

Items of California, Nevada, etc.

—Mariposa, lately destroyed by fire, is being so rapidly rebuilt that the mills cannot supply lumber for the demand. A good many fireproof buildings are taking the place of old wooden traps.
—The yield of the Allison Ranch mine, (California), for the half year under notice, has been \$40,000 per month—a total of \$240,000, more than half of which may be set down as clear profit. This was extracted from some two thousand three hundred tons of ore, the average yield being \$104 per ton. This vein is now being worked at the depth of five hundred feet, at which point it is three feet wide, and exhibits a compact and well concentrated body of ore, uniformly of high grade. This company runs a twelve-stamp mill, capable of crushing only about one hundred and twenty-five tons per week.—American Mining Index.
—Judge Field of the United States Circuit Court, on the 24th ult., rendered a decision in favor of the United States for \$35,000 against Michael Reese, who was on the bail bond of Jose Y. Limantour, given in 1858. This case, which is considered a very important one, sprang from efforts of Limantour to obtain possession, by means of forged titles, to the greater part of the real estate of San Francisco.
—The petroleum claim at Buena Vista, Tulare county, Cal., is yielding from 2,500 to 3,000 gallons of oil per month, and is said to be of very superior article.
—One Jim Duncan was in Mariposa, recently, and started for a bear hunt in the mountains. He has killed thirty-seven bears in the mountains around South Fork. He says they may get his scalp one of these days, but hunting them is too good sport to quit at present.
—Chief Justice Lowe, of Iowa, who represents a large amount of capital, has been examining the mines of Idaho, and has returned to the States for the purpose of bringing out mills.
—A. J. Stucker writes to the Observer, under date of Silver City, Sept. 2d, that business was almost entirely suspended, particularly the mining business, in consequence of the failure of More & Fogus. A great many had been thrown out of employment, and were leaving the camp. The men who had been working on the Oro Fino had taken possession of the mine. "I heard one man say they had twenty Henry rifles, and they calculated to hold the mine until they got their money." Mr. S. thinks the "camp" is ruined for this winter. The Poorman beats the world. It is much richer than ever supposed. I saw, this evening, twelve large bricks, that would average from \$1,800 to \$2,000, just run into bars—all from one little mill in one week, and that, too, from second class rock—the first class rock being sacked for shipment to New York. Last night an amalgamator in one of the mills, who is a truthful and reliable man, told me that he was confident that the Poorman would yield over \$450,000 per month. The deeper they go the richer it is.
—The Nevada Transcript says: A case recently occurred where Chinamen made an extraordinary haul. A Chinese company have been working over the bed rock in a set of claims at Relief Hill, in this county. Last week they found a boulder, weighing thirty-five pounds, from which they took thirty-four pounds of pure gold. This haul netted them the neat little sum of \$6,936, as the gold was sold for seventeen dollars per ounce.
—Mr. Thompson has discovered a ledge of fireproof paint, above the mouth of the Clackamas, in the Cascade range of mountains. Captain Mills has tested it, and is satisfied that eventually, when there is more of a demand for the article, that it will prove valuable. He says it is as good a quality of mineral paint as he ever saw.
—The mining operations on the Comstock lode are very extensive. This lode has been explored a little over three miles. The ground is owned by forty-three companies. These companies have excavated about forty miles in tunnels, drifts, etc. The longest of these tunnels in a straight line, is the Latrobe, 3,200 feet. The tunnel was commenced in February, 1860, and is still being extended. There are forty-four hoisting and pumping engines belonging to the lode, aggregating 1,500 horse-power; also seventy-six mills for reducing ores, with a combined capacity of 1,800 tons daily. Some of these mills are fourteen miles from the lode, and of course the ore has to be transported to them in wagons. About 22,265 cords of wood, at \$16 per cord, are consumed annually; also 15,504,150 feet (board measure) of timber and lumber, worth about \$40 per 1,000, making an aggregate outlay of these two items of nearly \$1,000,000.
—At the forthcoming election in British Columbia, Chinamen will be allowed to vote.
—Mr. A. P. Hardy has specimens of gypsum which is found in immense quantities a short distance from the old emigrant road, on Burnt river, in a place so situated that a wagon can be filled in a very few minutes, by two or three men. This discovery must be of some value to the country. The uses of gypsum are numerous, and a bed of it such as Mr. Hardy assures us in existence there, must be very valuable. An important use of gypsum is for the making of plaster for casts and for stucco. In Spain and France it is used as a cement for floors and vaults. It is used to some extent in glazing porcelain. The principal consumption, however, is as a fertilizer to soils. Immense gypsum beds are found in the western counties of New York, south of the Erie canal, but none have ever been found equal in extent to the bed described by Mr. Hardy. Between Auburn and Syracuse, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons were removed in the excavation for a railroad, but here the removal of double that amount would be necessary to place an ordinary wagon road through the bed. We have no doubt that the Burnt river gypsum beds will eventually be a source of great wealth to parties who may attempt the erection of mills there to grind the native material for the use of farmers. It can be transported to any point on the Columbia river, at very reasonable rates, and once there it will be easy to get it to Portland, hence we may soon see Oregon supplying the agriculturists of California with a fertilizer.

RETURNED TO THE CITY.—We had yesterday a pleasant interview with Mr. Creighton, Superintendent of the western division of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He returned on Tuesday evening from a trip northward on the line of the Virginia City wire, now in rapid process of completion, and which he assures us, will be in working order about the first of November.
Besides that from this city to Virginia, Mr. Creighton has the second line via Denver in working order as far as this way as Sulphur Springs, on the Denver road, and expects to have it finished to this city simultaneously with the completion of the northern line. The accomplishment of a work of such magnitude in one season through a desert country, embracing some 1,400 miles of new line, is an achievement worthy the constructor, if not also the projector of the first line connecting the Missouri with the Pacific. President Wade, in a dispatch from New York, on the 6th, asks if it be possible that both these lines can be put into operation soon. Mr. Wade will probably visit us and see for himself how things are done out here.
The Western Union Company already own 100,000 miles of wire, and have a controlling interest in the California State telegraph, which, it is expected, will ere long be wholly in their hands. Two distinct wires will soon vibrate between Chicago and San Francisco, put upon separate poles the entire distance, though following the same route, except the divergence at Julesburg to Denver, which takes the main route again at Ham's Fork. A line hence to Vancouver's Island via Boise and Walla Walla would be greatly serviceable to business interests. As fast as the rail-cars come westward from Omaha, it is determined to erect a line parallel with the track, with four wires on crosspieces upon cedar posts, which will be the finest lines in the world. None can be more deeply concerned in the increase of facilities for telegraphic communication than ourselves, and we extend to Mr. Creighton, in the company's behalf, our cordial encouragement in every enterprise of the sort projected or in contemplation by him.—Telegraph.
PRIZE FIGHT.—The fight between James Dwyer and Patsy Foy, came off Sept. 30th, commencing about 3 o'clock, and lasting two hours and five minutes, or less. There were eighty-four rounds fought, Dwyer winning seventy-four and the fight. Patsy won the 1st, 2d, 11th, 37th, 47th, 54th, 57th, 59th, 61st and 62d. Dwyer was seconded by Hugh Kelly, of Idaho City; Patsy, by Jack Starr, Barney Green and others. The fight took place about two and a half miles above Silver City, near Bloom & Heard's saw mill. There was about \$500 ring money, over expenses, that went to the successful principal. Everything passed off agreeably as such an affair could. Patsy was fairly whipped, though he played for a "foul," although, on the 37th round Patsy threw his man heavily and fell on him, giving the odds to Patsy, but he could not "follow it up," and it was plain by the 50th round that Dwyer was the tougher cuss, more "scenced," and disposed to fight for it. Patsy lost the sympathy of the spectators early in the fight by his disposition to "drop," etc. Patsy was much bruised about the face, and his body caught it severely. He should quit the ring.—Cor. Idaho Statesman.
IN CHAMBERS.—A week or more since an officer (George W. Hynson), came here from Montana, in search of a mule-thief and a convict who had escaped from confinement at Virginia City. Aided by the vigilance of the city police, a three or four days' search resulted in the apprehension of one Reed, the mule-thief, and one Mule. On Wednesday night last, the escaped convict was captured at the Theater. The latter, upon being pointed out to the police, was recognized as John Gorman, the same individual who, in the winter of 1864-5, was sentenced to five years imprisonment by the District Court of this district for stealing mules; made his escape; was captured six miles north of the city, and remanded to the dungeon walls; finally pardoned by the Governor, and made his way as directly as possible to Montana, where he assumed the name of John Gibson. Since his recent escape from the Virginia prison and return to this city, he has vegetated under the fascinating title of John Goodheart. Both these "gents" were on Thursday morning last examined before his honor Judge Titus, in chambers, who after hearing all the evidence, committed them to the custody of the Sheriff of his county to await a requisition from Governor Smith, of Montana.—Telegraph.
PERSONAL.—R. J. Percy, traveling agent and correspondent of the MONTANA POST, called upon us this morning, on his way to San Francisco and the Atlantic States. Mr. P. came by the way of the Mullan road, and informs us that this great thoroughfare, at a trifling expense, can be put in excellent traveling condition.—Walla Walla Statesman.
Two assays of silver ore from the Reveille District, Nevada, have been recently made from choice and well selected specimens of horn and native silver. The native silver yielded \$27,204 83 to the ton, while that of the horn \$22,180 93. The Reese River Reveille calls them "eye openers."

Wonderful Discoveries.
An English civil engineer, named Johnson, lately engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Cashmere, has made a curious report of what he saw and heard in Chinese Turkestan—a part of the world long inaccessible to Europeans. He says that while measuring and triangulating, last year, at a remote station on the borders of Cashmere, he received an invitation to visit the new ruler of Khotan, who had expelled the Chinese from his province, declared his independence, and determined to enter into friendly relations with the nearest British officer within reach. The adventurous Johnson being the handiest, the Khan forthwith requested his presence at the capital, Ichi. The way thither lay across the Kinn-Lun chain of mountains, by a difficult pass at an elevation of 19,000 feet—three miles and a half. It was a hard journey, but the indefatigable Johnson dashed on, saw the Khan, stayed with him for four days, heard some very wonderful stories, and then made his way back by the Himalayan passes—resisting the Khotanese inclination to hold him as a hostage for the opening of commercial relations with England. The reports brought back by Mr. Johnson are somewhat Munchausenish. For instance:
1. The fertility of the country is increased by a fine impalpable dust or mould, which is wafted in from the adjacent deserts, "without wind, in perfect calm, and fills the air so as to darken it." This phenomenon occurred during Mr. Johnson's visit, and he was then unable to read print at noon without a candle. It is not explained how the dust is blown without a wind, but Mr. Johnson says it is "wafted in a calm," and he cannot be contradicted.
2. The storms in the desert raise waves of sand which settle into hills three hundred to four hundred feet high. Why not one thousand feet?
3. The tradition of the country is that three hundred and sixty cities were overwhelmed in one day by sand-storms. The sites of these cities are partially known; so there is a vast array of Pompeii and Ninevahs awaiting somebody's pickaxe, shovel, and archaeological skill.
4. The people of these buried towns used gold coins weighing four pounds each—but "this is kept a profound secret by those who know the position." There is no relic of the Brobdingnagian purses in which this money was carried about for every-day use.
5. "The store of tea used for the actual consumption of the people is now dug out of one of these ruined cities," and Mr. Johnson brought a brick of this tea away with him. "The Chinese supply is now cut off," so the Lichians cut off their supply from these bricks.
We are further informed that the country in which these wonderful things happened is highly auriferous—a remark which is perhaps unnecessary when we remember the four-pound gold coins which seem to have been the circulating medium. Mr. Johnson's report is about to be published in London. An appropriate vignette would be a drawing of a long bow.
The Douglas Monument.
The first section of the monument is about half completed. The foundations are finished and the tomb partially so. The structure has been carried up to the height of seventeen feet. When completed it will be one hundred feet in height. The base and pedestals are of granite, and the shaft of white marble. The diameter of the circular platform base is fifty-two feet, and two and a half feet high. Another base, which steps the same—the sides concave or curved inward, also two and a half feet high—is laid upon the circular base. The sepulcher, with four projecting pedestals standing out from the corners, and connected by archways, is twenty feet square and eleven feet high, with walls five feet thick. It has an arched ceiling and a chamber within, ten feet square. In the center is a sarcophagus, or receptacle, for the remains of Douglas, which will be visible through a bronze door six feet and a half high and three feet wide. Resting upon the pedestal with a base fifteen feet square, lapping upon and supported by the walls of the tomb. A complete column, forty-three feet in length, six feet at the base, and three and a half at the top, is placed on the pedestal. A cap and spear six feet high forms the cap and base for a colossal bronze statue of Douglas, twelve feet high. Surrounding the sepulchre will be four seated symbolical figures, life-size, of light marble, one representing Illinois holding a medallion likeness of Douglas. By the side is a sheaf of wheat and the State arms. The other is America with a shield. History, reclining on a tablet, and Fame, with the wreath and trumpet. Over the entrance stands an eagle, and on the base of the pedestal above are four bas-reliefs, representing the progress of civilization in the West. First, the wilderness, with Indians hunting, and their wigwams in the cabin; then the pioneers with the cabin, men plowing and cutting down trees; then Commerce, represented by a ship, bales and boxes; and Science, represented by the locomotive, the railroad, and the telegraph. The fourth relief illustrates Education, by a group of children and a schoolmaster, with the capitol building and a church in the distance. The statue represents Douglas as standing by the Constitution and the Union, the fuses of Union by his right, and the Constitution in his left hand.
FIGHT BETWEEN AN ELEPHANT AND ITS TRAINER.—Alfred Moffat, of equestrian notoriety in England, who for the past five years has been performing Richard Bell's two elephants, was killed at Morat, Switzerland, on June 28th, while performing with Bell & Myers' circus company. The elephant had had some trouble with the groom a short time previous. Mr. Moffat tried to subdue the beast by laying about him with his spear and tomahawk, and compelled him to kneel down to him to fasten the chain round his neck. Mr. Moffat kept the spear in the animal's ear while he was doing this, but had to turn his back to the brute while he took a chain from off his leg. Just at that moment the elephant rose to his feet, and Mr. Moffat, who had hold of the handle of the spear, which was still fastened to the animal's ear, was raised from the ground; the elephant then commenced turning his head backwards and forwards until he got Mr. Moffat in front of him, then seized him with his trunk and threw him about 20 feet in the air, and as he was coming

down caught him on his tusks and gored him to the ground. Mr. Moffat still had presence of mind to call the animal by name, and while on the ground said, "Go back, Palm;" but at that moment the infuriated animal put his foot on Mr. Moffat's breast, and killed him almost instantaneously. The female elephant, seeing her keeper and trainer being mangled, ran at the male elephant and gored him with her head; then, with the assistance of the members of the equestrian company, Mr. Moffat was got away from his enemy, but he was no more—life had flown at the time mentioned above. The female then went back into the stables, and seemed to try to get the male elephant to do the same, but in spite of all he would not go in; he appeared quite wild, and he commenced (as if through revenge), to tear Mr. Moffat's coat, which lay on the ground, pulling it into a thousand pieces and then eating it. The company tried about three hours to get him in the stables, but they could not do it either by force or kindness. At last the female came to the stable door, and commenced crying, which drew him to her. She then closed the door after him, and seeming quite sensible of what had happened, placed herself at the door so that he could not get out again. During this time Messrs. Bell & Myers had sent for a cannon to shoot the monster. For eight long hours the female elephant stood sentry at the stable door, guarding it with her own body by the word of command from the groom, George Mason, who has always fed and cleaned the animals, and drove them on the road from town to town, and whose life a time or two had been saved by Mr. Moffat. At last the cannon arrived, and was at once placed in a position near the stable door. George Mason then called the female elephant away from the door, and the male then came out, and the word "fire" being given, a six-pound ball from the cannon made a hole right through his body, and he fell dead on the very spot where he killed his trainer.
EDITORS.
Many an one who reads his morning paper and fails to find in its editorial columns such matter as shall please him is quite unsparing in his condemnations, and, perhaps, reports to denunciations. Such persons are apt to look upon the editor's position as one of ease, one of large pay and little labor. A greater mistake could not well be made. Every well written article is the result of intense labor more wearisome in its effects than digging in a mine or striking an anvil. Manual labor woos sleep to the pillow of him whose hands have written weariness, while study and writing drives it away. He who conducts a daily paper in a country like this must expect to be up early and late. He must be up to attend to the oversight and business of the office, as early as other people are in motion, but he cannot leave until the midnight report is set at night, and his proofs have all been read. He is lucky who shall be able to close his door on toil by one o'clock in the morning. Here there is little or no division of labor. The editor is book-keeper, collector, editor, local, proof reader and general supervisor of every other department. In our large cities, where papers have an ample support, the case is quite different. The New York Tribune has in its editorial corps forty-seven persons, or at least did have, last winter. In addition to this, it has correspondents, special and regular, all over the country. The other leading papers of that city have a proportionate number. Most of the writing may of course be done by day, but there are those to whom the work of receiving and revising night dispatches is assigned, and thus the labor does not lie heavily on any except, perhaps, the business editor, and he is generally paid accordingly. The business editor of the New York Herald last year received a salary of \$25,000. But there is something more than writing to be done. The spring which shall have no source of supplies will soon dry up. He who would write must study. He must read, perhaps forty exchanges daily, cull from them, gather new ideas, condense and cull the news, and from all eliminate thoughts, which, if possible, shall be new to his readers. It is a rule of the London Times that no person shall remain on its editorial corps for more than two years at a time. At the expiration of that time, it is supposed that he has exhausted his store of knowledge and needs to gain a new supply. Its only after years devoted to travel and study that he is permitted to resume editorial labor. If therefore we are unable to produce editorial articles, such as will compare favorably with the leading journals of the land, we believe we have a good excuse for it. If ought not to be the leisure which they suppose an editor enjoys, could but fill the place for a week their ideas would undergo a great change. Some of you think it a hard job to write a letter which will cover a sheet of letter paper. What would you do were you obliged daily to write over a quire of foolscap, and then see that it was correctly printed beside?—Mining Register.
—The members elected to the Territorial Legislature of Colorado, at the recent election, stands as follows:
Larimer and Welch counties—Peter Winne.
Arapahoe and Douglas counties—Edwin Scudder, J. E. Forges, C. J. Goss and C. H. McLaughlin.
Boulder county—Jas. S. Doggett.
Jefferson county—Ewd. L. Berthoud.
Boulder and Gilpin counties—J. E. Farkman.
Gilpin county—E. T. Wells, J. Y. Glendon, C. Nuckolls and S. F. Huddleston.
Clear Creek county—D. J. Ball, C. B. Patterson.
Summit county—Ziba Surles and Wm. W. Webster.
Park county—Fred. C. Morse and Charles L. Hall.
Lake county—J. E. Ehrhart and C. J. Hughes.
Conejos and Costilla counties—Solomon Valdez, Juan R. Labato, Juan Miguel Vijel.
Los Animas and Huerfano counties—M. Riddleberger.
Fremont county—M. M. Craig.
El Paso and Pueblo counties—Wm. H. Young.
In the fifth council district, Park county, Daniel Plummer was elected to the council to fill the place of—Douglas, who is absent from the Territory.

With this exception, the members of the council hold over, being elected last year, and their term of office being two years.
—For several weeks back, reports have been rife of the discovery of new and rich diggings on the headwaters of the Palouse, distant from Walla Walla about 150 miles. A party of prospectors—among them David Weston of Walla Walla—visited that locality early last spring, and although they obtained unmistakable indications of gold, owing to high water and other causes, they were unable to work to advantage. A portion of the party returned to Walla Walla, whilst others remained and continued to prospect the country, and have at length succeeded in finding rich placer mines.
LETTER LIST.
Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, Virginia City, Montana Territory, Oct. 18, 1866. To obtain these letters the applicant must call for "advertisers letters," give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising.
Adams Mrs E L Amberg John
Anderson J M Austin Geo M 3
Arnold W Arnold J M
Atherton G R Barrett N M
Barnes Miss Mary Barry W
Beymiller J 2 Banker J M
Barclay Carol Barnett Robert
Barnett Robert Biggs R M 3
Beckwick & Co Blanchard Loeinier
Blackmer W A Bell Commodore
Bentley J T Bernard R H
Biakely H L Bieck H De
Boyle Nancy Brinker A 2
Bradley Stan Brannon Pat
Brooks W P Brown Milton A
Brown B B Breeman J A W or D S
Burns Robert Byrne J S
Buchanan Jackson Bendes Robert
Buckford C H Butler J M
Buchanan George
Carpenter L F Caven John 2
Carter W B Carter Sylvester
Carver B F Carlo Edwin
Cassady W Caldwell J L
Child Abraham Chapin C C
Cooley W A Cowen L P
Cooper Charles Clark George
Cromwell E J 4 Clark Mrs Mary L
Corcoran P Carnan Stephen H
Coolman Lewis 2 Coffe H
Clark R D Craig C L
Cotin J S Crain Francis
Craven J W
Davy Henry Dewey D S
Dewer Robert Daniels Paul
Dodge W H II Dow C J 2
Dodge & Co Dunn Thos
Dow Hector Duns Fred
Dixson E P Duns E A
Douglas James Dugan Michael
Dugdale H D 2 Dully H
Drew R W Eastman C H
Edwards T Engelskirchen H
Ellis John J
Ellis J C
Francis Stewart 7 Faulkner G H
Ferguson W Fawner Sarah 2
Fitch Thos Fisher Robert
Fitch H N Fittingham E P
Fitch T N Fitch A J
Febes J H Flake W H
Fishell Squire Finch Jacob
Fisher Mrs Mary Franklin Ben
French G D
Gentry B 2 Gardner Smith
Goodrich Sarah E Gillespie David
Glazier Silas Goodrich J C
Gray Joe Groth C H
Green John A Gupta James
Griffin J P Green Wm
Guinan Stephen
Hall John Hays J M
Harlan Rion Hall Thos
Holmes A V Hall J S
Honck George Hayden C P
Hans George Hamilton Robert
Haney Mrs Mary Hamilton A F
Heaton W F 2 Heesman L E
Henry P W Hinshaw Nathan
Hodge Miss Ellen Howard John K
Holbridge David Huescher John
Holbrook Geo S Hoverson E
Hull John Iekes T E
Iverson R H
Irwin Johnston Jacob H T
Jefferson L D Johnson Geo J
Johnson J B
Johnson Erasmus
Kane John A
Kane T D
Keen T D
Kline Jacob
Kissel Alex
Landon Charles Lewis W C
Law John Laughlin J C
Linch P M Lieb A
Loncks Isaac Lyons H R
McComas W R McClure John F
McDonnell W J McClure Wm
McGee John McCune John
McIntire Francis 2 McDowell Michael
McArthur J A McMurkin Watson
McClary G McMillan Theodore
McKinzie Sam Maindister 2
Meehan C T Maxwell T G
Menzie Geo Mathewson Wm
Mack Geo Menginis H W
Massey Thos Neachan Mart
Maiden W F Means J N 2
Maxey Edw Marr Maj Jas
Manson Chas Mendheim C B
Mason R G Mink D L
Milroy Peter Miller Jos L
Monsie D R F Marshall J F
Moore J J Myer Wm
Murphy John Moore A N
Newson Army Newman Army
Newby Nathan Nixon Wm
Nelson Geo Norris N J
Norton O D Norris E W
Norton W A
Osterhout L H Olney Wilson 2
Oliver Henry
Pearson & Bro John Perry Fred
Paris C R Pedlar Saml
Paddock J G Peck Jas M
Peters V H 2 Percell J N
Penill Jas Page John S
Perce Isaac Pearce J C
Phipping John Pittenger T
Pitter John Pritze Miss Fannie 3
Potts A G Potts Geo
Purcell John N Pullman A J
Pruitt George
Rand John B
Ray Geo W Rasher Jos B
Remington Frank Reynolds E F 3
Reed C L Ragan John
Reid C L Roehrig Wm 3
Robinson D A Rogan Mrs Lucinda
Robinson D H Robinson L S
Robinson John Robinson W W
Rupe E
Smith Emerson
Sebrer W R Saunders J W
Sanford W M Sargeant F E 2
Scott Thos H Sager C Y
Simpson Chas Shurtle Peter
Shaw Alvin Shortidge Allen
Snyder M Slater A B
Snider S N Sparks J L 4
Snyder Geo W Streicher John
Stewart R W Stevens Thos
Stewart Harrison Sullivan Denis
Steele D A
Thompson Robt
Thatcher Nelson
Thompson N G
Titus Henry II Tisdale C P
Todd John Tolford Grant
Tote Eliza Tuttle E H
Tule James
Underwood Jas Underhill S G
Vinter Thos H Vandump John
Vipond Jos Vincent Chas G
Volnage Joseph Walker F A
Wardell John E Welch J F
Wesli D 2 Western M
Wallace John Watson Frank
Wallace John Williams Lewis
Warner Henry Wiseman Wm
Watson John Woodward Isarel
Wicker L D & J C White W B
Worick Jacob D Willard T C
Wynans Saml Whooler Jas
Whitney G C Whitney Geo
Williamson C B 2 Williams Geo
Willard W R Wood W D
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