Livingston Enterprise.

LIVINGSTON, - MONTANA

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

The English parliament has been called together for the especial purpose of considering a bill to extend the franchise to a greater number of citizens of the United Kingdom, that is to reduce the property qualification still farther.

A. J. Edsall and James Gourley seem to have retired from active personal participation in the canvass. Their friends have probably advised them of the fact that the more they show themselves the less votes they will receive.

The Courier opposes the Montana constitution because the preamble refers to "the great legislator of the Universe." When any man becomes so thoroughly steeped in agnostic atheism that he cannot abide the mention of a supreme governing power, whether spiritual or merely natural, he must be in a condition very nearly akin, though opposed, to the most ignorant and illiberal religious bigotry. In choosing between a narrow-minded bigot and a pugnacious blasphemer, give us the former.

Tammany Hall held a big demonstration on Tuesday night—the biggest political show of the campaign. Twenty thousand people marched in procession and thousands more listened to the eloquence of such men as Senator Bayard, John Lee Carroll, and Congressman McAdoo. It was a convincing demonstration of the oft iterated assurance that John Kelly and his great Tammany following are solid for the national democracy. However much disseminators of republican inspiration may seek to convey the impression that Tammany is in an ambiguous or indefinable position, the fact remains and will be proven on election day that the cohorts of that great political organization are followers of Cleveland.

In a political meeting in Brooklyn on Thursday, Henry Ward Beecher took the platform in defense of Grover Cleveland's private character, and to denounce the miserable gang of political hoodlums who have manufactured and circulated lies about him. Some time ago Mr. Beecher sent Cleveland a number of newspaper clippings containing these poisoned arrows aimed at Cleveland's character, and asking a reply to them for the benefit of herself and her husband. Cleveland replied at length in a very feeling letter marked "private." He referred to his life in Albany and named the few places he had visited there, and those with whom he had associated. Of his life in Buffalo he referred to the esteem in which he was held there, to prove that his career had not been a disgraceful one. This letter Beecher read and concluding said: "When in the gloomy night of my own sufferings in years gone by I sounded every depth of sorrow. I vowed if God would bring the daystar of hope to me, I would never suffer a brother, friend or neighbor to go unfriended should a like serpent seek to crush him. That oath I'll regard now because I know the bitterness of venomous lies. I will stand against the infamous lies that seek to sting to the death a man and magistrate worthy of a better fate."

It is not surprising to find that the paper (the ENTERPRISE) is rapidly losing the respect and patronage of the community in which it is published.—Courier.

Is the ENTERPRISE losing the respect and patronage of Livingston? Assuming for the moment that it is true, is it surprising? What has the ENTERPRISE done that it should be boycotted or that its friends should shrink away from it? The ENTERPRISE since its establishment has done everything in its power for the advancement of Livingston. Whatever influence the columns of a consistant, reliable, interesting newspaper may have on public opinion, has been exercised by this paper. The fact that a daily newspaper of that description is published in Livingston is known as far as the town itself is known, and that such a paper is published here has made the town known to a degree of favorable opinion that it could not otherwise have attained. So much have we done and are doing to lose the "respect and patronage" of this people. The course of the proprietors in their professional relations with other newspapers has never been such as has cast a blot on the fair fame of our town; on the contrary through such relations they have, without emolument or the hope of reward, done much to advertise this town and country. This is why they lose the respect of this community. The firm which publishes this paper has constantly paid out as much in wages and for current expenses as any business house in the town and often more; this money has (unfortunately for those who earned it) been spent in Livingston. So much to lose the respect of the town. But it would appear probable that our unpardonable sin has been one of a political nature. We have opinions and we claim the right to express them. The editor of a paper cannot afford to be a free lance at the command of every person, faction or party, mouthing the opinions of all or any who may wish publication of their views. A paper cannot advocate both sides of a disputed question, nor can it pursue a middle course, for by striving to avoid the Scylla of discussion it will fall into the Charybdis of disrespect. We have endeavored to ascertain the right side of all public questions that needed discussion in our columns, and we contend that so far as they have been settled the result has ever justified our convictions and our course. In the campaign that was opened last June by the nomination of Blaine and Logan we took the course pursued by the majority of the respectable journals of the land. We opposed them. That opposition will on November 4th be justified by the votes of Gallatin county, of Montana and, we pray God, by the United States. Is it for thus asserting our preference between two candidates, for neither of whom we could vote, that we have lost "the respect and patronage" of Livingston? On the 18th of September the democratic convention for Gallatin county was held. Its action in nominating a legislative ticket was such as we regarded as an insult to Livingston and to eastern Gallatin county, as being inimical to our interests and as unworthy of endorsement. On that point our opinion has never changed and no change of opinion has been expressed. Perhaps it is for this course that we have lost the respect of this community. On the 25th of September the republicans of the county held a convention and made nominations. Their legislative ticket was the best they could select from the party ranks and we have found no fault with it. If it has not met with our active support it is because the conceited, self-sufficient crowd that is managing the republican campaign has expressed the hope and the desire that the ENTERPRISE should not give its support to their legislative ticket. The support of the ENTERPRISE has never been forced upon any person against expressed wishes; it may be freely given but it will never beg for acceptance. Is it because of these facts that we have ceased to command respect? We assisted in the nomination of certain candidates on the democratic ticket—men who were our first choice, whom we believe to be the best men who could have been selected for the respective offices which they seek. And we advocate the claims of those men. Mayhap by this course we are outraging public sentiment. But if we are losing ground in Livingston who is taking the ground thus vacated? The Bozeman Courier and its editor, we presume—a paper and a man who up to a very few weeks ago were the most uncompromising enemies of this town; who lied about it, ridiculed it, belittled it, fought it in every way. Does any sensible man suppose the views of that paper or its editor have changed? Surely not. Look at the paper which was scattered by hundreds of copies in this town yesterday and note its ill-concealed indignation at our opposition to Alfred Myers, the pronounced enemy of Livingston. Since the county division issue has been imported into this campaign we will state our belief that W. W. Alderson is as strongly opposed to the measure as any man can be. Notwithstanding his professions it would be as impossible for him to change his deadly opposition to this town as for a leopard to change its spots. The republicans of this town have taken him into their confidence, have constituted him their leader; they are warming in their breasts a viper that will sting them. Instead of them having Alderson harnessed to their chariot, Alderson has them in his power. Because we express such a belief, because we have pointed out the progress of the conspiracy that led to the ascendency of this foul leader over the misguided political fledgelings who assume to lead the republicans of this town, we must needs be considered Livingston's enemy and lose "respect and patronage." If such be the temper of our friends and patrons we wish to know it quickly. But it is not true—it is false.

It is persistently stated that President Arthur will in a few weeks marry Miss Fillie Frelinghuysen, daughter of the secretary of State.

Sir Moses Montefiore on Saturday received hundreds of telegrams congratulating him on attaining his 100th birthday. They came from all parts of the world, and many of them were from America.

John Kelly is reported to have said that he was convinced the vote cast in New York City in November would be an unprecedently heavy one—at least 225,000. "If this calculation is correct," said he, "our ticket will get fully 100,000, the republicans about 70,000 or 75,000, and the greenbackers will bag the remainder."

Rudger Clawson, a Mormon of Salt Lake City, indicted for polygamy, has after two trials been found guilty of the crime. He had two wives. The second, when placed on the witness stand, admitted the marriage. This, if we mistake not, is the first conviction for polygamy ever obtained in Utah. An appeal will be taken from the verdict.

Horace E. Deming, chairman of the national committee of the independents, prints in the New York Herald and other anti-Blaine papers a statement that the republican defection in New York State is not less than 60,000. Their organization throughout New York is complete and their work has been thoroughly done. The result has surprised those engaged in carrying on the canvass. The revolt in Connecticut and Massachusetts has also assumed really vast proportions.

The democratic meeting at Billings on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the presence of Messrs. Toole, Vivion and Maginnis, was a great demonstration. The greeted with a perfect ovation. It was perhaps a little more brilliant than the receptions in some of the other towns of the territory but not more heartfelt. Mr. Toole's progress throughout the territory has been constantly marked by such greetings, and the votes on election day will show how thoroughly he is regarded as the candidate of the people—a fitting representative of our strong young territory.

Beaverhead county has a lady as candidate for the office of school superintendent. Mrs. H. N. Barkley has been placed on the democratic ticket. This makes four ladies who are candidates for that office in the different counties.

The president has designated James H. Marr, senior, to act as first assistant postmaster general for ten days, beginning on Monday. Marr is at present chief clerk in the office of the first assistant postmaster general and has been performing the duties of the latter office since the appointment of Hatton as postmaster general.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Held in Livingston Last Night and Addressed by the Leaders of the Party.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The democratic meeting last evening was the great event of the campaign—far above anything either republican or democratic that has gone before. One gentleman described it as a "refreshing contrast" with the republican meetings. And indeed it was so. The great and enthusiastic crowd remaining attentively in the hall and bubbling into prolonged applause at very short intervals, was a strong contrast with the drowsy little audience which kept traveling in and out the hall on the occasion of the appearance of Knowles and Blake on the Livingston platform. The commanding appearance, the clear, ringing voice, the graceful gestures, the noble sentiments, the eloquent rhetoric of Joseph K. Toole stood out in bold relief when the opportunity came to compare them with the uninteresting personality, the somnolent tones, the commonplace ideas, and the petty expressions that characterized Hiram Knowles' address. Major Maginnis' commanding bearing, bursts of eloquence, sharp and witty points, bold discussion of every subject and person, thorough knowledge of public men and affairs, and his enviable record known to every person in the room, made so much more apparent the whining littleness, the personal lamentations, the cranky nothingness of Marshal Botkin's talk a week or two ago And how raw, illiberal and common is the memory of Andrew Burleigh's waving of the bloody shirt, his baseless assertions delivered with such a flourish of trumpets, when compared with the sound arguments the liberal doctrines, the bold utterances of the leading speakers of last evening. Last night we had typical democratic talk—the lines sharply drawn, every position impregnable and every point demonstrated; our republican speeches have also been characteristic—marked by time-worn appeals to the feelings, evasions or perversions of the truth and "glittering generalities."

A very large crowd was in attendance and almost all were voters who listened intelligently, even anxiously, to what was said. A great many more democratic voters, or at least voters for J. K. Toole, left the hall than had entered it.

Judge Savage acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced as the first speaker Hon. S. W. Langborne, editor of the Bozeman Chronicle. Like John Alden Mr. Langhorne is a writer rather than a fighter, but he is, nevertheless, capable of making a good speech, and he did so last night. He confined himself mostly to local affairs. He referred in complimentary terms to Livingston, and expressed his confidence in the town's future prosperity. He then considered the county democratic ticket, described it as the best ticket ever put in the field by the party during his fourteen years of residence here, and advised democrats not to scratch it and thus place a cudgel in the hands of republicans with which to beat the democratic party. He then referred in terms of high and deserved commendation to C. P. Blakely and M. M. Black and Wm. Fly, and to the candidates generally. He mentioned how Sheriff Blakely had during two years past held an iron grasp upon the rough and lawless spirit existing in one element of the county's population; how M. M. Black had as boy and man been an esteemed resident of the county, and how completely he had, in office, justified the popular estimate of his character; how thoroughly William Fly's sturdy, unflinching honesty, his detestation of all trickery and corruption, his long identification with the county and his known ability exceptionally fitted him for the office of treasurer. Mr. Langhorne glanced back over the history of the administration of county affairs, and demonstrated how the republicans were responsible for our county debt, how they had increased tax levies and permitted defalcations. Mr. Langhorne's speech was very interesting and, we doubt not, effective.

Robert P. Vivion, the candidate of the democratic party for the office of district attorney of the First Judicial district followed. Mr. Vivion did not take up much time. Everyone knows his record as a lawyer, and how well he discharged the duties of the office when he held it and the unanimous choice of the whole district, and his election is sure. He spoke but briefly, knowing that the audience was anxious to hear the speakers that were to follow. He expressed his confidence in Blaine's defeat, and in the prospect of an economical and honest administration under Cleveland, an administration whose inception would not be marked by the strikes and labor difficulties that had followed the inauguration of Grant and Garfield and are existing to-day. He referred to the Crow reservation and testified from his personal knowledge that Major Maginnis had done all that he could to reduce it and his confidence that Toole would take up the work where Maginnis leaves it. He closed with an explanation that he had lost his scrap book. He said he understood that his opponent, Judge Blake, had it and if so he would give up ever getting it for he was sure Blake was so far behind that he would never over take him to return it and he did not have time to go back after it.

Hon. Joseph K. Toole, the candidate of the democracy of Montana for the position of delegate in congress then took the platform. We have in former issues published a sketch of his life. He came to Montana when 18 years of age and is now 33 years old. He has held the highest position (except that which he now seeks) in the gift of the people of Montana—president of the council—beside a great number of other offices only less in honor. He has filled them all with increasing honor. Last evening he was suffering from exhaustion consequent upon campaign work, complicated by a severe cold and cough. He referred to his opponent in high terms but at the same time cautioned his audience that he was doing no electioneering for Judge Knowles. The presence of ladies in the audience led him into an eloquent reference to some of the eminent ladies of history and to the candidate of the sex for the office of president; "the advancement of woman points the pathway of civilization." The speaker then approached national politics which he believed the territory of Montana, standing on the verge of statehood, could not afford to ignore. He described how the republican party, once a party of high aims and principles, had become steeped in fraud, corruption and extravagance and was only maintained in power by a horde of political japizaries in the form of federal office-holders and by the cohesive power of public plunder. He believed that the trumpet of doom was sounding for the party. He did not see for them any comfort in the drawn battle of the October election in Ohio which had been obtained by the most shameless frauds and a coercion that was almost military in its nature. He referred to the tariff question as one that was not a dividing issue between the parties. The democratic principle was that taxes should fall heaviest upon the luxuries of life and lightest upon the necessaries, and that taxes should be levied to such an extent as would pay the expenses of an economical government. So far the tariff policy of the democracy went and no farther. The professions of the republicans of love and protection for the laboring classes he characterized as mere professions. He pointed out how the grab-all capitalists and monopolists had sprung up under republican administration, any how strikes and labor difficulties, and pauper labor and suffering workmen were unknown under democratic government. He showed how the republican government had given away the public domain, until now the land-seeker could with difficulty find a place to make a poor man's home, and how the land so given away remained exempt from taxation, though held at a high price. To give a fair exemplification of the character of the republican administration, he cited the Credit Mobilier, the whisky ring that penetrated even the White House, the Star Route frauds, the navy corruption and the pension steals. If the nation wanted a new and a clean administration, it could not afford to elect Blaine. He referred to that gentlemen's character as shown by the Mulligan letters, of his record as a Know Knothing, of his foreign policy as instanced by the McSweeney case. Indeed he had never known anything striking about Blaine's foreign policy except his connection with the guano deposits of Peru. Blaine, he said, was a man of many diverse principles. In Maine he was a burning prohibitionist, and in Ohio was ready to drink beer and ear limburger with the Germans; in New England he was a straight-laced Congregationalist, and wherever convenient an ardent Catholic. He pronounced a high panegyric on Cleveland and expressed his belief that while party feeling was prominent, this national campaign was emphatically a contest between Cleveland and Blaine. Mr. Toole then touched upon territorial subjects. His utmost endeavors, he said, would be given to a furtherance of the desires of the people of this town and county with regard to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork railroad bill, though he could not see how a matter of such purely business interest demanded its place in the territorial republican platform. (It was put there to catch votes.) Regarding Indian reservations he could have but one faith—to reduce them, wipe them out. The judiciary of this territory should be increased or re-adjusted, so that there would be in fact what there is now only in name—a court of appeal where the judge that decided the case in a lower court would not sit in judgment upon it. In the two county candidates, not again [illegible] election was given to Sanders' opponent, garding the canvass made against him that he was opposed to the provision in the proposed State constitution for taxation of mines, crops and live stock he spoke at length and without equivocation. When in the constitutional convention, he had urged that any provision adjusting taxation belonged to legislation and not to the constitution where it could be changed only by great difficulty. That position he maintained and still held to. He believed that no provision regarding taxation should be in the constitution. If it was urged against him that he was opposed to encouraging the mining industry, he would only say in defense that all the money he had ever made from his profession had been spent in mines and that if ever he hoped to gain a competence it was from the mines he owned. He closed with the declaration that should he be elected he should know no section of Montana—no north, no south, no east, no west, but would work for the benefit of every resident of our great territory so far as it lay within the line of his official duties.

Then followed Major Martin Maginnis, our present delegate in congress, and took the stand. He is at all times one of the readiest, wittiest and most entertaining of speakers and has been honored many times by invitations to deliver speeches before high societies and organizations, and in such set speeches few surpass him in eloquence. His present campaign speeches are necessarily of a somewhat desultory character but none the less interesting. He was at his best last night. He seemed to fell free of any restriction and not to care what he said so long as it was true. H constantly made witty hits and strong points that were seemingly as unexpected and unpremeditated with him as with the audience. His address was almost entirely confined to territorial affairs with which he is thoroughly conversant. He had retired in favor of Toole, he said, and whatever might have been his shortcomings he would assure the audience that in congress, in the departments, in society, wherever in Washington his duty or his inclination might lead him Joseph K. Toole, if elected, would never lose anything by being known as the friend and successor of Martin Maginnis. Two years ago, said the speaker, the republican convention met at Butte suffering under repeated defeats. It reminded him, he said, of a family of early settlers in Nebraska. After a hard winter they found themselves short of provisions in the spring. They discovered a plant on the prairie that from its looks promised to make excellent greens and they concluded to try them. But they had misgivings about whether the herb might be wholesome or not. All the large family were stalwart and healthy except Jason and he was a sickly weakling. So they resolved to feed the greens to Jason and if he stood the dose they would all take them. The Major and the audience saw in this story a close resemblance to the republicans at their convention two years ago. They gave the nomination to Botkin to see if he could stand it; it disagreed with Botkin and he has had the stomach ache over his dose ever since. Referring to Judge Knowles he said that whenever he had heard that gentleman speak it reminded him of what he saw in Beartown in the early days of territorial history. In a concert hall in that wild camp, over the head of the violinist was a placard, "Don't shoot the performer; he is doing the best he can." He referred to Botkin's contest. Anyone could bring a contest, and on any ground or without the shadow of a foundation. The democrats of this territory have no representation on the canvassing board, which is composed of the territorial treasurer, the territorial auditor and the U. S. marshal—all appointed republicans. Two years ago, before Governor Crosby arrived here, republican leaders communicated with him urging him to come and turn out Weston and Woolman and appoint officers who upon the canvassing board would not hesitate to issue the certificate to Botkin. But Crosby did not do so, and Weston and Woolman, though republicans, could not be swerved from their sense of justness and honesty, and they issued the certificate of election to Maginnis. Then Botkin brought his contest in congress. His grounds were illegal railroad votes in Missoula county, but he never said anything about the republican railroad votes in Gallatin county. He objected to votes alleged to have been polled from Winston's camp on the reservation, but Botkin himself spoke one hour to those same men in the same place trying to get them to vote for him. The contest came before the committee on election, consisting of 8 democrats to 7 republicans. They referred it to a sub-committee of three republicans. That sub-committee reported it a wanton, audacious, frivolous, impertinent and malicious contest. The full committee accepted their view of it without demur or objection, and when the report was presented to the house of representatives there was not a dissenting vote even among 130 republicans. The Major referred to other contests; one in Gov. Edgerton's time when that official tried, in the face of 3,500 majority, to give the certificate of election to his nephew, W. F. Sanders, the man who fell back from Pittsburg Landing upon Alder Gulch with a federal commission in his pocket. Edgerton awoke one night with a horrible dream that the vigilantes had approached him. The dream was so near true that next morning the certificate of lawfully elected. Again the same game of contest was tried upon Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, but that great patriot and brave man was not to be bulldozed. Major Maginnis then referred to the question of Indian reservations. He described how a great part of the territory had been plastered over with reservations so that there might be more jobs for thieving agents and less opportunity to see what was done at the agencies. If it was charged that he had not obtained the segregation of reservations he would say that during his representation of Montana 40,000 SQUARE MILES of this territory had been released from Indian domain. He hoped to get more concessions of that kind before his term expired and if not Joe Toole would. It is claimed that a democratic delegate can do but little in the Indian business, but he would assure his audience that were it not for western and southern votes in congress not an Indian reservation would ever be reduced. The Major then approached a department of the Indian question that tickled his audience beyond measure. He referred to Indian agents and particularly to W. W. Alderson whom he truthfully said was a broken down Methodist minister sent out here to preach the gospel and rob the Indians; who out of a salary of $1.500 per year made $30,000 in nine months. Once when Alderson was agent at Fort Peck a steamer went up the Missouri loaded so light with Indian supplies that she never struck a snag or bar and came down so heavily loaded with vouchers for goods received that she was nearly wrecked. Alderson was in the habit of taking 10 bags of flour and receipting for 1,000, and when cattle were delivered at the agency they would be driven around a dozen or more times and Alderson would receipt for them every time and then let them be driven off for sale elsewhere. And this man, he understood, was the recognized leader of the republicans of Livingston and Gallatin county. (All this talk provoked uproarious applause and laughter.) The Major touched upon the subject of the admission of Montana as a state, and said it would occur in the near future when Dakota and Montana, hand in hand, the one republican and the other democratic, knocked at the door of the Union of States. The plank of the territorial republican convention relating to the duties on wool, copper and lead the speaker demonstrated to be most foolish and baseless. Copper and lead are exported from this country and English prices for those metals rule prices in this country. The Ohio wool-growers themselves confessed that the present duty on wool builds up the territorial wool industry and injures the growth of the finer grades in Ohio. Referring to the charge that the democrats were opposed to building a navy the Major related how $400,000,000 had been appropriated by republicans to build a navy and, said he, "where is the navy and where are the four hundred millions?" The democrats knowing Bill Chandler's corrupt record refused to grant the appropriation for a navy last winter on the eve of election.

Major Maginnis, much to the regret of the audience, closed his speech about that point and the meeting dispersed with three rousing cheers for Grover Cleveland and Joseph K. Toole.

New North West: In response to a request from Guard W. W. Walton, Geo. W. Peck, the funny man of Milwaukee, has presented the penitentiary library with the five volumes of his humorous works.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

[No. 30.]

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BOZEMAN,
TERRITORY OF MONTANA, Sept. 13, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that Josef Brown, James Gourley, Jacob F. Spieth and Charles Krug, whose postoffice address is Bozeman, Montana, except Josef Brown, whose postoffice address is Gardiner, Montana, have this day filed their application for a patent for [1400] fourteen hundred linear feet of the "Tip Top" Quartz Lode Mining Claim, mine or vein bearing gold and iron with surface ground five hundred and seventy-four feet in width, situated in Sheepeater, so-called, [unorganized] mining district, county of Gallatin, and Territory of Montana, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Survey Number Forty-Eight, in Township Nine, south of Range Eight east, approximately of Montana meridian, said survey number forty-eight being as follows, to-wit.

Beginning at N W location corner, a post six inches square, in mound of earth marked 1-48 for corner No. 1, from which Sheepeater initial point bears N 81 degrees 56 minutes, W 2479.4 feet, and a blazed pine tree 10 inches in diameter marked 1-48 B. T., bears N 22 degrees 30 minutes, E 4.5 feet thence S 74 degrees, E 574 feet to post six inches square in mound of earth marked 2-48 for corner No. 2; thence S 16 degrees, W 1400 feet to post six inches square in mound of earth marked 3-48 for corner No. 3, from which a blazed spruce tree marked 3-48 B. T. bears N 66 degrees 53 minutes, E 27.5 feet, thence N 74 degrees, W 574 feet to a post six inches square in mound of earth marked 4-48 for corner No. 4; thence N 16 degrees, E 1400 feet to the place of beginning.

Magnetic variation 19 degrees 45 minutes E, 18.45 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the recorder's office of recorder of said county, in book 4 of mining claims page 42. The adjoining claimants are the said Brown, Spieth, Gourley and Krug, on the "Mountain Chief Lode" on south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said "Tip Top" Quartz Lode Mining Claim, mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office, at Bozeman, in the County of Gallatin, Montana, during the sixty day's period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

O. P. CHISHOLM, Register.
LUCE & ARMSTRONG, Att'ys for Applicants.
Bozeman, Montana. sep20-70d

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION IN A NEWSPAPER.

(No. 31.)

Mining Application No. 31.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BOZEMAN, Territory of Montana,
September 13, 1884.

Notice is hereby made that Joseph Brown, whose postoffice address is Gardiner, Gallatin County, Montana, and Jacob F. Spieth, Charles Krug and James Gourley, whose postoffice address is Bozeman, Gallatin County, Montana, have this day filed their application for a patent for 1300 linear feet of the Mountain Chief Lode, mine or vein, bearing gold and iron, with surface ground 265 feet in width, situated in the so-called Sheepeater Mining District, (unorganized) County of Gallatin, and Territory of Montana, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as survey No. 46, Mineral District No. 3, in Tp. 9, S. R 8, E, unsurveyed land. said survey No. 46 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at NW location corner at a post 4 feet long set 2 feet deep in mound of earth marked 1-46, for corner No. 1; from which the Sheepeater initial point bears N 47 degrees 05 minutes, W 3036 5 feet, thence S 74 degrees, a 200 feet to a point from which discovery shaft bears S 16 degrees, W 125 feet, and from said point the [illegible] bears S 16 degrees, E 1300 feet deep in mound of earth marked 2-46, for corner No. 2, from which NE location corner bears S 74 degrees, E 15 feet, and corner No. 3 of survey No. 47 bears S 74 degrees, E 361 feet, thence S 9 degrees 15 minutes, W 1500 feet to post 4 feet long, set 2 feet deep in mound of earth marked 3-46, for corner No. 3, from which SE location corner bears S 74 degrees, E 15 feet, thence N 74 degrees, W 585 feet to post set 2 feet deep in mound of earth marked 4-46, for corner No. 4, from which a blazed fir tree 30 inches in diameter marked 4-46 B. T. bears N 74 degrees, W 20 5 feet, also a blazed fir tree 36 inches in diameter marked 4-46 B. T. bears N 34 degrees, E 44 5 feet, thence N 9 degrees 15 minutes, E 1500 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

Magnetic variation 19 degrees 45 minutes E, containing 20 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the recorder's office of said Gallatin County, in book 1 of mining records, page 445.

The adjoining claimants are Joseph Brown, et. al upon the Graham Lode, survey No. 47, and the Tip Top Lode, survey No. 48, on the north.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Mountain Chief Lode, mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office, at Bozeman, in the Territory of Montana, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provision of the statute.

O. P. CHISHOLM, Register.
LUCE & ARMSTRONG,
Bozeman, M. T., Att'ys for Applicant.
Sept.20 60d.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, August 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against "The First National Bank of Livingston," Montana Territory, that the same must be presented to Charles A. Baker, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date or they will be disallowed.

J. S. LANGWORTHY,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.
(d6t-w10t)