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A. F. & A. M.—Yellowstone Lodge, No. 26, first and third Wednesdays.

E. A. M.—Yellowstone Chapter, No. 5, second Thursday in each month.

K. T.—Damascus Commandery, fourth Thursdays.

I. O. O. F.—Custer Lodge, No. 13, every Monday at their hall.

I. O. O. F.—Sentinel Encampment, No. 6, first and third Friday.

K. of P.—Crusader Lodge, No. 7, Thursday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall.

C. K. of A.—Miles City Branch, every Sunday at 7 p. m.

K. of L.—First and third Saturdays.

G. A. R.—S. Grant Post, No. 14, first and third Tuesdays.

I. O. G. T.—Star of the West, No. 24, every Friday evening.

E. of V.—Willow Camp No. 4. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Good Templars' hall.

CHURCHES.

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Baptist Church—Wm. M. Weeks, acting pastor. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayers and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. A cordial invitation to all.

Methodist Church—Services Sunday, 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:45 p. m. L. W. Lowry, pastor.

Presbyterian Church—Services Sunday, 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. T. C. Armstrong, pastor.

Church of Sacred Heart, Catholic—Sunday, 10 a. m. E. W. J. Lindesmith, chaplain, U. S. A.

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LAND LAW SUIT.

A Decision In the Land Law Suit at Helena—Southern Democrats Heard From.

Death of Chief Justice Boyle at Seattle, Washington Territory.

N. P. vs. CANNON.

The Defendant Given the Benefit of the First Decision in the Land Law Suit.

On Saturday Judge McConnell decided in the district court to sustain the amended demurrer in the case of the Northern Pacific railroad company vs. C. V. Cannon et al., involving the title to 160 acres of land on the West Side of Helena, in the possession of the defendants and claimed by the railroad as part of its land grant. The amended demurrer claimed that the railroad company were barred from asserting a claim to the land on the grounds, 1st of adverse possession; 2nd that, if the land was obtained fraudulently, the complaint should have been made within two days after the discovery of fraud. By adverse possession is meant that the defendants were in possession of the ground for the required period, five years, after the alleged title to same has been acquired by the plaintiff through the location and land grant of their road. The complaint alleged that the location had been made in 1881, but this, the plaintiff's attorney said, was a clerical error and should have been 1882, which would give them a few months yet to institute their claim before the five years had elapsed. Hence that part of the demurrer is held good by the court, as the complaint does not show that it was made within two years after the alleged discovery of fraud. Hence the demurrer was sustained and the plaintiffs were given ten days to amend. If they amend their complaint the case will come up again and be tried on its merits. The first decision is thus favorable to the defendants, Cannon et al.—Herald.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

An Address to President Elect Harrison.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 17.—A committee of six prominent manufacturers leave here to-day for Indianapolis to present an address to Gen. Harrison, setting forth that political parties in the south can now divide on practical issues and that the signers are pleased with the triumph of protection. They ask Harrison to recognize the best element of the republican party in making appointments in the south. It has been signed by about fifty prominent manufacturers and business men, most of them democrats.

A Chief Justice Dead.

SEATTLE, W. T., Dec. 15.—(Special.) Chief Justice Charles E. Boyle, of Washington Territory, a native of Uniontown, Pa., died at the Occidental hotel here of pneumonia at 7 a. m. to-day. He arrived here November 18, having just been appointed by President Cleveland. He held his first hearing on November 22. He was sick about a week. The doctors mistook his complaint for quinsy until to-day, and he was given up at 1:30 p. m. He was appointed as successor to the late R. A. Jones, of Rochester, Minn. He was 55 years old, and was in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth congress from Pennsylvania.

A Mexican Conviction.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: In congress Saturday night, the Union Light, Fuel and Gas company, of America, in which St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Detroit parties are largely interested, obtained a concession for the introduction of water, fuel and gas into all the cities and government buildings throughout the republic.

Railroad Earnings.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The Oregon Short Line railway company's statement for October shows earnings of \$281,000, an increase of \$117,000; surplus, deducting expenses, \$149,000; increase, \$84,000. For ten months to October 31, the earnings were \$2,184,000; increase, \$537,000; surplus 990,000; increase, \$483,000.

RIDDLEBERGER'S RESOLUTION.

It Encounters Democratic Opposition and He is Allowed to Withdraw It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—At 12:40 President pro tem. Ingalls laid before the senate the resolution of Riddleberger proposing a re-organization of the senate after January 1, and the author spoke in support of it. He said its object was to put some other than

the senator from Kansas in the chair, asserting he had been the chief figure in the most disorderly scenes he could recollect occurring on the senate floor. He said the charge was necessary in order that the faith of the republican party, pledged to the consideration of the British extradition treaty in open session, might be kept. At the conclusion of his remarks Riddleberger asked leave to withdraw the resolution, but objection was made by Harris, of Tennessee, who moved to lay it on the table and called for the yeas and nays, after paying a high tribute to Ingalls' impartiality and ability. Finally the senator from Virginia was permitted to withdraw the resolution and the incident closed.

Italian Emigration.

Many writers, treating the subject of Italian emigration, assume that it presents quite abnormal proportions. There is nothing to justify this assumption. When the kingdom of Italy was definitely constituted in 1861, without the territory around the city of Rome, the population amounted, according to The Almanach de Gotha, to 21,728,529. The same authority gives the number of persons then actually under the dominion of the pope as 690,000; so that the people of Italy numbered, in that year, all told, 22,418,529. The total area of the kingdom is 114,410 square miles. Emigration began to assume noticeable proportions about the year 1875, and the total number of emigrants registered in the thirteen years, 1875-1887, was 1,708,435. Of these, 800,000, or nearly half, passed into European countries, the rest going beyond sea. In 1871 the population of the kingdom was found to be 26,801,154. In 1881 it had increased to 28,459,628, and at the end of 1886 it amounted to 29,943,607. The average yearly emigration, therefore, was less than half of the natural increase in population, for it must be remembered that there is no immigration into Italy. How do these figures compare with those for Great Britain and Ireland? The population of the United Kingdom was, in 1878, 33,730,572, and in 1887, 37,091,564. The area is 120,832 square miles. For the ten years, 1878-1887, the number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland was 3,095,808, or only 355,000 less than the whole registered increase of population for the same period. This apparently stationary condition is partly explained by the fact that there is a steady reduction in Ireland, amounting, in ten years, to more than 400,000 persons; but the emigration from the United Kingdom is not only actually, but relatively, vastly greater than that from Italy. The British population increased at the rate of 350,000 a year; the Italian, for the ten years, 1871-1881, at the rate of 165,000, and for the five years, 1882-1886, at the rate of 296,000 a year. So far as a growing population implies national vitality, Italy is surely holding her ground.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

America as a Perfumer.

America is going to the front so rapidly in every direction that it is hard to keep a line on her progress. A prominent dealer uptown is authorized to state that this country now leads the world in the manufacture of perfumes, an industry in which the French have long excelled. "American perfumes," he said, "can be bought in London, Paris, Hong Kong, Rio de Janeiro, Siam, Australia, and even the Philippine and Sandwich Islands. It is a great mistake to suppose that the use of perfumes is vulgar. Coarse, rank odors are, but they are not perfumery. There is magnetism in a fine perfume. From the most ancient times perfumes have been held in high esteem. Solomon says: 'Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart.' Hippocrates, Criton and other ancient physicians prescribed perfumes as medicines, and it is affirmed that when the cholera has raged in Paris and London those employed in perfumery factories escaped the disease. The Egyptians poured sweet scented oils on the heads of newly arrived guests. The Persians, Greeks and Romans used perfumes as offerings to the gods. The Greek athletes anointed their bodies with scented oils daily. The Athenians perfumed their wines with roses, violets and so forth. The Catholics used perfumed tapers and incense in their churches as early as the year 954. Charlemagne used perfumery, as also did Philip Augustus in 1190. Elizabeth, queen of Hungary, in 1374 patronized the perfumer, while Catherine de Medici when she visited France took with her a famous Florentine perfumer who taught the French nearly all that they know today about perfumery. In England the taste for perfumery was chronicled in Shakespeare's time."—New York Tribune.

How a Boy Began His Career.

Some five years ago many people who happened to pass a certain newspaper office might have noticed a bright faced lad of about 12 years of age, who kept his eye fixed on the entrance to the counting room. Whenever any one issued from the office, if a grown person, the boy would address him, with an eager glance: "Are you lookin' for a boy, sir?" He came on duty every morning early, fresh, bright, cheerful, and apparently undismayed by the unbroken current of "noes" that flowed by him. In a week he disappeared. Last week, while the writer was chatting with the manager of one of the largest

widow's establishments in the west, a bright, active young fellow, with cheeks full of color and eyes shining with good nature and eagerness, came up and handed the manager a paper. It was the lad who had stood before the newspaper office in search of a man who wanted a boy. "Who is that lad? He seems above the average." "I picked him off the sidewalk in front of a newspaper office. He is one of the brightest, quickest and most faithful of the boys in this establishment. Some day he will be at the head of some big business. He is of Irish parentage, and supports a widowed mother and a brother and sister."—Chicago Globe.

To Keep the Feet Warm.

An exchange, in speaking of the cold winter in northern latitudes, says: "In extra cold nights the chief problem is the difficulty of keeping the feet warm; and the nursery rhyme objection to sonnie John going to bed with his stockings on can be compromised by the use of hot bricks or warming crocks. That master of many experiments, Dr. Pettenkofer, has ascertained that a stoneware bottle, half filled with molten pitch (or resin), and securely corked, will keep its heat longer than anything yet invented."—Boston True Flag.

Everything Done by Hand.

It is human muscle that cultivates Japan. Cattle and horses are no part of Japanese country scenes, and an American plow, which I saw in a Tokio store, was pointed out as a curiosity. If it is used at all, it will probably be pulled by men. As it is, the land is made fallow with a sort of mattock, which is heavy, and which has a blade about six inches wide and two feet long. The rice fields of Japan are living monuments of human labor, and every grain of rice you eat represents a certain amount of human muscle. The fields must be flooded again and again with water, and the plants are transplanted from their first growth into rows. I have seen men and women by scores bending their backs and hoeing this rice, and I am told that their wages run from 10 to 20 cents a day.

Human muscle carries nearly all the burdens of Japan. Brown skinned, slant eyed men and women, with baskets containing several bushels each upon their backs, pass by my window as I write, and others follow with great loads balanced across their shoulders on long poles. Six-year-old boys carry two four gallon buckets of water in this way, and loads of heavy merchandise are pushed along the road in carts. Two or three men are harnessed up in front. Several push behind with both head and hands. Their muscles stand out like whipcords as they work. The sweat rolls down their brown skin in streams, and their faces look out from straw hats as big around as a woman's parasol. Their feet are soled with straw sandals. The few horse carts one sees upon the streets are always led rather than driven by the men, and Japan seems to do everything in the hardest way.—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

Coffee and its Effects.

Coffee owes its stimulating and refreshing qualities to caffeine. It also contains gum and sugar, fat, acids, casein and wool fiber. Like tea, it powerfully increases the respiration; but, unlike it, does not effect its depth. By its use the rate of the pulse is increased and the action of the skin diminished. It lessens the amount of blood sent to the organs of the body, distends the veins and contracts the capillaries, thus preventing waste of tissue. It is a mental stimulus of a high order, and one that is liable to great abuse. Carried to excess, it produces abnormal wakefulness, indigestion, acidity, heartburn, tremors, debility, irritability of temper, trembling, irregular pulse, a kind of intoxication ending in delirium and great injury to the spinal functions. Unfortunately, there are many coffee tipplers who depend upon it as a drunkard upon his dram. On the other hand, coffee is of sovereign efficacy in tiding over the nervous system in emergencies. Coffee is also, in its place, an excellent medicine. In typhoid fever its action is frequently prompt and decisive. It is indicated in the early stages before local complications arise. Coffee dispels stupor and lethargy, is an antidote for many kinds of poison, and is valuable in spasmodic asthma, whooping cough, cholera infantum and Asiatic cholera. It is also excellent as a preventive against infectious and epidemic diseases. In districts rife with malaria and fever, the drinking of hot coffee before passing into the open air has enabled persons living in such places to escape contagion.—Journal of Commerce (Boston).

A Death Bed Salute.

It was the custom among the Romans to give the dying a last kiss, in order, as they thought, to catch the parting breath. Spenser, in his pastoral elegy on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, mentions it as a circumstance which renders the loss of his illustrious friend more to be lamented, that no one was nigh to close his eyelids "and kiss his lips." A little after he notices the "dearest love" of the deceased weeping over him. When Lord Nelson was dying on board his flagship he took leave of his faithful friend Hardy by kissing him. "Kiss me, Hardy," he said, and these were the last words he uttered. And so, too, Sir Walter Scott, when dying, kissed Lockhart, saying, "Be good, my dear, be good."—St. Louis Republic.