

The Dillon Tribune.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Anyone who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher will continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the post office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take the newspapers or periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Papers ordered to any address can be changed to another address at the option of the subscriber.
Remittances by draft, check, money order, or registered letter, may be sent at our risk. All post masters are required to register letters on application.

Beaverhead County Officers.

Sheriff.....Thos. E. Jones.....Dillon.
Clerk and Recorder.....Phil. D. McGough.....Dillon.
Probate Judge.....H. R. Melton.....Dillon.
Treasurer.....Robert T. Wing.....Dillon.
Assessor.....A. L. Pickett.....Glendale.
Supt. Schools.....Mrs. H. E. Taylor.....Dillon.
Public Administrator.....C. Mead.....Dillon.
Coroner.....Dr. H. D. Pickman.....Dillon.
Surveyor.....J. H. Patterson.....Dillon.
Commissioners.....W. M. Oliver.....Dillon.
.....Geo. M. Brown.....Bannack.
.....L. M. Johnson.....Glendale.

A FACE IN THE STREET.

As hurriedly along the crowded street
I pushed my way, a woman's awful face
Confronted me and darkened all the place
Wherein we walked; then faithful memory fleet
Pushed back into the dusky past to meet
Great Dante's creatures—all that direful race
Of piteous souls that traversed hell's wide space
And vainly battled with the woes that beat
Against the naked spirit. And I thought:
This woman's face to some lost soul belongs,
Escaped from its dark prison and distraught;
And now it elicits among the eager throngs
To clutch their souls with terror and restraint
Their feet from luring ways that lead to pain.
—George Russell Lewis.

CURIOUS AND COSTLY CUSTOM.

People Showered with Gold Dust—How Mexican Malena Make a "Mash."
Many interesting stories could be told of the cascarone balls of the past, but only one will be mentioned as an instance of the popularity of this peculiar feature of the balls. On one occasion, at a ball given at the residence of Don Jose Abrego, Pete Serrano, then a muchacho, was on hand selling cascarones. A gentleman approached and asked what he would take for his cascarones.
"One dollar a dozen," was the answer.
"How many have you?" was the next inquiry.
"Forty dozen."
"All right, I'll take them."
Taking the basket he started down the hall, but had not taken a dozen steps when he was surrounded by a number of young ladies, and in a moment all hands were diving into the basket, coming out with double handfuls and crashing them on his head, while he manfully strove to return a few of the compliments he received. In five minutes not one of the forty dozen cascarones remained whole.

The modus operandi of cascarone making is very simple, and about as follows: Into an empty eggshell—whole, except for an opening in one end just large enough to remove the original contents—is placed about a teaspoonful of finely chopped paper of various bright colors and gold tinsel; then the opening is neatly closed by pasting a piece of colored paper over it, and then the cascarone is all ready for use. In Mexico, in the good old times, gold dust mixed with diamond dust was often used to fill the egg shells at the swell fandangoes given by the old grandees. And it is done occasionally nowadays by some of the wealthy old dons who wish to do the thing up in style.

Another way of filling the shells was to use finely perfumed powder, and sometimes rare and costly perfumes were used. Very often the shells were beautifully decorated and sometimes hand painted. In Monterey, before the decline of the custom, the shells were often colored in fanciful designs, like Easter eggs, and at other times tastefully decorated with different colors of paper. Chopped paper and tinsel were usually put in the shells, but on more than one occasion gold dollar pieces were used—one in each shell. Spiced candy was often used, and sometimes powder and perfumery. Housewives religiously save the shells of all the eggs they use and put them away until cascarone season comes around.

In cascarone breaking it is not necessary that one should be acquainted—in fact, it is a sort of "mashing" proceeding all through. The act of breaking a cascarone on another's head is to be considered a compliment by the recipient, who is in honor bound to return it at the first opportunity. The proper way to break them is to crush the shell in the hand over the person's head, allowing its contents to fall on the head. In the excitement, however, the shell is more frequently broken on the head, regardless of locality or force used, and is oftentimes suggestive of anything but amiable feeling on the part of the bestower. When the ice is once broken by some adventurous maiden or plucky man the contagion soon spreads, and in a very short time everybody is chasing around the room breaking cascarones indiscriminately and receiving them from all sides. These mock battles usually occur between dances.—Monterey (Cal.) Argus.

The Only Natural Drunkards.

Drunkenness is a vice belonging to no nation, but of all races the Indians are the only natural drunkards. With other people the taste for liquor is largely an acquired one, but the Indian likes liquor the first time he tastes it, and moderate drinkers are unknown among them. With this race intemperance takes its most repulsive form. There is no conviviality about it, and not much enjoyment in drinking, the one object being to get drunk as soon as possible, and the liquor that will most quickly produce this result is for them the best. No amount of civilization seems able to eradicate or greatly modify this vice, those brought up far from their own race exhibiting the same insane desire for drunken insensibility that the wildest

plains Indian does. There is no good natured stage of intoxication with them, the period preceding insensibility being one of bloodthirsty savagery. Whatever may be the cure among other races, total abstinence is, without question, the only course for the Indian to pursue.—S. F. Dodge in Globe-Democrat.

No Thrashing Machines in India.

Needless to remark that there are no thrashing machines in India: as among the Jews in the days of the Old Testament, the corn is trodden out by oxen. This practice largely accounts for the dirty condition in which Indian wheat arrives in England. The method of winnowing employed in India has also the merits of simplicity and antiquity. Choosing a windy day, the cultivator or one of his family, or a laborer, takes a quantity of unwinnowed corn into a basket specially made for the purpose, and, lifting it up, lets the corn gradually fall to the ground, the wind blowing the chaff away. An exactly similar method is employed in Italy and parts of France, and perhaps is still known in parts of England. For cleaning the wheat before grinding the same method is employed, another man sometimes standing by with another basket, fanning the wheat as it falls, in order to more effectually blow off the dirt.—Harold Cox.

Another Snare for Innocent Youth.

The tall and slender young woman has found a new and pretty way to arrange her summer sash. The tie, the loop and the twist are so coquettish that coat buttons and canes become willingly involved in the intricate but graceful mesh. These sashes, on morning jaunts and twilight rides, are responsible for lots of late breakfasts and behind time teas. They catch in the bushes, you know, and his fingers being all thumbs, why, of course—well, it takes time to free the fluffy scarf. It is not absolutely necessary that tall and slender maids only should twist the loops. Short maids and plump maids can work quite as effectively with the silken net. Only it happened that a long and willowy maid put me up to this latest fashion note.—San Francisco Report.

Getting Acquainted.

"Why, I did not know that you and that little girl had got acquainted yet," said a Roxbury father to his 6-year-old son, who came in from a walk on the adjoining lawn with the tiny daughter of the new next door neighbor. "Yes, Clara and I have been 'quainted lots of days," said the very small boy. "What did you say to her first?" asked the father. "Oh, Clara spoke to me first; she came down by the chicken house and asked me how many prayers I say nights, and I told her, and then I asked her how many prayers she says, and she told me, and then we were acquainted."—Boston Record.

The Daily Newspaper.

Though the Sunday paper is more or less literary, I do not believe that it interferes now, or will in the future interfere, with the circulation of the literary weeklies and the magazines. All thinking men will naturally go to the weeklies and magazines to be informed on certain subjects. A great change would have to take place in the daily newspaper before it could be a serious opponent to the more carefully prepared weeklies and monthlies.—Oswald Ottendorfer in The Epoch.

Dry and Wet Timber.

A discussion is going the rounds of the press as to the relative strength of wet or dry timber. We do not believe there is much to be made out of the discussion. Some kinds of timber are stronger when dry, while other kinds are stronger when wet or green. But most hard woods when wet will possess more tensile strength than when dry. Timber thoroughly seasoned is more brittle than when green, and with the necessary force will break square off, while the same timber green will stand about the same pressure by bending more or less without breaking. Take a hickory sapling that is almost impossible to break in its green state, although it may bend double, and thoroughly dry it, and you may easily break it almost "square off," as the boys say. So with almost any kind of timber. Drying makes it stiffer, more unyielding, but in very few instances stronger.—Scientific Press.

Useful to Composers.

Musical composers are indebted to science for two new instruments. The melograph is designed to accurately record the notes of any tune played upon a piano, and the melotrope has just been devised in France to faithfully reproduce upon any piano the pieces automatically copied by the first apparatus.—Arkansas Traveler.

A Substitute for Whalebone.

A substitute for whalebone is being made of goose quills by a process described in this way: The quill is first run through the stripping machine and stripped of its plumage; second, it is run through the splitting machine, which splits the quill in two lengthwise; third, it is put through a machine which takes out the pith, to be used as a fertilizer; fourth, it is run in a machine which cuts it into fine shreds; fifth, several of these shreds are wound together by a machine which makes a strong cord; sixth, four of these cords are sewed together by another machine which makes a flat featherbone and ready for use. It can be made in all colors, according to the color of the thread used.—Cleveland Leader.

When Girls Should Ride.

A well known riding master insists that girls should not be taught to ride until they are 10 years old, because they are weak in the spine when weak at all. But stout active boys can be put into the saddle as soon as they are large enough to hold on.—Harper's Bazar.

Staircase of Rare Marble.

The grand hall staircase in the new Equitable building in New York city includes specimens of the finest and rarest marbles of the entire world. Drafts have been made upon the historic Roman quarries and the marble mines of India and other countries where rare qualities of stone have been discovered. The grouping of these specimens has been no small labor.—Chicago Herald.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M. T., July 26, 1887.
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 H. R. Melton, Probate Judge of Beaverhead Co., at Dillon, Mont., on September 14, 1887, viz: David Comtois, who made preemption D. S. No. 6757, for the N½ NE¼ & N½ NW¼ Sec. 5 Tp. 10 S R. 11 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Richard Underwood, David E. Metten, James H. Nesbitt, Hiram Kinneson, all of Bannack, M. T.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, Mont., July 25, 1887.
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 H. R. Melton, Probate Judge of Beaverhead Co., M. T., at Dillon, Mont., on September 20, 1887, viz: John Jack, who made preemption declaratory statement No. 5850 for the N½ SE¼ & S½ NE¼ Sec. 36 Tp. 6 S R. 12 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Athol F. Wright, Samuel Jagers, Hiram A. Kinneson and Wm. R. Billings, all of Bannack, M. T.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M. T., Aug. 5, 1887.
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 H. R. Melton, Probate Judge of Beaverhead Co., at Dillon, Montana, on September 17, 1887, viz: Arthur Sullivan, who made homestead application No. 2,205 for the SE¼ Section 31, Tp. 6 S R. 5 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James P. Murray, Robert H. Selway, John Hoffman and Allen J. Varham, all of Dillon, Montana.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M. T., Aug. 6, 1887.
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, in and for Beaverhead County, M. T., at Dillon, Montana, on September 20, 1887, viz: James R. Gardner, who made Desert Land Entry No. 1,035 for the NE¼ the SE¼ the NW¼ the NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 6, S R. 5 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Bliven, Arthur Sullivan, David Lamont and William H. Smead, all of Dillon, Montana.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, Mont., Aug. 17, 1887.
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, of Beaverhead Co., Montana, at the city of Dillon, Montana, on October 15, 1887, viz: Julius A. Chase, who made homestead application Number 1,404, for the N½ NE¼ SW¼ NE¼ and NW¼ SE¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 1 S R. 15 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Innes, Alfred H. McVey, Frank M. Dixon and William Fraser, all of Wisdom, M. T.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, Mont., Aug. 22, 1887.
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 H. R. Melton, Probate Judge of Beaverhead County, at Dillon, Montana, on October 15, 1887, viz: Rufus Mathews, who made desert land entry No. 1,076 for sec. 13, Tp. 8, S R. 13 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his reclamation of said land, viz: Louis Krueger, Thomas F. Hamilton, William R. Wright and Xavier Renois, all of Bannack, M. T.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M. T., Aug. 22, 1887.
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 H. R. Melton, Probate Judge of Beaverhead County, at Dillon, Montana, on October 15, 1887, viz: Louis Krueger, who made desert land entry No. 1,077, for the NE¼ and SE¼ Sec. 11, Tp. 6 S R. 13 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his reclamation of said land, viz: Rufus Mathews, Thomas F. Hamilton, William R. Wright and Xavier Renois, all of Bannack, M. T.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL ENTRY.

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, M. T., July 30, 1887.
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 Dist. Court of the 3rd Judicial District Court in and for Madison County, Montana, at Virginia City, Mont., on September 17, 1887, viz: John Tuckard, who made preemption declaratory statement No. 749, for the W½ NE¼ SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 10 S R. 6 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John M. Hinch, Geo. W. Hinch, Jas. W. Febes, and Peter Tactus, all of Madison Co., Mont., P. O. address being Dillon, Beaverhead Co., Mont.
S. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

COUNTY BONDS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Beaverhead County, Montana Territory, until Monday, September 10th, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars of county bonds of said county. Said bonds to be of the denomination of \$500, each bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the county after ten years and payable in twenty years from date of issue. Interest payable semi annually at the office of the County Treasurer, Dillon, Montana.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of County Commissioners of Beaverhead County, Dillon, Montana, and be received at or before 12 o'clock noon, September 10th, 1887. Said bonds are issued under an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize County Commissioners to issue bonds to redeem outstanding indebtedness. Approved March 6, 1883. Amendment approved March 24, 1887.
No bids at less than par value can be received.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Beaverhead County, M. T.
Attest: PHIL. D. MCGOUGH, Clerk of the Board.
Dillon, Montana, July 25th, 1887.

Opposite SEHRE, FERRIS & WHITE CO.
L. E. HATFIELD, DILLON, MONTANA.

This cut shows the only kind of a machine that I use in stitching all of my harness and saddles, and can be relied upon every time. I warrant all of my work. All kinds of work made to order or repairing a specialty.
Price Lower Than Ever Before Offered.



COPYRIGHTED.

DILLON FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE AND COFFINS.
FULL STOCK AND FAIR PRICES, THE RULE
BOBT. T. WING, Pres't. G. T. PAUL, Manager.

GO TO THE
WILLIAMSON HOUSE,
IF YOU WANT
GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS,
AND A
GOOD TABLE.
Good Cigars and Cigarettes
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GIVE ME A CALL.
WM. L. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

JNO. MCCOSKRIE,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Plans, Estimates and Specifications
Given on Application.
Shop: Lower Montana Street, Dillon.

SHEEP FOR SALE!
I have a band of 1,150 good grade sheep which I offer for sale. Parties wishing to purchase sheep will find my band a desirable one. For particulars call at my ranch on Horse Prairie, or address
13-S-85-tt GEO. L. BATCHELDER,
Bannack, M. T.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK!
Dillon Steam Press Brick Yard.
M. J. McCUNE, Proprietor and
Contractor
FOR ALL KINDS OF
Mason Work.
ESTIMATES GIVEN
For making and laying brick, throughout the county.
19tf

NOTICE TO SETTLE UP.
All Persons indebted to Selway Brothers, as assignees of Kirkpatrick Brothers, are hereby notified that if they fail to settle on or before the 25th day of September with either J. R. Holden or Thomas J. Selway, suit will be brought against them.
35-td. SELWAY BROS., Assignees.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

HOTEL CARDS.
Viola Hotel
NICHOLLA, LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO
Mrs. Mary McRea, Proprietress.
Good accommodations and the best the market affords on the table.

Lodge Cards.
G. A. R.
Regular meetings of STEEDMAN POST, No. 8, G. A. R., are held on the second Tuesday of each month at the Post Rooms.
Comrades in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
OTHO KLEMM, Post Com.
T. M. O'CONNOR, Adjutant.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.
DILLON LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W. meets the first and third Tuesday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock, in A. O. U. W. Hall on Montana street. Sojourning brethren, in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.
W. P. LAYNE, G. M.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.
DILLON ASSEMBLY, No. 3751, K. of L. meets at Dart's Hall the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

I. O. O. F.
BANNACK LODGE, No. 1, meets every Wednesday evening at its Hall in Glendale. Sojourning brethren, in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.
R. T. NOYES, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
OCCIDENT LODGE, No. 8, E. of F. meets in convocation every Thursday evening in the Castle Hall, corner of Bannack and Montana streets. All visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.
A. S. RIFE, C. C.
DAN. L. KEMPER, K. of R. and S.

I. O. O. F.
APOLLO LODGE, No. 12, meets every Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at the corner of Montana and Bannack streets. Sojourning brethren, in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.
C. HIRSCHMAN, N. G.

I. O. O. F.
Occidental Encampment, No. 9, meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturday nights of each month at 8 o'clock, in Glendale. All sojourning Patrons in good standing are invited to attend.
ALBERT McDONALD, Secy.
W. T. COOK, Scribe.

Mrs. Eastman's
BUTTE RESTAURANT
—AND—
LODGING HOUSE.
MONTANA ST., DILLON.
The tables of the Restaurant are

Always Supplied With the Best the Market Affords
The Lodging House has been refitted and newly plastered, and is in first-class condition for the reception of guests.

MINING
LOCATION BLANKS
AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE
THE TRIBUNE is only \$2.50 per year.