THE NEW NORTHWEST.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

TERMS: $3.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

L. P. BOWEN. MRS. J. A. BOWEN. } EDITORS.

Entered in the Deer Lodge, Montana, Postoffice for transmission as Second-class mail matter.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The people of Kansas City, Missouri, are to have an object lesson in the duties of the citizen. Instead of a poll tax, the statutes prescribe a fine of $2.50 for failure to vote. The city attorney of Kansas City has taken the law at its word and has commenced action against B. P. Whipple, a prominent capitalist, as a starter. It is estimated that 18,000 men failed to vote in Kansas City at the November election. At $2.50 each the city would net $45,000—a purse worth working for. It is the Missouri theory that a man who can vote and won't vote should assist in liquidating any damages that his failure to do his duty as a citizen may entail. As the very men who neglect to vote are, as a rule, men who would cast an intelligent ballot, Missouri is not far from the right track in attempting to make it an object for them to march up to the polls like good, loyal American citizens.

FULL OF UNCERTAINTY.

The World's fair may yet turn out to be a bad egg for Chicago. Congress will either pass a bill prohibiting immigration on account of cholera, or it will not. If the bill passes, Europe will be practically shut out. If the bill does not pass, and cholera affects a landing, the people even of this country will not dare to go near that city, for fear of the pest. As for the citizens of Chicago, they are doomed to utter rout any way. If cholera comes with the European contingent the people of Chicago will have to move out. But if cholera does not attend the fair, the 65,000,000 people of the United States will be there, and there are mighty few of them that have not a Chicago relative. The problem which the average Chicago family is now studying is, whether it is better to endure a stream of relatives for a year, with hired girls at $15 per week; or and the pangs of existence with a cholera germ.

NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Over eighty, some say fully ninety, per cent. of the Homestead workers are not American citizens. How, then, did they come to be there? For several years, now, iron men, railroad builders, coal miners, coke burners and such interests have been importing labor from the most destitute populations of Europe, to the injury and exclusion of American labor, and the voluntary immigration from the skilled or self-respecting labor of the Old World. And these turbulent and lawless scenes from the Mollie Maguires down to the violence of these imported men in the coal, iron and coke regions of the country, are from those contract importations almost exclusively. We have no bowels of compassion for these men. For mercenary ends they have brought these masses to compete with and drive out the legitimate labor of the country, and they have to pay the penalty. The trouble is, these men can be dangerous in the hands of the enemies of capital, as capital has made them dangerous to the legitimate labor of the country.

A STAGGERING LOAD.

The burden of pensions has become a staggering load to the nation. When, years ago, the annual appropriations for this purpose had been brought up to $50,000,000, the sincere and zealous advocates of liberality in pension legislation, the true friends of deserving soldiers, said that the limit had been reached. The law provided amply for the wounded soldier, for the soldier who was helpless by reason of disease contracted in the army, and for the widow and orphans of him who was killed in battle. Under new laws which extend the bounty of the government beyond all precedent, in this country or any other nation, pensions now amount to more than $150,000,000, and it is estimated that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the aggregate will be $186,000,000! Hon W. W. Dudley, commissioner of pensions in 1882, publicly declared that in his opinion 25 per cent. of the pensions had been fraudulently obtained, and at that time the annual aggregate was only $61,000,000. If that was true then, how much of the total appropriation under more liberal and more lax laws now goes to the undeserving? Is it less than $100,000,000? Not only has the government's generosity been misapplied by stretching the pension system beyond legitimate limits, but abuses have grown up which make perjury and subornation common crimes in every community. There comes from the people—and this term includes the soldiers who bore the battle—a demand, loud and deep, for reform. The saw should be applied to the branches of this top-heavy tree as soon as possible. Delay will involve the danger of a popular onslaught which may end in putting the ax to the roots. This no thoughtful, patriotic citizen desires or will tolerate—if it can be avoided.

The pension question rises above and spreads beyond party lines. The duty of the hour is to deal with it in a non-partisan, prudent and determined manner. No Republican in congress can afford to play the role of obstructionist if a wise and practicable plan of reducing pensions shall be presented next year by the Democrats. Party expediency, as well as a just regard for the general welfare, requires the Republican side of congress to co-operate with the majority to relieve the people of the gigantic and monstrous burden of gratuities granted as pensions.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

A revolution is a prospective issue of the present trouble in France arising from the Panama scandal. Riot has always been the French method of righting wrongs, and the temperament of the people has not changed during the twenty-two years of a so-called republic. All that France requires to produce a revolution is a cause of discontent, a leader, the Marseillaise hymn sung in the streets, a pistol shot, and the whole fabric of her government is changed. There is a factor wanting, however, in the present crisis, and that factor is a leader to arouse the fervor of that very fervid race.

The gigantic fraud which has brought the republic into disrepute and caused the principles of republicanism to be directly charged with the crimes which affect so many individuals is a sufficient excuse for raising the war cry. Added to this, taxes are very high and millions are spent in the support of the most formidable army in Europe, while prosperity among the people has not been commensurate with the expenses of government, and soon the old cry, "Bread or blood!" will be heard in the streets of Paris.

In this situation all eyes are turned to the leaders of the two great factions, the Royalists and the Bonapartists. But alas for France, the representatives of these two forces are pigmies. Had the young Prince Imperial, who lost his life fighting the Zulus in Africa, only lived, the restoration of the Bonapartists would have been accomplished long before this, for France can be aroused to enthusiasm by the magic of a name.

Carnot is on the alert, the army leaders are supposed to be in sympathy with the republic and martial law may soon be declared.

"TWO OLD-FASHIONED VIRTUES."

The following is taken from an article by Washington Gladden, in the Century magazine for December:

"Let me say, in closing, that the growth of pauperism, if not of poverty, seems to be due in part to the decay of two old fashioned social virtues. One of these is family affection. The individualism of the last half century has weakened the family bond. There has been so much talk of men's rights and women's rights and children's rights, that the mutual and reciprocal duties and obligations of the family have come to be undervalued. Families do not cling together so closely as once they did; *esprit de famille* is wanting. For this reason many persons who ought to be cared for by their own kindred become a charge upon the public. This tendency ought in every way to be rebuked and resisted. The shame of permitting one's flesh and blood to become paupers ought to be brought home to every man and woman who thus casts off natural obligations. All public authorities and charitable visitors should enforce upon such delinquents the scriptural judgment: "If any provideth not for his own, and specially his own household, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an unbeliever."

The other old-fashioned virtue to which I referred is the manly independence which is the substratum of all sound character. Why this virtue is decaying, there is no time now to inquire. But one of two causes are not remote. The first of these is the habit of regarding public office not as a service to be rendered, but as a bounty to be dispensed. The mental attitude of most office seekers is one of mendicancy. The spoils system is built upon this view of office. It is evident that there is a large class of influential persons who wish to be dependents upon the public. Dependence is thus made respectable. This sentiment diffused through society affects its lowest circles, and makes it a little easier, down there, for a man to become a dependent upon the public treasury.

There is another explanation which I would not venture to offer as based upon my own opinion. But I heard, not long ago, these words from the lips of a brave soldier of the Union army—a man whose patriotism and devotion to that army no one who knows him will venture to dispute: "The one great cause of the increase of able-bodied paupers during the past few years is the lavish bestowal of pensions. And this extravagance," he went on, "is not so much to be charged upon the old soldiers as upon the demagogues and pension agents who have pushed these schemes for their own aggrandizement." I will add not one word of comment; I was not a soldier. Nor shall I reveal the name of my friend; I do not wish to expose him to a torrent of abuse. To whatever cause the decay of independence may be attributed, the loss is a very serious one; and those who labor for the removal of the evils of poverty and pauperism may well remember that the foundation of all sound social structure is the sentiment of self-help, and the just pride that would rather live upon a crust honestly earned, than feast, as a dependent, on any man's bounty."

Another Sapphire Company.

The Missoula River Sapphire and Ruby Mining company was incorporated Thursday at Missoula for the purpose of mining sapphires, rubies and gold in Montana. Capital stock $2,500,000, divided into shares of $5 each. The directors are E. A. Winstanley, C. E. Woodworth, Thomas S. Jones, C. R. Prescott, George H. Clynich and Theodore D. Farrow.—Democrat.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1892.

Hidden away among the archives of the treasury department is a curious volume which few people have ever looked into. Though nothing more nor less than a scrap book, it is filled from cover to cover with money. Altogether it holds not less than $200,000. The contents are real currency of legitimate issue, and yet the whole of it would not be accepted to-day in payment for a bag of flour or a box of soap. This is because Confederate notes and bonds—for such compose the election described—are worth at present nothing more than their value as waste paper, save in so far as certain specimens are in demand by collectors. Looking over this curious scrap book one notices that each note is actually signed in pen and ink with the names of the treasurer and register of the treasury, the serial numbers being put on in like manner. This was accomplished by employing clerks to sign for those officials. They were arranged to work in pairs, one signing for the treasurer and the other for the register. The numbers were added by a third person. At the beginning this labor was performed by men, but they were in such demand for fighting purposes on the battle fields that women were substituted later on. Altogether, 244 women and 68 men were engaged in this task during the war. They did the signing and numbering af the notes by sheets, which which were afterward cut up.

At the beginning of hostilities this Confederate paper money was current in the South at par. It soon began to depreciate, however, and by 1863 its market value had fallen to about 50 per cent. Toward the close of the war it was worth so little that those who handled it had actually to be millionaires in order to live at all. Milk cost $40 a quart, and in one recorded instance a Southerner with a fair appetite paid $105 for a very modest lunch at a restaurant—such a meal as one could now get for about 25 cents in Washington. At the fall of the Confederacy the currency passed for only one cent and a fraction on the dollar.

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As a rule the postoffice department is opposed to lotteries of every kind. Once a year, however, the official sanction of the department is given to a lottery, though it is not called by that name. It is known as the annual auction sale of articles accumulated in the dead letter office. The sale for the present year took place a few days ago. The articles are neatly wrapped in brown paper packages, and the catalogues furnished prospective purchasers in the auction room aim to describe in a brief and general manner the character of every article found in the packages. The articles themselves are not exposed to the public gaze. It is well known, however, that they are not of a valuable character, and yet the announcement of the auction is sufficient to throng the place of sale with an eager and interested crowd, composed mostly of women. The auctioneer finds no difficulty in disposing of the goods as fast as he can talk, and about $4,000 is, as a rule, realized from these annual sales. The prices obtained seem to vary with the description given in the catalogue, and also with the size of package held up to view by the auctioneer. Some of the packages are knocked down for 15 or 20 cents, while for others the competition becomes so lively that the bids sometimes go as high as a dollar.

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The $75,000 paid by the Chilian government as settlement in full for all claims arising out of the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso, were covered into the subtreasury at New York a few days ago. The draft for this sum was brought to this country by Minister Egan in October last. It was drawn on the Bank of France, and called for payment 30 days from the date of presentation. The government negotiated its collection through a banking house in New York, and the proceeds have just been received. These necessary preliminaries having been performed, and the money being now in the actual possession of the government, arrangements will be made as speedily as possible for its equitable distribution to those for whom it is intended—the victims of the episode or their beneficiaries.

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Ex-Secretary of State Blaine continues in a very precarious state of health. He has recently had several alarming relapses, and it is probable that he is gradually sinking. It is difficult to ascertain his actual condition, as no very definite information is given the public, but it is generally believed that the great statesman is very near to death. His physicians no longer speak of the possibility of his recovery, but say he may live several weeks. On the other hand, it is feared that death may occur at any time.

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The capital is quite gay in this holiday season, and everything and everybody assumes the glad cheer of the prevalent Christmas spirit. Congress—or a portion thereof—has gone home for the holidays, and will not return until January 4, and politics is banished for the time from the lips of men.

THE STATE TEACHERS.

A Very Decided Majority in Favor of One Great University.

MISSOULA, Dec. 28.—At to-day's session of the state teachers' association the question of the advisability of consolidation of all state educational institutions came up this afternoon. Prof. Templeton was assigned to open the discussion on the subject and state the relation of normal schools to a state university. He argued that a normal school should be classed with other state institutions and located at the same place. President Reid, of the College of Montana, took the same position. The only opposition came from Prof. Riley, of Butte; J. M. Simpson, of Deer Lodge, and M. D. Leehey, of Butte.

President Steere, of Dillon, delivered the annual address, taking as his subject, "Better Education and How it May be Secured." He compared education in the United States and Europe, and made a point in favor of compulsory education. More money should be supplied and longer time be given. Teachers should have paid instructors. Higher qualifications and progressive certificates should be demanded of teachers. He held that female teachers should receive the same pay as males when they held the same grade of certificates and performed the same duties. Provision should be made for city superintendents, and county and state superintendents should have special qualifications other than political influence.

President Steere was followed by Prof. A. C. H. Frazer, of Deer Lodge, on the subject, "The Claims of the Classics." He advocated at length a close study of the classics. Throughout the history of the past man's nature has been essentially the same. The same questions have agitated the people, though perhaps in a less complex form, thus giving a better opportunity for their study. The study of the classics gave an opportunity to better understand and compare the different types of character in the human family.

The discussion that followed was interesting and instructive. Wm. M. Weeks, of Miles City, took a rather different view of the subject. He thought that Prof. Frazer magnified things somewhat; that while admitting a classical education in many respects a good adjunct to a higher education, it is not a necessity.

At the close of the discussion committees were appointed. The committee on resolutions is composed of Prof. A. L. Stone, of Anaconda; Prof. J. C. Mahoney, of Silver Star, and Prof. H. C. Ostein, of Livingston.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Over Four Thousand Miles Built During the Past Twelve Months.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—Statistics of railway construction during 1892 will be the subject of an article in an issue of The Railway Age. It shows that during the twelve months the total length of main track laid in the United States was 4,062 miles, on 289 lines, in 43 of the states and territories. This is about 400 miles less than the total in 1891. The only states in which no track was laid are Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Nevada. The total railway mileage of the United States is now 174,663 miles. The states in which the greatest mileage was laid during the present year are as follows: Washington, 420.73 miles; Pennsylvania, 256.94; New York, 236.32; Michigan, 220.61; Texas, 211.23; West Virginia, 203.94; Minnesota, 200.27; Ohio, 197.15; Missouri, 197.13.

MERRYMAKERS DROWNED.

Ten Lives Lost by the Capsizing of a Pleasure Yacht.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 27.—A sad accident occurred here during the day to a party of merrymakers, resulting in the death of ten of them. The owner of a yacht made up a party of his friends to take a sail and twenty-three persons accepted the invitation. All went well and all on board were enjoying themselves until the mouth of the harbor was reached. Here a severe squall struck the yacht and capsized it. Vessels in the vicinity succeeded in picking up thirteen persons who were struggling in the water, but ten of the party were not seen after the yacht turned over.

Detroit Fireman Killed.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—A small fire in the saloon and grocery of J. J. Kavanagh, at 3:25 a. m., caused the death of one fireman and the serious injuring of two more. Peter D. Schwartz, Charles E. Savage and George H. Fletcher, of Company 4, began raising a ladder on the north side of the building, when a terrific explosion occurred. The heavy cornice and the chimney came down with a crash, burying Schwartz under the mass of debris. When his companions dug him out they found that he had been horribly mutilated and was quite dead.

Set His Sister's Clothes on Fire.

ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Million, a widow living in the city, left her three children alone in the house for a short time while she stepped across to a neighbor's. During her absence the youngest son lit a match and set his little sister's clothes on fire. Before the mother returned the little one had been fatally burned, and died after suffering terribly for three hours. Thirty-one matches had been lit by the boy before he succeeded in setting his sister's clothes on fire.

Presented to the City.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The magnificent Columbus fountain, the gift of John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific hotel, to the city of Chicago, was formally turned over to the municipal authorities during the afternoon. The exercises, owing to the severity of the weather, were held in the city council chamber.

SIX SPASMS A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I never lose an opportunity to recommend Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine to any one afflicted with nervous complaints. **HAS** with the assurance that it will not disappoint them. When our boy was eighteen months old he was attacked with violent spasms. Sometimes he would have five or six spasms in a single day. WE TRIED MANY PHYSICIANS WITHOUT BENEFIT; finally our druggist recommended Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. We tried **CURED** a bottle, and could see that he was BENEFITED FROM THE FIRST DOSE. We used three bottles, and I am happy to say the child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is now three years old, and perfectly healthy. You are at liberty to use my name in **THOUSANDS** SOUNDING THE PRAISE OF THIS WONDERFUL REMEDY.

S. C. HEACOX,
Agent Pacific Express Co.

Hastings, Nebraska, April 6th, 1892.

DR. MILES' NERVINE,

MOST CERTAIN CURE FOR

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DIZZINESS, SPASMS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DULLNESS, BLUES, and OPIUM HABIT.

SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

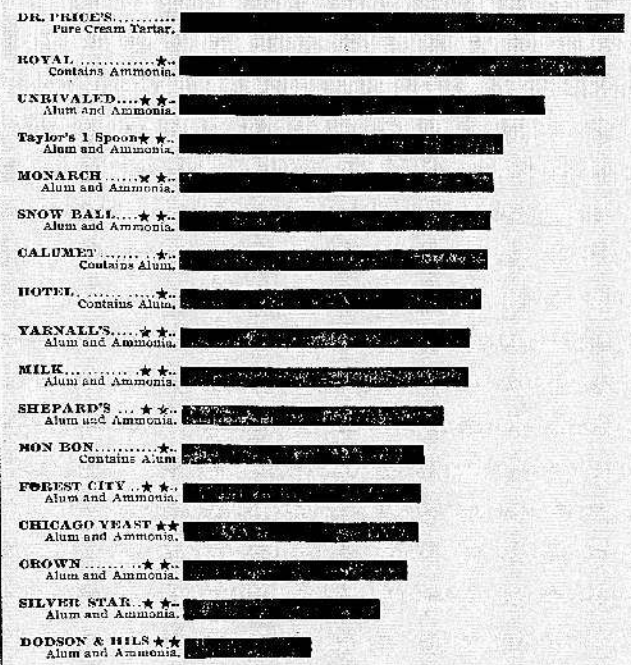
TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

For sale by Deer Lodge Drug Co.

Testing the Baking Powders.

Comparative Worth Illustrated,

BY PROF. PETER COLLIER, LATE CHEMIST IN CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Above diagram was drawn and verified in all its details, by Prof. Peter Collier, who is pre-eminent as a Chemist, and Scientist. The illustration is made in accordance with his chemical tests of each brand enumerated.

The Carbonic acid gas was calculated to get the leavening strength and the quantative analysis to ascertain the comparative wholesomeness, purity, and general usefulness of the leading Powders. The result of Prof. Collier's examination and test, reveals the fact, that, with but one exception, every brand tested contained either Ammonia or Alum, and a number both.

Not one woman in ten thousand would use an Ammonia or Alum Baking Powder if she knew it. Such Powders not only undermine the health, but ammonia imparts a sallow or blotched complexion.

NOTE.—Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, as shown by Prof. Collier's examinations, is the only pure Cream Tartar Powder found free from adulteration and the highest in strength. All authorities report Dr. Price's free from Ammonia, Alum, Lime, or any other adulterant. The purity of this ideal Powder has never been questioned.

★ Indicates the Powder containing either Ammonia or Alum.

★★ Indicates the Powder containing both Ammonia and Alum.

While the diagram shows some of these Ammonia or Alum Powders to be of higher strength than others classed below them, it must not be taken that they possess any value. All Ammonia or Alum powders should be avoided as dangerous, no matter how high their strength.

Delinquent Notice.

OFFICE OF THE CHAMPION MINING CO., December 31, 1892.

There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 11 (eleven) levied on the 11th day of November, 1892, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Certif'e	No. of Shares.	Am't due.
Andrus, O S	699	350	$ 17 00
Atwood, M S	877	1000	30 50
Arlesworth & McFarland	947	6700	201 50
Bierston, Dan'l	846	3000	90 50
Bielenberg & Co	657	1000	30 50
Bliedeau, Jas	352	500	15 50
Bennett, S J	426	1850	56 00
Same	427	1475	44 75
Bennett, Mrs S J	428	625	19 25
Batterton, S A	437	1000	30 50
Batterton, J Y	452	500	15 50
Same	453	500	15 50
Batterton, J L	449	500	15 50
Bracken, W	568	1133	34 49
Beckstead, A	658	630	19 44
Bennett, Nelson	510	1000	30 50
Same	511	1000	30 50
Conn, Jas W	81	1000	30 50
Conley, Frank	946	4000	122 50
Connitt, Thos	214	4500	135 50
Same	215	500	15 50
Connitt & McAlister	229	500	15 50
Same	230	500	15 50
Same	231	250	8 00
Same	232	250	8 00
Clutter, W B	314	115	3 95
Calderhead S B	361	275	9 35
Christian & Hammond	383	500	15 50
Carr, Mrs E	411	82	2 85
Cray, W H	516	610	18 50
Cain, M E	908	289	6 75
Cummings C	495	1000	30 50
Same	496	1000	30 50
Collins, T J	514	200	6 50
Same	515	175	5 75
Cockrell, Geo	520	1000	30 50
Same	521	1000	30 50
Same	522	1000	30 50
Conway, T H	828	13	90
Cranson, S S	890	1550	47 00
Clark, J W	954	1000	30 50
Chapman, L G	969	1000	30 50
Durfee, D M	359	500	15 50
Dearborn, A B	872	210	6 85
Dompier, P	378	750	23 00
Deis F H	718	345	10 85
Dix, Anna	320	92	3 25
Erickson, G	346	515	15 95
Ettinger C S	509	100	3 50
Falxa, —	14	1200	36 50
Fisher, J & W	153	500	15 50
Roskeft, F	404	1000	30 50
Fisher, J	407	1000	30 50
Faulkner, J W	556	85	3 00
Ferguson, Wood	878	500	15 50
Finisterer, F	829	130	4 40
Gerber, John	141	710	21 80
Green, R	420	1250	38 00
Griffith, J H	494	400	12 50
Hyde, Lizzie	221	267	8 50
Hyde, J A	222	1000	30 50
Heckler, A	692	650	20 00
Same	712	350	11 00
Hollenback, G	450	700	21 50
Harris, H S	483	1000	30 50
Harris, Mrs H S	482	500	15 50
Hunt, Wm	937	2000	60 50
Irvine, A E	830	600	18 50
Irvine, Kate	831	50	2 00
Irvine & Son, E H	910	5315	159 95
Irvine L J	862	95	3 85
Jessup, Theo	165	690	21 20
Same	166	500	15 50
Kaufman, D	33	500	15 50
Kuchensperger, J	42	250	8 00
Same	43	250	8 00
Same	618	500	15 50
Kerven, C D	196	500	15 50
Same	197	500	15 50
Kerrnish, Thos	281	650	20 00
Kultenback, C M	414	250	8 00
Lamp, Alice	81	250	8 00
Same	82	250	8 00
Lefebre, O	224	840	10 70
Lansing, P	560	2415	75 00
Same	802	1838	55 50
Same	878	1000	30 50
Longs, A D	845	155	4 75
Lally, J C	382	1000	30 50
Leboeuf, J E	925	1000	30 50
Lindlair, C	930	1000	30 50
Mountjoy, H L	25	340	10 70
Mills, E M	75	1000	30 50
Mills, J H	76	500	15 50
Same	77	500	15 50
Same	78	500	15 50
Mignery, M	159	900	27 50
Maturin, S	528	620	18 86
Marshall, T C	671	75	2 60
Moore, C E	358	300	9 50
Morse, G W	407	3000	90 50
Mills, M B	440	125	4 25
Mahan, H T	468	100	3 50
Miller, C E	665	1000	30 50
Miller, Mrs M A	743	225	7 40
Same	757	200	6 50
Mountjoy, Wiley	905	985	30 00
Morgan, Thos	851	196	6 35
McMurray, A F	48	500	15 50
Same	728	500	15 50
McMahon, John	891	3000	90 50
McInerny, John	752	2000	60 50
McMaster, J B	889	3000	90 50
McDonnall, Jos	406	800	24 50
McPherson, H A	478	500	15 50
McKinstry, Mrs J	593	110	3 85
McLellan, J B	559	250	8 00
McMillan A H	571	25	1 25
McMillan, J	656	62	2 35
McTague, T	935	6060	182 30
Nichols, C W	34	67	2 50
Same	35	21	1 10
Noll, W H	693	500	15 50
Same	694	500	15 50
Owings, J H	433	2000	60 50
Same	441	1000	30 50
Owings, S M	420	1000	30 50
Same	775	2000	60 50
Prouse, A	124	100	3 50
Same	125	100	3 50
Phillipson, Wm	386	1000	30 50
Same	387	1000	30 50
Same	882	1448	43 95
Patterson, P C	767	1075	32 75
Pierce, H	891	600	18 50
Quimby, F	411	1000	30 50
Quicley, J T	538	2000	60 50
Same	730	150	5 00
Ross, H B	121	57	2 25
Reed, A L	330	500	15 50
Richards, A O	950	262	8 85
Reid, Robt	930	400	14 30
Repshaw, R	963	17151	515 00
Same	992	1000	30 50
Stapleton, G W	3	500	15 50
Sullivan, Jere	142	1000	30 50
Same	175	500	15 50
Same	176	500	15 50
Same	177	500	15 50
Schmidt, C F	827	3000	90 50
Smith, F A	228	600	20 00
Scharnikow, E	347	500	15 50
Siegel, Elias	571	275	8 75
Strang, T	249	6303	189 10
Stackpole, E S	421	250	8 00
Strauhal, J F	472	100	3 18
Setzler, G	793	513	15 90
Stoughton, E T	952	2250	69 00
Smith, Addison	885	132	4 07
Tetreault, E	47	500	15 50
Tibbetts, R N	602	2010	66 50
Triggs, J T	174	412	12 85
Thomas, H M	350	2006	60 65
Trowbridge, G M	883	350	16 10
Tilton, H F	430	195	6 35
Valigan H C	806	198	6 45
Van Gundy, C	160	358	10 50
Van Gundy, J E	151	11200	356 50
Same	669	435	10 50
Vincent, A W	536	500	15 50
Van Gundy & Miller	753	755	23 00
Wong Faren	27	100	3 50
Whaler, Mary	30	300	9 50
Williams, W	933	1695	51 35
Williams, J H	930	1000	30 50
Same	660	2000	60 50
White, A C	836	100	3 20
Wildman, J H	880	260	8 00
Same	940	250	8 00
Same	941	250	8 00
Wenger Chas	366	805	24 65
Whitcraft, J B	844	275	8 25
Winterhalter, L	474	500	15 50
Same	475	500	15 50
Wolfe, A M	486	1000	30 50
Woodward, W	489	1000	30 50
Whitcraft, E M	498	650	20 00
Same	499	650	20 00
Williams, W J	601	1000	30 50
Ward, Thos F	628	150	5 00
Young, C E	892	400	12 50

And in accordance with law and the order of the Board of Directors of said company, made as aforesaid on the 14th day of November, 1892, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of said company, at Deer Lodge, Montana, on WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1893, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale.

LEW. COLEMAN, Secretary.

Dated Deer Lodge, Mont., Dec. 30, 1892.
First publication Dec. 31, 1892. 25-3t

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