

The Madisonian.

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The Capitol Times.

Established 1869.

The Montanian.

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"Hello, Sheridan! Connect me with Leiverville please?"

Virginia City needs a public hall, and needs it badly. We believe that if the matter was properly agitated enough funds could be secured in half a day by committee of rustlers to build one. The effort should be made. Where is the enterprising individual who will father the proposition.

With silver hopping merrily along in the 65s and beef 25 per cent higher in the eastern markets than it was two weeks ago Montana faces are wreathed in smiles. The price of the MADISONIAN, however, will remain the same, even though silver goes to \$1.29 and beef doubles, and our subscription books are always open.

The MADISONIAN is pleased to chronicle the fact that the business men of Virginia City have, after mature deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that the proposed telephone line from Virginia City to Sheridan is a feasible proposition, and will organize a company to build it. It is a commendable stroke of enterprise, and three months after it is completed we will all be wandering how we ever got along without it.

Prospectors, see that you represent your claims this year. Senator Teller's bill for the re-enactment of the "in lieu of labor" law failed to pass congress, and those who intend to hold claims in the future must do the regulation \$100 worth of labor and improvements. The bill was defeated by mining men, who claimed that the cessation of representation work retarded the development of mineral resources and encumbered the records with notices of intention to hold claims, the result of which the prospector was developing into a "has been." Represent your claims if you want to hold them.

SILVER'S INNING

It is pleasing to us of the west to note the rapid change of sentiment of the people of the east concerning silver. Newspapers of a year ago, which were bitter enemies of the white metal are "almost persuaded" into our way of thinking. Here is what some of them are saying, while we smile:

It will pay some of our theorists who so glibly eulogize "the single gold standard" to observe the signs of the times abroad as well as at home.—Boston Globe.

German statesman are making great progress toward international bimetalism and may now be ranked among the most enthusiastic advocates of that idea.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is generally believed that a new parliamentary election at this time or in the near future would result in the return of a greater number of members favoring international bimetalism than can be counted in the house of commons.—Minneapolis Times.

The silver campaign has reached the Pennsylvania legislature. Members of that body have taken the unusual course of asking Charles H. Clark of Philadelphia (the same man who has spoken twice on silver in this city), to address them on the subject, and Charles Emory Smith will later speak to them in opposition to silver.—Springfield Republican.

As to the currency, it would be hazardous to predict what legislation, if any, will come from a congress constituted as the 54th will be. But as regards silver, two things are becoming increasingly clear. One is that the only hope of securing a wider use of silver without incurring the gravest perils lies through an international arrangement.—Boston Journal.

If enthusiasm, or conviction, or logic or common sense is allowed a voice in the restoration of silver it will be restored. The ranks of the free silverites are receiving accessions from the thinking masses every day. Men need the white metal in their commercial intercourse. They need it, if for no other reason, because it measures the dimes

and dollars of our money system.—Grand Rapids Herald.

The best business sense of this country and of most foreign countries, is enlisted in favor of the international bimetalism. This is the goal toward which all should aim. Permatue action by the United States in shouldering the whole burden of sustaining the value of silver through the adoption of free and unlimited coinage would in all likelihood postpone international action.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Bimetalism is evidently growing in favor in Europe. A number of conspicuous and influential statesmen have declared themselves as ready to entertain the proposition for a fixed ratio between the two metals among the great powers. It would seem that under these conditions it should not be difficult to arrive at an understanding among the principal nations on this subject, especially as much progress in the right direction has lately been made in England.—New York Mail and Express.

SILVER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Under the title, "The Battle of the Standards," the Philadelphia Record notes the progress of the silver cause among Pennsylvania Republicans, and it broadly divides the party into two camps, one which it declares is for free silver coinage unconditionally, at 16 to 1; the other for free coinage by international agreement. It notes as a significant sign of the times the debate for absolute free coinage in this country at 16 to 1, before the Republican members of the Legislature, in which Charles H. Clark, editor of The Manufacturer, and backed by the greater number of the members of the Manufacturers' Club, will take the affirmative, and Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia Press will reply. The fact that a great interest was taken in this debate is mightily encouraging to the friends of silver; indeed, that there is such a debate in Pennsylvania is a most encouraging circumstance; for with a full hearing silver men have no anxiety about the triumph of their cause.

We wish we could trust the Record when it undertakes to class the Republicans of Pennsylvania as all for silver, differing only as to whether this country should go it alone or rely on international agreement. The fact that the chief party papers oppose silver is against that view. The Record's sneering reference to the help it claims the Republicans of Pennsylvania are giving to "the bonanza miners of the Rocky mountains," and its repeated harplings on "honest money" and "sound currency," together with its argument that Republicans cannot be trusted to make for honesty, but that in Democracy is the only hope for "honest money," all point to the one fact, that the Record is not fairly reporting the case, but it is merely anxious to make a partisan point. But that sort of point cuts the throat of Democracy in the West and South. It also shows that Eastern Republicans are more open to conviction to sound views regarding silver than are Eastern Democrats.—Salt Lake Tribune.

She Raises Tobacco.

A prominent Louisville tobacco merchant registered at the St. James said to a Tribune reporter:

"One of the most picturesque figures seen on the tobacco breaks at the Falls City last week was Mrs. L. J. Cutsinger, who sold a crop of excellent quality at the New Enterprise warehouse. Mrs. Cutsinger is a widow from Spencer county and comes to the city each fall or winter to make her own sales. She talks on the subject of tobacco as intelligently as the average man.

"I am informed," continued the Louisville gentleman, "that this woman plants, cultivates and harvests her own crop with the assistance of a son about 14 years of age. She knows as much about the proper care of the crop from the time the seed is sown to the cutting of the stalk as the men who come on the breaks from day to day. With all this, though, she is in every sense a woman, not even the least masculine in her tastes. Her case is one which forcibly illustrates what we can do if we are only compelled to. Ordinarily a woman would give up in despair if told she must cultivate a crop of tobacco."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Miss Philbrook Tries Again.

Much interest is felt throughout New Jersey in the case of Miss Mary Philbrook of Jersey City, who is employed in the office of the city counsel of Hoboken, and her application for examination to be admitted to the bar. This application was made nearly a year ago and then denied by the supreme court. Miss Philbrook had a bill prepared for presentation to the legislature at the present session. It provides for the admission of women to the bar on

the same terms as the men, and accompanying the bill was a petition favoring the bill signed by 300 representative lawyers of the state. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee, which gave a hearing on Jan. 29. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of Plainfield spoke in favor of the right of women to follow any honorable calling they chose. Miss Philbrook made a forceful and able argument on her case. Mrs. C. Kilgore of Philadelphia, who secured the admission of women to the Pennsylvania bar, made a long legal argument.

The Fine Point of Fashion.

A woman with a genius for dress said to a woman just from Paris, "I've found out one thing—that is, that if we don't put these side rosettes on our collars back of our ears, they make us look round shouldered." And the woman from Paris said: "My dear, I congratulate you on the discovery. The French always have put them back of the ears, but the trouble about transplanting a fashion is that the dressmakers who adopt it miss some subtle little point like that that makes all the difference between success and failure."

Ungallant New Hampshire.

The judiciary committee of the New Hampshire senate has dealt ungraciously and unjustly with the bill to enable women to fill the office of notary public. This bill was introduced by the judiciary committee of the house and passed that body without opposition, but the senate committee reported on it "inexpedient to legislate." There are several women notaries in the state, and this measure included a provision to legalize their appointment and their acts.—Woman's Journal.

No. 3539. Application For a Patent.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT Helena, Montana, March 26, 1895. Notice is hereby given, that Alexander McKay, whose post office address is Virginia City, Madison county, Montana, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Geel lode, 1500 linear feet of the Matchless lode and 533 linear feet of the North Star lode, with surface ground 600 feet in width on each of the said lodes—the same being adjoining claims, and situated in Ramshorn, an organized, mining district, Madison county, Montana, and designated in the official field notes and plat on file in this office, as surveys Nos. 4467, 4468 and 4469, embracing a portion of township 4, south of range 3, west of the principal meridian; said surveys Nos. 4467, 4468 and 4469 being described as follows, to-wit:

The Geel lode, Survey No. 4467. Beginning at the northeast location corner, a quartzite stone, 2 1/2 x 10 x 8 inches, set 16 inches deep, marked 1-4467, for corner No. 1, from which the corner common to townships 4 and 5 south, ranges 3 and 4 west, bears S. 32 degrees, 08 minutes W., 509.2 feet distant, and corner No. 2 of survey No. 1441, the Humbug Placer, bears N. 68 degrees, 15 minutes E., 45 feet distant; thence from said corner No. 1, S. 65 degrees, 13 minutes W., 283 feet to corner No. 4; thence N. 65 degrees, 12 minutes E., 729 feet to corner No. 5; thence N. 10 degrees, 20 minutes E., 759.9 feet to corner No. 6; thence N. 54 degrees, 43 minutes 717 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, excepting and excluding therefrom all that part of the surface within the above described boundaries which is in conflict with said survey No. 1441, the Humbug Placer; the net area hereby claimed being 15.68 acres.

Survey No. 4468, the Matchless lode. Beginning at the southeast location corner, a granite stone, 2 1/2 x 12 x 3 inches set 19 inches deep, marked 1-4468, for corner No. 1, from which the corner to said townships 4 and 5 south, ranges 3 and 4 west, bears S. 33 degrees, 31 minutes W., 317.1 feet distant; thence from said corner No. 1, S. 68 degrees, 13 minutes W., 707.7 feet to corner No. 2, which is also corner No. 2 of said North Star lode; thence N. 10 degrees, 14 minutes E., 1500 feet to corner No. 3, set on the south end line of said survey No. 4467, the Geel lode; thence N. 68 degrees, 13 minutes E., along the south end line of said Geel lode, 707.7 feet to corner No. 4; thence S. 10 degrees, 14 minutes W., 1500 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; excepting and excluding therefrom all that part of the surface within the above described boundaries which is in conflict with said survey No. 1441, the Humbug Placer; the net area hereby claimed being 20.35 acres.

The North Star lode, Survey No. 4469. Beginning at the northeast location corner, which is also corner No. 1, of Survey No. 4468, the Matchless lode, as above described, marked 1-4469 for corner No. 1 of this claim and running thence S. 68 degrees, 13 minutes W., 707.7 feet to corner No. 2, being also corner No. 2 of said Matchless lode; thence S. 10 degrees, 14 minutes W., 533 feet to corner No. 3, thence N. 68 degrees, 13 minutes E., 707.7 feet to corner No. 4; thence N. 10 degrees, 14 minutes E., 533 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; excepting and excluding therefrom all that part of the surface within the above described boundaries which is in conflict with surveys No. 32 A and 32 B, placer; the net area hereby claimed being 4.68 acres. The total net area in all of said claims being 40.71 acres, embracing a portion of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Amended notices of the location of said Geel and Matchless lodes and notice of location of said North Star lode, are recorded in the office of the county recorder of said Madison county, at pages 469, 471 and 470 respectively, of book 10 Lode Locations, records of said county. The only adjoining or conflicting claims are Survey No. 1441 and 32 A and 32 B, Placers. Any and all persons claiming adversely, any portion of said mining claims or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States land office at Helena, Montana, during the sixty days' period of publication of this notice, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

W. E. COX, Register. First publication April 6, 1895. 21 20

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, Montana, March 28, 1895. Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Virginia City, Mont., on May 11, 1895, to-wit: John E. Blake, who made pre-emption D. S. No. 1316, on the S. 1/4, S. 1/4, S. 1/4, S. 1/4, section 14, N. W. 1/4, N. W. 1/4, section 23, Twp. 14 S., R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, to-wit: William Holmworth, Levi Shambow, Harry I. Winslow, Matthew M. Collins, all of Magdalen Montana. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

W. E. COX, Register. First publication April 6, 1895. 24 6

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