THE GRAND VIZIER.

HOW HE IS SELECTED BY THE SULTAN AND INSTALLED.

One of the Most Striking Scenes Connected With the Turkish Court—No One Knows Who Is to Be Named Until the Last Moment—An Impressive Prayer.

The ceremony of "naming" the new grand vizier is one of the most impressive sights imaginable, and as it has seldom if ever been described an attempt to convey some idea of it may not be without interest. It was toward 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon that the servants commenced to carry out from Djevad Pasha's rooms at the sublime porte his books, papers, pens and other private paraphernalia. This was the first intimation given to the world that the grand vizier had fallen. Shortly afterward troops filed up the hill and lined both sides of the road from the landing stage at Sirkidjy to the doors of the porte. The news spread like fire under a wind, and by 5 o'clock all preparations were completed for the reception of the new occupant of the principal office in the empire. In the great council chamber the scene was unique in its quiet dignity. The room was crowded with all the high officials present and past, and though an hour or two previously none there had even guessed what was about to happen each one took his place silently and regularly, without confusion or mistake, awaiting the advent of the still unknown chief.

At the head of the hall a small vacant space was left, around which grouped the present ministers and those who had previously held portfolios. As each came in he paced slowly up the carpet with one short salute. As soon as he reached the end all present returned the temena'a with a sweep of the hand to the ground, breast and forehead. This rhythmical greeting, accentuated by the movement of scarlet fezes in unison with open hands, given in silence, and in the dim, curtained light of the council chamber, defies adequate description by the pen.

And then the newcomer returned the salutes separately, beginning at the left hand side, round the square of his colleagues, subordinates and superiors, and one more candidate for the vizierate was effaced, for nobody knew upon whom the choice of the sultan had fallen. Many names were whispered round, but as their owners entered the circle of greeting their chances were seen to be extinguished. One after another they followed on, till by a process of reduction it became a question of only two or three, all the rest of Turkey's statesmen and all her greatest pashas having already trodden the carpet and taken their seats of expectation. Then from the windows could be seen a small procession winding up the ascent. In front were two horsemen, he on the left a little man well known to all the watchers in the chamber, and on the right the Sheikh ul Islam, shining in the sunlight with his robes of pure white and gold.

In the passing of a breath the name of Ketchuk Said fluttered round the room, and a few moments later the new grand vizier, who had already thrice gone through the same ceremony, was standing in the center of the ministerial group. There he drew from his breast a green silk bag, and extracting from it the imperial hatt he pressed the parchment to his lips and forehead. The dark bearded sheikh repeated this homage to the words of his imperial master, and the hatt was handed to the evrak mudiri, or keeper of the archives, who read aloud that his imperial majesty the sultan, knowing the devotion, well proved, of Said Pasha, intrusted to him the duties of grand vizier, and that, having full confidence in the piety of the Sheikh ul Islam, he prolonged his term of office, being anxious in all things for the best welfare of his people, and might Almighty God bless their efforts toward that end. Then again a wave of sweeping hands and bending heads went round, and the sheikh, in full, deep tones, offered up a prayer for the sultan and the empire. In a moment the council chamber was transformed into a holy place, and the politicians, pashas and scribes, with upturned palms, seemed to have forgotten for a space the world and its vanities. It would be hard to imagine anything more striking than this prayer, amid such surroundings and on such an occasion.

With it terminated the investiture. The new grand vizier adjourned to his room with his ministry for coffee and a perfunctory cabinet council, and later on the old and new viziers and ministers repaired to Yildiz to pay their first or last respects to their lord. Meanwhile another hatt had arrived, changing the occupant of the western wing of the porte, for Said Pasha, who has been minister for foreign affairs for nine years, was bidden to vacate his familiar chair in favor of Turkhan Pasha.—Constantinople Letter.

Irving and Stoker.

Not many know how that talented Irishman, Mr. Bram Stoker, came to be associated with the fortunes of Sir Henry Irving. It was in this wise. Sir Henry, when on a visit to Dublin, was invited to a supper party, and during the course of the evening was induced to recite in his thrilling way "The Dream of Eugene Aram." One of his auditors, a young man with a brilliant reputation at Trinity college, was so affected by the tragedian's delivery that he burst into tears. Henry Irving asked the young man to call on him the next morning, and then and there made him an offer, which was accepted to the mutual advantage of both. The young man was Mr. Bram Stoker.—London Correspondent.

One Good Deed.

Mrs. De Ruffe—If you ever did any good in this wide world, I'd like to know what it is.

Mr. De Rufle—Well, for one thing, I saved you from dying an old maid.—London Quiver.

WHAT DO THEY DO WITH IT?

The Mystery of the Constant Chinese Demand For Ginseng.

Passing through the wholesale district the other day a reporter stopped in at one of the large houses to ask about prices. When ginseng was reached in the list, the dealer said:

"What the Chinese use ginseng for is to the masses one of the mysteries of the age, but that they gobble up every ounce of the herb that the known world supplies is nevertheless a fact. Because the most thorough inquiry has failed to bring about a complete unfolding of the secret is not regarded by the average American as sufficient reason for refusing from $3 to $5 per pound, on the average, which the Celestial offers for the root. Some of the largest firms in China make a specialty of handling the American export of ginseng and coin money at it. Some of our shrewdest traders have coaxed for the secret, and have offered money for it, but the gray matter at the other end of the Chinaman's cue doesn't seem to see it that way.

"The American ginseng is growing scarcer yearly. The cultivated root has not the wonderful power which fixes the value of the wild article—at least it does not manifest itself to the same degree. This fact renders the cultivation of ginseng rather unprofitable. It might be planted and allowed to grow well for years and years and then be salable at good figures, but not otherwise. The older the plant the more pronounced the wonderful properties of the root. In view of the fact that it is growing scarcer, unless the demand diminishes, the price of ginseng must go materially higher within the next few years.

"We encounter some funny experiences in buying the root. The diggers are often the poorest people, and far from enlightened. Well, the root is hard to get, and when it is thoroughly dried the weight shrinks like a nickel's worth of soap after a hard day's washing, so the digger resorts to all sorts of deceptions to fudge an ounce or two in a pound and reap more of the precious dimes and dollars. For instance, we have frequently gotten in root which was well dried, but suspiciously heavy. Upon investigation we found that many of the pieces were loaded with lead, thus almost doubling the weight of the whole lot. This was done with a great deal of cunning and ingenuity. When the root was green, it was split, and lead melted and poured or driven in in slugs. The root was then allowed to dry, and in the process the seams entirely close up, completely hiding the lead, which, in a case like this, was almost worth its weight in gold."—Nashville American.

"Miracle Face" on a Tombstone.

In the Oak Hill cemetery, at Stony Brook, N Y., a large tombstone of mottled Italian marble bears a remarkable portrait of an average sized human face. The picture is not the work of a sculptor, nor has it been graven with the marble cutter's chisel. It is a natural production, the outlines of the face being formed by a peculiar grouping of the clouded veins and dark spots characteristic of first class imported stone. The remarkable peculiarity of this particular stone has been known for two or three years, and throughout the length and breadth of Long Island it is referred to as "the miracle face." Standing near, as one would in reading an epitaph or inspecting the grain and polish of such a memorial shaft, the outlines of the face cannot be traced, but at a distance of from 35 to 50 feet it is as plain as though done with an artist's brush, the grouping of the spots, veins and wavy lines combining to make not only a fair resemblance to a face, but a complete portrait, including hair, eyes, nose, cheeks, mouth, chin, etc. Its outlines are clearest, of course, when the shadows and light play properly upon it, but at the distance mentioned, and in the proper direction, the portrait is plainly visible at all times. The face is on the back of the stone, and the eyes are so set as to appear to be looking down upon the grave of the person to whose memory the shaft was erected.—St. Louis Republic.

Church Properties, 1552.

This is from a list of plate ornaments belonging to the church of St. Nicholas, Cole abbey, in the city of London, 1552:

Two candlesticks, copper and gilt, for high altar.

Two great candlesticks of latten.

A great lectern of latten, with five branches to it.

Piece of latten for the pascal.

Two holy water stops of latten.

A branch of latten that stood in the roodloft.

Eleven candlesticks, small, of latten.

Two more standards of latten.

Two latten basins.

Twenty-one latten bools.

Seven other latten bools that stood before Our Lady and Gabriel.

A beam with five hooks and two chains that hung before Jesus.

Four small candlesticks for quire.

Six bells with Sanctus bell in the steeple.

A pair of organs.—Notes and Queries.

Mouths.

Some mouths look like peaches and cream and some like a hole chopped into a brick wall to admit a new door or window. The mouth is a hotbed of toothaches, the bunghole of oratory and a baby's crowning glory. It is patriotism's fountain head and the tool chest for pie. Without it the politician would be a wanderer on the face of the earth, and the cornetist would go down to an unhonored grave. It is the grocer's friend, the orator's pride and the dentist's hope.—Mammoth Spring Monitor.

A Bit of Finance.

First Tramp—All I have in the world is a counterfeit quarter.

Second Tramp—And all I have is a plugged dime.

Both—Let's hold a monetary conference.—Detroit Free Press.

Why Not Autocycle?

It is incumbent to make or find a term which suggests the chief fact about a vehicle formerly drawn by an animal and now apparently to be propelled by itself. It is to be its own propeller in the popular sense. Why not call the horseless carriage the autocycle, the self wheeler?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Now Seattle Has the Fever.

A proposition to hold a great exposition of the northwest at Seattle, Wash., in 1897, is being discussed in the Puget sound region.

Steamer in Distress.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to Lloyds from the Lizard says that a large Austrian steamer as well as a British ship, the Mount Carmel, from Sydney for London, were west of that point showing signals of distress. Tugs and lifeboats were sent to their assistance.

Only 27 per cent of the capital of this country is owned by men holding between $100,000 worth and $1,000,000 worth of property.

The first state as an oat producer is Illinois, with 3,870,703 acres and 137,624,828 bushels.

Legal Notices.

HELENA, Montana, September 20, 1895. At a meeting of the State Board of Pardons, held at its office on the above date, the following business among other things was transacted:

In the matter for the application for diminution of sentence by pardon, granted by the Lieut. Governor, to one Hugh Leeper. Case No. 375.

WHEREAS, the Lieut. Governor of Montana has this day officially notified this Board that he has granted diminution of sentence by pardon to one Hugh Leeper, a convict confined in the state prison, who was convicted of the crime of burglary, committed in the county of Madison, state of Montana, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, and sentenced to a term of two years in the state prison:

THEREFORE BE IT ORDERED; that Monday, October 14, 1895, be set apart for the consideration of said diminution of sentence by pardon, so granted as aforesaid, and all persons having an interest therein, desiring to be heard either for or against the granting of the diminution of sentence by pardon are hereby notified to be present in the forenoon of said day day at the office of the state board of Pardons at the capitol of said state:

FURTHER ORDERED; that a copy of this order be printed and published in the Madisonian, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Virginia City, county of Madson, state of Montana, once each week for two consecutive weeks viz: Saturday, September twenty-eight, and Saturday, October fifth, 1895. Adopted.

H. J. HASKELL, Chairman.

LOU C. HATHORNE, Clerk.

First publication Sept. 28, 1895. 49-2t

Guardian's Sale.

IN the matter of the estate of Earnrst Faulkner, minor.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Madison, I will, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1895, at the court house in the city of Virginia, county of Madison, state of Montana, at the hour of 10 o'clock, p. m., of said day, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of Earrest Faulkner, minor, in and to the following described property, situated in Madison county, Montana, to wit:

Two acres of land (less 100 feet along the south side thereof) situated in N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of section , in twp. two south, range 6 west, and particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point near the center of the road on the south bank of Cherry Creek, in front of Chas. D. Everett's dwelling house, from which point the N. E. corner of N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of said section one, bears north 22 degrees, west, eight and one half chains distant; thence running south 53 degrees, 30 minutes east, magnetic variation at 18 degrees, 30 minutes east, 4.48 chains, thence north 36 degrees, 30 minutes east, 4.48 chains, thence north 53 degrees, 30 minutes west, 4.48 chains to center of said main road; thence south 36 degrees, 30 minutes west, 4.48 chains along the center of said main road to place of beginning, less a strip of land along north boundary, 100 feet in width, together with all tenements, heriditaments and appurtenances.

Terms of Sale: Cash. 10 per cent. on day of sale, and balance on confirmation by District Court.

Dated October 1, 1895.

ASA CORNFORTH, Guardian of the estate of Earnest Faulkner, Minor

First publication Oct 5. 50-4t

Register's Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT of the Interior. United States Land Office, Helena, Montana, October 4, 1895.

A report in duplicate, marked Exhibits A and B, having been filed in this office on the third day of October, 1895, by the commissioners appointed for this land district under an act of congress approved February 26, 1895, entitled "An act to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands in the States of Montana and Idaho," showing the classification of lands within the land grant limits (or the indemnity land grant limits) of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, made by said commissioners from September 1st, 1895, to September 30, 1895, both dates inclusive, as follows:

LANDS CLASSIFIED AS NONMINERAL.

	Section	Township	Range
All of	7	1 n	3 w
W ½ ne ¼	9	1 n	3 w
N ½ se ¼	9	1 n	3 w
Sw ¼	9	1 n	3 w
N ½ ne ¼	11	1 n	3 w
Se ¼ ne ¼	11	1 n	3 w
Se ¼ se ¼	11	1 n	3 w
Nw ¼	13	1 n	3 w
E ½ sw ¼	13	1 n	3 w
W ½ of	15	1 n	3 w
W ½ ne ¼	15	1 n	3 w
Se ¼ ne ¼	15	1 n	3 w
Se ¼	15	1 n	3 w
All of	17	1 n	3 w
W ½ of	19	1 n	3 w
Ne ¼	19	1 n	3 w
W ½ se ¼	19	1 n	3 w
All of	21	1 n	3 w
W ½ of	23	1 n	3 w
W ½ ne ¼	23	1 n	3 w
W ½ se ¼	23	1 n	3 w
Se ¼ nw ¼	25	1 n	3 w
E ½ sw ¼	25	1 n	3 w
N ½ nw ¼	27	1 n	3 w
Se ¼	27	1 n	3 w
E ½ se ¼	27	1 n	3 w
Nw ¼	35	1 n	3 w
Sw ¼	35	1 n	3 w
All of	1	1 n	4 w
Nw ¼	11	1 n	4 w
Sw ¼ sw ¼	11	1 n	4 w
All of	13	1 n	4 w
All of	15	1 n	4 w
All of	21	1 n	4 w
All of	23	1 n	4 w
All of	25	1 n	4 w
All of	29	1 n	4 w
W ½ ne ¼	7	1 s	4 w
W ½ se ¼	7	1 s	4 w
Sw ¼	7	1 s	4 w
W ½ of	19	1 s	4 w
N ½ nw ¼	31	1 s	4 w
Sw ¼ nw ¼	31	1 s	4 w
W ½ se ¼	31	1 s	4 w
Ne ¼ nw ¼	13	1 s	5 w
S ½ nw ¼	13	1 s	5 w
Ne ¼	13	1 s	5 w
E ½ se ¼	13	1 s	5 w
All of	15	1 s	5 w
All of	17	1 s	5 w
All of	19	1 s	5 w
Nw ¼	21	1 s	5 w
N ½ ne ¼	21	1 s	5 w
W ½ sw ¼	21	1 s	5 w
N ½ of	23	1 s	5 w
N ½ se ¼	23	1 s	5 w
Se ¼ se ¼	23	1 s	5 w
Sw ¼ sw ¼	23	1 s	5 w
All of	25	1 s	5 w
W ½ nw ¼	27	1 s	5 w
Se ¼ nw ¼	27	1 s	5 w
Se ¼ ne ¼	27	1 s	5 w
Se ¼	27	1 s	5 w
N ½ of	29	1 s	5 w
Nw ¼ se ¼	29	1 s	5 w
Nw ¼ sw ¼	29	1 s	5 w
Nw ¼	31	1 s	5 w
Nw ¼ ne ¼	31	1 s	5 w
Se ¼ se ¼	31	1 s	6 w
N ½ sw ¼	31	1 s	5 w
Sw ¼ sw ¼	31	1 s	5 w
Se ¼ nw ¼	33	1 s	5 w
E ½ of	33	1 s	5 w
Sw ¼	33	1 s	5 w
All of	35	1 s	5 w

LANDS CLASSIFIED AS MINERAL.

	Section	Township	Range
E ½ se ¼	19	1 n	3 w
E ½ of	25	1 n	3 w
S ½ nw ¼	27	1 n	3 w
W ½ se ¼	27	1 n	3 w
Sw ¼	27	1 n	3 w
All of	29	1 n	3 w
All of	31	1 n	3 w
All of	33	1 n	3 w

Notice is hereby given in compliance with the fifth section of said act that any person, corporation or company feeling aggrieved by said classification may, within sixty days after the date of the first publication hereof, file in this office a duly "verified protest against the acceptance of said classification, which protest shall set forth in concise language the grounds of objection as to the particular (Government subdivision of) land in said protest described," whereupon an order for a hearing shall issue.

That portion of the report of the commissioners marked exhibit B is on file in this office and open to the examination of interested parties.

Notice is further given that by the terms of said act of February 26, 1895, "that as to the lands against the classification whereof no protest shall have been filed" * * * "the classification when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be considered final, except in case of fraud."

W. E. COX, Register.

[First publication Oct. 12, 1895.] 51-5t

Summons.
(No. 234.)

IN the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Madison. Nellie How, plaintiff versus Henry J. Howe, defendant. Alias Summons.

Action brought in the District Court of the fifth Judicial District of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Madison, and the complaint filed in said county of Madison, in the office of the clerk of said District Court

The state of Montana sends greeting to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the clerk of this court, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to file your answer and serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant. The plaintiff alleges as a first cause of action that you, the defendant, have been guilty of habitual intemperance for more than ten years, last passed, which has disqualified you a great portion of the time from attending to business, and plaintiff alleges as a second cause of action that for more than one year last past you have failed to provide for the plaintiff the common necessaries of life, because of your idleness, profligacy and dissipation. And plaintiff further prays for the custody of Percy, Marie and Walter, minor children of plaintiff and defendant. All of which will fully appear from the verified complaint of file herein to which reference is hereby made.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court this second day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

SEAL OF SAID COURT. THOMAS DUNCAN, Clerk.

LEW. L. CALLAWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First Publication Oct. 5, 1895. 50 4t.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Bozeman, Montana, October 3, 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, Montana, on November 18, 1895, viz: Isaac Irish, H. E., No. 1825, for the Southeast quarter of section 26, township 7 south, range two west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William H. Wagoner, Richard Coad, James Wood, and Emmett E. Craig of Ennis, Montana:

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of 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.

C. P. BLAKELY, Register.

First publication Oct. 12, 1895. 51-4t

Teachers' Institute.

The Madison county teachers' institute for 1895 will be in session October 21 to 25 in the Virginia City school building. The session will begin at 9 o'clock. The instructors engaged are Profs. F. W. McFarland, C. W. Birchard, J. C. Mahoney and E. A. Steere, superintendent of public instruction. Lectures every evening by Profs. Steere and James Reid of Bozeman and others. Montana school law, article XII, Sec., 1963. When a teachers' institute is appointed to be held for any county, it shall be the duty of the county superintendent to give written or printed notice to each teacher in the public schools of the county, and as far as possible to all others not engaged in teaching who are holders of teachers' certificates, at least 30 days before the opening of such institute of the time, and place of holding it: each teacher receiving such notice engaged in teaching a term of school which includes the time of holding such institute shall close school during such institute and attend the same, and shall be paid by the board of the district regular wages as teacher for the time (not less than four days) he or she attended such institute, as certified by the county superintendent. No teacher failing to attend such institute shall receive any compensations for the time he or she may have taught during the session of the institute. The county superintendent may revoke the certificate of any teacher in his county for inexcusable neglect or refusal after due notice to attend a teachers' institute held for such county.

DELLA L. HERNDON, county Superintendent of schools, Madison county, Montana.

J. P. WINTERS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

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in a few days with a Complete Stock of

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This is a new departure that recommends itself to those desiring

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If you are in need of a watch, a piece of jewelry, a piece of silverware, a clock, or anything at all in the

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F. HUBER, Manager.

DILLON, MONTANA.