrace to the State." One reason he finds for this overflowing of the penitentiary is the fact that the prosecuting attorneys in the counties are paid fees, and some of them are not above spying out the peccadilloes of their fellow-men and, for the sake of the money, securing their conviction on trivial technical charges. In the case of gross offenders it may be taken for granted that the law has not been too severe and any interference of executive clemency is likely to be an abuse, but the law, which, in its operation, sometimes is too lenient with great criminals, is as often too rigorous with slight offenders, and for the benefit of the latter such interference will not come amiss.

1882.
Harper's Bazar.
Illustrated.

This popular journal is a rare combination of literature, art and fashion. Its stories, poems and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its engravings possesses the highest artistic excellence; and in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

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1882.
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Illustrated.

"Always varied, always good, always improving."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS JR.

Harper's Magazine, the most popular illustrated periodical in the world, begins its sixty-fourth volume with the December Number. It represents what is best in American literature and art; and its marked success in England—where it has already a circulation larger than that of any English magazine of the same class—has brought into its service the most eminent writers and artists of Great Britain. The forthcoming volumes for 1882 will in every respect surpass their predecessors.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
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649 HARPER & BROTHER, New York.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly increases the quantity of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip, properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use, also certificates of prominent sheepowners who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

S. HALLENBERG & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Can be had through all Druggists Stores and Drug agts.

For Sale by Henry M. Parchen & Co., Helena, M. T.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Final Entry.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., November 26, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his application to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before Orrin Emerson, Probate Judge of Deer Lodge county, M. T., Deer Lodge, M. T., on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1882, viz: Peter Hauck, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 3533, for the north ½ of the northwest ¼, and the southwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of section No. 14, township No. 9 north of range No. 10 west, and he names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz.: Fred Bergeman, of Pioneer; Charles P. H. Bielenberg, John Beln and Jacob F. Van Gundy, of Deer Lodge, all of Deer Lodge county, Montana. [647 5t] E. H. MOE Register.

Notice of Final Entry.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., ecember 14, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his application to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before Orren Emerson Probate Judge of Deer Lodge county, M. T., Deer Lodge, M. T., on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1882 viz.: Nazair Normandin, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 3424, for the east ½ northeast ¼ of section No 29, township No 7 north of range No 9 west, and he names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz.: Antoine Normandin, Eli Decorsi, Emeric Truchot and Charles Moreau, of Deer Lodge, all of Deer Lodge county, M T. J. H. MOE Register.

O. B. O'BANNON, Attorney for Claimant. 649 5t

Notice of Final Entry.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T. December 5, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his application to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entire thereof and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Deer Lodge County, M. T., at his office in the town of Deer Lodge, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1882, viz.: John Anderson, who made pre-emption filing No 3,833 for the west ½ of northeast ¼ and the northwest ¼ of southeast ¼, section No 24, township No. 7 north of range No 9 west, and he names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz.: Peter Lansing, John Larson, John F. Vaughn and Germain A. Kellogg, all of Deer Lodge P. O., Deer Lodge County, M. T. J. H. MOE, Register.

O. B. O'BANNON, Attorney for Claimant. 648-5t

Sheriff's Sale.

John N. Collins, plaintiff, vs. Eliza Bratton, as executrix of the last will and testament of Hugh Bratton, deceased, and as his wife, and Ida B. Bratton, and Charlotte Bratton, and Annie Jane Bratton, and John Hugh Bratton, and Harriet Eliza Bratton, his heirs, defendants.

To be sold at Sheriff's sale, at 2 o'clock p. m., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, A. D. 1881, in front of the Court house door, in the town of Deer Lodge, M. T., under and by virtue of an order of sale in the above entitled cause, issued from out the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for Deer Lodge county, the following described property, to-wit:

All of the right, title and interest which said deceased, Hugh Bratton, had on the 27th day of October, 1879, and all that said defendants now have, or then had in and to an undivided one-half interest in and to that certain water ditch known as the "Tiger ditch," which said ditch conveys water from Ophir Gulch to Nelson Hill, Carpenter's Bar, and other mines in their vicinity, in the county of Deer Lodge, Montana Territory. Also, all water rights, reservoirs, tributaries, rights, privileges, hose, pipe, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

All of said property situate, lying, and being in Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, and levied upon as the property of the defendants.

Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1881.

THOMAS STRANG, Sheriff.

By TOM MCTAGUE, Under Sheriff. 648 4t

Summons.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Montana Territory, in and for the County of Deer Lodge.

SUSIE WHITE, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES F. WHITE, defendant.

The People of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Charles F. White, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Deer Lodge, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days [exclusive of the day of service] after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the judgment and decree of said Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and yourself, and for costs, because of your having [as alleged] wilfully absented yourself from plaintiff for the period of more than one year prior to the commencement of this action, without any reasonable excuse therefor, and having wilfully deserted and absented yourself from plaintiff, and departed from the Territory of Montana without the intention of returning.

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

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the county of Deer Lodge, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

GEO. W. IRVIN, H. Clerk.

By R. L. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk. 647 5t

[No. 1012.]

Application for Patent.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., October 13th 1881.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Tamke, Robert Fenner and Thomas Stuart, whose postoffice address is Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge County, Montana, have this day filed application for patent for 33 62 100 acres of Placer Mining ground, situated on Carlson Gulch, Granite Mining District (unorganized), County of Deer Lodge, and Territory of Montana, and designated by the official plat and field notes on file in this office as Lot No. 37, Township 6 North, Range 8 West. Said Lot No. 37 is described with magnetic variation at 22½° to 23° East, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post set for corner No. 1, four inches square, five feet long, twelve inches in the ground and marked M. C. 37-1; whence corner to Sections 1 and 12, on East boundary of Township 6 North, Range 9 West; bears North 43¾° East 4 68-100 chains distant, and running thence North 20° West 22 chains to corner No. 2; thence North 66¾° West 42 chains to corner No 3; thence North 19° East 7 chains to corner No. 4; thence South 69° East 25 chains to corner No. 5; thence South 48° East 22 50-100 chains to corner No. 6; thence South 13¾° East 29 chains to corner No. 7; thence South 83° West 1 40-100 chains to corner No. 1 and place of beginning, containing an area of 33 62-100 acres.

The above described mining ground is claimed by right of location and purchase, compliance with the usages and custom of miners and the undisturbed ownership and possession thereof for six years last past by the said applicants, their grantors and predecessors in interest. The only adjoining claimants are Rezin Anderson, et al, claimants to unsurveyed Placer Mining ground on the East.

641-10t J. H. MOE, Register.

Nick Millen

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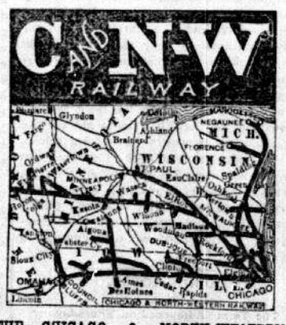

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