

GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1887.

NO. 6.

PREPARING ACTIVELY.

Officers and Committees Appointed for the Fourth of July Celebration.

There was a well-attended, spirited meeting of the general committee on the Fourth of July celebration held at the townsite office Wednesday. Plans for celebrating the day with success were discussed and many good suggestions were elicited. Much earnestness was evinced and the officers and committees were chosen with the sole purpose of putting the right man in the right place.

Among those present were Messrs. Samuel H. Nichols, Ringwald, Wren, Matkin, Clark, Matthews, Brady, Wetzel, Spurgin, Will H. Nichols and O'Dwyer.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Samuel H. Nichols, and Will H. Nichols acted as secretary.

The following appointments were made: President of the Day—PARIS GIBSON. Vice President—S. H. NICHOLS. Chaplain—REV. JOHN REID. Grand Marshal—DR. A. G. LADD. Assistant Marshals—MR. HOTCHKISS and ALBERT FRAME.

Reader of the Declaration of Independence—C. M. WEBSTER.

Orator of the Day—GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

COMMITTEES.

Finance.—W. S. Wetzel, Bert Huy, W. P. Wren, J. K. Clark.

Music.—J. W. Matkin, Harry Ringwald.

Committee on Invitation.—Paris Gibson, Judge Huy, W. A. Nichols, Geo. Taylor, W. P. Wren, Arthur E. Dickerman.

Arrangements.—D. J. Spurgin, J. D. Fairfield, J. Matthews, J. Quenell, Thos. Brady, Phil Gibson, W. A. Nichols, Ira Myers, Charles Wegner, M. Harris, Ben Lapeyre, Joe Herring, Joseph Hamilton, G. W. Pence.

Decorations.—Bert Huy, C. P. Thomson, George Budington, William Albrecht.

Programme.—S. H. Nichols, Charles Kenloch, Arthur E. Dickerman, C. M. Webster, W. S. Wetzel, L. G. Phelps.

Fireworks.—J. W. Matkin, Del Chown, D. J. Spurgin.

Reception Committee.—W. F. Parker, W. P. Wren, Will Hanks, J. T. Stanton, Theo. Gibson.

Committee on Addresses.—Walter M. O'Dwyer, Thos. E. Brady.

AN ADDRESS.

To the People of Northern Montana:

We have the pleasure to announce to you that the city of Great Falls has decided to celebrate joyously the Fourth of July. Arrangements have been made to embody the best features of the old, time-honored celebrations, and at the same time to introduce such festivities as will entertain the people who come for recreation as well as to honor the great men who proclaimed American independence.

The programme, which will be announced soon, will include music, horse and boat racing, fireworks and a grand ball at night. Our people will enter heartily into the celebration, and do all they can to render it worthy of the great event it commemorates and of this young city, which will soon be united by railroad with the other business centers of Montana.

We cordially invite you all to join with us in commemorating the birthday of American independence. We shall do our utmost to entertain you, and render the day memorable in the annals of northern Montana for its patriotism, hilarity and hospitality. Come one, come all, and make yourself at home in this good city, which will open wide its gates to welcome you.

By order of the general committee.

Brings Good News.

HELENA, June 2.—Commodore T. C. Power returned last evening after an absence of some months in the east. He says that his transportation business on the upper Missouri this year will be much larger than in many years past. His company now has nine boats on the river, and they will arrive at Benton at the rate of one every two or three days throughout the boating season. He will employ three boats during the season in transporting supplies from point to point along the river for the Manitoba construction force.

Next week they will begin taking supplies from Little Muddy to points designated along the river. Asked as to the way Montana is regarded in the east, Mr. Power says she is attracting more attention than any of the territories, and there is a certainty of an immediate flow of capital and population to Montana.

The Greatest of Barbécues.

CHICAGO, May 26.—To-day the members of the National Butcher's Association, after a street parade, proceeded to Cheltenham Beach, where a barbecue was held. President Armour reported over 30,000 tickets sold. The barbecued meat and fresh bread were served free, and an elaborate programme of athletic sports added to the enjoyment. Fifty heaves and a hundred lambs were roasted on the beach and fed to the multitudes. The aggregate weight of meat was 81,000 pounds. The barbecue is pronounced the greatest event of the kind on record.

Blaine Goes Abroad.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The World prints to-day an elaborate account of a visit made by a correspondent to Mr. Blaine at his home in Augusta, Maine, in the course of which Blaine gave fully his plans for his forthcoming trip. He says his visit abroad will extend over more than a year, and doubtless beyond the time of the meeting of the next national convention. Mr. Blaine said: "I am going abroad and expect to be away about a year. Mrs. Blaine and my two daughters, Marguerite and Hattie, will make up the party. I

have engaged staterooms on the German Lloyd ship Ems, which sails June 8. We shall stop at Southampton and go at once to London. We intend to spend considerable time traveling through Great Britain. After England we will probably go to Scotland and Ireland.

Referring to the Burchard incident he said: "I have never felt sure that I was not elected. It was a matter of less than 600 votes to have turned New York the other way. When it is as close as that there can be no certainty of count. I do not think it can be said with certainty which one of us really got the most votes."

STAGE HEADQUARTERS.

Great Falls to be the Diverging Point of Northern Montana.

The recent visit of M. Salisbury of the stage firm of Gilmer, Salisbury & Co. will likely result in the transfer of the firm's business in northern Montana to this place, and make it the starting point of many lateral lines to the numerous towns adjacent to Great Falls not touched by the Manitoba and Montana Central railroads. Mr. Salisbury recognizes the advantageous position of our city as a supply and distributing point for northern Montana, and with characteristic enterprise, for which his firm is noted throughout the Far West, is early in the field.

We learn that his first move will be to continue his Benton and Billings line to this place, and as soon thereafter as practicable will put in operation lines reaching the upper Sun river country, Choteau, Nehalem and other points. The next mail letting will find this firm a bidder. As soon as the Manitoba is completed, Great Falls will be the mail distributing point for northern Montana, which fact Mr. Salisbury fully recognizes, and his visit to our city was to scoop all the staging business of this section, which no doubt he will do most effectually.

Fort Benton Affairs.

FORT BENTON, June 2.—The steamer Judith arrived yesterday morning. The Gen. Terry arrived to night and will probably sail to-morrow.

Mr. Burghardt of Nehalem bought two tons of merchandise here.

The E. P. left Bismarck on the 28th ult. for here.

Stock inspector Thomas says three men lately crossed the Missouri below camp Ous with 15 horses, which were probably stolen.

Engineer Griffith has located another preliminary line, which is nearer the river than the former ones.

Six steamers have arrived so far this season with about 3,000,000 pounds of merchandise.

The Mails Arriving.

HELENA, June 2.—The train from the east due on Monday evening arrived Tuesday morning, having encountered no delay except at the Boulder bridge.

The trouble there was at one of the approaches and was repaired in a few hours. There is now no obstruction to traffic on the road east of Helena and trains are moving on time. West of here the only difficulty is at Mullin tunnel, where transfers are being made rapidly and comfortably for passengers.

No mail has reached Helena from the south for some days, and it is probable that the Union Pacific is having an unpleasant experience.

Kissane Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The whereabouts of William Kissane has been definitely learned. Deputy United States Marshal Hopkins went to Sonoma three days ago to serve a subpoena on him in a case entitled The Chemical National Bank of New York against William Kissane, in an action brought to recover on certain alleged forged notes in the possession of the bank. He found him at his ranch and served the papers on him. Hopkins says other suits of a similar character will be started. The deputy says in Sonoma county the feeling against Kissane's prosecution is extremely bitter.

Minnesota Wins a Prize.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Prizes in the national drill have been distributed by General P. H. Sheridan. They were as follows: Company prizes—First, Lennox Rifles, \$5,000; second, company D First Minnesota, \$2,500; third, Belknap Rifles of Texas, \$1,100; fourth, National Rifles of Washington, \$1,000; fifth, San Antonio (Texas) Rifles, \$500. Battalion prizes—First, Washington Light Infantry, \$3,000; second, Louisville Legion, \$1,500.

The Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Advices from Panama to the 16th ult. says: "In one of the largest cuts water has been struck. The amount of earth and rock taken out of the section referred to cost millions of dollars, all of which is rendered valueless, as the water has washed from the side of the mountain more than sufficient to fill all the cuts."

An Enormous Elevator.

CHICAGO, Special Telegram: The necessity for more storage room created by the present speculative situation has brought about a project which is about to take shape in the building of a new elevator with a capacity of 4,500,000 bushels. It is to be located on Goose island beside the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks.

Tacoma Rejoicing.

TACOMA, June 1.—The chamber of commerce of Tacoma, W. T., is preparing for a big jubilation, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July, in honor of the completion of the Northern Pacific direct to that place. But two miles across the Cascades remain to be completed.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

How Government Lands May be Obtained in Montana.

Settlers are coming in large numbers to northern Montana. The land office returns show that the homesteads entered around Great Falls is large and increasing daily. Many inquiries regarding government lands are answered in the details appended. Further information will be readily given by the real estate agents and lawyers in this city.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Heads of families, widows, or single persons (male or female), over the age of twenty-one years, citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become such under the naturalization laws, may enter upon any "offered" or "unoffered" lands, or any unsurveyed lands to which the Indians title is extinguished, and purchase not exceeding 160 acres under pre-emption laws. After making settlement, if on "offered" land, the applicant must file his declaratory statement with the district land office within thirty days, for which a fee of \$2 is required, and within one year from date of settlement make final proof of his actual residence on and cultivation of the tract, and pay therefor at \$1.25 per acre if outside of land-grant railroad limits, or \$2.50 per acre if within these limits, and he may pay in cash or by military bounty land warrants, agricultural college, private claim or supreme court scrip.

When the tract has been surveyed and is not "offered" land, the claimant must file his or her declaratory statement within three months from date of settlement and make proof and payment within thirty-three months from date of settlement. This is the first thing to be done under the pre-emption law.

When settlements are made on unsurveyed lands, settlers are required to file their declaratory statement within three months after the date of the receipt at the district land office, of the approved plat of the township embracing their claims, and make proof and payment within thirty-three months from the expiration of said three months, payment the same as in the case of "offered" land.

The pre-emptor may submit proofs of residence and improvements at any time after six months of actual residence. He must show by his own testimony and by two credible witnesses, such actual residence and cultivation—a habitable dwelling and other improvements, to the satisfaction of the land officers that the spirit of the law has been complied with.

At any time before the expiration of the time allowed for proof and payment, the settler may, by making proper application at the land office, and payment of the required fee, convert his claim into a homestead, and the time he has resided upon the land is credited on homestead residence if he desires. No person who abandons his residence on his own land to reside on public land in the same state or territory, or who owns 320 acres of land, is entitled to the benefits of the pre-emption laws. It is held, however, that this does not apply to a house and lot in town. Claims can not be transferred until title is perfected. The second filing of a declaratory statement by any pre-emptor, when first filing was legal in all respects, is prohibited. Before proof of any payment on pre-emption claims, written notice must be given by the claimants to the register, who must post a notice in his office and cause the same to be published in a newspaper nearest the land for at least thirty days, as in case of homesteads.

HOMESTEADS.

Any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention to become such, is entitled to enter one quarter section or less quantity of unappropriated land under the homestead laws. The applicant must make an affidavit that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must pay the legal fee and that part of the commission required to be paid when entry is made, as follows:

When within railroad limits, for 160 acres, fee, \$10; commission, \$5; for 80 acres, fee, \$5; commission, \$4, and in proportion for 40 or 20 acres.

Any settler desiring to make final proof must first file with the register a written notice of his intention, describing the land and giving the names of four witnesses by whom the facts as to settlement, continuous residence, cultivation, etc., are to be established. His notice must be accompanied by a deposit of money sufficient to pay the cost of publishing the notice, which the register is required to publish for thirty days (five times) in a newspaper designated by him, or arrange with the publisher of the paper therefor. Notice is also posted in the land office for the same period.

Final proof cannot be made until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, and must be made within two years thereafter. When a homestead settler dies before he can prove up, the widow, or, in case of her death, her heirs may continue settlement and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. In case of death of both parents, leaving infant children, the homestead may be sold for cash for the benefit of the children, and purchaser will receive title.

Homestead claims may be relinquished, but in such cases the land reverts to the government. If a settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he may pay for it, as under pre-emption law, in cash or warrants at any time after six months of actual residence. This proof must be made before the district officers. Homesteaders are allowed six months after entry to commence improvements and establish residence.

The law allows but one homestead privilege to any one person.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Every person who served not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the

United States during "the recent rebellion," who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, may enter a homestead, and the time of his service shall be deducted from the period of five years, provided that the party shall reside upon and cultivate his homestead at least one year after he commences improvements. The widow of a soldier, or, if she be dead or has married again, the minor heirs (if any) may through their guardian make a homestead entry, and if the soldier died in the service, the whole term of his enlistment will be credited upon the term of required residence. Soldiers and sailors as above may file a homestead declaratory statement for 160 acres of land through an agent, after which they have six months to file their homestead. This latter entry must be made in person. Thus a soldier who desires to secure a claim may do so by sending a power of attorney and certified copy of his discharge to some responsible party here, who can file for him upon the lands selected. Lands acquired under the homestead laws are not liable for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

TREE CLAIMS.

Under the timber culture laws not more than 160 acres on any one section entirely devoid of timber can be entered, and no person can make more than one entry thereunder.

The qualifications of applicants are the same as under the pre-emption and homestead laws. The land office charges are for 160 acres or more than 80 acres, \$14 when entry is made and \$4 at final proof, for 80 acres or less, \$9 at entry and \$4 at final proof.

The party making an entry of a quarter section is required to break or plow five acres covered thereby during the first year, and five acres in addition during the second year. The five acres broken or plowed during the first year he is required to cultivate by raising a crop or otherwise during the second year, and to plant in timber, seeds or cuttings during the third year. The five acres broken or plowed during the second year he is required to cultivate by raising a crop or otherwise, during the third year, and to plant in timber, seeds or cuttings during the fourth year. For entries of less than 160 acres the amount of land to be cultivated must be pro rata. Provision is made for extension of time in case of drought or grasshoppers destroy trees. These trees he must cultivate and protect, and if at the expiration of eight years from date of entry, or at any time within five years thereafter, the entrant, or, if he be dead, his heirs shall prove, by two credible witnesses, the planting, cultivating and protecting the timber for not less than eight years, and that there were at the end of the eight years at least 75 living thrifty trees on each of the ten acres required to be planted, he or they will be entitled to a patent. It should be added that in making final proof it must be shown that "not less than twenty-seven hundred trees were planted to each acre." Fruit trees are not considered timber in regard to cultivation of an entry under this act.

A qualified applicant can not take a homestead and pre-emption claim at the same time, but he may take either and a tree claim at the same time. A man may take a pre-emption and a tree claim, and after proving up and obtaining title to his pre-emption may then enter a homestead (or he may commute and pay for his homestead and then take a pre-emption) and thus secure 480 acres of land.

Fickle Woman.

An abduction took place in town last evening which is the subject of much comment. It appears that a colored woman, named Clara Ross, has been keeping company with a hired man living on First avenue South. A young, colored man, however, found favor in the eyes of Clara, whose fickleness is notorious, and they both left town together last night. Last evening some of the boys were trying to sell the h. m. a dog, warranted to tree any "coon."

Gross Carelessness.

Yesterday car letter mail and a portion of the paper mail was carried by to Fort Benton. Such careless acts are becoming altogether too common on the line, and an effective remedy should be administered without delay. We have at intervals, heretofore, been deprived of our mail by this means. No excuse, other than gross carelessness, can be advanced, as the pouches are all plainly labeled.

\$10 or Ten Days.

The above sentence was pronounced upon M. A. Fishburn by Judge Huy Friday. Fishburn's crime was that of kicking in the door of Frankie Paige's maison de joie, scaring the varnish on the furniture, and making it extremely hot for the occupants. Fishburn chose the latter alternate, and unless he changes his mind before morning he will go to Benton with Sheriff Hamilton.

More Improvements.

The Holter Lumber Company's planing-mill will be ready to start up to-day. The mill has lately been equipped with a new boiler and a large planer, procured from the Atlas Company of Indianapolis and Fay & Co. of Cincinnati, O., respectively. The company intend to blow the whistle on correct time regularly. The boiler is forty-horse-power and will run both planers.

Wool Quiet and Steady.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Wool is quiet and steady. Domestic fleece, 90¢; pulled, 14¢; Texas, 9¢; 24¢. The demand continues for fine wools, and medium grades are active and firm. Combing wools, three-fourths blood, 34¢; medium, two-thirds blood, 27¢; fine spring Texas, 22¢.

AMATEUR BULL FIGHTING.

It Helps Relieve the Extreme Dullness of Mexican Hacienda Life.

The Mexican climate is monotonously beautiful, and that is why people hunger for lively diversions, for example, bull fighting, which is still the rage here to the extent of three crowded rings every Sunday afternoon, with an occasional weekday night "corrida" by the light of the electric lamps. On the haciendas, where life is very quiet and the manager and his family must enjoy themselves somehow, the amateur bull fighter is all the go. Some of these contests are the funniest things imaginable. There is risk enough to the performers to make things interesting to them and also to the spectators, and the bull, not contending with professionals, has some chance for displaying his own powers. The other day there was an amateur bull fight on an estate forty miles from this city, to which some young men were invited from among our gilded youth. The city boys went in their native charro costumes, all bebraved with silver and ornamented with buttons of the same material. To one of the city visitors, a thin man, was delegated the work of arranging the ring, which was made of carts in which the spectators were to sit. The thin man arranged the carts in a circle, giving room for himself to pass between the vehicles, the idea being to let the amateur performers have a chance to escape should the bull be too lively for them.

The afternoon of the performance came, and all the hacienda people and the city visitors climbed into the carts, one cart being occupied by young men who, with short sticks in hand, affected to be the musicians of the grand taurine tournament. They whistled the national airs and ballad pieces, going through many manipulations of their supposed brass instruments, and added much to the fun of the whole affair. By and by the bull, a smart young steer, was driven into the ring. The occupants of the carts greeted him with shouts, which confused him a little, but he soon recovered himself, and his eye picked out the hacienda himself, a stout man with fat legs, who was anxious to show his city guests that he was something of a bull fighter himself. The steer made for our fat friend, and gave him some opportunities to display his running and dodging qualities, but at last, getting too much in earnest, the steer rushed after the heavy-weight performer, who, to his horror, found that the openings between carts, as arranged by his thin friend, would not permit an escape. It was now a question of staying in the ring and getting badly gored or vaulting the line of carts. The occupants of the vehicles were wild with fun to see the steer rushing and lunging at the panting fat haciendado, who finally as by a miracle, jumped a cart and escaped his boylike foe.

Next, a lively city visitor, dressed in his finest, essayed to show his points as an amateur bull fighter. He entered the ring amid applause from the spectators, cut a few capers with the bull, and ended by vaulting on the animal's back, and, holding on by the horns, had a smart rush around the ring. But, alas, the bull suddenly stopped in his mad flight, and the city youth found himself flung face down into the soft and dirty mud of the ring. The young bull, satisfied with this measure of victory over his tormenter, magnanimously let him off without further punishment. Next some one else tried the bull circus business, and got the lively young bull so wild that he made a leap for the cart in which the amateur musicians were whistling and capering with their dummy instruments. The scene was one for *Puck*. Every man of them in the cart preceded to tumble out on the off side, and they got to the ground in a confused heap. It was agreed all around, after all was over, that the lively steer had shown himself worthy of the steel of a Mazzantini or a Ponciano Diaz.

The other afternoon, at one of the great city rings, a bull got a Derby hat, flung into the ring over his eyes, and made a most ludicrous exhibition rushing blindly around.—Fred Guernsey, in the Boston Herald.

The Nehalem Camp.

Mr. Burghardt tells us we can soon look to see some high-grade Nehalem bullion piled up at the Benton levee. He says that the smelter and concentrator of the Hudson company are certainly in operation by this time and that they will turn out lots of bullion. The ores being concentrated before they are put through the smelter will greatly increase the value of the bullion, which will probably be worth between \$400 and \$500 a ton. Mr. Barker is rustling for transportation and expects to ship the product to this city as fast as it is turned out, if possible.—River Press.

Parnell and the Times.

LONDON, June 2.—The last of the *Times'* second series of articles on Parnellism and Crime concludes with the statement "that the New York council of the Fenian Brotherhood has funds for a 'pyrotechnic display in honor of the queen's jubilee'—in other words, a series of dynamite and incendiary outrages is intended."

Heavy Floods.

THOMPSON FALLS, May 30.—Clark's Fork river at this point is higher now than at any time in the history of Thompson, and is still rising. Prospect creek is a raging torrent, and the first bridge, about a mile from town, is washed away, and crossing is made over the old Demars bridge, a short distance below.

Ex-Governor Hauser Returns.

HELENA, June 2.—Ex-Governor B. T. Hauser has returned from his trip to New York. He said that a Northern Pacific party, composed of President Harris, Director Wright and two or three other of

the directors, none of whom latter have ever visited Montana, would be here in a day or two. He believed it to be the intention of the road to actively encourage and facilitate the work of building up a great system of feeders in this country. He thought without doubt the Red Bluff road would be built this year, but he was not prepared to say just now whether it would be from Boulder or from Gallatin. The Helena & Rimini road will be immediately extended a mile or two farther up the gulch to bring trains handler to some of the mines. This work will begin immediately.

ADVANCING ON BUTTE.

Over Six Hundred Men Employed on the Montana Central Tunnel.

BUTTE, June 2.—The *Inter Mountain* says that Engineer J. J. Thompson of the Montana Central reports that Mr. McLean, who has the contract for getting out the small tunnel between Yankee Doodles and Dixie gulches, has about 325 men at work at present. Progress is slow just now, though the contractor has about three-quarters of a mile of the roadbed almost ready for the rails. At the Woodville tunnel about 100 men are at work, and are making good progress. If the weather continues good the force will still be increased, and it would not be a great surprise if the Montana Central got to Butte before the time set for it by its own officers.

A Million Dollar Tunnel.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Pennsylvania railroad find it necessary to reach New York City by other means than the present ferries, because the New York Central captures the cream of the passengers trade. So it is going to build a tunnel under the Hudson river at a cost of \$1,000,000. It will require two years to complete the work. The New York terminal will be under Washington square. There will be two parallel tunnels, one for trains going each way.

"Long Live Boulanger."

PARIS, June 2.—There was a large assembly at the Hotel de Ville, viz: Grow McKean, house Monday evening, June 2, at 8 o'clock, of section 1, SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of township 19 N., range 5 E., section 11, township 20 N., range 4 E., and are said residence upon and cultivation of says from 1873; Herman Hicker, Michael H. \$50 per acre, A. E. Walker and Charles A. Crow. Registration of W. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice for Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Montana, April 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 probate judge of Chouteau county, Montana, at Fort Benton, on June 16, 1887, viz: William H. White, 67 1/2 acre pre-emption D. S. No. 8188 for the vicinity, section 11, township 20 N., range 4 E., and are said residence upon and cultivation of says from 1873; Herman Hicker, Michael H. \$50 per acre, A. E. Walker and Charles A. Crow. Registration of W. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

Notice for Final Proof.

Land Office at Helena, Montana, May 12, 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 probate judge of Chouteau county, Montana, at Fort Benton, on June 16, 1887, viz: William H. White, 67 1/2 acre pre-emption D. S. No. 8188 for the vicinity, section 11, township 20 N., range 4 E., and are said residence upon and cultivation of says from 1873; Herman Hicker, Michael H. \$50 per acre, A. E. Walker and Charles A. Crow. Registration of W. W. LANGHORNE, Register.

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