

Butte Weekly Miner.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

The Australian Industrial Exposition was opened at Sydney, on the 23d inst.

Davis, Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, lacked 4,000 votes of being elected by the people.

The Hanlon-Courtney rowing match has been postponed until the 16th of October, owing to the former's state of health.

George Walker, the United States Commissioner, is in Berlin giving the patient Germans a liberal dose of eloquence on the subject of a bi-metallic currency.

Two young colored girls lately applied for admission to a female seminary in Washington City, but were refused. Yet in the self same city the colored wife of a colored Senator exchanges society calls on terms of equality with the ladies of the Cabinet, the "Mrs. Senators" and the other grandes dames of the city. Consistency is not a fashionable jewel at Washington.

The telegraph reports one little ray of light as making its way through the gloom that has lately settled down over British industry. The action of the Staffordshire masters in yielding to the strikers' demands, proves at least that the coal trade is not reduced to the straits of the cotton manufacturers who were forced by competition to the alternative of either reducing expenses or going out of business.

The New York Democrats have five weeks yet in which to heal the party split and prepare to bring their re-united forces to the polls on the first Tuesday in November. If they undertake this task and accomplish it, a Democratic victory in the Empire State, this fall, may be reckoned on as absolutely certain. Otherwise, the chances of coming out ahead are anything but cheering.

Riches take to themselves wings and fly away, as the old proverb has it, but now-a-days wealth is less ambitious, and instead of asking for wings is sometimes satisfied to leave on a horse. This was the case with the mineral wealth of one of the great claims of the Comstock—the Savage—which levied an assessment the other day of a dollar a share. The riches of the Savage left on a horse, though the cayuse still remains.

Some kindly remembering friend sends us from London a copy of the American Traveler, a journal claiming to be the special American organ in Europe. To show how valid is the Traveler's claim to this title we may state that besides a full-page engraving of "Victoria C. Woodhull, candidate for the Presidency of the United States," it comes out in a four-column article in which Mrs. Woodhull's merits as a Presidential candidate are discussed with as much gravity as could be introduced into a comparison of Tilden's with Grant's chances of securing the prize for whose possession each is striving. Ever since the little argument concerning the duty to be levied on tea imported into the colonies, Johnny Bull has been a little weak on the subject of American politics, although it is doubtful if any other instance can be cited in which a British journalist is off wrong so wide as the Traveler is concerning Mrs. Woodhull's "candidacy."

Dispatches from Cape Town enter somewhat minutely into the terms of peace vouchsafed the vanquished Zulus. How long will people so high spirited and warlike as the South African tribes have shown themselves to be—how long will they consent to walk patiently in the leading strings provided for them in the agreement signed by their chiefs? The importation of arms from any quarter and of merchandise from the sea coast, must cease. War can only be declared with the Resident's approval, upon which will also depend the succession to the chieftainship and the punishment of British subjects convicted of crime. Even the meekest, most unmarital of races would be apt to make vigorous protest against such inroads on the liberty they had long enjoyed, but what are we to expect from the fierce Zulus as soon as the faint-heartedness caused by their recent defeats passes away? It is not likely that a policy on the life of a Zululand Resident would rank much higher with any well conducted insurance company than would one on the Resident at Cabul; and the fate of the last Afghan Resident was foretold months before the mutiny.

GRANT'S WELCOME.

Yesterday we resigned the entire space of our editorial columns to the despatches announcing Grant's arrival at San Francisco. The welcome given the returning General was non-political, at least its political character was kept carefully in the background, hence it was a cordial greeting from the hearts of his fellow countrymen. For all that the ceremonies attending his coming were not so important as to deserve so extended a description as that given if it were not for the meaning plainly to be deduced from that description, and it was to give each an opportunity of reading it for himself that we presented the despatches almost entire. To know the meaning of the despatches given yesterday morning we must remember that the wire for weeks past has ceased to be employed as a vehicle for the dissemination of news. Instead of being devoted to its legitimate use the telegraph has become a machine for the manufacture of political capital, and those who run that machine do not scruple to throw aside important news, that has been paid for and is anxiously desired, and send in its place turgid political disquisitions, thrust upon the press of the country whether they are wanted or not. The wire having long been devoted to this purpose, we may rest assured that the character and purpose of its

employment were not instantly changed, and consequently that the flowery, grandiloquent despatches of yesterday were designed for political effect. But it was not party politics. Union and Confederate veterans were described as taking part in the ceremonies, Republican and Democratic organizations marched in the processions, and not the slightest pretention towards making the reception a Republican demonstration was even hinted at. No, it was what might be called personal politics. It is the beginning of a skillfully planned move made by the Machine for the purpose of commending Grant with a hip, hip, hurrah! to the conservative respectable members of their own party, and getting him so far accepted that a subsequent rejection will be impossible.

Whoever believes that Grant is not desirous of securing a third term of the Presidency, either did not watch his course during his second term when the third term project was on foot, or else he thinks that travel has changed Grant's entire nature and ambition. But this latter supposition is contradicted by the course the General has lately announced for himself. He has "no plans for the future," is "in the hands of his friends," and at their direction quietly announces as his programme for the immediate future the one above all others calculated to send him before next year's nominating convention with the largest possible capital of personal popularity.

Besides, his whole foreign trip has been a scheme for the Presidency. Had he remained at home his commonplace attainments would by this time have won him a fair share of obscurity, and it was to avoid this fate that he sought foreign shores. Coming back with the eclat communicated by his reception in foreign courts, and aided by the poetic fancies always connected with the home return of the wanderer in foreign lands, Grant is welcomed with a degree of enthusiasm which could not by any possibility have been excited had he remained quietly at home during the past three years. Then his letter on the subject of a third term, published only a few weeks ago, the letter in which he declared he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for renomination, how familiar was the sound when he hastened to say that "if the welfare of the Republican party required his services in any capacity," etc. How like the days of '75, when by speech he deprecated the third term movement, but by action schemed and planned for a third nomination so plainly that he who ran might read.

We may make up our minds then to two propositions, first, that Grant is willing and anxious to become the Republican candidate for the Presidency next year; secondly, that the Machine politicians, the disreputable wing of the party, are still more anxious to have him nominated. It only remains to see how his candidacy will be accepted by the Independent Republicans, the men whose vote of censure caused him to leave the chair with a hostile majority elected to each house of Congress.

THE AMERICAN COURT CIRCLE.

In England a certain column of an influential newspaper is devoted to the lofty purpose of chronicling the movements of those human drones, the members of the British aristocracy. This record takes the name of the Court Journal, a publication which has ever been an object of ridicule to the genuine American. And not only of ridicule. On perusing those weighty notices in which he finds gravely announced the astounding fact that Lady This took tea with Her Grace the Duchess That at such an hour, or that Her Royal Highness the Princess So-and-So honored the park turf with the pressure of her royal slippers for the period of half an hour after sunset; after the sun, abashed by the royal presence, had modestly bowed himself behind the curtain of the western mists—on reading such notices as the above the true-blue Republican scarce could tell which was most strongly appealed to, his contempt or his sense of the ridiculous. In years gone by these sensations were very commonly experienced by almost every American citizen in perusing the Court Journal, but hereafter they will be felt only in a moderate degree. We cannot very well laugh at the toadyism displayed by our British cousins towards an aristocracy established a thousand years when we are making still more abject toadies of ourselves in our hero worship of a creature of chance, a soldier of fortune, whose success was the success of a position which scores and hundreds of our fellow countrymen could have filled as well as he. We cannot afford to point the finger of ridicule at the Englishman's Court Journal, consisting, as it does, of an unobtrusive column in a newspaper, if the American's boasted institution, his Associated Press, degrades itself to be the instrument of still more fulsome toadyism, still more sickening sycophancy in heralding abroad over the land information of a purely personal nature respecting our latest made-to-order aristocrat.

When Grant arrived at San Francisco a cordial greeting and heartfelt welcome was extended him, and it was only to be expected that a full description of the event should be sent over the wires. But there is a limit serving as the line of demarcation between well done and over done, and it is for the intelligent, impartial public to decide whether or not the line has been crossed. But Grant has not been some days at San Francisco, the official reception is over, and one might suppose that the press despatches would again be devoted to the transmission of important, interesting news. Mistaken idea. Page after page come the press reports, the burden of their song being what Grant did, where he went, what he said, and so on ad nauseum. Now we are told that "General and Mrs. Grant will drive to the Cliff House," or again that some obsequious official sponger hastened forward to "assist Mrs. Grant to alight," when her Royal Highness returned unexpectedly. Such stuff is the burden of half the despatches received. Will anyone undertake to say that it is sent merely as news, and not

for the purpose of having a certain, wished-for effect? It can be designed for no other purpose than that of reviving the Grant boom, and to accomplish this end the despatches prove that a very considerable section of Republican politicians are willing to resort to a degree of toadyism from which the American citizen in the earlier and purer times would have turned with loathing. They prove that we have our American court circle, our court toadies in a large section of the Republican party; and that if Grant should be fool enough to try the role of a Caesar he will find thousands of others who will be fools enough to trade their birthright of free citizenship for a mess of hero-worship pottage. Press despatches on political subjects amount to nothing more or less nowadays than party utterances, and some may suppose that the attention bestowed upon Grant by the party engineers is for the sake of the good effect it will indirectly have upon his party and not simply for the advancement of his personal, political fortunes, but there could be no greater mistake. If any one doubts that this is a mistake let him compare the impression made by President Hayes in delivering his good-goody little speeches to the Illinois farmers with that left on the mind by reading an account of the Grant ovation. How decidedly is the former of those two personages thrown into the back ground? How clearly is he relegated to second fiddle in the Republican orchestra? And so with Blaine, and Conkling, and Sherman, and the other would-be Presidential candidates. The star of each pale before the Grant meteor, blazing in the west. Now, if one of those individuals was to be the Republican standard-bearer in the next campaign, we may rest assured the party chiefs would not deliberately throw him in the shade at a time so critical as the present. No, Grant is to thrust forward again as a candidate for the Presidency. Sooner or later all will become convinced of that fact.

WAR ON THE MORMONS.

A vigorous prosecution of the Mormon policy, outlined in the dispatch published yesterday morning, would go far towards winning back for our government the respect forfeited by Evarts' farcical letter respecting Mormon emigration. But unfortunately an element of chance enters into the administration of justice in Utah and by it the intentions of the government, supposing them to be sincere, may be frustrated. Before the Grand Jury to meet next month the U. S. District Attorney will prosecute various parties for violations of the anti-polygamy law, but if that Grand Jury happens to be pro-Mormon in sentiment, we need not expect their prosecution to amount to much. Nor need we look for any very earnest efforts being made to secure the endowment house records, if a majority of the jury are desirous of having the secrets of those records remain undivulged. It is true that any practicing polygamist, or any one who professes to regard polygamy as an institution above the law, is ineligible for jury duty but the security conferred by this provision is of little moment. Leaving out those known to be polygamists, the District Attorney will have to depend simply upon his challenge in deciding whether a Mormon jurymen is a believer or non-believer in polygamy as a divine ordinance and to suppose that the answer given in response to his challenge will always be the truth would be an assumption not warranted by the manifestations hitherto made of Mormon character.

In Utah the jury lists from which the grand and petit jurors are drawn are prepared under the provisions of the Poland bill. The bill says nothing about Mormons and Gentiles, but nevertheless it is so framed that under it the jury urn contains the names of one hundred Mormons and one hundred Gentiles each written on a separate slip of paper, and from those slips, well mixed, the Grand Jury is drawn first and then the Petit Jury. The Poland bill provides that the Clerk of the District Court and the Probate Judge shall "alternately select the name of a male citizen of the United States, who has resided in the district for the period of six months next preceding, and who can read and write the English language." Those names are to be written on slips of paper, as aforesaid. Now since the Clerk of the Court is a Gentile while the Probate Judge is invariably a Mormon, it results that the jury is half and half. Hence the "hazard of the die" will enter into next month's prosecutions, unless Uncle Sam should manage to cold-deck his Mormon wards, a performance of which our venerable and respectable Uncle is not to be suspected. Before we expect too much, then, of the criminal suits soon to be instituted, let us wait until the make-up of the jury is made known.

The Bullion Market.

Table with columns for Date, L'nd'n. N. Y., Pence, Cts., and L'nd'n. N. Y., Pence, Cts. It shows silver prices in London and New York for various dates in September.

The September Reports.

The attention of teachers, school trustees, county treasurers, county and district clerks, probate judges, and justices of the peace is respectfully invited to the following sections of the Montana School Law requiring reports to be made in September to county superintendents of public instruction. The fourth clause of section 7 requires county treasurers to make a financial report. The thirteenth clause of section 26 prescribes the duty of school trustees to make an annual report. Section 37 specifies that every teacher shall report. Section 44 makes it the duty of county and district clerks, probate judges and justices of the peace to report of fines, taxes, etc.

Correspondence.

Days and Dollars Lost.

Of the many causes retarding the progress of pupils in our public schools, none are more detrimental, nor more discouraging to the faithful teacher, than irregular attendance. The difficulty in dealing with irregular attendance is that parents are most at fault. They do not seem to understand and appreciate the unquestionable fact, that missing a day, or half day, at school, now and then, is fatal to the progress of the absentee, as well as damaging to the whole school. Forty or more years ago, when the "three R's" were about the only branches taught in public schools, and these very imperfectly, it did not matter much if a pupil was absent occasionally, because the teaching was not by classes to any great extent. Now, many more branches are pursued, pupils are taught almost exclusively in classes, and the whole work is systematized so that each school day shall accomplish a certain amount of work of a certain kind which will not be repeated any other day. Hence, a pupil missing by absence one recitation is very apt to fall in the next, for the reason that what follows, in any study, depends largely for its meaning upon what has gone before. It may be compared to the reading of every second page in a book and skipping over the rest. Could we hope to understand books by such methods of reading? Certainly we could not. Neither can pupils at school understand when skipping one-fourth, or more, of the work necessary for the class of which they are members.

The whole time of the teacher is occupied with classes, and this is right because it accomplishes the greatest good. It would be manifestly wrong to sacrifice the interests of the class for the interests of an individual absentee; and, therefore, the loss should fall where it properly belongs; on the delinquent pupil, and not on the whole class.

A few years ago I published, on the last page of my weekly school report, the following "Twelve Reasons" why pupils should not be irregular at school. They are pertinent to every parent and school child so long as their lessons remain unheeded or unlearned.

- 1. Irregular attendance at school cultivates the habit of trifling with the most important duties of youth. 2. It wastes the time of the teacher and school with repetitions for the benefit of the absentees. 3. It causes interruption and disorder in finding the places of lessons for delinquents. 4. It furnishes excuse for the loss of yesterday's lessons, and causes failure in those of to-day. 5. The pride of the class is wounded, and the interest of the class diminished by it. 6. It causes failures which are chargeable to the absence and not to the instruction. 7. The reputations of both teacher and school suffer from it. 8. It sets a pernicious example before the school. 9. It gives truants a chance to escape correction by pleading "kept at home." 10. It creates a habit of indifference and repugnance to school work. 11. It wastefully increases the cost of education. 12. It demoralizes the school.

As we are about commencing a new year in public school work, let teachers and parents join hands to insure punctual and regular attendance. Teachers should urge its importance, and parents should be willing to make sacrifice of less important matters in order that children may get the benefit of every school-day by strictly improving every school-day. The school law wisely provides that there shall be but five school-days in the week, leaving Saturdays for doing chores, etc., and no good reason can be assigned for the prevailing, demoralizing, ruinous habit that so many of the pupils in public schools are allowed to contract and foster. Think of it parents. Your children are forming habits that will grow into character, and go with them through life. Do you hope to see them more attentive to business duties than to school duties? Be not so easily deceived. Upon you depends, largely the responsibility of inculcating in the child the habit of faithful attendance at school—the place consecrated to the exaltation of humanity through the education of the child.

W. ROBERT SMITH, Territorial Supt. Public Inst.

HELENA ITEMS.

Judge Wade had a short term of court at Fort Benton, and returned home Saturday. T. H. Kleinschmidt has been spending a fortnight's vacation with his family, at the White Sulphur Springs, and has some good times to tell of the hunting and fishing about that popular resort. Prof. Andries the magician and bird tamer, is in the city for the purpose of presenting his novel show to a generous public. Mrs. E. W. Knight gives a Presbyterian Social at her residence, on Thursday of this week, in honor of the new clergyman who is winning much favor among his congregation. The ladies of the Episcopal Church, will have in charge the restaurant at the Fair Grounds during Fair week, and hope to clear something towards paying off their heavy debt. On Saturday evening Messrs. Curtis & Booker disposed of the bar privilege to Dan Flowerer for \$1,250. The fruit privilege was a bid off by Morris Bro's., for \$150. Bishop Sehgers held a long and imposing service at the Catholic Church this morning, which were enlivened by fine music. This evening he takes up the Educational question. The Assessment roll for Helena this year, by the careful supervision of T. L. Gorham, and by the increase of wealth will it is said amount to over \$3,000,000. The city is already putting on a lively look, on account of the coming Fair. Large crowds of outsiders are expected to be present whether it rains or not, and the able proprietors of the Cosmopolitan, International, Overland and other hotels will have their rooms and tables crowded without doubt.

HELENA, Sept. 22d, 1879.

"FREELANCE" NOTES.

The Mormons as they were and as they are To-day—Growing Lokavans in the Faith—The Almighty Dollar the "Almighty" Motor of the Church, and other Facts.

For the Miner, by a Special Correspondent.

The paradise of the Saints was not only distressingly quiet but also fearfully dry when I left there. In fact there had not been known such remarkably dry weather for many years previously. No water coursed in many parts of the city where before had been copious, limpid streams; and as a consequence of this "drearth of the elixir of life clouds of dust arose almost every day that made the sale of goggles to drivers and pedestrians a no less lively than lucrative business. Added to all this misfortune and discomfort, was the fact that considerable areas of timber and brush on the mountains were on fire. It was literally a scene of "a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night"; and as the smoke descended, and penetrated in one direction and another, it hung, at times, for hours, like a heavy, funeral pall over the valley. And, again, the lake was diminishing in superficial area very extensively and rapidly. Parts of it were uncovered, away out for miles from the old line of the shore, that had not been bare within the memory of the oldest Mormon. The quantity of salt visible was immense; about five times greater than any corresponding period during the preceding decade. Great piles of it had been accumulated to be used in smelting and for other purposes. Enterprising speculators had scaped some of these piles together with a view to selling the salt by the bushel to those too much in a hurry or disinclined to accumulate it themselves. It was said, but I will not vouch for the truth of the assertion, that there was a small quantity of gold in nearly all the salt that had been gathered. I presume it is of that kind that may be characterized as PICKLED GOLD.

There is a large quantity of this precious metal in the Tribune office where St. P. (not Patrick but Prescott) "sells it away" in the safe, daily. And, by the way, I may say that the Tribune is doing quite a flourishing business not only in vigorously combating the untenable and beastly teachings of the Mormon leaders but also in laying up wealth.

I was shown a letter, by one of the editors of the Tribune, that had come to that office from the first wife of a Mormon. It was heart-rending to read it, and when I said so, the editor remarked: "Oh! that does not surprise us. We are in receipt of many such letters nearly every day. They are sent here from the households of the highest as well as the lowliest Mormons. The Tribune has come to stand in the position of a confessional. The women seek advice, in some instances, and in others send facts for the guidance of the editors that they may know where to strike with the most telling effect. If we had room to publish all the letters we receive, and just as they come to hand, the sensation produced would prove quite startling." "Letters to the Salt Lake Tribune from Mormon Wives" would, no doubt, command an extensive sale. No thanks Mr. Lockley! There is a bonanza in it and, therefore, let us have the letters in full.

In talking with another individual, an Englishman, who had been a Mormon and apostatized, he said:

"There is no more religion in the hearts and minds of the Mormon leaders than there is in a wild beast. All they are after is

MONEY, POLITICAL POWER AND WOMEN. The idea they do not drink intoxicating beverages is a false one. Many of even the highest of them guzzle large quantities of beer, and some (more particularly those in the country) imbibe diluted alcohol which they buy under the pretense it is for medicinal purposes. I remember when our party came out here: we had a missionary along who could not be induced (at least openly, as far as we could find out) to touch a drop of spirituous liquor while in Europe but, lo and behold! when we reached Ogden—when he had netted the prey and there was no chance for retreat—he abandoned all disguise and got gloriously drunk. We thought it was a misfortune, at first, but we afterwards found it was a habit he indulged in when at home. The same hypocrisy runs through all their feelings. I was in good circumstances once, in England, but I sold my place and came out here expecting to do better, under the representations made to me by the Mormon agents in Europe. Often I have given the side a pound when at home. The most of us gave him nothing less. Do you think they help me now that I am poor? Not a bit of it, no more than if I was a dog. Now as to labor. Workmen are paid in home-deal, co-op or Enoch Order scrip but when they seek cash for it the discount inflicted is sometimes extortionately heavy; and this does not occur between Mormons and Gentiles but among the Mormons themselves. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the poorer Mormons, who are commencing to see they have been grossly deceived and that the Church is nothing more than a

GIGANTIC CORMORANT.

There is Mr. Watt, the first convert who was baptized in England and who was for a long time in Brigham's office: his testimony is of like character, and he has seceded from the ring because he found the Church, as it is called, a delusion, a snare and a fraud. Now as to the co-op stores: you might suppose that goods are sold cheaper there than elsewhere but such is not the fact. Many things can be purchased cheaper in the Gentile than in the co-op establishments, and if it was not for Gentile competition the co-op prices would be a great deal higher than they are. Look at the Mormons' children. Can you fail to see that vastly more than a majority are growing up in a woeful state of ignorance, and this because the leaders in the Church oppose free public schools even while they know the parents are too poor to pay the rate demanded for tuition in the Mormon secular establishments; and I tell you when a man starts in to raise all the children he can, and has plenty of material to work upon, and is successful, it costs something to educate his little ones. The morality of the children is below par. Some of them are the worst scoundrels that ever lived. And now before you go let me say: I have seen polygamy, as it is practiced here, for a number of years past, and I have no other opinion than that it is one of the most degrading things that was ever tolerated in a Christian land and under a civilized form of government."

After this interview, I visited many of the Mormon families who reside on the main wagon road between Salt Lake City and Ogden and certainly cannot say that they, generally, were over tidy nor the inmates, collectively, too pleasing to the eye. The impression left upon my mind, after the most charitable and impartial investigation, was that polygamy is a very debasing thing and that the most vigorous action should be taken to abolish it at once and forever. I was in Salt Lake City and valley in 1865, and twice since, and each time, as a correspondent, devoted much attention to investigating how the people lived and acted and must say, without prejudice or malice in any way influencing my judgment, that the Mormon people are deteriorating rapidly. The houses of the country people are not nearly so clean as they used to be, there is more meanness and rascality practiced in their dealings with one another than ever before; their elders are now all money-making sharpers, illustrated by the expression of a Mormon who said in my hear-

ing: "The elder does not wear but he we saw any money in it;" their women slovenly and the most of them uncleanly; their children boorish and the increase of drunkenness of grave danger; their diet meager, and their coarse, ill-fitting and shabby. The chief of this season of the year is bread and milk seemed as though the progenitors of a population had neglected to wear them, intensive and regular was the use of the nutriment.

HELENA NOTES.

Indian summer is what they call it. Crops in the valley are unusually abundant. Wheat sells for one half cent less last year. The laying of an open, cobble-stone on Main street is progressing rapidly, and is a good thing. Two or three men are removing the "fair grounds" from the road to the Fair Grounds, and are wisely improving the thoroughfare. The social at Mr. E. W. Knight's commencing this evening, and will attract a pleasant party. General Hazen has just returned from National Park, and expresses himself greatly pleased with its wonders. The Episcopal church is nearly completing comfortable seats are being put in the of the church. The seating capacity will aggregate two or three hundred. Demands are constantly made for benches to buy or to rent, showing a large increase in population. The Odd Fellows' building has received its finishing touches. The lower makes a convenient hall for entertainments, being centrally located and capable of seating a large audience. The building will be opened by a grand ball October 1st, concert which it is only necessary to say Helena band furnishes the music. HELENA, Sept. 23d, 1879.

A woman who began life in Leadville washerwoman now has an assured income of \$1,000 a month. She staked out her built herself a cabin, with the aid of miners, who have also helped her keep possession of her claim. She has speculated in real estate as desirable a dwelling as there is in place, and has refused one offer of \$10,000 one piece of her property. A pretty good record of business success.

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