

#### A SPRAY OF HONEYSUCKLE.

I broke, one day, a slender stem  
Thick set with little golden horns—  
Half bud, half blossom, and a glow  
Such as comes in autumn morn.  
When all the grass with dew is strung,  
On every fairy bough hung.  
I dropped it, careless, in a pure  
Where no light shone, and straight forgot  
Its delicate, dewy, flowery grace.  
Yet from the dark, neglected spot  
Stole, unperceived, through the gloom  
Sweet breaths that gladdened the whole  
room.  
Whereat I thought, O heart of mine!  
A lesson for thee, plain to read:  
Thou needest not that light should strike,  
Or any man thy beauty heed;  
Enough—if I but say it be—  
Thou hast thy sweetness to bestow!  
—Mary Bradley in Harper's Bazar.

#### How the Greeks Combed Their Hair.

In Greece, during the heroic ages,  
men wore their hair and beards long,  
which so disgusted the cleanly and clean  
faced Egyptians, that, if we are to credit  
Herodotus, no one of either sex of the  
latter nationality would on any account  
kiss the lips of a Greek, make use of his  
knife, his spit and cauldron, or taste the  
meat of an animal which had been  
slaughtered by his hand. It must not  
be inferred from this that the Greeks, in  
the early days of their being, were alto-  
gether barbarians; but they were cer-  
tainly not so civilized—not so well ac-  
quainted with the arts of peace and war  
—as the Egyptians until long after they  
had made their mark in history.

The love of the beautiful was there, no  
doubt; but it had not yet manifested it-  
self and raised the social character of the  
people. It required the softening and  
humanizing influence and intercourse  
with more liberal races, such as the  
Egyptians and Phoenicians, to one or the  
other of whom they were indebted for  
much that they possessed. It would  
seem that, in the matter of personal  
adornment, they derived the beginnings  
from the Egyptians, and that they im-  
proved upon these beginnings as their  
own sense of the fitness of things devel-  
oped into a passion for the beautiful.  
Their arrangement of the hair they and  
their women carried eventually to the  
highest point of artistic excellence.—  
Gentleman's Magazine.

#### Cured by a Doctor's Bill.

A westerner at one of the prominent  
up town hotels was feeling restless and  
ill one hot evening and rang for a doc-  
tor. The latter was in the same house.  
He called at his patient's room and diag-  
nosed the case as simple insomnia, and  
gave a couple of powders and retired.  
The doctor called the next morning to  
see how the patient (whom he correctly  
judged to be a man of means) was get-  
ting on. During the day he saw him in-  
cidentally three or four times. The bill  
was twenty-five dollars. Five dollars a  
visit from a doctor living on the same  
floor with him in the same house was  
something that nearly caused the west-  
erner to faint. But the bill had one ef-  
fect—it made him a well man, he says.  
He wouldn't risk getting another such.  
—New York Herald.

#### How Indians Use Ants.

The grip of an ant's jaw is retained  
even after the body has been bitten off  
and nothing but the head remains. This  
knowledge is possessed by a certain tribe  
of Indians in Brazil, who put the ants to  
a very peculiar use. When an Indian  
gets a gash cut in his hand, instead of  
having his hand sewed together, as phy-  
sicians do in this country, he procures  
five or six large black ants, and, holding  
their heads near the gash, they bring  
their jaws together in biting the flesh,  
and thus pull the two sides of the gash  
together. Then the Indian pinches off  
the bodies of the ants and leaves the  
heads clinging to the flesh, which is held  
together until the gash is perfectly  
healed.—Boston Courier.

#### The Economy of the Egyptians.

A curious illustration of the domestic  
economy of the Egyptians has been met  
with in the unwinding of the bandages  
of the mummies. Although whole webs  
of fine cloth have been most frequently  
used, in other cases the bandages are  
fragmentary, and have seams, darns  
and patches. Old napkins are used, old  
skirts, pieces of something that may  
have been a shirt; and once a piece of  
cloth was found with an armbone in it,  
with seam and gusset and band finely  
stitched by fingers themselves long since  
crumbled and their dust blown to the  
four winds.—Harper's Bazar.

#### A Railroad on the Tops of Trees.

California enjoys the distinction of  
having the only railroad that runs on  
the tops of trees. This peculiar piece of  
engineering is in Sonoma county, be-  
tween Clipper Mills and Stuart Point,  
where the railroad crosses a deep ravine,  
in the center of which are two huge red-  
wood trees, side by side. These giants  
have been sawed off seventy-five feet  
above the bed of the creek, and the tim-  
bers and ties are laid on these tall  
stumps. This natural tree bridge is con-  
sidered to be equal in safety to a bridge  
built on the most scientific principles.—  
Chicago Tribune.

#### A Mushroom Over a Foot Thick.

Investigation shows that nearly all the  
varieties of Europe are found in the  
United States. The "puff ball" reaches a  
circumference of several feet and a  
weight of thirty pounds, and the cook  
may go out into the garden and slice off  
what she wants from day to day.—In-  
dianapolis Journal.

Above 6,000 feet the population of  
America, which is confined of course to  
the Cordilleran region, is almost entirely  
engaged in the pursuit of mining, and  
the greater part of it is located in Colo-  
rado, New Mexico, Nevada and Califor-  
nia.

If you get tired doing nothing it is a  
good thing to sit under the barn and  
pass the time in waiting for the weather  
cock to crow. A great many days may  
be employed in this manner.

Some land in Paris has been sold at  
the rate of \$2,000,000 per acre; some in Lon-  
don for what would net \$5,000,000 per  
acre, and some in New York for a sum  
equal to \$9,000,000 per acre.

#### A Band of Boy Brigands.

An amusing instance of the contagion  
of example has recently been afforded  
by a case in the Berlin police court re-  
ports. The outrage on the Turkish rail-  
way and the stories of brigands which  
have lately filled our newspapers seem  
to have acted on the imagination of two  
boys named Oscar Scheffner and George  
May. They determined to become band-  
its, and they prevailed on several of  
their schoolfellows to join them. The  
average age of the band was thirteen.  
They inaugurated their defiance of the  
law by boldly playing truant, and then  
they took refuge in the wilds of the  
Grunewald, where, in true brigand fash-  
ion, they hid themselves.

After a night passed in this fashion  
they felt the pangs of hunger, and con-  
sequently they sallied forth at an early  
hour and seized the milk cans and bas-  
kets of new rolls which had been left at  
the doors of the neighboring villas. This,  
however, they thought was scarcely  
heroic, and their next step was to gar-  
rote an old gentleman who was taking a  
morning stroll in the park. Somehow  
or other the Berlin police got wind of  
the affair, and the juvenile bandits were  
seized. They are now languishing in  
greasy dungeons, where, by means of  
a cane administered at intervals, it is  
hoped that they may be made aware of  
the historic fact that in northern Eu-  
rope brigandage is an anachronism.—  
Pall Mall Budget.

#### Argentine Frenchmen in Want.

The grant of the French government  
of 1,000,000 francs toward the expense of  
bringing distressed French emigrants in  
the Argentine Republic back to France is  
sufficiently significant of the inexpen-  
diency of emigration to that country  
at this time. Mr. Herbert, British sec-  
retary of legation at Buenos Ayres, is  
clearly at one with the French authori-  
ties on this point, for he expresses a hope  
that the flow thither of British emigra-  
tion may cease for the present.

The British colonists add to other causes  
of failure a special difficulty in acquir-  
ing the language of the people. His com-  
petitor, the Italian laborer, on the con-  
trary, owing to the similarity of the  
language, climate and habits of the  
country with what he has been accus-  
tomed to, feels himself comparatively at  
home on landing, besides finding himself  
surrounded by a large number of his  
countrymen.—Paris Cor. London Tele-  
graph.

#### Vandals in the Adirondacks.

Visitors from the Chateaugay lakes,  
Adirondacks, says that the glory of that  
region of trout and deer has departed.  
Notwithstanding the liberal stocking  
that has been done every year, the trout  
are small and scarce. The miners use  
gun powder in the spring holes and on  
the spawning beds, and the hotel keep-  
ers are afraid to complain. In addition  
to this, many of the residents go up the  
side streams and catch fingerlings by the  
hundred. This is always fatal to good  
fishing. As long as the little fish are  
left undisturbed, the stock is kept up;  
but going up the little brooks and fishing  
them out is killing the goose that lays  
the golden egg.—Forest and Stream.

#### Voice Figures.

A coming "fad" or pursuit will be that  
of voice figures. A book on the subject  
has been written explaining and illus-  
trating this new discovery of the forms  
produced by the human voice. At a re-  
cent reception in London some glass  
screens were provided, upon which, after  
certain preparations, were thrown the  
figures developed by the voice. These  
were very exact and well defined and  
resembled a plant or seaweed. We shall  
undoubtedly have these exhibitions in  
New York drawing rooms before an-  
other season has passed, as the subject is  
exciting much attention abroad.—New  
York Times.

#### Fire Winds.

California, from the Mexican frontier to  
the redwood regions of Mendocino  
county, has been visited by a sirocco of  
the ultra Mediterranean sort. In Fresno,  
the much advertised paradise of raisin  
culture and co-operative communities,  
the heat rose to 114 degs. in the shade;  
in Nagra to 110 degs.; in Sonoma to 109;  
in Healdsburg (on the Russian river, far  
north of San Francisco) to 108 degs. San  
Francisco itself escaped, thanks to the  
irrepressible current currents of sea  
winds, but Sacramento, a little further  
inland, thought itself lucky to get off  
with 106.—Philadelphia Times.

#### The Ball Player in Bronze.

The baseball player has long been im-  
mortalized in the public prints, but it  
remained for Douglas Tilden, a deaf  
mute sculptor of San Francisco, to im-  
mortalize him in bronze. Not long ago  
he completed a handsome statue en-  
titled "The Ball Thrower," and presented it  
to the city of San Francisco. The figure is  
of life size and is mounted upon a red  
granite base and a Mentone sandstone  
pedestal four feet high. The site of the  
statue is south of the Garfield monu-  
ment in San Francisco's park.—Bloom-  
ington Eye.

Anything that looks cool is certainly  
attractive on a hot day. A restaurant  
keeper in New York city has increased  
the number of his patrons materially the  
past two or three weeks by displaying in  
his doorway a huge cake of ice, in the  
center of which fish or tempting cuts of  
beef are displayed. This enterprising  
restaurant has an ice machine with  
which he is able to manufacture the ice  
needed for daily consumption.

Recent statistics show the estimated  
population of the world to be 1,487,600,  
an increase of 8 per cent. in ten  
years. Europe is the most thickly  
settled, having a population of 380,200,  
000, or 101 persons to the square mile.  
North America has 89,250,000, or four-  
teen to the square mile, an increase of  
20 per cent. in the past decade.

A change in the weather will often  
cause disagreeable spots upon the com-  
plexion in the summer. The remedy  
may often be found in simple cooling  
drinks.

#### Rescued Seventy Years Ago.

Captain Nathaniel Richards, who has  
been a whaler all his life, until old age  
forced him to give up the sea, was the  
guest of the officers of the United States  
frigate Constellation on Sunday evening  
at dinner. Captain Richards is in his  
ninety-fourth year, and what makes his  
visit remarkable is that it was the Con-  
stellation which rescued him from the  
Chilians seventy years ago. In 1821 Cap-  
tain Richards sailed from Stonington on  
a sealing voyage. He got around to the  
coast of Chili, was captured with others  
while ashore, was taken to the interior  
and put to work in the mines.

For six or seven months he toiled for  
his masters, brutally treated and half  
starved. At last an opportunity offered  
for escape. He made for the coast, hotly  
pursued, but he reached there, and steal-  
ing a boat he made a long and perilous  
voyage until the Constellation came into  
view. He was taken on board and ate  
his first hearty meal since leaving his  
own vessel. He remained on board until  
the frigate returned home.

This incident came to the knowledge  
of the officers of the vessel now in the  
harbor, and they sent a courteously  
written invitation to the aged seaman re-  
questing the pleasure of his company at  
dinner. Captain Richards accepted, and  
the Constellation's steam launch  
took him from the shore to the frigate,  
where he was received with due honors.  
He was seated at the post of honor, and  
the officers made much of him. As the  
old gentleman's mind is clear and his  
memory retentive, he did his share in  
making the event an interesting one for  
his entertainers. This is the first time  
he has seen the vessel since it brought  
him home in 1821.—New London Cor.  
New York Sun.

#### A Big Iceberg Falls.

Monday a loud noise and slight shak-  
ing of the earth caused no little wonder-  
ment among the residents near the hill.  
Investigation proved the cause to be an  
ice slide. A small and innocent spring  
issues from the side of one of the moun-  
tains, its waters spreading and flowing  
over a steep incline of rock. During the  
winter months ice formed against this  
wall of stone, increasing in size, until  
one vast icicle, fully 30 feet in thickness  
and 1,000 feet in length, projecting into  
the valley below.

From the warmth of the sun and its  
own weight it released its hold and  
thundered down the mountain side,  
carrying everything before it, even trees  
three feet in diameter. Those who have  
visited the place say that the foot of the  
cliff presents a mass of broken ice, trees,  
limbs and earth fifty feet in height.  
This is a repetition of occasional occur-  
rences in previous years, but on a grander  
scale.—Seattle (Wash.) Telegraph.

#### Electric Light Fishing.

The sloop Lou has gone on a novel  
fishing expedition to last from one to  
three months. An electric plant is on  
board, and the fishing is to be done by  
the aid of incandescent lights and a net.  
Experiments in the bay proved that  
everything alive under the water is at-  
tracted by the glare of the light, and  
thousands of fish of every description  
can be taken in a short time and with  
little trouble.

Four men were on board and the boat  
steered for the banks near San Clement  
Island. The practical result of the first  
voyage will be watched with much in-  
terest in this city, and if it is as suc-  
cessful in deep water as the experiments in  
the bay have been the projectors of the  
enterprise are confident they will have  
solved the problem of supplying all  
southern California with cheap fish.—  
San Diego Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

#### Danger in a Tin Pan.

Mr. Roy Siverly bought a half pound  
of powder, a pair of shoes and a new tin  
pan in Monton this week. He put the  
powder and shoes in the pan on his  
wagon and started home, but before he  
had gone two blocks from where he  
made the purchase the powder exploded,  
burning him terribly. His hat was  
blown ten feet high, his clothes burned  
almost entirely from his body, and his  
face and arms burned as black as a  
negro's. There were only two persons  
on the wagon, neither of whom smoked  
or had a match about his person. The  
conclusion is that the powder was ignited  
by a focus by the tin pan. The sun was  
shining very hotly, and being thrown  
against the paper containing the powder  
by the bright inner side of the new tin,  
must have set the paper on fire.—Mobile  
Register.

#### A Sugar Eat in Midsummer.

They had great times the other day in  
the quaint little village of Savoy, up in  
the Berkshire hills. Last spring Farmer  
Deming covered an immense snowdrift  
with hemlock boughs and sawdust, and  
a few days ago it was uncovered and  
utilized in a monster maple sugar "eat."  
The snow was as clean and white as  
when it fell, and generous quantities of  
the luscious bi—we mean maple sugar—  
were served to every one at the low price  
of twenty-five cents. Fun reigned su-  
preme, and every one who has ever been  
present at a genuine New England sugar  
"eat" will regret that he was not one of  
Farmer Deming's guests the other day.  
—New York Tribune.

#### A \$4,000,000 Bridge.

One of the longest and most costly  
railway bridges in the country is now  
being erected in the newest portion of  
the United States, almost at its extreme  
western boundary, the great steel bridge  
which the Union Pacific is building  
across the Columbia river at Vancouver,  
Wash. The length from the Washing-  
ton to the Oregon shore will be 6,000  
feet, and the draw will be over 400  
feet long. The cost of the structure  
will be over \$4,000,000.—Detroit Free  
Press.

#### Entirely Impartial.

Traveler—Which is the shortest, quick-  
est and best route to the west?  
Ticket Agent—I don't know, sir.  
"Have you no opinion on the subject?"  
"None at all. They all pay the same  
commissions now."—New York Weekly.

#### Pronounced Hopeless yet saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada  
E. Hurd of Groton, S. D. we quote:  
"Was taken with a bad cold, which  
settled on my lungs, cough set in and  
finally terminated in Consumption.  
Four doctors gave me up saying I  
could live but a short time. I gave  
myself up to my Saviour, determined  
if I could not stay with my friends  
on earth, I would meet my absent  
ones above. My husband was advised  
to get Dr. King's New Discovery for  
Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I  
gave it a trial, took in all eight bot-  
tles; it has cured me and thank God  
I am now a well and hearty woman."  
Frial bottle free at Behle & Son's  
Drugstore.

#### Ballard's Horehound Syrup.

We guarantee this to be the best  
Cough Syrup manufactured in the  
whole wide world. This is saying  
a great deal, but it is true. For Con-  
sumption, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat,  
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma,  
Croup, Whooping Cough, and all dis-  
eases of the Throat and Lungs we  
positively guarantee Ballard's Hore-  
hound Syrup to be without any equal  
on the whole face of the globe. In  
support of this statement we refer to  
every individual who has ever used it,  
and to every druggist who has ever  
sold it. Such evidence is indisputable.  
Sold by Behle & Son.

#### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Eastern Idaho Water Company.  
Notice is hereby given that at a called  
meeting of the Board of Trustees,  
held August 22, 1891, an assessment,  
No. 10 of \$1.50 per share was levied  
on the capital stock of said corpora-  
tion, to meet the expenses and costs  
of court in the late suit to determine  
water rights. All shares of stock  
upon which amounts remain unpaid  
after Sept. 30, 1891, will be declared  
delinquent and advertised for sale at  
public auction according to law.  
By order Board Trustees.  
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.  
Blackfoot, August 25, 1891.

#### Application for Patent.

Notice No. 21.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO, SEPT. 1ST, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that Presley B. Fox,  
whose residence and post office address  
is Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho,  
has made application for a United States  
patent for the "Emma" Placer Mining Claim,  
situated in an unorganized mining district,  
Bingham county, Idaho, consisting of the fol-  
lowing described placer mining ground and  
surface ground shown on the plat posted on  
the ground upon which such right is claimed,  
and plat of the official survey on file in this  
office, with magnetic variation at 89 degrees  
4 minutes east as follows:  
The lot three 25 of section nine 25 in town-  
ship two 25 south of range thirty-six 36 east  
of the Boise meridian, containing eleven  
and ninety one hundredths (11 91/100) acres, more  
or less, according to U. S. Government Survey.  
The said mining location being of record in  
the office of the Recorder of said mining dis-  
trict at Blackfoot, in Bingham county, Idaho,  
the nearest known locations being the "En-  
terprise" Placer Mining Claim, adjoining.  
I direct that this notice be published in the  
Idaho News, the newspaper published near-  
est the said mining claim, for the period of  
sixty days or ten weeks.

PERRY J. ANSON,  
Register.

#### St. Teresa's Academy, Boise City, Idaho.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE  
HOLY CROSS.  
This institution is situated in the healthiest  
and most beautiful part of the capital of  
Idaho. Studies thorough, Music,  
Drawing and Painting are specialties.  
For prospectus address as above.



#### FRED VOGLER'S Insure Your Buildings Against Fire with F. W. VOGLER, Pioneer Insurance Agt.

Of Bingham County. He  
represents Five of the best  
Fire Companies, also the  
New York Life Ins. Co.



#### Notice.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
Blackfoot, Idaho, July 18th, 1891.  
Notice is hereby given that the following  
Bingham County warrants will be paid  
upon presentation with interest thereon to  
date if presented within sixty (60) days from  
date of this notice. Interest will cease from  
and after this date.  
SPECIAL FUND.  
January 10th, 1891, Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive.  
H. W. CURTIS,  
County Treasurer.

#### Application to Cut Timber from Public Domain.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the un-  
designed will apply to the Honorable  
Secretary of the Interior for the  
privilege of cutting timber on unsurveyed  
land in Township 9 south of Range 36 east,  
B. M., near the mouth of Dempsey Creek,  
about 10 miles east of McCammon, Bingham  
county, Idaho. The soil from which this  
timber is to be cut is more or less rocky, and  
the timber, red pine, is small averaging 12,000  
to 20 inches in diameter and will aggregate about 2,000,000  
feet. This timber when converted into lumber  
is for the benefit of actual settlers in  
Idaho and principally in Bingham county.  
HENRY M. PALMER.  
August 12th, 1891.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho,  
August 15th, 1891.  
Complainant having been entered at the office  
of John S. Watson, Jr. against Samuel Tallow  
for failure to comply with law as to timber-  
culture entry No. 158, dated December 19th,  
1888, upon the SW 1/4, section 4, township 5 south  
of range 36 east, in Bingham county, Idaho, with  
a view to the cancellation of said entry; con-  
stantly alleging that Samuel Tallow, the en-  
titled party, has failed to break or cultivate to  
the satisfaction of the above described land,  
and the said parties are hereby summoned to ap-  
pear at this office on 16th day of September  
1891, to show cause why the said entry should  
not be cancelled, and to respond to a truthful  
testimony concerning said alleged failure.  
PERRY J. ANSON, Register.

#### Notice for Publication.

PRE-EMPTION.  
LAND OFFICE AT BLACKFOOT, IDAHO,  
August 15th, 1891.  
I, George M. Lacey, of Bingham county,  
Idaho, who have Pre-emption Entry No. 158,  
Statement No. 214 for the SW 1/4, Sec. 4, SW 1/4,  
Twp. 5 S., R. 36 E., do hereby give notice of my in-  
tention to make final proof to establish my  
claim to the land above described, and to  
obtain title to said land, within sixty days  
from the date hereof, by filing a statement  
before the Register and Receiver, at Black-  
foot, Idaho, on September 15th, 1891, by two  
of the following witnesses, to-wit:  
William Howard, Presley B. Fox, John  
Rowles, Samuel Loyd, all of Blackfoot, Idaho.  
PERRY J. ANSON, Register.

#### NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern:  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ANY  
and all claimants of any lots or parcels of  
land in the Township of Iona, in the county of  
Bingham, State of Idaho, comprising the SW 1/4,  
NW 1/4, section No. 1, township No. 2 north  
of range 36 east, Boise meridian, that they are  
required to file in the office of the Probate  
Judge of said county of Bingham, within sixty  
days from the date hereof a statement in  
writing as required by section 4, of an act  
entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of  
lands entered as 'Townships,' under the  
Acts of Congress, page 68, Revised Laws of  
Idaho, which section is in words as follows:  
"Every person, association or company claim-  
ing to be entitled to such lands, or any lot,  
block, share, or parcel thereof, shall, within  
sixty days after the first publication of such  
notice, in person or by his duly authorized  
agent or attorney, file a statement in writing  
containing an accurate description of the  
particular parcel or parcels in which he claims  
to have an interest, and the specific right, in-  
terest or estate therein, which he claims to be  
entitled to receive, also a brief statement of  
the facts upon which such right, interest or  
estate stands for its validity, and deliver the  
same to or into the office of such corporate  
authorities or judges and all persons failing  
to sign and file such statement within the pe-  
riod specified in this section, shall be against  
any claimant be forever barred the right of  
the probate judge or recorder of said county  
therein, in any court of law or equity."  
FRED S. STEVENS,  
Probate Judge of Bingham Co. Idaho.  
BEANE & KUNKEL, ATTORNEYS.  
Dated July 15th, 1891.

Notice for Publication.  
LAND OFFICE AT BLACKFOOT, IDAHO,  
August 25th, 1891.  
Notice is hereby given that the follow-  
ing 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  
Register and Receiver at Blackfoot, Idaho, on  
October 3rd, 1891, viz: Presley B. Fox Jr., on  
H. E. No. 124, for the SW 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 2 S. of  
Range 36 East, B. M.  
He names the following witnesses to prove  
his continuous residence upon and cultivation  
of said land, viz:  
Charles H. Hines, William C. Johnson,  
George W. Weeks, John Sheridan, all of Bing-  
ham county, Idaho.  
PERRY J. ANSON, Register.

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to make final proof in support of his claim,  
and that said proof will be made before the  
Register and Receiver at Blackfoot, Idaho, on  
October 3rd, 1891, viz: Presley B. Fox Jr., on  
H. E. No. 124, for the SW 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 2 S. of  
Range 36 East, B. M.  
He names the following witnesses to prove  
his continuous residence upon and cultivation  
of said land, viz:  
Charles H. Hines, William C. Johnson,  
George W. Weeks, John Sheridan, all of Bing-  
ham county, Idaho.  
PERRY J. ANSON, Register.

#### Application for Patent.

Notice No. 20.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO, SEPT. 1ST, 1891.  
Notice is hereby given that Presley B. Fox,  
whose residence and post office address  
is Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho, and  
James M. Fox, whose residence and post office  
address is Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho,  
have made application for a United States  
patent for the "Enterprise" mining claim,  
situated in an unorganized mining district,  
Bingham county, Idaho, consisting of the fol-  
lowing described placer mining ground and  
surface ground shown on the plat posted on  
the ground, and described in the field notes  
and plat of the official survey on file in this  
office, with magnetic variation at 89 degrees  
4 minutes east, as follows: The lot two 25 of  
section nine 25 township two 25 south of  
range thirty-six 36 east of the Boise meridian,  
containing thirty-eight and four hundredths  
(38 4/100) acres, more or less, according to U.  
S. Government Survey. The said mining lo-  
cation being of record in the office of the  
Recorder of said mining district at Blackfoot,  
in Bingham county, Idaho. The nearest known  
locations being the "Emma Placer Mining  
Claim, adjoining.  
I direct that this notice be published in the  
Idaho News, the newspaper published near-  
est the said mining claim, for the period of  
sixty days or ten weeks.  
PERRY J. ANSON,  
Register.

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