

# Avant Courier

JOSEPH WRIGHT,  
R. H. WILLIAMS, Editors  
Friday, March 7, 1873.

## THE NORTH PACIFIC R. R.

There seems to be a studied effort on the part of the editors of the *Montanian* to misrepresent the present condition and prospects of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In alluding to the telegraphic dispatch of Col. Black to Dr. Lamine of this city, in which Col. Black stated virtually that the Northern Pacific Railroad would be built to the Yellowstone this season; that military protection had been asked for, and that an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been made to build two forts on the line of the road, although that portion relating to the appropriation has been confirmed by the regular press report, and so published in our last issue, the editor of that paper says, "we confess to a good deal of difficulty in making the dispatch mean anything."

It is true, one of the editors of this paper, not being as well posted in regard to the status of the Northern Pacific road as the writer of this, in commenting on the phraseology of Col. Black's dispatch said it was a little vague, although the same construction was placed upon it as given above. Taken in connection with a letter we received some time ago from Mr. G. W. Cass, President of the N. P. R. R., the dispatch shows that the purpose of the company, as expressed in that letter, are being carried out, besides the letter makes the dispatch as clear as a sunbeam and rolls it off that ambiguity which the *Montanian* would throw around it.

The *North West*, after publishing the dispatch alluded to, says:

"We see nothing in the above to suggest that there is any error in the phraseology. The annoyance given the survey parties last year, renders it desirable to have a stronger military protection this year, and the company having decided to build to the Yellowstone this year have applied for additional troops. The distance from the crossing of the Missouri to the crossing of the Yellowstone is stated by the company at about 225 miles. This, with the letting on the Pacific Division, makes 325 miles of road the company design building this year."

Professing all the while to be a friend of the North Pacific road, and after repeated assertions that this great enterprise would not conflict with the interests of the North and South road, but that one was necessary for the success of the other, the cloven foot appears in the following paragraph from the same article in the *Montanian*:

"We look upon the above dispatch as a blind thrown out to deceive our people, and prevent them, if possible, from taking any steps to secure any other railroad connection. We do not doubt Col. Black's good faith in the matter. We presume he has been led to believe that it is the intention of the company to build to the Yellowstone this season."

The officers of the Northern Pacific have expressed great satisfaction at the prospect of the early building of the North and South road, which would connect with their road in the heart of Montana, and be a feeder of their great Continental line. Even were they hostile to this little Montana side show, which, according to the newspaper advocates of the latter, they are not, we do not think they deem the matter of sufficient importance—aside from the known integrity of the representatives of the North Pacific road—to resort to the contemptible means of deceit charged in the above.

The *Montanian* says further:

"We presume that the road will be completed to the Missouri this spring, but we very much doubt if it will be extended westward from that point this season. There are many reasons that lead us to this conclusion, notably that the surveys are not completed. The *Montanian* appears to be quite ignorant in regard to the North Pacific road, and at the same time assumes to be better informed as to its condition than the officers themselves. Letters from President Cass were published in almost every paper in the Territory last fall, stating why the road had not been completed to the Missouri as per contract; that the grading and bridging had been completed, the ties secured and rails ready, and all that was necessary to complete the road to the Missouri river was to drive the spikes. The editor should also be aware of the fact that the N. P. R. R. is now contracting to deliver freight at the crossing of the Missouri on the first of May next."

In regard to the editor's reasons that the road will not be extended westward from the Missouri river this season, notable among which is "that the surveys are not completed," we submit a few extracts from President Cass' letter, which will certainly have more weight with the public than the one-sided views of an evidently prejudiced writer:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,  
President's Office, 33 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, Dec. 23, 1872.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor Avant Courier:  
Sir: Your letter received, and I have the pleasure in replying.

Our track is completed to within about twenty-seven miles of the Missouri river, the grading and bridging being finished to the last named point. All the materials for completing the track to the Missouri are now on the line, and would have been laid down at this time, but for the great snow cyclone which passed over all that region in November. The track will be laid down early in the spring, and put in good working order throughout the season, so as to accommodate the trade of the Missouri river and the country beyond.

In reply to your categorical questions, I have to say: That there is no reason now for supposing that there will be any unusual or unnecessary delay in the progress of the work westward from the Missouri river.

2d Failure to complete the surveys in the Yellowstone valley, by reason of the Indian hostilities, of course delays somewhat the final location of the road, which was very desirable to have fixed this year. Notwithstanding this, construction west of the Missouri river need not be greatly retarded, unless Indian hostilities shall be resumed the coming summer. We have reason to believe that the President and the Department of War will take such effective measures as to prevent a repetition of last summer's difficulties.

You can assure the people of Montana that the Board of Directors of this Company fully realize the importance and value of carrying forward our road into the very center of Montana.

G. W. CASS,  
President Northern Pacific R. R.

The Helena Assay office bill passed the House Monday, having previously passed the Senate. The amount appropriated for its construction was not provided for in the General Appropriation bill, previously passed, and the erection of the building will therefore go over until next year.

The total appropriations of the past session of Congress amount to \$181,000,135 25.

## WAGON ROAD TO THE NATIONAL PARK.

Among the recent appropriations made by Congress we notice that of \$10,000 for the purpose of building a road to the National Park. No initial point is mentioned which we presume will be left to the discretion of the superintendent, Mr. Langford. We regard the appropriation as entirely inadequate for the purpose intended. There should be at least two roads leading to the Park, one from Bozeman via the Mammoth Hot Springs and the other via the head waters of the Madison, the two forming a junction about the center of the Park, our knowledge of the other route leads us to believe that a much larger sum will be required to construct a passable road even to its limits. The government has set aside a large tract of country, as large as an average Eastern state, for the purpose of a National pleasure ground and it should not only make liberal appropriations to render it approachable, but should also encourage private enterprise in building houses of entertainment, &c. Two-thirds of those visiting the wonderland last season passed through Bozeman, making the Mammoth Hot Springs, the only place in the Park where accommodations can be obtained, their headquarters. This, coupled with the fact that this route is the most feasible, and the only one on which \$10,000 can be applied with any advantage to the Government or travelers, confirms us in the belief that interest in the National Park, consulting the interest of all parties, will adopt for the present, until an additional appropriation can be had, the route via Bozeman.

## THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We had hopes of being able to place before our readers in this issue the Inaugural Address, but the late hour at which it was received rendered it impossible.

The display of civil and military organizations on the occasion of the inauguration has never before been equalled.

The address of the President fills one column and a half of the *Helena Herald*, and is concise in every particular. Like all state documents, it promises much.

The President gives it as his firm conviction that we are tending toward republicanism; that we are fast approaching that Millennium, (spoken of in the Bible, but of which the Scribes in the Radical ranks fall to speak), when the world will be one "nation, speaking one language, when armies and navies will be no longer required."

The freedom of the negro is given as the paramount result of our late civil war, who, possessing all the political rights of freemen, is still debared from our schools, hotels, &c., which the President wishes remedied.

He favors the admission of San Domingo as a Territory of the Union, and gratuitously informs the people that it was not a question of his seeking. He favors the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, on a par with gold; a humane policy toward the hostile Indians, and the fostering of friendly relations with all countries. The address scarcely alludes to the South, and no future policy is announced.

## BOZEMAN.

One of the editors of the *Montanian*, who visited our place some time since, gives the following truthful description of Bozeman: "We had never before visited Bozeman, and much as we had heard of its beauty, bustle and prosperity, we were not prepared to see so large, thrifty and beautiful a town as we beheld when at the close of a long day's ride we entered upon the Main Street of the Eastern Metropolis of Montana. Its broad streets, magnificent brick blocks, commodious and well appointed hotels and mammoth business houses filled with overflowing with enormous stocks of goods, all give evidence of the energy and faith of its business men, and augur a splendid future for this beautiful city of the Garden Valley. Our friends, Wakefield of the North Pacific, and Messrs. Blum & Engesser of the Metropolitan Hotels, are crowded to their utmost capacity with transient guests, whom business or pleasure daily brings into the city. Business men jostle each other on the sidewalks, the rumble of drays and freight wagons is continuous from early morn till long after nightfall; while the sound of hammer and trowel is heard above all the din of business; in every direction, these and a thousand other evidences betoken the present prosperity and future greatness of this vigorous aspirant for metropolitan honors."

At last—After years of waiting and much useless legislation on the subject, the expenses incurred by calling out the Montana Militia in 1867, or at least a portion thereof, is to be paid by the general government. In the Congressional proceedings on the 1st inst., we find the following: "The deficiency bill as amended by the committee was taken up and passed. Among the amendments is an appropriation of \$513,000, to pay the Montana Militia vouchers."

CONGRESS.—At 12 o'clock on the night of the 3rd inst. the third session of the 42nd Congress adjourned sine die. The telegraph informs us that there will be no extra session.

THE EGG QUESTION.—For the benefit of farmers generally, and particularly for those of our town citizens who recently formed an association to improve the breed of hens, which means, of course, to get an increased number of eggs from a given number of fowls, we submit the following statistics, deemed reliable: The average laying capacity of a hen is 600 eggs. Of these the hen lays, in the ordinary course of existence, 20 in the first year, 120 in the second, 135 in the third and 114 in the fourth. In the four following years this number decreases regularly by 20, and in the ninth year the hen lays only 10 eggs in the best case. Hence no one will keep a hen for eggs after her fourth year, if he wishes to obtain good results from the feed given.—*Helena Herald*.

New placer diggings, recently discovered in Oro Fino, left hand fork of Grizzly Gulch, are reported by Tom Donahue and Hugh McConahy, well known miners of these parts. The ground opened is about two miles from Helena, and prospects in some parts as high as \$2 to the pan. Oro Fino, in other days, yielded abundantly of the precious metal, but for several years past has been almost abandoned. Undoubtedly much gold still remains in portions of the gulch, which industry and skill of experienced miners will transfer from the arduous toil to their buckskin bags. We trust the discoverers will realize that they have a paying, valuable property.—*Helena Herald*.

## JUDGE SERVIS CHARGED TO THE GRAND JURY.

### An Able Document.

BOZEMAN, M. T., March 3, 1873.

Hon. F. G. Servis, District Judge.  
ESTEMED SIR: We the undersigned members of the bar most respectfully request of you Honor a copy of your charge to the Grand Jury for publication in the AVANT COURIER.

Hoping for a favorable consideration of our request, we are most respectfully, your obedient servants,  
H. F. WILLIAMS, J. H. D. STREET,  
C. W. TURNER, T. R. EDWARDS,  
R. P. VIVION, J. J. DAVIS,  
R. H. WILLIAMS, HENRY N. BLAKE,  
JOHN POTTEIT, GEO. S. COLEMAN,  
SAMUEL WOOD.

BOZEMAN, M. T., March 4, 1873.

Messrs. J. J. Davis, Turner, Street, Gallatin County, and others, members of the Bar of Gallatin County.

GENTLEMEN: In response to the foregoing request, I herewith hand you my charge to the Grand Jury of this county at the present term. Although not intended for publication, but, believing your object and intention to be that only of general good, I cannot refrain from complying with such a unanimous request from the Bar of Gallatin County. Very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
F. G. SERVIS.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

The laws of this country as well as its custom unite in making it my duty to submit to you for your consideration some remarks in reference to the business and your duties as the Grand Inquest of this county before you retire to consider the same.

The responsibilities of those whose duty it is to administer the criminal law are by no means few and unimportant. The founders and law-makers of our land and its institutions have very wisely imposed upon courts and juries these responsibilities, which are well defined and can be clearly understood, and a failure to rigidly and fearlessly execute these responsibilities would not only be a impeachment of our integrity but a reproach to the law we are sworn to execute.

A portion of these duties appropriately devolve upon the Court; a portion upon the Grand Jury. By observing the distinction and devoting ourselves each to our appropriate duties we shall avoid confusion, be less likely to commit errors and thus facilitate the transaction of the business we may have before us.

Those who shall trouble themselves with that slight investigation will find that where a wise system of criminal law is established, appropriate means provided for its execution and the laws faithfully and impartially administered, there exists the greatest sense of personal security, the best title to property, and the most desirable state of society.

To secure these desirable results, the Legislature of the Territory, in the exercise of its delegated power, has wisely declared that certain well defined acts, when inspired by certain well ascertained motives, are criminal, and should be punished as such.

It will readily be seen by an examination of the law, that while the Legislature has been careful to define crime and inflict for its commission reasonable and deserved punishment, it has, at the same time, been so jealous of the rights of the citizen as to require twelve of his peers to report him guilty before the Court, and twelve of his equals before the law to solemnly find that he is in fact guilty as so solemnly reported.

The efficiency of these criminal laws, as humane as they are, must depend on the faithfulness with which they are executed and the certainty, thus secured, that the penalties provided will be inflicted upon the transgressor.

With such a system of criminal proceedings, I think it may be safely predicted that not until our courts become weak, timid and dishonest and our juries corrupt; not until the foundations of justice are polluted, shall we witness the results of a rotten judicial system, or the existence of self constituted and irresponsible pretended vigilance committees, and executing the citizen without form or authority of law, but in notorious violation of both, which, I am credibly informed, has recently been the case in this county. Lamentable as it is, or as it yet may be, your failure to indict the perpetrators thereof—if the evidence before you shall so warrant—or the failure of the Court to fearlessly and rigidly perform its duty in the premises, would not only be a total violation of our oaths, of the rights of the citizens and the well-being of our country, but a reproach to civilization, and would, and should, render us amenable to the criminal law for a wanton dereliction of oath bound duty.

What I give you in charge, gentlemen, is not with any desire to supererogate to myself the prerogative of judicial power, but because by the criminal laws of this Territory it is provided "that I shall give you in charge such information as to the nature of your duties and of any charge for public offences returned to, or likely to come before you as the grand inquest of this county."

I am also required by law to specifically and particularly call your attention to certain specified criminal enactments of this Territory. This duty will be, perhaps, better performed by directing your attention to them by their title or section, furnishing you with their text and asking for them your careful perusal and candid consideration.

The statutes to which I refer are:

1. An Act relative to carrying or using deadly weapons, which makes it unlawful for any person, in the presence of one or more persons, to draw or exhibit in a rude, angry or threatening manner, any deadly weapon, not in necessary self-defense, or to unlawfully use the same in any fight or quarrel—see page 273, sec. 62. To this I direct your special attention.

2. An Act relative to the circulation of certain paper as and for money, which makes it unlawful for any person, association or incorporation not authorized by the Congress of the United States, to make, use, or put in circulation any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note or the paper of any bank to circulate as money—see page 311, sec. 181.—To this act I direct your attention.

3. An Act relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, which makes it unlawful and a felony for any person, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter or give intoxicating liquors, whether fermented, vinous or spirituous; or any decoction or composition of which any such is a part, to any Indian or half-breed Indian within this Territory—see page 303, sec. 145. To this act I also direct your attention.

4. Also the whole of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the punishment of offenses against public morality, health and police," amongst which is that for bigamy, incestuous marriage, fornication, adultery, adulteration of food, liquors, drugs or medicines; selling spirituous liquors to soldiers, etc., etc., the last of which makes it unlawful for any person to in any manner dispose of any spirituous liquors, wine or beer to any troops of the United States serving within the limits of this Territory, except such supplies as may be ordered under the direction of the Department of War. To this and these I call your attention.

Then gentlemen—to ascertain and finally report to the Court whether any of these or other criminal laws of this Territory have been violated within this county or within any county hereto attached for judicial purposes, and if so, and by whom, is the business for which the constituted authorities have supposed you qualified, and for which you have been duly empanelled and solemnly sworn.

In the discharge of the important duties you have thus assumed you will be greatly aided by a careful perusal and consideration of the impressive oath you have just taken. You will learn by it "that you are to diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all public offences against the laws of this Territory, committed within this county or triable therein, of which you have, or can obtain legal knowledge." This, you will readily see, is quite comprehensive and imperative.

It not only refers to such matters of which you now have knowledge, but also such as you can legally obtain.

You will present no one through hatred, malice or ill will; nor shall you leave any person unpunished through fear, favor, affection or any reward or the promise or hope thereof; but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and understanding. And this you have promised to do, as you shall answer to God in the Great Day, as well as to stand amenable to the law for a wanton dereliction of your oath and duty in this behalf.

The counsel of the Territory, your own and your fellow jurors, the name of any witness that may come before you, and their evidence before you, you shall keep secret until called upon in a competent court of justice to make disclosures, and not even then to your opinions expressed or vote given. Nor shall you disclose the fact of any indictment having been found by your body against any person not under actual confinement until the arrest of such person shall have been made. A violation this would render you guilty of misdemeanor, followed by imprisonment and fine. This part of the obligation is more frequently disregarded and with more disastrous consequences to the service than perhaps any other.

The character of the innocent may suffer, the officers of the law be deprived of the custody of the criminal, justice may be, and often is, defeated, the jurors, prosecuting attorney and witnesses be rendered the object of hatred and revenge for the faithful performance of their duty in the jury room, if the business of that room is published and made known by a faithless and unworthy juror or attorney.

An indictment, gentlemen, is an accusation in writing, presented by a grand jury to a competent court, charging a person with a public offense.

And in the investigation of any charge for finding such indictment, you should receive no aid but legal evidence.

You are not bound to hear evidence for the defense, but it is your duty to weigh all the evidence, and when you shall have good reason to believe that other evidence within your reach will explain away the charge, you should cause such evidence to be produced before you.

And when you shall be fully convinced of the guilt of the party, you will not hesitate to report, regardless of consequences.

Your panel being composed of sixteen members, it is necessary to the validity of your finding that at least twelve of your number shall concur in finding a true bill, which, being signed by your foreman, under the words "A True Bill," and the names of the witnesses indicted, you will present the same to the Court, in open session, by your entire panel.

You should exclude all persons from your jury room during the expression of your opinions or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you, and refrain from any conversation with yourselves or others when not in session relative to any matter before you, or that you have reason to believe may be brought before you.

It will be your duty to visit the county jail and inquire into the case of every person imprisoned therein and not already indicted, as well as into the condition and management of the jail, and also into any willful misconduct of all public officers within your county, and for this purpose you are entitled to free access to all public buildings, papers, books and records.

And if any member of your body has reason to believe that a public offense has been committed within the jurisdiction of this Court, the legislature of your Territory has imperatively demanded that you shall declare that fact to your fellow-jurors, who shall thereupon investigate the same.

You may sit upon your own adjournments and dispose of the business that may come before you in the order, and at such times, as to you may seem best.

The District Attorney will at all times be ready to address you on all matters of law which may arise in your investigations, as well as to prepare your indictments; and you will do well to consult him often and freely.

And now gentlemen, in conclusion, I shall be much mistaken, if your investigations do not disclose an unusual disregard of the criminal law in this county. It seems to me that the value of human life is greatly underestimated. That the safety of the person is too often put in jeopardy by violence, and the right to life, liberty and the possession of property does not receive that protection to which it is entitled in a well regulated community. If you should find this to be the case, you will search diligently for the cause of this fearful and alarming increase of crime and degeneracy of public morals, no matter under what guise or pretense, if the same be unlawful; and as you have the power—apply the remedy.

You will bear in mind, gentlemen, that you do not try, but only accuse, and that you hear the evidence upon only one side of the case; and the law makes it your duty to find an indictment, when all the evidence before you, (regardless of what may be the defense)

will, in your judgment, warrant a trial jury in a conviction.

It is true gentlemen, that commiseration for offenders of the law finds a place in almost every human heart; yet that heart should always contain a surpassing desire for the triumph of justice and a vindication of the majesty of the law. And it cannot be other than a gratifying relief to the well disposed citizens of this community and of the Territory at large, to know that a Judge and jury in the performance of their several duties has given reasonable assurance that retributive justice shall follow lawless wickedness, whether the same be committed by the high, the low, the rich, the poor, or by organized and homicidal mobs; and that all shall be held amenable to the stern and sure behests of offended law.

And now gentlemen, if you shall discharge your duties in the spirit of the oath you have just taken, (and as I have no doubt you will), you will be entitled to the thanks of the Court and the lasting gratitude of the community of which you are members.

## Latest News by Telegraph.

### Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, February 27.  
The President signed the bill to allow the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to build a bridge across the St. Louis river between Rice's Point, Minnesota, and Connor's Point, Wisconsin.

The Utah bill passed the Senate last night. The House can dispose of it in a day and then the business will be finished by Tuesday. The most important measure to go over will be the Louisiana case, and as the President has already notified Congress of what action he will take in regard thereto no effort will be made towards settling the troubles in that state.

WASHINGTON, February 28.  
The report of the Morrill Committee in considering the case of Senator Wilson, says that after reviewing his connection with the Credit Mobilier and arriving at the conclusion that it was substantially as stated by him, says: "The Committee do not believe that Senator Wilson was affected by the transaction with Ames; but they feel constrained to advert in this connection to the fact that on the 15th of September last, Wilson authorized to be sent to the public press of New York a dispatch which, in effect, is regarded as an unqualified denial that he had ever obtained from Oakes Ames, or any other person, the slightest interest in the Credit Mobilier, and to remark that the dispatch was calculated to convey to the public an erroneous impression."

BOYONNE, February 28.—The Infanta Alphonse, brother of Don Carlos, has issued a proclamation in his brother's behalf calling on the soldiers of the regular army to join the carlists, and offering the officers advanced rank.

Advices from Pampluna to the 27th, coming through Carlist channels, represent that the chief Ocho and Derregally have effected a junction before the town, which is seriously threatened. A panic prevails among the citizens and there is discord between the regular troops and volunteers. A detachment of troops destined for the relief of Pampluna halted at Irun and refused to proceed any further. They finally deserted their colors. The Carlists claim that they have now a total force of 35,000 men in the field.

PARIS, February 28.—Le Temps has a dispatch from Bayonne stating that Don Carlos, after staying a few days in Spain, recrossed the frontier on the 24th inst. and is now near Bayonne.

Families continue to fly from Spain in large numbers. A vessel crowded with refugees has arrived at port Vendres.

From San Francisco.  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.  
General Crook arrived at the headquarters at Prescott, Arizona, February 17th; then went to the Camp at Date Creek. The army is in excellent condition. Crook considers the backbone of the Indian war broken; but has no faith in Cabello's promises to keep the peace.

Thirteen deaths have occurred from the new fatal epidemic in Dear Creek; but there is no danger of its spreading. The disease is confined to the first locality. The Schools are still closed as a precautionary measure.

From Chicago.  
CHICAGO, March 1.—A New York dispatch says it is believed that Foster's sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. The pressure brought against Gov. Dix has been tremendous. Among those who have interceded with him are Hon. Hamilton Fish, Thurlow West, Mrs. Gov. Dix, her son, and Rev. Morgan Dix, of Trinity, about twenty prominent lawyers, including W. M. Bryant. He signed a document addressed to the Governor stating their belief that Foster is entitled to Executive clemency. The ten surviving jurymen who tried Foster have petitioned for a commutation, and Mrs. Foster, wife of the condemned man, has forwarded a very pathetic appeal. All rumors from Albany indicate that the car-hoek murderer will not be hung.

## CORD WOOD FOR SALE

Cottonwood, Red and White Pine, Dry and Green.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has prepared a first class quality of wood in any quantity desired, on the road six miles south of Bozeman in Middle Creek Canyon. Call and examine for yourself.

Terms Cash or No Sale.  
MOSES TEMPLE,  
Fourth cabin in Middle Creek Canyon.

## LOST!

Between Bozeman and Middle Creek, a MERRISCHAUM PIPE. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to H. A. WILSON, Bozeman, M. T., February 11, 1873.

## JAMES B. FINCH,

### Practical Blacksmith and Machinist,

Main Street, Bozeman, M. T.

Everything pertaining to the business promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Mr. FINCH has a new plan of tempering mill pieces, to which he calls the attention of millwrights. It has proved highly satisfactory in every instance, and is warranted to give satisfaction.

Arctic Overcoats, for Gents, Ladies, and Children, at HARRINGTON BAKER & CO.'S, second door west of the Courthouse, Main street, Bozeman.

## New Store! New Goods

### T. I. DAWES.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of

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

### WINES,

### LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

which he offers to the trade!

## Cheap for Cash

His goods are new and choice, and families are invited to lay in supplies for immediate or future use, and would do well to give him a call before making their purchases. He is determined to stand squarely by the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

and requests a liberal share of the public patronage, and will usually keep by dealers in his line.

## CITY

### MEAT MARKET.

Two doors below A. Lamine & 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,

Geo. W. Wakefield,

Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Black Sts.,

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 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.,

BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

Manufacture Boots to Order, and Guarantee a Perfect Fit.

Keep constantly on hand a full list of

Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Wear.

Consisting of

Boots, Shoes, and

Manufacture Boots to Order, and Guarantee a Perfect Fit.