

# CONSIDERED AN INSULT.

The Junta's Message Officially Regarded as an Insult by United States Officers.

# CHILI IS NOT YET OVERAWED.

She Refuses to Pay any Attention to Demands or Hasten Herself in any Way.

Captain Schley of the Baltimore Prepared to Enforce all Just Demands by Arms.

## Reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Oct. 30.—It is generally admitted here by supporters of the government and by Americans and by those in sympathy with them that the situation of affairs as regards the dispute between the United States and Chili has not improved. In fact the anti-American feeling is growing in bitterness and all American officials in Chili are apprehensive that further trouble is brewing. The exact nature of the trouble they are unable to define, but they see little prospect that an amicable settlement of the Valparaiso incident will soon be reached, and the signs of an increasing popular animosity toward the United States give ground for apprehension and indignation. It is not intended by these statements to create a feeling of alarm or even of anxiety as to the final result of diplomatic negotiations now in progress, but from all one can see here today the relations between the junta and the United States government are dangerously strained.

United States Minister Egan, Captain W. S. Schley of the Baltimore and William B. McCreery, United States consul at Valparaiso, were in close consultation through the day and though it is not possible to obtain any definite statement from them for publication regarding the nature or result of their long deliberations, it can be said that they all consider the reply of the junta to Minister Egan's note asking for a proper explanation of the Valparaiso collision as decidedly insulting to the United States government.

It is also known that they regard the situation at present as being serious. The reply of the junta, they think, means practically that Chili is indignant at the demands made by the United States government, that she will take her own time to consider the matter and that when the junta reaches a conclusion, that government will settle the matter without reference to the views of the United States on the subject. The reply of the junta, they further say fails to express any regret for the murder of the Baltimore's men, nor is there in that document any expression of regret as to the conduct of the police in using their bayonets in arresting the Baltimore's men. Several of the latter, it will be remembered, were more or less severely wounded with bayonet thrusts. While the United States officials here are justly indignant at the terms in which the reply of the junta is couched, their indignation is as nothing to that felt by American residents in Chili. They do not conceal the fact that they are looking for further and more serious trouble, possibly in the near future between Chili and the United States. It is learned today that the United States cruiser Baltimore is prepared to enforce if such course is found necessary proper treatment for her officers and sailors who may be compelled by necessities of the service to go ashore. It is not meant by this that Captain Schley will in any way irritate the Chilians by sending his men or officers ashore when it is evident that they are not welcome there. On the contrary everything possible will be done by the Baltimore's commander to avoid any trouble. But for marketing, provisioning, watering, interchange of messages between the commander and United States minister and other necessary duties, men and officers have to go ashore and the captain of the United States cruiser does not intend to be prevented from attending to such duties. But as a virtual boycott is placed on the Baltimore continues Capt. Schley, if he finds it necessary, will take all measures that the necessity of the case may seem to demand and will enforce them rigidly.

The United States men-of-war who were confined in prison sign a statement written in Spanish exonerating the police from all responsibility as to their arrest. As the papers had to be signed as one of the stipulations for release of the blue jackets, the men naturally did as they were requested. Another point which is not serving to allay the ill feeling existing is the fact that no courtesies of any kind were shown to United States naval officers or men on the occasion of the death of Furbull, the second man of the Baltimore's crew who died from the effects of the injuries received during the riotous attack made upon the blue jackets. Under these circumstances it is but natural that a feeling of uneasiness is increasing and that further trouble is anticipated.

## The Chilean Side.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Senator Pedro Montt, official representative of the Chilean government in Washington, has just received the following dispatch from the Chilean minister of foreign affairs:

SANTIAGO, Chili, Oct. 29.—The investigation was instituted immediately and continues with all diligence and is not yet finished. The trouble began in Clave street and it became a tumult at 7 p. m. Regular soldiers, police and the special guard of the intendente restored order. Of the combatants thirty Americans and eleven Chilians were committed before the judicial authorities. They fought with knives, stones and everything they could lay their hands upon. There was one killed and several wounded. It is estimated there were one hundred and sixty American sailors from the Baltimore on shore at the time of the tumult.

# Dun's Weekly Review.

New York, Oct. 30.—R. G. Dun's weekly review says: The improvement in business continues. It is greater than before in the west, considerable in the south, and is clearly perceived even in the east. Yet the discouragement in some branches of industry is doubtless more apparent than before, evidently because calculations have been made upon a more rapid and greater increase in business than has been realized. The premature expansion in some forms of production and of trade has invited the usual corrective and a depression exists which is so general that it might easily be misinterpreted.

The iron industry shows the largest change. The extreme anxiety to sell pig iron and a financial weakness in unexpected quarters, produce a present depression which is in curious contrast with the abounding confidence which prevails regarding the future. Bar mills find a lack of large orders, plate mills have a fair business at the lowest price ever recorded and structural iron is irregular and also very low. Copper is depressed by heavy sales at 11 1/2c for lake. Tin has gone below 20c, and lead has sold down to 42c. Wool is somewhat easier. Reports from other cities are decidedly more encouraging than usual, though at the east improvement is not rapid.

## CONVICTS RELEASED.

Desperate Miners at Briceville Carry out Their Threats.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30.—It was reported here tonight that the convicts in the branch prison at Briceville had been released and the stockade burned. Passengers on No. 20 from Harrison report a big fire in the direction of Briceville from Clinton. The wires are down between Clinton, Coal Creek and Jellico. Clinton is said to be greatly excited. A late dispatch from there tonight says a train had just arrived from Coal Creek and the trainmen said they heard shots in the direction of Briceville.

2 a. m.—A gentleman just from Briceville confirms the reports of the release of convicts. Three thousand miners surrounded the stockade and the guards gave up the convicts, who were given citizens' clothes, and the stockade was burned. The miners were surrounding a caimba stockade when he left. They were armed with Winchester. No one was killed. One hundred and forty-one convicts have been released.

## A BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

Two Fugitives Near New York Have a Finish Fight With Their Teeth.

New York, Oct. 30.—About 200 sports from this city and Brooklyn journeyed to the road house last night near Danbury, Conn., where they witnessed a kid glove fight between Jack Bates of Ohio and Joe Daly of New York. It was after 1 o'clock this morning when the men entered the ring. Con McAuliffe, brother of the famous lightweight champion pugilist, was selected as referee.

The fight was a sort of go-as-you-please affair, and at one time it looked as though the whole 200 spectators were going to take a hand in it. The men started off in good shape, and for the first four rounds they fought fairly. Daly received some severe punishment, which induced him to commence his foul fighting. Fouling commenced about the latter part of the fourth round and before the close of the fifth round nearly everybody in the ring was pushing, shoving and jostling one another and bellowing "foul" at the top of their voices. The wildest kind of excitement prevailed while all hands were endeavoring to separate the fighters who had their teeth fastened in each other like two bull dogs. Fully five minutes was lost in trying to restore order. In the sixth round during one of the clinches, Daly managed to get his thumb into Bates' mouth and managed to increase the size of the mouth by running it up into the left cheek. Bates bled freely and first blood was claimed for and allowed Daly. The men had to be separated frequently in this round as they fouled all they knew every time they came together. At the call of time Daly evidently was thrown back into the ring by his own friends and told to take his medicine. He made several more attempts to turn and make his escape, but each time he was headed off by the crowd and pushed back into the ring. The eighth and last round was of short duration, as all the fight had been punched out of Daly, and his only aim seemed to be to get out of the ring and as far away from the fists of Bates as possible. Finally in his mad effort to escape he mashed Con McAuliffe in the face and dove out through the ropes like an arrow, and there was nothing else left for McAuliffe to do but give the victory to Bates, which he did, and then all hands started for their homes.

## Prairie Fires.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Ellendale, N. D., says: The fire which raged yesterday afternoon in the northern part of Dickey and the southern part of LaMoure counties was very destructive, although not nearly all the details are obtainable. Archie McLain lost sixteen stacks of wheat valued at \$7,000, and had a narrow escape from perishing in the flames. His hands, face and head were badly roasted and he is reported in a critical condition. H. C. Chilson lost twelve stacks of wheat and a lot of outbuildings. By the hardest work and by almost a miracle Jacob Arnt saved his granaries containing 6,000 bushels of wheat, but John Alvard, who was fighting the fire, is reported to be badly burned. He may die. The scope of country burned over is reported as eight miles long and three miles wide and the fire is believed to have been started by sparks from a locomotive.

## Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest, or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from Dr. King's New Discovery found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Lapeyre Bros. Drug Store. Large size 50 cents and \$1.

# RIOTING BRICEVILLE MINERS

Over Three Hundred Convicts Released and Turned Loose in the Mountains of Tennessee.

## JUSTICE MUST BE DONE AT ANY COST.

The "Irish Wonder" and Brooklyn's "Strong Boy" Fight the Former Winning in Two Rounds.

A Match Arranged Between the Victor and Jim Corbett—Preliminaries Being Arranged.

## Briceville Troubles.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 31.—The news which reached this city last night and this morning of the release by 3,000 miners of the convicts working in mines at Briceville and Coal Creek and the reports of bloodshed were received with interest here. The number of convicts released at Briceville was 163 and at Coal Creek 143; total, 306. Gov. Buchanan entered into telegraphic communication with Attorney General Hinkle, now at Knoxville, but no definite plan of action was formulated. The governor is very positive and determined to bring the lawbreakers to justice and effectually put down such lawlessness. The affair is the talk of the state, and from all sections there comes a demand that the miners who participated in the affair shall be caught and brought to justice if it takes a mint of money and an army.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The Briceville situation was unchanged at midnight. Everything is quiet at the scene of war. A special from Oliver Springs says that while everything is quiet there people look for the miners to come there to release 220 convict miners confined at that point.

## Heavy Slugging.

New York, Oct. 31.—A fight with four-ounce gloves between Peter Maher, the "Irish Wonder," and Jack Fallon, the "Strong Boy" of Brooklyn, came off at Niblo's garden this evening. Billy Madden acted as master of ceremonies and Inspector Williams in civilian dress was behind the wings to see that order was preserved.

First round: Maher made two feints in quick succession and bounded around the stage with a colt's agility. Fallon followed him. Maher made a quick turn and dealt Fallon a right hander on the jaw. The Brooklyn man aroused and landed his right on the chest of the Hibernian. A clinch followed during which the Irishman dealt Fallon a couple of severe blows on the face. Considerable tame sparring followed, but toward the end of the round some good boxing was witnessed, Maher demonstrating his superiority. The combatants were clinched when the allotted three minutes had expired.

Second Round: Both came up confident. Maher dealt Fallon a savage cut on the chin and chased him to his corner. Presently they were in the center of the stage fighting vigorously. Slashing and fencing followed for some seconds. Fallon began to weaken but seeing defeat before him he grew savage. He rushed at Maher and in his effort to reach his nose the Irish wonderer dealt Fallon a terrible right hander on the cheek which staggered him. Fallon clinched to save himself and in pushing him off Maher landed another blow on his face knocking him down in a heap.

Jim Corbett tonight covered the \$1,000 deposit with the Herald on behalf of Peter Maher, the "Irish Wonder" and arrangements for a meeting will be made as early as convenient.

## Round Over—A Dedication.

PAISGO, N. D., Oct. 31.—Fallon and Howard, the highwaymen arrested for holding up and seriously wounding Chas. Curfman at the north side bridge Thursday night, had an examination in court today and were identified by Curfman as the men who made the assault. They were bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to await the action of the grand jury.

Concordia college, a new Norwegian school at Moorhead, was dedicated with great ceremony. A number of men prominent in northwestern educational circles were present and numberless telegrams were received congratulating the school on its brilliant beginning. Speeches were made during the entire afternoon and in the evening. The grounds and building were illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

## Snow in Bulgaria.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Dispatches received from various sources show that a continuous snow storm prevailed throughout Bulgaria since Wednesday. Owing to the severity of the storm the oriental express from Constantinople is snow bound at Dragoman in Bulgaria while the western express is detained at Izarbrod. Other trains are also snow blocked. Extra engines have been sent over the line to extricate the blocked trains. The Varna and Rndtchuk line is completely blocked, tracks being covered with snow ten feet deep.

## Fell From a Window.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Lucy Todd Gilbert, mother of Bishop Gilbert, fell from the window of her home early this morning and when found was dead. Mrs. Gilbert arrived here from New York Monday. The remains will be taken east this evening and interment will take place at Otego, N. Y.

## Mountains Aboard.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—F. W. Tuttle, Grand Forks, at the Merchants; E. W. Beattie, Helena, at the Merchants; W. H. Pattison, Missoula, at the Sherman; M. J. Settle and George Lyons, Martindale, Mont., at the Sherman.

# SARATOGA GETS THERE.

Helena Loses the Convention of School-marks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Saratoga gets the National Educational association convention by a vote of three to two of the executive committee. This was brought about by the vote of J. M. Greenwood of Kansas City, one of the committee that visited Helena, who was sent from the meeting, but sent his sealed vote for Saratoga. The members voting with him were President Cook and Trustee Calkins of New York. The votes for Helena were by Stephenson of Kansas, who was present, and Garrett of Tennessee, who voted by letter. Helena was represented before the committee by Col. Broadwater, W. Muth, J. H. Lawrence, and A. W. Lyman. Seattle and Saratoga also had delegations. Greenwood's vote settled it and argument was useless. Eastern railroads and influence were against any western point.

## Enthusiastic Democrats.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—An immense audience that at times seemed nearly wild in their enthusiasm filled Tremont temple to suffocation tonight, the occasion being a rally under the auspices of the Young Men's democratic club of Massachusetts. The distinguished guest of the evening, ex-President Cleveland, received long and hearty cheers as he ascended the platform. Harvey N. Colson, president of the club, presided. He made a short speech of introduction and presented Congressman William McAdoo of New Jersey as the first speaker. Mr. McAdoo pitched into Quay and the republican party as a whole and created great enthusiasm. At his conclusion ex-President Cleveland was introduced and the hall rang with repeated shouts and cheers as he arose to speak. His speech was an eulogy on Massachusetts and an exhortation to support democracy.

## Montt Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Senator Don Pedro Montt, Chilean minister to Washington, while loath to inject his views into the newspapers desires to state upon information in his possession that the reports published recently of ill feeling between the Chilean people and Americans domiciled among them are sensational and absolutely without foundation. He says that Americans in Chili are generally old residents, extremely popular among Chilians, and are always courteously treated and respected. He holds that the Baltimore incident has been unduly magnified, and sees no reason to doubt a settlement of the relations of Chile and the United States will be reached in a manner honorable to both.

## Quay's Case.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—The hearing in Senator Quay's criminal libel suit against Albert J. Barr, president and James Mills editor of the Pittsburgh Post for the publication of the Bardeley certificate of deposit and editorial comments thereon, was held before Alderman Mc-Masters this afternoon. The small office was crowded to suffocation and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. Little of importance, however, was developed at the hearing. The alderman rendered a decision, holding the defendant in trial at the December term of court in \$1,000 bail each. Bonds were at once secured and the hearing adjourned. Counsel for Quay stated that the civil suit against the Post for \$100,000 damages would not be entered before Monday.

## Adverse to Female Suffrage.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The supreme court of Illinois decided adversely to the Chicago ladies in the woman's suffrage case. At Ottawa today a motion for leave to file a petition for mandamus was denied on the ground that the petition sought to be filed was uncertain and did not contain allegations sufficient to warrant the issuance of a writ as asked. This decision does not touch the question of the constitutionality of the recent state law.

## Fire at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Advance elevator, owned by Kingman, Warren & Co., was completely destroyed by fire early this morning. There were 100,000 bushels of grain in the building, of all kinds, some of which can be saved. Loss on the building will approach \$30,000, and the whole will approximate \$90,000. It is impossible now to get at the insurance on the grain but on the building there was \$16,000 divided among half a dozen companies.

## Want a Timber Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Senator Dubois has filed the petition of the governor of Idaho and leading citizens of that state requesting President Harrison to set aside 720,000 acres of timber land at the head of Snake river, adjoining the Yellowstone park, for a public reservation. The petitioners state that unless the timber is preserved Snake river will dry up, and that it is the principal source of irrigation for the agricultural portion of Idaho.

## The Wires Restored.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The wires of the various telegraph companies which were removed from the floor of the board of trade a little over a year ago by order of the board of directors of that institution have been put in again and are now working as before.

## A Maine Fire.

WATERVILLE, Maine, Nov. 2.—Advices from New Portland state that seventeen houses had been burned there and fifty families rendered homeless by fire last night. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$16,000.

## Land Seekers.

MONTEVIDEO, Minn., Nov. 2.—The opening of the indemnity land of Hastings and Dakota grants created a mad rush from this county to Marshall land office. Over 150 started on the morning train and many others have gone by team.

## Earthquake Fatalities.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Yokohama says that according to official estimate 4,000 persons were killed by the recent earthquake, 5,000 were injured and 50,000 houses were destroyed. No Europeans killed.

# THE SKY STILL CLOUDED

In Chili Rumors of War are on the Lips of Each and All Her People.

## FLATTERED BY A STRANGE DELUSION.

The South Americans Fancy That an Alliance With Great Britain Will Be Effected.

Odds Were a Thousand to Fifty Against the American Sailors in the Valparaiso Brawl.

## Chilian Matters.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Oct. 31.—Though there are no new developments today in the diplomatic strain existing between the United States and Chili the political atmosphere shows no signs of clearing. Members of the American colony are expecting to hear at any moment that the United States government has sent an ultimatum to the junta. The only slight change in the situation lies in the fact that the junta, through its organs and by its representatives is now claiming that the police of Valparaiso were in no way at fault in arresting sailors of the Baltimore or in their subsequent treatment of them. This, with other matters, notably the expectation that Minister Egan will soon be directed by the state department at Washington to present an ultimatum to the junta is naturally causing great excitement in official and other circles. The possibility of serious trouble with the United States has led Chilians into what may turn out to be a dangerously delusive belief. They seem to be of the opinion that should Chili become involved in hostilities with the United States an alliance with Great Britain could be formed. Indeed, Chilians are already gravely discussing the possibilities and probabilities of such an alliance between Chili and Great Britain against the United States. The United States' legation is again being closely watched by the police in a manner adopted some weeks ago when the legation's right of asylum was questioned. No reason so far as can be learned has been assigned for this renewed surveillance. Members of the junta continue to express the strongest feeling against the United States. A prominent member of the new government, who holds a position in the cabinet, in an interview today in regard to the dispute between the two countries, spoke in a most unfriendly manner concerning America and Americans. He was particularly severe on United States Minister Egan, whom he bluntly accused of trying to provoke war between the United States and Chili in order to secure glory for himself. On the other hand, however, it is asserted by many persons conversant with the particulars of the difficulty between the two countries, that Minister Egan has done nothing whatever in the matter on his own responsibility, all his actions being guided by orders which have been sent to him from the state department at Washington and furthermore these persons claim that Minister Egan has made efforts privately to maintain friendly relations between the two governments.

The report of the intendente of Valparaiso says that there were nearly 1,000 men engaged in the recent fight. It is known that only fifty of this number were Americans. The intendente claims the police were blameless in the affair, but notwithstanding this assertion there is the best of evidence to prove that they were the chief assailants of the American sailors.

## A Letter from Chili.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—A letter from Valparaiso, written under date of Sept. 15, two weeks subsequent to the downfall of Balmaceda's government, recounts that at that time a feeling of great bitterness was being exhibited toward United States Minister Egan and the American naval forces. Newspapers which began publication after the success of the congressionalists continued to reiterate that Minister Egan favored Balmaceda, but it was also conceded that he had protected a number of congressional adherents when Balmaceda was in power. When the conflict closed the fact that he had afforded protection to adherents of Balmaceda was urged against him as showing his sympathy with the downfall administration. Intimation that a son of the United States minister was interested in a railway enterprise was also cited as a reason for opposition to the minister and the claim was also made that the latter intended embarking in commercial enterprises in Chili when his term of office expired if Balmaceda succeeded. It was acknowledged that no evidence was given in proof of these allegations, but they were printed and added to the feeling of animosity in the popular mind against the American embassy. The papers also made attacks against the American naval force, and owing to a reiteration of the denied statements a distinct feeling of hostility was created in the public mind against all Americans in Chili.

## Plenty of Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Naval officers at Mare island are of the opinion that the United States has ships enough in fighting trim at the present moment to handle Chili with ease.

## Natural Gas.

BURNSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—This town is all excitement today over the discovery of natural gas.

## An Old Man Dies.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 31.—Joniah H. Grant, a pioneer resident died here today, aged 83 years. He came from Cincinnati where he was an active politician and a well known abolitionist.

# PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Chronic and private diseases a specialty. Graduated from the Imperial College of Medicine, Office in the Kingsbury block. Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

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**ATTORNEYS.**

**J. W. FREEMAN,** **J. A. LARGENT.**  
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Office over Bach, Cory & Co.'s store, Great Falls, Montana.

**DAY & MURPHY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
Office—in the Minot building, over the National bank.

**W. N. FLETCHER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
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Room 14, Collins-Lepley block, Third street.

**H. C. I. JONES,**  
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Office in the McKnight building, cor. Third street and Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

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**W. M. ROBERTS,**  
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Room 31, Bach-Cory block, Great Falls, Mont.

**SURVEYORS.**

**JOHN FRENCH,**  
SURVEYOR.  
Room 27, Bach, Cory & Co. Block, Great Falls.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

Holter Lumber Company vs. Jonathan Good. To be sold at Sheriff's Sale on the eleventh (11th) day of November, 1901, at two o'clock p. m. of said day, at the NE corner of the NW 1/4 of section 32, tp 20 N, range 1 east, in Cascade county, state of MONTANA, all the rights, title and interest of the defendant, Jonathan Good of, in and to the following described property, to-wit: The frame house situated upon the north-west corner of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), north of range four (4) east, in Cascade county, Montana, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's claim, \$25 11 100, besides \$25.00 attorneys' fees and disbursements, with interest from the date of judgment and all accruing costs and expenses.  
Dated October 29, 1901.  
By W. F. BRACHLY, Under Sheriff.