## HE LIKES JAIL LIFE.

**Jimmie Davis Has Been a Voluntary Prisoner For Twenty-one Years.**

For 21 years Jimmie Davis, the pauper, has been a voluntary inmate of a cell in the murderers' row in Raymond Street jail, Brooklyn. The sunlight, birds, fields and flocks have no attraction for this queer man, and year in and year out he spends his time within the cheerless granite walls of a prison. If Jimmie were now toiling in the outside world, probably he would be a laborer of no standing, but nearly a quarter of century of faithful work in the jail has earned for him the title of which he is proud, "The King of the Bums." He has more than 1,000 faithful subjects, who regularly pay homage to his court. They all come under Jimmie's

JIMMIE DAVIS.

eye, first with delirium tremens in more or less advanced stages and leave invigorated and ready for another battle to down as much whisky as their bodies will stand. He acts as the adviser of these outcasts of the world and always helps his subjects in distress.

Jimmie is in the gloomy old prison from choice. He is not a prisoner and could go away any time. But he doesn't want to go away. He prefers to stay and eat the same food as the prisoners, occupy the cheerless quarters and submit to almost the same kind of discipline.

Jimmie was born in Ireland and was committed to the jail in default of a $300 bond to insure the payment of $2 a week to the county for the support of a child for whose existence he was alleged to be responsible. In about six months the county, finding that he could never give a bond as long as he was confined, and that in the meantime he was living at its expense, concluded to release him. This was accordingly done upon an order from the proper judicial authority. But Jimmie was not to be got rid of so easily. He had become accustomed to the life in the jail and liked it so well that after two or three days of liberty he went back and applied to be taken in again. Laborers chanced to be in demand at the time, and he was given a job, thus clearly outwitting the county which had tried to get rid of him.

And Jimmie has been in Raymond Street jail ever since.

## A KANSAS HEROINE.

**Why Romantic Youths Are Asking Autographs From Miss Inez Creditor.**

Miss Inez Creditor, the young heroine who saved a block of fine residences from a conflagration in Wichita a few days ago by mounting a bike and going after the fire department personally, is receiving letters of congratulation from every quarter and from all kinds of people, including cranks and romantic youths, who beg autographs from her.

When the home of her father, Dr Creditor of that city, caught fire from the explosion of a gasoline stove, such intense excitement prevailed among the women of the neighborhood that none of them was able to locate a fire alarm box. "I have it," said Miss Creditor, and mounting her bicycle she dashed away for the first firehouse and gave the alarm in person. She was exhausted when she arrived there. Her hatless ride, the last quarter of a mile through the crowded streets, caused a sensation.

While seated on the veranda of her father's house with a newspaper man the

INEZ CREDITOR.

other day Mrs. Mary E. Lease rode by on her wheel. "Do you like the Syrian costume, Miss Creditor?" asked the reporter.

"I think it is horrid," said the bright and handsome young cyclist as she curled her lip. "Mrs. Lease may like it, but I wouldn't wear one of them under any circumstances. I much prefer bloomers."

"Do you wear them?"

"No. It is a question I have not yet decided to my satisfaction whether it is proper for a young woman to wear bloomers. I rather think not, although I have sufficient experience as a cyclist to realize that they are better adapted to cycling than any other garment. I think the change from the usual costume to bloomers is too radical. It might be reached by degrees, and I think the first step toward them should be the short skirt and Eton jacket."

Miss Creditor is a pretty girl of 17, gifted with many accomplishments, both natural and acquired. Although low in stature, she has a charming figure and a wealth of dark hair.

## GUERRILLA WARFARE.

**A Graphic Description of Present Conditions In Cuba.**

The following extract from "Juan Martin el Empecinado," descriptive of guerrilla warfare in Spain in 1811, may perhaps be found a pretty accurate picture of what it is in Cuba today, the fact being borne in mind that Spanish blood—improved—flows in the veins of the defenders of "Cuba Libre," and their methods of combat are those sanctioned by the traditions of their race:

"The acumen of great military captains is wont to be compared to the sight of the eagle, who, soaring in full sunlight to an immense height, sees a thousand secrets hidden from the common gaze. The penetration of great guerrilla chiefs may be compared to the vigilant nocturnal ambuscade of those fierce, carnivorous birds that, from the roofs, the spires, towers, ruins and forests, watch the heedless and tranquil victim in order to fall upon it.

"In guerrilla warfare there are no true battles—that is to say, there are not those duels, foreseen and deliberate, between armies in which each seeks the other in encounter, select their ground and fight together. The combats of the guerrillas are surprises, and in order that there shall be a collision it is necessary that one of the two parties is ignorant of the proximity of the other. The first quality of the guerrillas, even more important than valor, is a good gait, because nearly always they win their victories while running.

"The guerrillas do not retire; they fly, and flight is not shameful for them. The base of their strategy is the art of uniting and dispersing themselves. They condense together to fall like the rain and scatter to escape pursuit in such manner that the efforts of the army which proposes to exterminate them are futile, because they cannot contend with clouds. The principal arm of the guerrilla is not the blunderbuss or the rifle; it is the earth—yes, the earth, because, owing to the facility and marvelous efficiency with which the guerrillas move, it appears to modify itself at each step, lending itself to their maneuvers.

"Figure to yourself that the soil arms itself for self defense against the invasion, that the hills, the rivulets, the rocks, the defiles, the morasses, the caverns, are mortiferous machines that take conscious part in the encounter with the regular troops and erect themselves, sink, roll and fall upon, flatten, submerge, suffocate, separate and destroy them. Those mountains that towered yonder and now appear here; those ravines which multiply their windings, those inaccessible peaks that dis-

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN CUBA.

charge bullets, those thousand little rivers which, their right banks being conquered, turn and reveal upon their left banks innumerable foes; those heights, upon one side of which the guerrillas having been destroyed, then offer the other side, upon which the guerrillas destroy the army marching by—this and solely this is partisan warfare; it is the land in arms, the territory, the geography, moving itself in fight.

"The populace in Spain offers three types—the guerrilla, the smuggler and the highway robber. Their aspect is the same; only in the moral sense is the difference between them. Any of these types can be one of the other two without any external variation, according as a grain of moral sense, more or less, falls in the conscience. The bands of partisans that form so easily in Spain may be consummately good or execrably bad. Should we glorify this special aptitude of Spaniards for constituting themselves armed bodies and opposing efficacious resistance to regular armies? Are the benefits of one day such that they can make us forget the calamities of another day? This I do not say, and least of all in this book where I propose to extol the exploits of a notable guerrilla chief whose conduct was always moved by noble impulses, who was disinterested, generous, loyal and had no moral relationship with the factions or smugglers or ruffians, and whose purpose was very laudable, being the cleaning of Spain from the French.

"The war of independence was the great school of the Spanish populace, because in it they were given the highest training in the art, to others incomprehensible, of improvising armies and dominating for more or less time a territory—they learned insurrection as a science, and the wondrous achievements of that time we have since wept with tears of blood. But why so much sensitiveness? The guerrillas constitute our national essence. They are our body and our soul; they are the spirit, the genius, the history of Spain. They are all grandeur and misery; a formless conjunction of contrary qualities, nobleness disposed to heroism, savagery inclined to pillage."

At one time Juan Martin and his guerrilla forces were surrounded by an overwhelming army of French soldiers and supposably almost exterminated. Many, taken prisoners, were deliberately butchered after the battle was over. Martin was officially reported dead, just as Cuban leaders frequently are, and the invaders felicitated themselves upon having completely "wiped out" their most dreaded foes. But within a few weeks the redoubtable chief, with a new swarm of guerrillas, suddenly swooped down on a large French detachment and left none of them alive when the engagement was over. Speaking of the formation of that new force, the author says: "The guerrillas do not need, like the armies, a thousand prolix preliminaries in order to organize themselves. They organize as they dissolve, by instinct, by the mysterious law of their restless and turbulent nature. They disperse themselves, like the smoke, upon being vanquished, and they condense like the atmospheric vapors in order to pour down upon the enemy when he least expects it."


# $125

PAYS FOR SIX MONTHS

SCHOOLING AT

THE TWIN BRIDGE'S

# NORMAL.


**Desert Land, Final Proof.—Notice for Publication.**

UNITED States Land Office, Helena, Montana, October, 19th, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Caroline McKay, of Virginia City, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 2892, for the west half northwest quarter, section twenty-two twp. four, south, range, six west, before the Clerk of the District Court at Virginia City, Montana, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895. She names the followibg witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Newton Orr, Twin Bridges, Mont., S. D. Mullinix, Sheridan, Mont., Richard H. Herhold, Sheridan, Mont., N. P. Christiansen Sheridan, Montana.

W. E. COX,
Register.

**Ilas Summons.**

IN the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of Montana in and for the County of Madison.

Joseph D. Radford and F. W. Van Allen, Plaintiffs, vs. Peter Le Beau, Dora Lester, Emma Lester, Thomas Lester, Jr., Marian Smithard, Jane Dod, Bessie Dod, Agnes Goodenough, Jane Miles, ——— Miles, son of James Ed Miles, and ——— Miles, son of James Ed Miles, Leslie Hunter and John Perry, Defendants.

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 defendants.

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 attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of the court

1st. Approving the order admitting the will of George Henry Godwin, deceased, to probate in the Ninth Judicial District Court of the State of Montana in and for the county of Gallatin, and appointing the plaintiffs in this action, administrators with the will annexed of said estate.

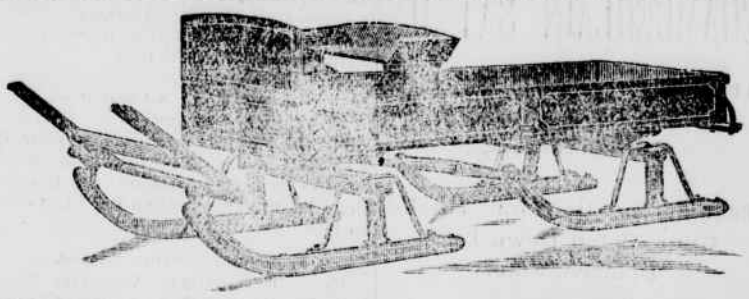
2nd. To obtain a decree of the court approving and confirming all the acts of these plaintiffs as such administrators.

3rd. For an order requiring the defendant Le Beau, to show cause why the amount allowed by these plaintiffs as administrators on his claim against said estate, should not be received by him in full payment of all his claims against said estate.

4th. For an order finally settling said estate and authorizing the plaintiffs to turn over the residue to defendants John Perry and Leslie Hunter, as residuary trustees, under said will.

5th. For an order approving the accounts of the plaintiffs, as such administrators, and discharging them from all liability of said trust.

6th. For a decree of the court enjoining the defendant Le Beau from further prosecuting a petition for probate of said will, filed by him in this court on the first day of August, 1895, and restraining and enjoining said Le Beau from prosecuting any suit or proceeding at all or any kind whatsoever against said plaintiffs or either of them, for or on account of any matter or thing arising or growing out of their administration of said estate of said George Henry Godwin deceased;

WHEN IN BAGS, BICYCLES & NEED OF BALERS, BOB SLEDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO THE

DIL[illegible] - IMPLEMENT - COMPANY


And in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgement will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 21st day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety five.

THOMAS DUNCAN,
Clerk.

SEAL

A. D. McPherson and Hartman & Hartman, Attys for Plaintiffs.
First publication Oct. 26, 1895. 1-5t

**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 | 12 | 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 |
| Ne ¼ | 27 | 1 n | 3 w |
| E ½ se ¼ | 27 | 1 n | 3 w |
| Nw ¼ | 35 | 1 n | 3 w |
| Se 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 |
| Se ¼ 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


# PROF. BOVEE'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

Teaches the Following Dances:

Waltz, (Sea Side Polko:) Schottische French Minuette, La Taska; Oxford Minuette, Oriental; Society Minuette, Princess; Harvard Gavotte; Cleveland; Mascotte; Columbia; Daisy Bell; Marguerite; and Caprice.

One term of 12 lessons, $8. Children under 12 years one term of ten lessons, $5. Private lessons on any dance $1. Class night, Monday. Social night Friday. Children's class Saturday from 2 o'clock to 4:30 p. m. Tickets good at socials, ladies free.

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MERCHANT TAILOR

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VIRGINIA CITY AND SHERIDAN

in a few days with a Complete Stock of

FALL and WINTER CLOTH.

He will not solicit orders from samples but will bring his stock with him and will

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all orders on the spot, which will be a great advantage to the customer, guaranteeing a

PERFECT FIT.

This is a new departure that recommends itself to those desiring

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Line; or have a watch or a piece of jewelry that needs repairing, send to the

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Jewelry estalishment in southern Montana. Our wares and our work are the BEST and our prices REASONABLE.

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DILLON, MONTANA.