

Avant-Courier

JOSEPH WRIGHT, R. H. WILLIAMS, Editors. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873

CHERRY CREEK.

The progress and development of this mining camp since its discovery on May 1, 1872, are only rivaled by the richness and extension of its mineral resources.

Of the many lodes discovered there we notice a few only for the present, and give the names of the owners, the development so far, and such other facts as we feel ourselves justified in saying we consider correct.

owned by Rea Brothers, Wilson & Rich, J. Y. Boyert, Mr. Heider, Lieber, McAlhams, Capt. Norton, Gov. Williams, Henry Enselman and John Thomas, by whom a shaft has been sunk fifty feet deep, striking a regular and well defined vein of two feet in width, and are about to contract for the sinking of the shaft fifty feet more.

owned by Rea Brothers, Enselman, Gov. Williams, F. R. Merck, Major Bowen, M. M. Young, John Thomas, John Mawhin and Wm. Beece. The shaft on this lode is down eighty-three feet, showing a well defined vein of quartz two feet thick.

owned by Rea Brothers, Merck, Hurst, Olds, Largey, Young, Williams, and Donovan, who have sunk three shafts thereon, one at discovery being fifteen feet deep, another forty feet, and the third about fifty feet.

discovered by Geo. Rea and Wm. Davis, now owned by Davis & Brother, Thomas & Bro, Rea Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Scarborough, Major Bowen and Messrs. Danicils, Bogert, Tanager and Beigler, whose shaft is down fifty feet, showing a ledge fully three feet wide, and still being vigorously worked.

owned by Rea Brothers, Captain Norton, Major Forsythe, Hapgood & "Honas", who have sunk a shaft eighteen feet deep, showing a vein of thirteen inches in width of solid quartz, an assay of which has yielded at the rate of \$250 per ton.

recently discovered by Rea Brothers, shows a crevice of about twenty feet in width. This lode is owned by Rea Brothers and Mosbeck & Wassal. Top rock assays \$300 per ton and at a depth of eleven feet \$800 per ton was obtained. This is decidedly the most extensive lead yet discovered in the district.

has a shaft twenty-seven feet, which shows a vein three wide of paying ore. This lode is owned by Enselman, Merck, Young, Norton, Rea Brothers, Thompson and Blum & Engesser. This ore has been worked, and will yield by working process about \$150 per ton.

Whether the erection of mills at the present state of development may be good policy or bad, we cannot and will not say. Messrs. Norton, Rea Brothers, Harper & Co., are, however, now preparing in this city the massive timbers, wood work and other materials, which we have examined personally, of their mill for Cherry Creek, soon to be erected there, under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Heffer, and will be constructed on the Turner process, consisting of two astragals two barrels, to which more will be added if necessary, and five stamps. This mill is intended to do custom work as well as crush for its owners, who expect to have it running early in the month of June next.

One of Stokes' lawyers returned after an absence from New York city, bringing newly discovered evidence of a startling character. It is stated that a woman was found who had picked up the pistol alleged to be brought to Flak upon the landing of the ladies' entrance at the hotel, and that her presence can be corroborated. Also that other important links in the chain of evidence, until now missing have been supplied, and that Judge Davis was aware of this important fact when he granted a stay.

Mason Bruce will leave Washington on the 8th of March for Bozeman.

The Helena Herald of the 19th instant contains a correspondence from this city over the signature of "G.", purporting to be a "justification in part of the action of our citizens, and partly in reply to an article in the AVANT-COURIER of Feb. 7th, '73."

The first reason assigned as "justification" for what the writer calls the "fearful tragedy," is that "such miscreants" could go upon the streets in our village, or into the mountains, and procure witnesses to prove themselves free of any crimes there by rendering the law powerless to prevent crime. And that such has become the real situation of this city during the past few years. In reply to the above, we must say that we have carefully inquired into the history of this county, so far as it relates to the legal punishment of crime, and that instead of "numerous instances that might be cited" but one exists in which there were reasonable grounds for suspicion that the guilty escaped through perjury.

It has not been proved; and if not susceptible of legal proof, how, then, is "G." authorized to aver it a fact? The jury by whom the alleged false evidence was heard and acted upon, were, very probably, as wise to see and as honest to act on that evidence, as can be the writer who deprecates the inefficiency of civil officers and represents this community as containing such vile and mercenary characters. We can not call to our recollection a case of magnitude and importance under our own observation, nor any of which we have read, wherein the action of the sworn jury has not been criticized by some half-informed looker-on, who could not "lay aside all prejudices, and view the surroundings as they really exist."

In our last issue we published a dispatch from Col. Black to Dr. Lammé of this city, relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and an appropriation for the building of military posts. Since that time we have watched carefully for further telegraphic information on the subject, and are, we believe, enabled to form a clearer and more correct opinion now on the important question than we were able to do from the phraseology of Col. Black's telegram, which, it will be remembered, gave assurance that the Northern Pacific road would be built to the Yellowstone.

On the 20th instant, the Senate Appropriation Committee reported the Army Appropriation Bill with amendments; one, and to us at least, the most important of which is, that an item of \$200,000 was inserted for the establishment of two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This bill so amended was reported on favorably by the committee, and forthwith determined action on the part of the N. P. R. R. Company and the co-operation of the Government in giving military protection along the route, and still less that the road will be pushed forward with energy.

Another reason for the hanging of Triplett is suggested, i. e. that it was not until positive evidence was put in their possession of the intention of the friends of Triplett, through the ingenious scheming of such lawyers as money could hire to clear him, that they were wrought up to the dreadful alternative, &c. As to the allusion that lawyers would work for money, we can say nothing. We are confounded and abashed at so serious an imputation against even them, a class of obnoxious men. And that they would clear their clients if they could, is so far beyond the usual approbrium applied to them, that we blush as we read and pity them all. Yet may we not suggest, that if a Grand Jury, looking only to their duty, were to indict "G." if (implied), for the murder of Triplett, murder, cool, deliberate and premeditated, and herein differing from the homicide of Gempel, would not "G." hire a lawyer and pay him money to defend him and have no objection to his resorting to the so-called "ingenious schemes" for his acquittal, for truth, facts, and law would hang him, and well he knows it, hence, the concealment of each and all who participated in it. But in the cases named there was not a dollar for any lawyer, and should the defendants be without one, the law in its humane justice, not as a century and a half ago, now requires the Court to appoint one for them, and this humanity and justice, as well for the form as the spirit of the law, is denied by men who claim to hold perforce inviolability of the law. Or in the strange and mysterious logic of the first correspondent on this subject, "the law was violated to maintain the law." Where the positive evidence comes from, or what it consists of, the lawyer hired, or any lawyer, would clear the defendants, the writer does not say; nor how he knows that they from the circumstances surrounding them, though cold-blooded murderers, would doubtless have been cleared upon trial. This sort of reasoning, if such it can be called, tends, we believe, to blacken this community and do it injustice, inasmuch as it ignores the justice of law, and the efficacy of courts. We will oblige the correspondent, as he asks it, by answering his question as to "whether we are in favor of enforcing law and order for the benefit of the law-abiding citizens, or the rogues?" We are in favor of enforcing the law against all alike; just as law is intended to be enforced; in all the vigor of its ancient maxim, "that there are none so low as to be above its punishment, and none so high as to be beneath its protection. How do you stand, eh? blatant about constitutional law and its enforcement while you trample under foot all law.

The interests of this Territory are subserved by the violence named, the writer gives several instances of men of bad character leaving soon after its perpetration (one only left as ordered) which may result in good here, but it is paying dear for the whistle, and could have been done without violence. The status of to-day will not be that of the future, and we have lived in other places where violence such as this, unnecessarily committed, was afterward denied, a newly acquired population engaged into it, and the results reached the personal standing and business interests of all concerned in it. When necessity demands that the people rise in defense of their rights and

lives, then the case assumes a different aspect, and when necessity did demand it in this Territory, fearlessly and in the light of day did the people arrest, try, and execute, where execution was the deserved punishment.

We regret we have not mourned in sackcloth and ashes over the victims of the men executed instead of choosing to punish the latter legally; not that it would soothe their friends or give greater peace to their ashes, but it seems it would in the estimation of "G." have palliated the action of the Vigilantes. Whether the soldiers have said the hanging of these men was the best thing that happened since they (the soldiers) came here, we care but little; it contravenes nothing that we have said, nor does it add one iota of palliation, excuse or justification to the crime committed; while, however, to assert that, because Triplett and Steamboat Bill have been executed, and another left this town as required, that the soldiers are less afraid of molestation than previously, is simply an absurdity too silly for consideration. And we hazard the opinion that a single soldier at this Post can not be found who will admit that the existence of these men in our midst has ever provoked an impulse of fear, apprehension or danger. We have given more fully than any who have yet written of these men and of this tragedy, their reprobate character and worse than worthless life; we have done so candidly, truthfully and impartially, and have as little sympathy with such wretches as "G." or any other who has sought to justify the violence committed upon them, but we have also a sense of duty, and a proper regard for the rights of others. And in conclusion, to an impartial public who will judge without fear, favor, malice or ill-will, we submit what we have written on the subject, and that also written by others, and ask judgement whether any necessity, palliation or justification for the crime has yet appeared in all the fastidiously written on the subject, and whether, all things considered, it is not without a parallel in the history of the Vigilantes of Montana.

WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, February 23.—No members of the House believe the resolution for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks can secure even a majority, much less a two-third vote. Some of the members of both political parties express the opinion that instead of a general resolution of expulsion one of censure will be passed affecting all members of the House concerned in the Credit Mobilier operations. At least twenty gentlemen are prepared to speak on the subject, and every body anticipates exciting proceedings on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies. The different military and civic organizations will form a parade only equalled at the time that Grant and Sherman's armies were received here at the close of the war. The inauguration hall will be the grandest ever given in the country. The President and Vice President, the Cabinet Ministers, Senators and Representatives, the foreign Ministers and distinguished civilians from all parts of the Union will be in attendance. On the 5th of March the President, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will review the West Point and Naval cadets. A portion of Pennsylvania avenue will be assigned for their garrisons will be in attendance it is probable that several of the broad avenues will be occupied by them in their competitive drills.

THE WAR IN SPAIN. MADRID, February 24.—The Government is reinforcing the troops operating against the Carlists. The insurgents continue to burn railway stations and bridges. At Atocha on the heights of Miravalles, in a fight between the royal forces and the Carlists under Otta, the Carlists numbered 1,500 and fought with great stubbornness, but were finally repulsed. Many Republicans volunteered to assist in repelling the Carlists having been supplied with arms.

THE MODOC WAR. SAN FRANCISCO February 22.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night from the Modoc front. Bob. Whittle's Indian wife, Matilda, went to Capt. Jack's camp on Thursday, but had not returned on Friday afternoon, at four o'clock. When she left, she gave all her jewelry and to her husband, and much anxiety is felt for her safety, as she was to have returned before. The Peace Commissioners are at Cottonwood creek, forty miles north of Yreka. They are divided. Their councils in the case insist on an unconditional surrender. Meacham and Applegate think the Modocs have been badly treated. O'Connell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had been sent for, which Meacham favored and Applegate opposed. The people there have no hope of peace on the terms likely to be offered, and doubt whether Meacham and Applegate can get to sit with Capt. Jack, notwithstanding their friendly disposition.

SALT LAKE NEWS. SALT LAKE, February 19.—Brigham's principal mouthpiece, the News, absolutely boils to-night over Utah affairs in Washington. Referring to the report of Clagett's nomination for Governor, it says: "This may be justly considered as an act of the bitterest and most unprovoked hostility to the people of the Territory." Again, alluding to the remark of the Philadelphia Press, "that Brigham Young's blot ought to be wiped out," it says: "This argument is mob claptrap, inflammatory, will senseless, and extra judicial," and adds, "it is the divine idea that excites the animosity of Forney. Sedition, adultery, prostitution, whoredom, Tweedism, Credit Mobilierism, anything can be endured except that which is divine." There are some doubts of Clagett's appointment, there being no such information at the Western Union.

DOWN THE ROAD.—FROM Corinne to Pleasant Valley Gilmer and Salisbury run their coaches out on runners, and the slightest, last week, was very good; but owing to the horse disease, the time made is necessarily slow. From the divide on this side of Pleasant Valley station there is no sleighing, and the horses, with a few exceptions, are in good condition, and free from the disease which is now prevailing all over the western country, and good time is made on this end of the route.—Gazette.

A courier dispatch from Ft. Browning, dated February 18th, and telegraphed from Benton, was received by Major Simmons last evening. Everything is reported peaceable and quiet at Browning, Dick, and elsewhere in the Sioux country. This settles the report concerning the killing of sitting Bull, which reached us last week. Indian affairs along the Missouri are in the same satisfactory shape as when Agent Simmons left Peck some weeks ago.—Herald.

Latest News by Telegraph.

AMENDS REASONS FOR RESIGNING.—The Evening Herald.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The Herald of this morning has a cable special, dated London, 23d, as follows: In the considerations that induced Amadeus to abdicate the possible declaration of a Spanish Republic was never for a moment contemplated. It was a complete surprise—a veritable coup d'état. Amadeus would not have abdicated had he deemed this course one of his act in any degree probable, inasmuch as the two Latin nations, France and Spain, having each a Republican government, would have an enormous influence on the third Latin nation, thus directly endangering his father's throne. Amadeus abdicated in expectation that he would be recalled by the army, whose side he has taken against the ministry. For this he remained in Portugal. The artillery officers are all monarchists and members of old families. He believed that as he cast away the throne rather than act with the ministry who were determined to humiliate the army, they would pronounce in his favor and he would return at their head, his hands being free from constitutional trammels; but he was completely check-mated by the turn of events. Apparently it was some suspicion of this that induced many members of the Cortes, not republicans, to vote with the Republican party, in order to overreach the royal monarchists.

WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, February 23.—No members of the House believe the resolution for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks can secure even a majority, much less a two-third vote.

APPROPRIATION.

In our last issue we published a dispatch from Col. Black to Dr. Lammé of this city, relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and an appropriation for the building of military posts. Since that time we have watched carefully for further telegraphic information on the subject, and are, we believe, enabled to form a clearer and more correct opinion now on the important question than we were able to do from the phraseology of Col. Black's telegram, which, it will be remembered, gave assurance that the Northern Pacific road would be built to the Yellowstone.

On the 20th instant, the Senate Appropriation Committee reported the Army Appropriation Bill with amendments; one, and to us at least, the most important of which is, that an item of \$200,000 was inserted for the establishment of two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This bill so amended was reported on favorably by the committee, and forthwith determined action on the part of the N. P. R. R. Company and the co-operation of the Government in giving military protection along the route, and still less that the road will be pushed forward with energy.

Another reason for the hanging of Triplett is suggested, i. e. that it was not until positive evidence was put in their possession of the intention of the friends of Triplett, through the ingenious scheming of such lawyers as money could hire to clear him, that they were wrought up to the dreadful alternative, &c. As to the allusion that lawyers would work for money, we can say nothing. We are confounded and abashed at so serious an imputation against even them, a class of obnoxious men. And that they would clear their clients if they could, is so far beyond the usual approbrium applied to them, that we blush as we read and pity them all. Yet may we not suggest, that if a Grand Jury, looking only to their duty, were to indict "G." if (implied), for the murder of Triplett, murder, cool, deliberate and premeditated, and herein differing from the homicide of Gempel, would not "G." hire a lawyer and pay him money to defend him and have no objection to his resorting to the so-called "ingenious schemes" for his acquittal, for truth, facts, and law would hang him, and well he knows it, hence, the concealment of each and all who participated in it. But in the cases named there was not a dollar for any lawyer, and should the defendants be without one, the law in its humane justice, not as a century and a half ago, now requires the Court to appoint one for them, and this humanity and justice, as well for the form as the spirit of the law, is denied by men who claim to hold perforce inviolability of the law. Or in the strange and mysterious logic of the first correspondent on this subject, "the law was violated to maintain the law." Where the positive evidence comes from, or what it consists of, the lawyer hired, or any lawyer, would clear the defendants, the writer does not say; nor how he knows that they from the circumstances surrounding them, though cold-blooded murderers, would doubtless have been cleared upon trial. This sort of reasoning, if such it can be called, tends, we believe, to blacken this community and do it injustice, inasmuch as it ignores the justice of law, and the efficacy of courts. We will oblige the correspondent, as he asks it, by answering his question as to "whether we are in favor of enforcing law and order for the benefit of the law-abiding citizens, or the rogues?" We are in favor of enforcing the law against all alike; just as law is intended to be enforced; in all the vigor of its ancient maxim, "that there are none so low as to be above its punishment, and none so high as to be beneath its protection. How do you stand, eh? blatant about constitutional law and its enforcement while you trample under foot all law.

MONTANA FREIGHTS.

It will be seen by the following from Gen. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, that this great corporation will compete with the Union Pacific even the coming season for Montana freights, and we have no doubt successfully. The following season the road be pushed forward as contemplated by the company, the freighting will be done from the terminus of the road, somewhere in the Yellowstone Valley. Bozeman being the main thoroughfare:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, N. Y., January 13th, 1873.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company desire to secure the establishment of a weekly line of steamers on the Missouri river between Fort Benton and Edwinton (the point where the railroad crosses the river), and are willing to permit the same by contract. Owners of steamboats are invited to make propositions at an early day and to confer with C. W. Mead, General Manager N. P. R. R., at St. Paul, Minn.

G. W. CASS, President.

PROF. HAYDEN asks for an appropriation of \$100,000 for continuing his surveys in Wyoming and Montana this year, and Prof. Powell, who has lately returned from a season's work in Lower Colorado and Southern Utah, wants \$20,000 for operations in the same field this coming season. Prof. Powell says in his report that two more appropriations of \$20,000 each will enable him to complete in two years his system of surveys; or, if the government prefers, and will give him \$45,000, he will finish the work in one year.

We are indebted to Hon. W. H. Claggett for a pamphlet copy of his speech on Utah affairs. It was an able effort, and presented the Mormon cause in an entirely new phase. No one outside of Utah knows more of the laws and customs of the Mormons than Mr. Claggett, and every good citizen should thank him for his able and fearless exposition of the nefarious means adopted by the Latter Day Saints to obtain and perpetuate their power in Utah.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.—A charter has been obtained granting right of way to the Utah Northern Railroad to extend its line via Bear Valley, Soda Springs, Snake River Valley, and through Montana, to connect at the most suitable point with the Northern Pacific.

The Territorial printing for the Auditor and Treasurer's offices for 1873 was awarded, on the 15th inst., to Capt. J. H. Mills, proprietor of the New North-West, he having made the lowest bid (\$300) for the same. The following were the competing offices, with their bids: New North-West, \$300 (accepted); Montanian, \$1,200; Gazette, \$1,300; Herald, \$325; H. H. Brundage, \$750.

The reported killing of sitting Bull, recently published in the Helena papers is contradicted. Too bad.

REASVILLE, Feb. 25, 1873.

Editors Avant-Courier:

I notice in the Herald of the 21st a communication from "A. M. E.," in which the correspondent alludes to the Cherry Creek mines, in a manner that is far from being correct. I am satisfied his fling at the Cherry Creek mines was prompted by animus. Let me explain this: "A. M. E.," not long since paid a flying visit to Cherry Creek, his object being to replenish his depleted pockets from the earnings of the mine owners at this camp. His sole capital, so far as any hereabouts knows, consisted in talking buncombe and pretending to know more about mines than any being not mortal. I will say, however, by way of apology for the gentleman, that he is better posted in quartz than any other man in the Territory—in his own estimation. This learned, scientific gentleman wished to purchase rock which goes \$200 to the ton, for \$70 per ton. Oh! Cressus, why did you not go a few dollars better? Our two mills will be finished during the coming season. Then come and see us, and I venture the assertion that all the per cent you receive from the purchase of Cherry Creek quartz will not pay for one ranchman's dog. Does the gentleman think that parties interested in the Cherry Creek mines are so ignorant as to sell \$200 rock for \$70, when the gentleman who are building these two mills for the re-formation of ore will work the rock to 80 and 85 per cent of a fine assay for \$30 per ton? Had the proposition of A. M. E. been accepted the miner would lose \$90 on every ton of ore sold to him. Knowing the character of the miners as well as he presumes to, I am astonished at him making such a foolish proposition to intelligent beings. Had he possessed half the knowledge he pretended, he might have known that it would not have been entertained for a moment. Under the circumstances, I am not surprised that the gentleman should feel a little vexed at the Cherry Creek boys, and should ventiliate his spleen through the only channel open to him—the Helena Herald.

WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, February 23.—No members of the House believe the resolution for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks can secure even a majority, much less a two-third vote.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The President has called an extra session of the Senate for March 4th. Most extensive preparations are making for the inauguration ceremonies.

New Store! New Goods.

T. I. DAWES, WOULD respectfully announce to his customers...

BOZEMAN AND THE GALLATIN VALLEY that he has opened at the store-room formerly occupied by A. W. & C. E. Tanner.

MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, M. T. An entirely NEW STOCK of

Family Groceries

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, which he offers to the trade at

Cheap for Cash

His goods are new and choice, and families are invited to lay in supplies for immediate or future use. He is determined to stand squarely by the motto:

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

CITY MEAT MARKET

Two doors below A. Lammé & Co.'s store, BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

Ford & Patterson

PROPRIETORS. Save Your Money BY BUYING YOUR MEAT AT THE CITY MARKET.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES! KEEP ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, THE BEST MEATS IN THE MARKET, and are determined to SELL MEAT CHEAPER Than Any Other Market in the Place.

NORTH PACIFIC HOTEL,

Proprietor. GEO. W. WAKEFIELD, Corner of Main and Black streets, BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

RE-FURNISHED, and opened under new auspices. It will be the aim of the proprietor to furnish his patrons with

First-Class Entertainment, and all the comforts of a home. There is also in connection with the hotel

A GOOD FEED STABLE, where the best attention will be paid to stock.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

HARRINGTON, BAKER & CO., WOULD announce to the people of Gallatin county that they have just opened in Perkins' new brick building, adjoining the Cozartens office,

MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, M. T. A full assortment of

Boots & Shoes, Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Wear.

Manufacture Boots to Order, and Guarantee a Perfect Fit.

Keep constantly on hand a full line of Gum Boots, for the Farmer and Miner.

Making this business a specialty, we are enabled to Keep a Better Stock and Sell at Lower Prices than any Other House in Bozeman.

Dr. THOS. REECE, Physician and Surgeon, Office, No. 42, St. Louis Hotel, HELENA, MONTANA.

FIRST NATIONAL Bank of Bozeman.

L. M. BLACK, President; G. W. FOX, Cashier; C. J. LYSTER, Vice President; D. A. McPHERSON, Asst. Cashier.

PAID IN CAPITAL, \$50,000. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$100,000.

EXCHANGE

drawn on HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, DEER LODGE, CORINNE, SALT LAKE CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, SAINT LOUIS, CHICAGO, OMAHA, and on all the principal cities of Europe.

COLLECTIONS entrusted to our care will receive immediate attention, and will be remitted for promptly when desired, by exchange on New York or otherwise.

ACCOUNTS received subject to Check at Night. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Gold Dust, Coin, Currency and Exchange Bought and Sold.

We shall take pleasure in using our best endeavors to promote the interests of our customers.

Associated Bank: FOX, LYSTER & BOB. HELENA. G. J. BATCHELDER



Successor to Gay & Lund, Manufacturer of and Dealer in

STOVES, SHEET IRONWARE,

HARDWARE, TINWARE, Etc., Etc. Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of the most approved patents of COOK & HEATING STOVES. Also a great variety of Manufactured Ironware for the Farmer, the Miner, and the Carpenter. A liberal share of public patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOB WORK of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch, and at low rates. Main Street, opposite Ellis, Davis & Spiering. BOZEMAN, MONTANA TERR.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

MRS. ISAACS, Agent, (Late of Helena.)

World inform the citizens of Bozeman and Gallatin County that she has opened out her splendid stock of

FURNITURE next door to Col. Black's warehouse, on BLACK ST., BOZEMAN, where she proposes to sell all kinds of Household Furniture at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. Her stock consists of a large and varied assortment of every style of Furniture, such as Walnut, oak and enameled chamber suits, and latest styles; parlor and hall furniture, of every description; marble top tables, bedsteads, washstands, enclosed washstands, desks, chairs, together with

All Kinds of Plain Work. She invites an examination of her goods, being certain that prices and quality will please. Dec. 5, 1872.

SPEITH & KRUG, BREWERS,

BOZEMAN, MONTANA. Keep constantly on hand a bountiful supply of

Lager Beer,

For Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers. THE TRADE SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.

We would especially call the attention of families and others to the unrivaled facilities at our

GRIST MILL,

For furnishing all kinds of FEED, MASH, etc., At Prices to Suit the Times. SPEITH & KRUG