

BY TELEGRAPH!

Cuba Telegraph Extension. Georgia Constitution Lost. Gen. Gordon Elected Governor.

Heavy Bank Robbery. The Clerkenwell Trial. Great Fire in St. Louis.

Indian Hostilities Resumed. Reform Meeting in London.

Nelson's and Groesbeck's Defense of the President. South Carolina Constitution Carried.

560 Miles West of Omaha. Louisiana Goes Radical 7,000. Reduction of Foreign Armies.

Delaware Leads Radicalism. Ewing's Name Withdrawn. Schofield Nominated.

Why Black Withdraw. Prince Alfred Shot. North Carolina and Georgia Elections.

The Battle of Magdala—Theodore Slain—Plunder and Pillage. The Mexican Maelstrom.

Berlin, April 23.—Bismarck has withdrawn from the North-German Parliament the Federalist bill, introduced by the government on account of the amendments to the bill by the opposition.

Havana, April 23.—The Herald's special says: The Spanish steam frigate, Francisco De Asia, with Captain General Lersundi aboard, accompanied by the telegraph inspectors, engineers, and superintendent of public works, have arrived at Santiago, Cuba. Their object is to select a station there for the cable to the other Antilles.

Bishop Onlocheo, of Mexico, has gone to Rome. New York, April 23.—August Belmont has received a dispatch from Mr. Sneed, Secretary of the Democratic committee, dated Macon, Georgia, which says the Constitution is undoubtedly defeated. Nothing can change the result except such a man will be too gross in England, in feeble health and has every aid needful, from Chas. Dickens.

New York, April 23.—Mail advices from La Guayana to March 23rd, states that the rebels are in entire possession of the provinces of Barcelona, Orogua, Bolivar and Carribona. National resistance is mainly confined to a paper blockade of the sea coast. General Saling had urged the people of that province to return to allegiance and become good citizens.

Soracas is to be appointed to offer terms to the insurgents on the condition of their return to allegiance. London, April 22.—Sir Morton Peter Lawrence Oliphant has resigned his seat in Parliament.

Barry and Keeffe, the two supposed Fenian incendiaries of Rockingham palace, were arrested and held for examination. Johnson Orange is released from confinement.

Bellast, April 22.—The trial of Fenians accused of causing the Clerkenwell explosion is continued. Several witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and the testimony is very strong against the prisoners.

St. Louis, April 23.—A fire this morning destroyed the large wholesale drug store of Aldward & Co, North Main street; Granally & Co., merchants; S. C. Peck & Co., fancy goods merchants; R. F. Study & Co., job printers and other establishments adjoining. The loss is at least \$1,000,000.

An explosion of chemicals occurred, totally demolishing the walls of the building. It is the most destructive fire since the burning of the Lindell Hotel.

Washington, April 23.—Official accounts from the Indian country confirm the statements that Indian hostility has been renewed in the north-west this summer.

General Sherman, who left Washington with the intention of proceeding directly to the Indian country will doubtless report immediately the exact prospect of peace or war with the various tribes.

The argument filed by Manager Logan yesterday makes twenty-three columns in today's Globe.

Albany, April 23.—On the trial of General Cole this morning, Alonzo Atkins, policeman, testified to witnessing Cole shoot Hiscock.

London, April 22.—John Bright presided over an immense audience of anti-Toryites at Spurgeon's church, last night. Bright made an eloquent speech on the Irish church question. Resolutions favoring the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland were also adopted.

Late dispatches from Japan represent that country in a state of anarchy. The crew of a French corvette had been cruelly butchered by the natives who had also compelled all the foreign agents except the English to hawl down their flags.

Madrid, April 23.—Narvaez, Prime Minister, died this morning. New York, April 23.—Western Union Telegraph shares, 37 1/2.

Senate.—Manager Boutwell concluded his remarks, which were not finished yesterday, when the House took a recess. Upon reassembling, Nelson, of the President's counsel, took the floor and delivered an extempore address. He said he should consider many points which, though not rightly belonging to the case, required attention because they were introduced by the Managers.

He referred to the charges of evil nature, wickedness and detestable character which had been brought against the President. Mr. Johnson was accused of being everything from a political criminal to a common scoundrel. His accusations, stigmas and aspersions he intended to examine. Nelson proceeded to sketch the President's early career. He passed a high encomium upon his patriotism and public services; did not address the statements advanced by the managers that the Senate is bound by no common or statute law, but was a law unto itself, and that common forms were sufficient evidence and ground for its action, as a startling declaration fraught with danger to the country.

He said the very oath taken by the members of the court showed they were bound by laws. He then discussed the meaning of the terms treason, bribery and other crimes and misdemeanors, and claimed that no offense is impeachable that is not a misdemeanor or crime in class to bribery. At this point the court adjourned until to-morrow. Senate adjourned after a brief session.

Washington, April 23.—General Canby telegraphed that the majority for the constitution in South Carolina is about 39,000. Chicago, April 23.—The Dale creek bridge, four miles west of Summit, 125 feet high, and the most important on the line of the U. P. R. R., was completed yesterday. Twenty additional miles of track are completed, making 560 in all. The work is being pushed along more rapidly than ever.

New Orleans, April 23.—Conway, radical, is elected Mayor. The Democrats have a majority in the Common Council. The Crescent opposes the radicalism of the constitution and the consequent election of the radical State ticket by 7,000 majority. New York, April 24.—The Herald's Berlin special says it is reported that France, Austria and Prussia have agreed to reduce their armies by granting furloughs.

Senate.—An order was adopted fixing the hour for meeting at 2 o'clock. Nelson resumed his speech and concluded his argument in support of the proposition that no officers are impeachable except those deemed guilty of crimes and misdemeanors at the time the constitution was formed. Richmond, April 24.—General Schofield has issued an order that, whereas, Congress has made no appropriation for defraying the expenses of the election in Virginia, the qualification or rejection of the constitution, the election shall not take place June 24, unless Congress make the appropriation before that date.

Washington, April 24.—The Republican Convention of Delaware has decided the resolutions favor Grant and endorse the impeachment. One resolution declares in favor of the constitutional amendment of impartial suffrage throughout the republic. The delegates to the national convention are not instructed in regard to Vice President, but are believed to be favorable to Wade.

The second trial of John H. Surratt is fixed for May 12th. The President withdrew the nomination of Thomas Ewing to be Secretary of War, sending to the Senate the name of J. M. Schofield to be Secretary of War in place of E. M. Stanton to be removed.

In Nelson's argument to-day on the impeachment trial, he stated that Judge Blaine withdrew from the case because the President refused to send vessels to seize the Island of Alta Veta, refusing on the ground of public duty, against the solicitations of friends and the implied threats of enemies.

Nelson proceeded to contrast the articles of impeachment separately. He held in the first place that there was a distinction made by both the common and statute laws between crime and attempt. As the civil tenure bill relates only to actual removals from office, the President has made the change in the made in most of the articles fail, and from this objection, which, though technical, should have weight. He would maintain three positions—that the tenure of office law is void; if not, Mr. Stanton's case is not covered by it; even if it is legal and applicable the President is not guilty of crime because he acted from laudable motives. He quoted at great length from the debates on the formation of the constitution, the passage of the act of 1789, and from numerous legal authorities show the question of the President's power of removal was definitely settled by the action of Congress at that time. He next considered the position that Congress has by implication superior power to the executive. He maintained that no greater power was granted in that way to the legislative than the executive branch of government.

He cited authorities to support the President's views on the question of his power of removal. He then proceeded to argue that the President had the same power to construe the acts of Congress as Congress itself. Again, supporting his views by numerous quotations from all preceding arguments; he held it proved that the Tenure of Office law was unconstitutional and void, and spoke at considerable length. Nelson, then elaborated the proposition, that no charge can be maintained which does not charge criminal intent, which he said was not done except in the fifth article.

Senate adjourned at the conclusion of Nelson's remarks. Washington, April 24.—The House had a short session to-day. Proceedings unimportant. Washington, April 25.—Sumner offered two additional rules, gathered, he said from previous practice in impeachment cases, that in taking the votes of the Senate on the articles of the impeachment, the presiding officer shall call each Senator by name and ask him, "how say you, guilty or not guilty, as charged?" and specifying the articles.

Sumner also offered a resolution 24, that in case of conviction by the Senate, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to forthwith pronounce the removal from office of the convicted person, according to the requirements of the Constitution, or any further judgment that shall be in order of the Senate. Johnson objected and the rules went over. Groesbeck then addressed the Senate. He proceeded to consider whether the Senate is sitting as a court. He said he would not discuss it in the light of English precedents, but with reference to our Constitution which contemplated neither bills of attainder nor irresponsible tribunals to be laws unto themselves.

He first called attention to the fact that the provisions of the Constitution as first drafted, contemplated impeachment for mal-practice and neglect of duty in office, but those adopted permit it only for treason or bribery. He challenges proof to show that during any trials which form our precedent the idea that the Senate was not a court had ever been advanced. He held the only question for them to decide was that of crime or no crime, and no action could be so considered to the requirement that no intention was brought, which will intention was not brought. He referred to the acts of Mr. Lincoln in constituting military tribunals in loyal States, which conduct though pronounced detestable of war-

rent by the Supreme court had been approved by Congress on the ground that the motive was good. Having thus, as he claimed, shown the falsity of doctrine advanced by the Managers on that subject, he said he would consider the question whether the President had a right to remove Mr. Stanton and give the letter of authority to General Thomas, for on these two issues hung the fate of eight of the articles.

As to the first point, he held that the civil tenure law did not apply to Mr. Stanton, because he was not appointed by Johnson, but even if Mr. Johnson is not serving his own but Mr. Lincoln's term, Mr. Stanton's tenure of office expired one month after the expiration of his first term. If Mr. Lincoln were removed, and so equally can be by Mr. Johnson, if the latter is merely serving out the remainder of his term. In support of his proposition that the President had the power to remove Mr. Stanton under the law of 1789, he quoted a letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Pickens, announcing that he was to be removed but that he was actually removed and his successor appointed. He said sufficient doubt as to the constitutionality of the tenure law existed to warrant the President to take the measures he did to test the matter. He concluded by passing a glowing eulogy on the life, character and services of the President.

The court and Senate adjourned at half past four. Wilmington, April 24.—The election is very close. The returns from the western counties will decide whether the Constitution is ratified. The Legislature will be about equally divided.

Ottawa, April 24.—Two detectives swear to a dinner party given by the late Whelan and Doyle, in the jail, in which Whelan admitted he shot McGee. He seemed to take pride in the fact that his name would be handed down as a great man.

London, April 24.—Midnight.—Intelligence is received from Australia that Prince Alfred, who visited near Sydney, was dangerously wounded. The would-be assassin, who is said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince is slowly recovering.

New Orleans, April 24.—The result of the election is not fully ascertained, but the majority for the Constitution is not less than 28,000, and a large majority of Republicans in the Legislature. Chicago, April 25.—General Meade has ordered the Savannah Advertiser to cease publishing inflammatory and incendiary articles or he will suppress it.

New York, April 25.—The police broke up a prize fight in this city early this morning and lodged the principals in jail. Both parties are blind from the effect of blows received. The Herald's Washington special says the Arkansas Senators and a portion of the Congressmen elect of that State have arrived with the Constitution lately adopted. The new Constitution will probably not be presented to Congress till the close of the impeachment trial.

Chicago, April 25.—The Republican's special mentions the rumor that the President's resignation is already written out and it will be presented as soon as his counsel have completed the argument for his defense. The Tribune's Washington special says Nelson is in the city and is expected to deliver his charge to the impeachment court when all the evidence was in, previous to their retirement for consultation on a verdict. This has drawn out considerable comment. It is asserted in many quarters that the Chief Justice entertains the opinion and that he will so act when the proper time arrives. We have authority for saying these surmises are not founded on fact. Mr. Chase is not expected to give an opinion on any subject.

London, April 25.—The particulars of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred state that the culprit is an Irishman named Ferrel, known to be connected with the Fenian organization. The Prince in the back of the 12th March. The ball was not extracted for two days. The wound is dangerous and painful, but the Prince is doing well. His recovery will necessarily be slow. Under medical advice he had sailed for England. Earl Kimberley has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Gladstone publishes a card denying in a lump the host of charges against him. Madrid, April 25.—Belair is appointed minister of war, and Cutha marshal of the camp. The new ministry will be identical with the former one.

Senate.—The Chief Justice stated the first business in order was the resolution offered by Edmunds yesterday to admit official reporters to report the proceedings on the final question. Edmunds, at the suggestion of several Senators, moved to postpone till Monday. Agreed to. Sumner offered two additional rules which went over. Groesbeck spoke for the defense. General Roseau arrived this morning direct from the Pacific coast.

London, April 25.—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred has produced a profound excitement throughout the nation. The press teems with denunciations of the assassin. The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners was resumed and the evidence closed. The Attorney General summed up the case for the prosecution and urged that the proof against the prisoners was sufficient beyond doubt, although he admitted there were doubts in regard to the complexity of Timothy Desmond.

Earl Kimberly has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Co. Raleigh, April 26.—Returns received to-day render it certain the Constitution is ratified. The convention of the State has claimed its ratification by several thousand majority. Boyden is probably the only Conservative elected to Congress.

Augusta, April 26.—The election returns are rather conflicting. The Democrats admit the ratification of the Constitution, but claim the election of Gordon for Governor. Charlottesville, Va., April 26.—Hon. W. C. Rives died at his residence to-day, aged seventy-five.

London, April 26.—Dispatches from Abyssinia state that a battle was fought on Good Friday, before Magdala. Theodore commanded the force, and was defeated and retreated into the town. Their loss was heavy. On the Monday following General Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala. The town and citadel was carried by storm, Theodore slain and a large number of his warriors killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The capital remained in the hands of the British. The loss of the British is small. The British captives were found in the city alive and well, and were set free. Napier's immediate return to the sea coast is expected.

Paris, April 26.—In consequence of the recent troubles in Japan and the outrage on French seamen, the French fleet in the Japanese waters has been ordered to that effect have already been issued. Savannah, April 25.—Late dispatches from Mexico say Negrete, with 500 men is openly in arms against the government. Many foreigners have been arrested during the past month. Two were expelled from the country; news were Frenchman. The war in Sinaloa is progressing. The revolutionists have 3,000 men and Corona has 5,000.

Vera Cruz and other towns are paralyzed. Ortega's Cimpans party is making strong exertions to seize the allies, with their chiefs Negrete, Leon and others. The stages leaving the capital are almost regularly robbed. The war of race in Balise continues; the English gaining ground.

New York, April 27.—The Tribune's Atlanta special thinks the Constitution ratified by at least 7,000 majority. Bullock, Republican, is elected Governor by 5,000. It is probable the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature, but it remains to be seen whether enough of them can take the oath to make a quorum.

The Tribune's Raleigh special says the Constitution is undoubtedly ratified and the whole State ticket elected by 25,000 majority. The Legislature is largely Republican. London, April 27.—Still later advices from Abyssinia, dated April 18, are received and represent that 14,000 native troops had laid down their arms; that Theodore had 500 soldiers killed and five hundred wounded in the late battle.

Advices from Napier's headquarters at Magdala state that the Europeans lately held captive there, numbering sixty souls, including men, women and children, are already en route to Debra Labor for home. The entire force of Theodore's army have been either killed, wounded or captured. General Napier takes by his victory the 28 large guns just used against him, 5,000 stand of small arms, 10,000 shields, each as used in battle in open field by the Abyssinians, 10,000 spears, many other articles of war and equipments.

After the works were completely taken, King Theodore was found dead by the soldiers. On entering the center of his stronghold, he was found shot through the head. Some reports say he was killed during one of the battles; others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when he found the fortune of the day against him. The King's body was recognized among the killed and wounded by the British captives when released. Theodore's two sons were taken prisoners.

The interior of the Fortress of Magdala presented a splendid sight, the place glowing with barbaric splendor. The British troops landed at it at once. They found four royal crowns made of solid gold; twenty thousand dollars in silver; ten thousand silver plates and several lots of rich jewels and other articles of great value.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

The West. Jimmy Dwyer has recovered and gone to Sweetwater. Wm. Clayton was elected Mayor of Denver, April 7.

A. O. Burtis shot and instantly killed H. W. Dodge in Cheyenne, March 22. The altitude of Fort Bridger is 7,910 feet.

John Campbell was caved on and killed at Downsville, Cal., April 4. Omaha has paid half a million and got the railroad bridge where she wanted it.

The Sweetwater Mines newspaper was to remove from Fort Bridger to South Park City about the 15th inst. The wool product of California for 1877 was 10,280,600 pounds against 7,000,000 pounds for the previous year.

The longest bridge on the U. P. R. R. is 2,400 feet long, and is located across the North Platte. The next in size is the one across Loupe Fork, which is 1,200.

Hugh R. McGill, of Nevada, Cal., has been sent to the Insane Asylum. He is a native of Ohio, aged about 36 years, and has resided in California 13 years.

The Sacramento Reporter says the station on the Pacific Railroad for which travel will branch off to Virginia, Nev., is to be called Argenta.

The Stockton, Cal., Gazette says G. T. Bullard was shot down while walking the streets, by James Burdian. He received the contents of a double barreled shot gun, killing him instantly.

Cheyenne has four papers. A new weekly, and the only one, has just been started. It sails under the title of Commercial Record.

The Salt Lake Telegraph says: Mr. D. K. Allen has started a bank at Sweetwater. South Pass City is to have a postoffice. Mail bags will be made up at Denver, Cheyenne and Salt Lake for that country.

The Virginia, Nevada, Enterprise says the shaft of the Bullion mine is now the deepest in the State, and the deepest but one on the Pacific coast, being 1,300 feet deep. There is a shaft in Amador county, California, that is 1,400 feet deep, we believe.

The city of Denver had in the treasury March 31, 1867, the sum of \$7,145. The amount paid in for the year ending March 31, 1868, was \$44,532; amount remaining in Treasury, \$6,973. The expenditures on streets, alleys and bridges were \$19,295; police, \$13,891. The fare, fodder and feathers for the editorial "excusers" footed up \$850.

A Bloody Revenge—A Survivor of the Minnesota Massacre Kills 108 [From the Dubuque, Iowa, Times, March 4.] A young man is now stopping at the Key City House by the name of George W. Porter, whose parents, brothers, sisters and relatives were all murdered at Redwood, Minnesota, in the great Indian massacre of 1862. He is the sole survivor, and was the only one left to communicate the mournful intelligence to the nearest settlement. Bereft in one brief hour of all that he held dear on earth, and with the victims of savage ferocity extended in death before him, he took a solemn vow of vengeance. How well he has performed that vow the reader may judge when we state that in six years young Porter has, alone and with the assistance of nothing but his trusty rifle, sent to the happy hunting ground the souls of 108 Indian braves. He carries with him a piece of canoe brake, about 12 inches in length, and whenever he killed an Indian he would notch a notch in this. One hundred and eight notches are now counted on the piece of cane alluded to, the last being cut on Christmas, 1866. Surely young Porter has been an avenging Nemesis on the footsteps of those who slaughtered his kindred. The Indians killed embrace representatives from nearly every tribe on the Plains. By night and by day he followed them; through the rocky forest, over desert wastes, by the mountain side and in the lonely glen, he has pursued his victims until the crack of the rifle and the death yell proclaimed that another red skin had been sent to his final account. Porter has not passed through all these perilous scenes unscathed. His body has been riddled by 11 bullets and slashed in 33 places by the knife. But he has withstood all, come out victorious, and now exhibits with pride the trophies of his prowess. Truly his parents and relatives have been deeply and terribly avenged.

BUSINESS CARDS. W. Y. Pemberton, E. W. Toole. Pemberton & Toole, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. HELENA, - - - MONTANA TERRITORY.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the Territory of Montana. James H. Brown, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Deer Lodge city, M. T. Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

E. F. PHELPS, Attorney at Law, Hannack, M. T., WILL practice in all the courts of the Territory, and pay special attention to the collection of claims.

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