Butte Weekly Miner.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1879.

Senator Blaine thinks that the Ohio election has snowed under both Thurman and Ewing and that both will disappear from prominence in public life.

Cremation is becoming popular. In Paris, a purse of $4,000 has been offered for the best apparatus for cremation purposes, and in Germany it has been quite extensively adopted.

The balloon Pathfinder, which we have thought might have appropriately been called the pathloser, is likely to come to earth again. A package of papers from it was found yesterday in Indiana.

From an advertisement in the Salt Lake *Tribune* of a new Gentile hearse, it appears that the Mormons have not only had until recently a monopoly in marrying, but even have had that of burying the dead.

The telegraphic news of fires in all parts of the country furnish an instructive course of reading for some of our readers. The States of New York, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan are represented. The losses amount to nearly $200,000.

The valleys, through which passes the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, are from 3 to 36 miles wide, bounded by steep mountains. Every part of this region is now under a high state of cultivation, and artificially irrigated in the best manner.—*Ex.*

Rev. Joseph Cook is now lecturing against the evils of Mormonism. At a lecture, Oct. 10th, in Ohio, before an audience of thousands, strong resolutions were adopted against admitting Utah as a State until polygamy is wiped out and supporting the efforts of the Administration.

The Washington Associated Press reporter fills a half dozen sheets to-day in endeavoring to make out that General Sheridan did not intend to reflect on Secretary Schurz. It appears in the opinion of the Secretary that no discord exists between the General and himself and that the words of Sheridan about "tying up and selling out" Merritt's command did not refer to any action of his.

Dr. Le Moyne, whose death was followed by the cremation of the body as was recently published in our dispatches, was the inventor and the most distinguished advocate of cremation. He was born in 1798 and studied medicine at the Pennsylvania University. He left $25,000 to the Le Moyne Institute, in Memphis, $21,000 to Washington College, and $10,000 to found a public library in Washington.

The *Daily Graphic* of the 11th makes a savage attack on the eldest daughter of Agent Meeker. The young lady, in a recently published letter, naturally expresses herself strongly. Most journalists would respect the grief of a daughter at her loss under such aggravating circumstances, and, if he could not agree with the sentiments expressed, would at least pass them by without comment; but this all-wise editor, who knows as little of the savages as he does of the attributes of humanity, finds the letter only an object for brutal ridicule and sarcasm.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* says:—"The tide of emigration is flowing into Oregon, Washington, Montana, Dakota and other Territories, attracted by the fame of their mineral stores and their vast capacity for agricultural development. Yet Utah is avoided by this incoming population, and the newspaper press of the country has no word to say in its favor." It ascribes the reason to the fact that Utah is held down by an "ignorant and fanatic hierarchy" and that the name of Utah is "only used by newspaper writers and lecturers as an object upon which to cast hissing and reproach."

An exchange gives the following reasons for the increase of suicides: First, the sudden loss of wealth to many rich men occasioned by the war. Second, events following the war which changed us into a restless, impatient people. Third, infidelity which, by substituting for religion the idea that death is a release, causes America to follow in the steps of suicidal, infidel France. Fourth, the fact that crime is made respectable. Fifth, the habit of gambling. An eminent French writer said that this country prospered and was moral as long as the body politic could eminate the poison of immigration. But we have become the cess-pool of the world, and the results are coming.

Gov. Robinson, of New York, has a hard row to hoe. In addition to the split in his party, the women of his native State call on all honest men and women to do all in their power to defeat his election. The unfortunate Governor, in May, '77, in an unhappy moment, vetoed the bill to allow women to vote on school questions, and this is the result. By the way we are not sure that it is not a good thing to allow women to vote on such questions. The plan has been tried in several States and has been successful. The mother, as a rule, takes more interest in school matters than the father—too much interest in her own children, the teacher sometimes thinks—and, hence, generally votes for the best men. In many States women are elected school officers, and often schools thereby make more rapid progress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider Leon Chatteau's Franco-American reciprocity treaty, made a report taking strong grounds against it. The Chamber adopted the report.

General Grant left for Sacramento this morning, where he will remain until Friday.

THE COMING ERA.

The Bismarck *Tribune* says the regular trains on the Northern Pacific commenced running to Mandan last Monday, the 13th. Track is being laid at the rate of a mile a day. The grading extends nearly to the little Missouri and is easy to work. The road to the Yellowstone has already been located and will be finished early in 1880. Twenty-one cars of Montana cattle were shipped from Mandan last Monday. Coal is now landed in Bismarck at $3.25 a ton, which certainly makes it cheaper to burn than wood. The net earnings of the road for ten months was nearly $350,000; the gross earnings have been over a million dollars. The gap between the eastern and western termini will probably be filled by a stage line next season and we have heard that Messrs. Gilmer & Salisbury were already making preparations to put on a line of coaches, having already control of a portion of the gap. We do not know how true this may be, but it is a very probable inference. Meanwhile the Utah Northern is approaching nearer and nearer at leaps of 30 to 50 miles. Whether or not it will come to the principal towns in the territory without material aid is a matter of speculation. But one thing is certain as the last 16 years have been the era of mule teams and coaches the next 16 will be the era of railroads. Five years more will hear the steam whistle of the locomotive near our chief towns. But railroad enterprise will not stop with the building of the Utah Northern and the Northern Pacific. Our lands, unlike the sage brush country through which the U. P. R. R. passes, are with proper irrigation the most fertile lands in the country and local productions will support more than the two railroads named. The summer of 1895 will see no scarcity of railroads. Nor do we anticipate much scarcity of land. It will take years to settle up the thousands and thousands of acres upon which no white man's foot has yet trod. With the incoming of two competing lines of railroads, the prospect of cheap rates is certainly not unpleasant to contemplate.

IMPORTANT DECISIOF DECLARING A MONTANA LAW VOID.

At the last session of the Montana Legislature it authorized the Governor to appoint United States Deputy Mineral Surveyors, Notaries Public in certain matters. The Acting Commissioner of the Gengral Land Office has made a decision relative to the matter which suggests that our Solons were getting beyond their depths. The extract below gives the closing part of the decision:

"It should be obseived that the Territory of Montana in its organized character exists only by virtue of a law of the United States. The powers of that Territory are not only granted but limited by that law, and the power of Congress to establish limitations is coextensive with its power to grant.

"It is not likely that the Constitutional authority of Congress to make the whole of said laws now in question, will be questioned; and if the Constitutional authority be canceled, it is pertinent to remember that by Act VI of the Constitution, it is declared that such laws 'shall be the supreme law of the land.'

"The act before quoted, organizing the Territory of Montana, as to matters within its provisions, is the supreme law of the land and must be obeyed.

"The act of the Legislature of Montana is in plain violation of said law of the United States, said Territorial Legislature is not only in excess of the power granted, but in direct contempt of an express prohibition.

"It is not now my purpose to comment or even indicate an opinion upon the question, whether it would be desirable or not that due authority be had for the appointment of United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor or Notary Public; I am only concerned with the laws as they exist. But should said appointments be desirable their authority can only be derived from Congress.

"You will refuse to receive any papers certified, sworn to or subscribed before a Notary Public who is United States Deputy Surveyor—Mineral or others.

"Promptly notify your deputies hereof and order them that the patent commissoners or Notaries Public under said Territorial act of July 29th, 1879, their appointants or Deputy Surveyors will be, revoked. If any have already been appointed under said act they must surrender their appointments or retire on the same condition.

J. M. ARMSTONG,
Acting Commissioner."

The essential point is contained in the following extract from the Organic Act:

"SECTION VIII of an Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana,' approved May 26th, 1864, provides: 'And no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States except postmasters shall be a member of the Legislative Assemby or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.'"

From this it will be seen that no officer appointed under the United States can hold any office created by the Legislature, the object evidently being to prevent undue federal interference in Territorial affairs, as is sometimes the case. As a consequence all acts done by a federal official would be illegal and void. The office would be vacant, to be filled by the proper authority. Here is another argument for sending the most intelligent men to the Legislature.

THE COMING PRESIDENT.

It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the "Grant Boom" means something more than a mere flash in the pan. One day we read of the enthusiasm displayed towards him in California; the next, a dispatch from a Boston daily paper says the Grant boom is as strong there as in California, while to-day the news comes that the Republican Convention in Louisiana has strongly asserted its preference for the ex-President, and that Secretary Evarts, who once strongly opposed him, now expresses his convictions that he is the man the country needs. Observing gentlemen now in Montana who have recently come from all sections of the country, state that the feeling is universal among Democrats and Republicans that Grant will be the Republican candidate. It is true that there will be a strong contest for the honor. Blaine has a large personal following and his personal magnetism, his matchless eloquence, his brilliancy of genius, which challenge the admiration of even his political enemies, will exert a powerful influence on the members of the convention. But he has the same drawback which defeated him at Cincinnatti when victory came so near, and again he may have occasion to say "Save me from my friends." Moreover the Sherman faction has undoubtedly gained strength from the results in Ohio and his chances are by no means slight. In direct violation of the reform rules of this, the reform, administration he has been loudly proclaiming himself as the leading advocate of resumption and the savior of his country. But the weakness, the inconsistency of the Hayes administration has so disgusted the members of its own party as well as Democrats that they turn with longing eyes to their old leader with feelings of relief. Were it necessary to select our President from the three prominent candidates mentioned above either of the two first would be better than the last. But this does not yet seem to be the *ultimatum*. There is yet a powerful undercurrent of feeling among the thinking men that it would be a hazardous experiment to try the third term; that in the haste to get a strong man at the helm the country might obtain one who would be *too* strong for the safety of the ship of state. Besides, there are many in both parties, indeed, who believe in the old Democratic doctrine of rotation in office that, with the exception, perhaps, of judges and skilled officials in the Departments, who ought to hold their office during good behavior, a change of officers is necessary for the good of the country; that too long continuance in office makes men arrogant and tyranical, who by imagining no one else can have their office, are led to adopt arbitrary measures; that it fosters rings and leads to carrying out of the principle that offices are created for the aggrandizement of the men who fill them; who are thus masters of the people and not servants.

There is a strong current in both parties which will oppose the election of Grant and yet there is need of much care in the selection of an opposing candidate. The Democratic party cannot afford to carry any load. Whether Tilden is honest and upright makes no difference; if he puts his party on the defensive, the race is lost. But it is not obliged to accept him. There are other men like Bayard, of Delaware, who possess the confidence of the people and who can have their votes. In this election the citizens of the Territories are greatly interested. It is for their interest to see a change in the administration.

Located thousands of miles from the seat of government, the officials sent among them have every opportunity to establish rings, to fill up their pockets regardless and careless of the people they are sent among. It is true our own particular section has had sometimes, intelligent and public-spirited rulers who have developed the resources of the Territory and encouraged objects that tended to the elevation of the people and the welfare of the Territory, and sometimes not. But leaving this Territory out of question, it is a fact that men may be sent to govern the people who are narrow-minded, selfish, arrogant, and of small and petty views, and who rest like a dead weight upon progress and improvement. This state of affairs can be best remided by a change in the administration. So while the inhabitants of the Territories cannot take an active part in the campaign, if they observe their best interests they will hope and pray for Democratic success.

HELENA NOTES.

The pleasant weather is an universal theme of conversation here.

Richard Lockey, who returned from an Eastern trip a few days since, speaks enthusiastically of the movements of the Northern Pacific.

R. S. Hale left yesterday morning for St. Louis, where he will spend the winter.

The freight rates between here and the terminus have considerably increased.

Moses Morris has gone to Butte to spend several days.

The demand for houses to rent has caused an increased amount of building. A cheap frame house which could be built for $600 or $700, readily rents for over $200 per annum, paying a good interest on the investment.

The sociable at Mrs. W. K. Robert's, night before last, was well attended, and a general happy time was had. Rev. G. A. Hoffman, the pastor of the Christian church, is giving general satisfaction.

Major Maginnis has returned with Mr. McQuaid from his visit to Bozeman.

Gen. Blaine and Robert Fisk have started for a trip to Missoula.

The school boys have started a lyceum which is to hold meetings every Saturday night, and will develop our future legislators.

The Overland Hotel has been turned so as to face the same way as Odd Fellows Hall. It makes a decided improvement in the looks of the street.

Charley Reynolds is putting up a building for an office near the Episcopal church, on Breckenridge street.

The ladies of Judge Chumasero's family will leave next Tuesday for a visit to the States. They will be accompanied by the Rev. Gilbert, who expects to return in a month.

The school board is putting up a new brick school house for colored children. Cushioned seats will probably be furnished. I am informed by reliable parties that a thousand dollars every year is spent to educate seven or eight colored children. The Chinese and Indians have to be educated with the poor whites. Why a distinction is made in favor of the blacks is impossible to say.

Complaints have been frequent about the traveling from the Terminus. Travelers say they are crowded in among baggage and emigrants. The coaches are heavily loaded, and two stops of four to five hours each are made on the way. The high rates between Helena and Butte are also causing much complaint. The merchants threaten a new line to that point. CID.

Oct. 19th.

TELEGRAMS!

REPORTED FOR THE MINER BY THE W. U. T. COMPANY.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Franco-American Reciprocity Treaty—Robinson Party Hopeful in New York—Evarts Goes Back on His Record and Favors Grant.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—In the case of Blair, the New York Bank Teller, tried for killing his coachman, Armstrong, the jury, after four days' deliberation, find the verdict "not guilty."

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The *Tribune* says the Robinson State Committee continues to receive hopeful letters from the interior of the State, and seems to be increasing in courage. A table has been prepared from the reports of the visitors and local committees, professing to show the condition of each party in every county. From this table the members of the committee a majority of over $50,000 for Robinson in the State; but to get this, according to their own figures, they required a majority of nearly 40,000 in this city. The leaders assert that Kelly's strength has been greatly overestimated. A Robinson mass meeting is to be held at Madison Square garden next Tuesday evening.

The *Times*, commenting on Evarts' speech, says: "Of its allusion to the possible need of a strong man in the executive chair, when reduced to plain English, this means that unless the South permits the negro vote to be cast and counted we must re-elect Grant. That this opinion is entertained by a majority of the Republican party there can be no possible doubt. That it will be a controlling opinion in the National Convention is extremely probable. But a man with the position and antecedents of Evarts ought to know better than to echo the "strong man" cry, without stopping to explain how the executive authority, which should be accorded to Grant, can be any more "full" than that possessed by Hayes, and in what way the former can render his authority to maintain the freedom of suffrage more effective than he did during his last term as President."

The *World* comments: "It is unfortunate that the speech delivered by Secretary Evarts last night should be of the sort to make the country believe that he deeply regrets his famous speech in condemnation of the reign of Grantism in Louisiana, and that he would willingly, if he could, recall it, and obliterate the memory of it."

Twenty-eight assistants in Bellvene Hospital attempted to register to-day, but it was objected to, on the grounds of their being paupers. It is contended that they gave their services for their board. The decision was reversed in the Supreme Court.

Indian War.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 22.—Camp on White River, three miles north of the Agency, Oct. 21st, *via* Rawlins. Lieutenant Wm. B. Wier, Ordinance Officer, while out hunting was waylaid and killed by Indians, some 18 miles south of here. All the available cavalry started on the trail this forenoon. A soldier of the hunting party is also missing.

Land Office Business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A statement prepared for the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shows that during the last fiscal year 348 mineral patents were issued, embracing 13,964 acres of mineral land; 622 mineral entries were made, and at the close of the fiscal year 1,642 remained undisposed of, 800 of this number, however, had been examined and suspended for further proof on account of contests; 2,447 agricultural claims on lands withdrawn as mineral also remained undisposed of, but on 693 of them hearings have been ordered. 516 agricultural claims on withdrawal lands were decided during the fiscal year. 14,433 acres of swamp lands were certified to in the State of California in the last twelve months, making a total of 1,736,-163 acres since the State was admitted into the Union. Swamp lands patented to all the States, aggregate, up to July 1st, about 69,000,-000 acres.

Going Back Into the Ranks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The *Evening Post*, with which the movement to scratch Cornell and Soule originated, follows the *Times* back into the ranks of the straight Republicans. Commenting upon Evarts' speech, the *Post* says: "The independent Republicans cannot fail to measure the magnitude of the work which they have undertaken to do, when men like Evarts, and other members of the Cabinet, and the President, himself with the strength which their eminent position gives them, despair of fixing public attention upon their grievance in the face of the opinion which is running swiftly in another direction. The effort of other men to do so, who are backed by neither influence nor organization, is rather hopeless if the President and his associates refuse to scratch Cornell on their own account. Republican voters will ask themselves why they should scratch Cornell on account of the President and his associates."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Paris newspaper publishes an interview with Gladstone who, in replying to the question whether, in the event of a Liberal victory at the next election, he would place himself at the head of affairs, said Lords Hartington and Granville would suffice for the task. He himself would only resume office if forced on him by his fellow countrymen.

A dispatch from Constantinople says:—The Porte has news that the Austrians have not suppressed the revolt in Nevesinge. The Austrians lost four hundred killed and wounded. The insurgents are intrenched among the mountains. The Kurdish revolt has ceased to give signs of life. Several Kurdi chiefs are on the way to Constantinople under escort.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

Missoulian, 17th.

Several thousand sheep, from Oregon *via* the Mullan road, passed through Missoula this week. The first band, about 4,000, were consigned to a Deer Lodge firm. The second band, of about 6,000, which arrived here on Sunday last, were the property of Mr. Lew Reese, a part of a band of 12,000, with which he started from Pendleton, Oregon, last JULE. Notwithstanding the fact that a rough trip was encountered in crossing the mountains, the sheep are in very fair condition. They are for sale, and those which are not disposed of here will be driven to a market in the upper country.

Our assessment list is about completed, and we are glad to record a material increase over last year, when $647,000 represented our list of taxable property. This year over $750,000 of property is returned by the assessor.

CHOTEAU COUNTY.

Benton Record, Oct.. 17th.

The Steamer Butte arrived at Cow Island on Tuesday the 2nd inst, unloaded, and started back on Saturday for some of her freight left down the river. She is expected to be at Cow Island on her return trip tomorrow, the 18th.

The 7th Infantry detachment, now at the mouth of the Musselshell, takes passage per steamer Bachelor for Fort Snelling, Minn. We learn, however, that Col Iliges, commanding the detachment, has obtained a leave of absence and will remain among his Montana friends during the coming winter. It is also rumored that the Colonel has transferred with the Major of the 5th Infantry, in order to remain in the Indian country.

Ed. Lewis, who arrived from Fort Macleod yesterday, reports that the Blackfeet surrounded Power & Bro's. train, loaded with merchandise for the annual payment to take place at Bow River, between the river and Fort Macleon, but the Chief Crowfoot prevented his warriors from pillaging the train by promising them Government supplies within a few days. The Blackfeet and Bloods have dug up and taken possession of all the vegetables on the military farm at Fort Macleod and also robbed D. E. Akers of his entire crop of vegetarles at old Whoop Up, and are killing cattle so rapidly North of the line that the cattle owners are moving their herds South. The British Indians are getting tired of broken promises and Canadian rules.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madisonian, 18th.

We regret to learn that the entire crop of grain in stacks, together with sheds, corrals, etc., belonging to Mr. Spafford, near Hamilton, were, on Friday last, entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Spafford was having his grain threshed by a steam thresher, and the stacks were ignited by sparks from the engine, and despite the efforts of the men to subdue the flames, the entire property in the vicinity was destroyed.

Yesterday morning the jury returned a verdict acquitting Major Frost on the charge of issuing a false voucher to Horace Countryman for $2,475, in payment for 150 tons of hay, delivered at the Crow Agency. From the flimsy nature of the evidence in support of the charge, it was a foregone conclusion that this would be the result. The U. S. Attorney has entered a *nolle pros.* on the other indictment, which is merely a repetition of the charge on which Major Frost was acquitted.

A party of the brethren of the mystic tie who were going to Butte last week, got off their "level" by striking toward the wrong point of the "compass" on their way over. As a result they wandered around in the Silver Star lumbering grounds all day, only to find that they were lost, when they retraced their way and arrived at George Buffrey's about nightfall, having accomplished about three miles of their journey. We suppose everything was on the "square," but the story that the party had heard of the order for an additional eighty mile extension of the Utah & Northern, and was seeking a good place to get out ties, rather lacks the requisite thickness. A committee of one should be appointed to ascertain how many empty bottles are scattered along the road that was traveled that day.

It is estimated by the United States Survey Department that the total area of the public lands in the several States and Territories (excluding Alaska) is 1,455,000,000, of which 767,000,000 have been disposed of or are pledged, leaving 698,000,000 yet to be disposed of. Should all this vast domain be appropriated to the endowment of a national educational purposes, as several leading members of Congress are endeavoring to bring about, we fear that some of our friends would go crazy. It would certainly be such an educational endowment as the world never saw before.

LOCAL NEWS.

Fall and Winter Cloaks. New styles and new goods at Mrs. Lou P. Smith's.

Silk and Worsted Goods. New, handsome, cheap, fashionable and stylish, at Mrs. Lou P. Smith's.

A large lot of Notions and Fancy Goods lately received, and more coming every day. Call and examine them at Mrs. Lou P. Smith's.

A nice lot of Chromos just received from the east, at L. Marks & Son's.

A good assortment of Pocket Cutlery and Gold Pens at L. Marks & Son's.

Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, latest styles, at L. Marks & Son's.

Good Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, etc., at low prices at L. Marks & Son's.

All kinds of Toys at reasonable prices at L. Marks & Son's.

Lone Fisherman, a fine article of Smoking Tobacco, at L. Marks & Son's.

A full line of all kinds of *Cigarettes* just received at L. Marks & Son's.

All kinds of *Musical Instruments* at L. Marks & Son's.

WINDOW GLASS:—Large lot; all sizes from 8x10 to 30x40 just received at J. M. Bowes' Furniture Wareroom.

A nice assortment of Baskets, Willow Chairs, etc., at L. Marks & Son's.

For a good domestic or imported Cigar, go to L. Marks & Son.

Brackets and Picture Frames at greatly reduced prices at L. Marks & Son's.

Everybody smokes the Arizonian Cigar. For sale at L MARKS & SON'S.

Jobbing off 25,000 Cigars at cost, less freight, at W. Coleman & Co's. Bound to sell.

Fresh lot Smoking and Chewing tobacco, best quality and lowest price at W. Coleman & Co's.

FRESH CONFECTIONERY before breakfast every morning at COLEMAN & Co's., Butte.

A fresh lot of Cigars at reasonable prices just received at L. Marks & Son's.

Fresh Oranges just received at L. Marks & Son's.

Shetland Shawls, fine assortment. Winter Cloaks, every style. Latest arrivals at H. Barnett's.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GOODS, IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED. NEW DESIGNS, at C. A. B. HALVORSON'S.

One price and no variation is Bonner & Co's motto. They sell goods low. Do a square and fair business. Give them a call and you will be satisfied.

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STATION
Iver Bow and Philipsburg Road.
The proprietor gives notice to the public that having recently enlarged his premises, he is able to accommodate Guests in Good Style.
Travelers can always find at his House
A GOOD TABLE
AND
COMFORTABLE SLEEPING ROOMS
for themselves. For their Horses, well Stables with Good Care.
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GIRTON HOUSE
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ROBERT GIRTON : : PROPRIETOR
Good Accommodations for Lodgers
No Bar in nor Saloon near the House
Guests will Receive Good Attention.
Board per week
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The traveling public will find this a pleasant hotel, and their patronage is respectfully solicited.
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LARGE assortment of Parlor and Bedroom Suits, of the latest and most recherche styles. SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, CENTRE TABLES, &C., of every description. FEATHERS in BULK, HAIR, MOSS, WOOL, EXCELSIOR SPRING and WIRE WOVEN MATTRESSES, WINDOW CURTAINS and PATENT ROLLERS, CARPETS SEWED AND LAID. UPHOLSTERY JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ORDERS FILLED AT SHORT NOTICE.

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From Silver Bow to New Chicago.
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Coach leaves Silver Bow, Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 6:30 a.m., returning alternate days, connecting with the coming overland at Silver Bow, and with upward bound Deer Lodge and Butte Coaches. Silver Bow and with all coaches bound out from New Chicago. Silver Bow Office at Wiebbe's Store.
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☞ Having recently completed our Fire-Proof Store and Warehouse, and having moved into it, we take pleasure to announce to our Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that we can Now Offer them the Largest and Most Complete Stock of Goods in this city, at Prices which Defy Competition.
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