AVANT COURIER,

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1873.

THE PROSPECT.

The late financial troubles in New York, unlike former ones, have not affected the business of the country to any serious extent, and the latest advices inform us that a better feeling prevails, and things are coming around all right. We are gratified to perceive the decided improvement in New York, and are inclined to the belief that in a month there will be very few traces of the crash apparent in business. As far as the Northern Pacific Railroad is concerned, it seems not to have been injured by any losses, except the loss of Jay Cooke as its financial agents. This firm will doubtless be able in a short time to make arrangements by which they will be able to resume business. We do not believe that the railroad will be retarded in the prosecution of its work by the late financial troubles. It no doubt will cause the Company to be more active and energetic, and employ all the means it can command to finish the road to Central Montana, so as to secure the business of this section. There is no question that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company mean to put themselves in a condition to do the freighting for Montana next season, both by way of the Yellowstone and Fort Benton. The Yellowstone route seems to be the favorite of the Company, and the trip now being made by the steamer Ida Stockdale is to ascertain how high a boat can come up the stream. Until we obtain an accurate report of the trip of the Ida Stockdale up the Yellowstone, it cannot be determined from what point a road can be opened to connect with steamers bringing goods in that direction to Montana. It is the purpose and wish of the Company to open a route from some point on the Yellowstone to Montana and that is the purpose of making the present trial of the navigation of the Yellowstone. If the Stockdale succeeds in reaching a point high up on the stream without difficulty, and ascertains that navigation will be safe and easy, then the necessity is created for opening up a good wagon road to the point selected by the Company to discharge freights. The Company propose to give through bills of lading for goods to all the towns of Montana next season at rates so low as to do away with transportation hereafter by way of Corinne. So soon as the fact is ascertained that the Yellowstone river will be the route by which the Company will send freights to Montana, the Company will have agents here to co-operate with our people in regard to opening a road, and whilst no doubt they will use their own means liberally to accomplish this undertaking, we feel sure our citizens will lend a helping hand in such an important undertaking. It will be of immense benefit to this section, and to do a great deal for us, until the railroad is finished to Central Montana.

In view of these considerations, we see a good prospect for Eastern Montana. Let the freighting now done from the Union Pacific and Corinne be transferred to the Yellowstone river, and we shall have the most prosperous times this section has ever known, and we have not the least doubt that nine-tenths of the freighting of next season will come from that direction. The Northern Pacific Company is bending their energies in that direction and have secured a fleet of boats to do their business next season, which winter at Bismarck, and be ready early in the season to go to work. We have an abiding faith in the unconquerable energy of the gentlemen connected with this great enterprise, and feel convinced that they do not intend to spare any effort to insure the completion of their road at as early a day as possible, and we regard the prospect as quite favorable.

NORTH AND SOUTH RAILROAD.

If any one supposes that the advocates of the scheme of last spring for subsidy to the North and South Railroad had abandoned the matter, they will find themselves very much mistaken. Any observing the course of the papers in the interest of that measure, cannot fail to perceive a lurking design to make another effort at the next meeting of the Legislature. The parties engaged in it believe that they will be able to carry a better proposition this winter, and one that will redound more to their individual benefit than the one not adopted at the meeting of the County Commissioners at Helena last June. We have not believed, after a careful examination of the matter, that such a road could be built with the means that Montana could afford. We do not believe there is any necessity for such a connection. It is not in the right direction. The export of any of our products on such a line would be too expensive—they would be virtually eaten up by the tariff on freights. To ship, say 450 miles on one railroad to Corinne, and then reship on the Union Pacific to Chicago, would be 1,000 miles more, or to San Francisco 800 miles more, would make rates too high for profit on anything we can send from here. Viewing the proposition to build a narrow guage to tap the Union Pacific in all its respects, we are convinced our people are not willing to tax themselves for any such an undertaking, however desirable a railroad connection might be. Then at a time like this, when the people can hardly pay their taxes, a proposition to increase them will drive half our population away.

We are convinced that the Northern Pacific is the proper connection for Montana. A majority of the people look for a railroad from that direction. We believe that if the Northern Pacific were to stop their road at Bismarck, the citizens of Montana would cheerfully aid a proposition to build a road to connect with the Northern Pacific. It is our natural connection—it is in the right direction, and a road built that way, would pass almost entirely through Montana, thereby developing the best portion of the Territory. The North and South road proposed to Utah would go through only a very small portion of Montana—it would pass through a very poor and unproductive part of Idaho, and no settlements would be made along its route. On the other hand the road to Bismarck would go through a country rich in minerals and unsurpassed soil for fertility.

Looking at this matter in all its phases, we cannot see any good, commensurate with the expense, to follow from building a road to tap the Union Pacific.

PRIVATE letters received in Bozeman from Washington are to the effect that Commissioner Drummond expresses himself favorable to the establishment of a Land Office in Bozeman. Delegate Maginnis will have no trouble, we think, in getting a special law passed to accomplish that end.

TERRITORIAL FAIR.

Address of Judge D. S. Wade.

We have read the address of Hon. D. S. Wade, delivered at the Territorial Fair at Helena, with a good deal of interest, and transfer to our columns a portion of it. Our readers will be well repaid by its perusal:

"What constitutes the wealth of a nation? What makes a people enterprising, prosperous and happy? It is not sculptured halls and palaces for the favored few, and hovels for the less fortunate; it is not the accumulation of riches by a powerful aristocracy, and poverty for the balance of the people; but true national wealth consists in a never-failing demand for enlightened labor, and labor that always brings a sure reward. What state of things engenders labor and causes it to undertake and prosecute vast enterprises, and thereby to accumulate wealth? It is an abundance of the raw material, and a demand for the manufactured articles. As we know nothing until we learn it, so we remain barbarians until we take hold of and utilize the material which bountiful nature casts at our feet. Wealth consists in man's power to command the always gratuitous services of nature, and production consists in diverting the forces of nature to the services of man. In other words, it is utilizing the resources of a country and making them instruments of culture, progress and improvement; and this requires intellectual labor and mental activity, combined with manual labor and this is agriculture in the higher sense of the word.

Does Montana possess the elements of wealth, as wealth is thus defined? Has it the raw material upon which intelligent labor can spend its force and its energy, its intellectual activity and power? Does it contain within itself the elements of growth whereby a great and powerful State may be formed, and wherein a thronging, busy population may find homes of comfort and peace?

The world does not yet know much of Montana. If it did know of its wonderful resources and its charming climate, our mountains would throng with busy feet, and our valleys would be filled with the hum of industry and enterprise. When East last spring I was looked upon as one who for the last two or three years had been dwelling among barbarians and savages, and when I exhibited to them some of the products of skilled mechanical labor manufactured here, equalling anything the artisans of the East could accomplish, they were astonished. And when I told them that our land here would produce 102 bushels of wheat to the acre, and other crops in proportion, they thought I had forgotten my old habit of telling the truth, and was drawing on imagination for my facts. And when I told them that we had court-houses here, and that the lawyers had as large libraries as they in the East, and were full of business, and that the merchants had stocks of goods as large as many of those in the larger cities, and that we had churches of all denominations and school houses, they were surprised beyond measure, for they supposed that the courts were held on horseback and that bowie-knives and revolvers were the instruments of justice; that the merchants were half-breed fur traders, and they did not dream that a minister of the gospel ever penetrated west of the Missouri river.

And this is Montana in the East, and instead of their sending missionaries out here to us we ought to send missionaries to them. A few devout deacons from the "Methodist Church West" would do much towards converting the incredulous East to the faith in Montana.

I do not intend to exaggerate or to say any thing the facts will not justify, and keeping truth always in view, I may safely say that no other country in the known world can surpass our Territory in the production of the cereals and vegetables. Our wheat, rye, oats and barley, our potatoes, turnips, squashes, and almost all garden products are of better quality and can be produced in larger quantities per acre than anywhere east of the Missouri, and nowhere on the Pacific coast can these products of ours be surpassed. The grasses of the Territory are not equalled anywhere for fattening purposes, and the extent of country covered with grass is wonderful. Upon the tops of the highest mountains, as well as in the valleys, luxuriant grasses abound, furnishing the best of food for cattle from one end of the year to the other. It does not require a prophetic vision to see our hillsides and valleys covered with vast herds of thriving stock, and to see Montana furnishing beef for all the East. The Rocky Mountain region must in the future furnish beef for the thronging millions east of the Mississippi; the same region of country will also help to supply the eastern market with wool. We have the range of country, the food and the climate to bring all this about, and the result is inevitable.

The extent of ground susceptible to a high state of cultivation is much greater than we may imagine. Almost every valley has a living stream sufficient to supply water for irrigation, and when a system of irrigating canals shall have been constructed, as it is certain to be, and the large rivers are made to supply their bountiful waters to the farmers, every valley will smile like the rose under the hand of skilful culture, and it is not a high estimate to say that our Territory is capable of supplying the food for a population of three millions of people, while the timber is sufficient to supply the wants of agriculture and to build the houses for such a population.

Turning now to the mineral resources of the Territory, I might consume a whole day in talking to you on this subject, but I will not detain you long. Last year the gold yield was eight millions of dollars, while the agricultural products and cattle growing amounted to probably four millions, making the grand production of the Territory twelve millions of dollars for 1872. What other fifteen thousand people on the face of the earth can equal this one year's product of labor? Not in all Europe, Asia or America can any other fifteen thousand people equal this product of one year's labor. It is said that the placer mines are nearly exhausted. So it was said in California in 1851-52-53 and 54, while in truth they are not exhausted yet and are not likely to be very soon, and so it is here. Placer mining will be prosecuted in Montana for the next fifty years with profit. Look at the innumerable number of patents applied for within the last year for placer mining ground, and take into your count that all the gold-bearing earth of this Territory will some day be worked, and estimate from this the number of years that placer mining will be prosecuted here. They are innumerable.

But if the placer mines were all gone, the silver interests of the Territory would make it the richest mineral region on earth. I place it beyond all question that the silver mines of the Territory are equal in extent to those of any other country, while their numbers are almost beyond conception. Daily and almost hourly new discoveries are being made. Every belt of mountains seems to be filled with rich silver and gold bearing quartz, and I believe that there are many mountains here that contain money enough within them to build a railroad across this continent.

The copper, lead and coal interests of the Territory are also of vast magnitude. These interests alone, if there was no gold or silver here, are sufficient to stamp Montana as one of the most remarkable mineral regions of the earth.

Have I not now answered the question as to whether Montana possesses the raw material sufficient to produce untold wealth?—And all that is necessary to make this Territory one of the richest countries in the world is labor, and here the labor will surely come. We have a beautiful and healthy climate; we can produce food for a large population, and we can furnish the raw material upon which labor can spend all its force and dower. The great need of the Territory is easy and cheap transportation to bring men here and to send away the fruits of their labor.

Agricultural and mining interests work together in perfect harmony. The farmer produces the food for the miner, and the miner furnishes the money for the farmer, while both contribute to the commercial interests, and all that is required to fan all these interests into a blaze of activity is quick and cheap transportation. A railroad would breathe the breath of life into the body of our material growth, and cause our hills and valleys to thunder with the tramp of magnificent enterprise; and as long as our mountains glisten with gold and precious stones, so long will the industry of the whole world be invited hither, and hither it will surely come and it will bring with it all the arts and sciences of civilization, and crown our beloved Territory with the triumphs of labor and peace.

And he who now grows weary and faint-hearted, he who now becomes discouraged and leaves the country, flees just as the feast is prepared and runs away from fortune. I do most sincerely ask our people to hold fast to Montana with a firm purpose, for as certain as time flies the good time is coming. I ask you to become endowed with the *gift of continuance*; not to bate one jot of heart or hope, for the moment a railroad reaches here, or comes within striking distance, the change in the Territory will be almost incredible. We shall then grow up here as if by magic a powerful commonwealth, unsurpassed for riches, prosperity and comfort.—For myself, I take Montana for better or for worse. With it I am content to stand or fall—with it I will prosper or fail—trusting my future to the great future of Montana.

THE NEW PARTY.

The people in California are inaugurating a party movement independent of both the Republican and Democratic organizations. They succeeded in the late election in electing a majority of the next Legislature in that State on their new platform and they appear to be anxious to make the party national. The favorite leader of this move is Newton Booth, present Governor of California. His friends propose electing him U. S. Senator to succeed Eugene Casserly, the present Senator. With that prestige, if the party can be nationalized, Booth will be the man for the Presidency. The hopes of the movers of California in this new party is to unite with the Grangers in the States, and form one grand party that will sweep the country in 1874. Governor Booth is a gentleman of eminent ability, perhaps one of the finest orators in the nation, and withal a pure and upright statesman. We do not believe a better man for the Presidency can be found than Newton Booth. We cannot tell how much success may attend the efforts being made to form this new party, or how powerful it will be when formed. The country appears to be rife for a political revolution, and under wise and judicious management, it may turn out that the attempt being made in California, may be highly successful. Time will show.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, M. T., October 5, 1873.

Editor Avant Courier:

I have but just seen a letter dated September 14 from this place which appeared in your paper some two weeks ago, and as "B" seems anxious to mix up matters in general and misrepresent everything in and about this camp, I hope you will indulge me a little by granting me some space in your columns to make a few explanations. That there has not been but *six* men regularly at work during the season is utterly false, and "B" (who ever he is) knew that he was making a gross misrepresentation when he wrote the sentence containing the base libel on our camp. 'Tis true that many of the leads are as yet only opened by "prospect holes," but any man possessed of as much sense as an oyster knows why it is so. The owners are too poor to work their leads and can only put in all their money and what time they have to spare unless "B" or some other scientific millionaire will put up for the boys. As to the boys who spend their money for whisky and their time catching grasshoppers, if "B" is not one of them I'm very much mistaken, but maybe he don't drink; oh no, I guess not! It's a man from the other side.

As to the firm of Hurst, Olds, *Durgey* & Co. they have no existence here or in any other place. There is a firm operating here in which the first two names figure conspicuously, and with them is associated a *gentleman* (the only one in the firm) from Virginia City, and I presume it was out of respect to his sensitive feelings that his name was incorrectly reported, but then, I presume Pat. is very glad of it. If "B" has been robbed by any quartz operations here it is not known to any one but himself, and it would not amount to even petit larceny if he lost his all.

The desire manifested in the letter referred to seems to be to keep capital away from here and a hope that the writer thereof may be able to "gobble up" all the rich "prospect holes" in the camp. Surely no man having the welfare of the camp at heart would ever write such stuff as composed and indorsed by "B."

As to misrepresentation, no one has done more of it than "B," and the fact of big assays having been made from various leads only proves it. He knows, and so does every one else, that we have good mines, and when such roosters as he is cease to discourage their development they will be worked with profit.

As to the Quartz Sharps in camp, they attend to their own business without seeking to injure any one, and have done fully as much for the place as "B." Any one would think that some millionaire had become very much disgusted to read his letter, but to us it makes not a bit of difference, for we all know better. I do not feel ashamed of returning to my former vocation of fishing, hunting and trapping; I am sure it is an honest and honorable way to make a living, and I am sure I can make some money at it, and every dollar of it I propose to invest in developing the Cherry Creek mines.

In conclusion let me say that if "B" (I suppose that stands for blk) would try to make an honest dollar just for once in his life, and do as I propose to, there would be plenty men at work here and all have money enough to live like princes, but if he and others of the same class growl like a dog in the manger they can not expect much prosperity.

Hoping this intrusion upon your space will be pardoned, I am

Yours Truly, G. W. REA.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

Independent, October 4:

Messrs. Norton & Thomas will keep their flock of sheep the coming winter at the Frederickson ranch, about fifteen miles above this city.

An accident occurred to Rains & Co's stage while coming up from Pioneer last Tuesday, loaded with passengers. One of the axles broke upsetting the coach and slightly bruising some of the passengers. It was a narrow escape for all.

John Collins, indicted for murder in the first degree, for hanging a Chinaman at Rocker City in July last, was tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree—the jury recommending that he suffer the full extent of the law, which is imprisonment for life.

The AVANT COURIER closed the second year of its existence last week. It is a good paper, and Capt. Wright deserves to succeed. His paper has done much toward making the advantages and resources of Eastern Montana known abroad.

Mr. H. S. Clark, Clerk of Deer Lodge School District, tells us that there are 270 children in this district. There are 98 girls and 98 boys between the age of 4 and 21 years, and 43 boys and 34 girls under four years of age. Total number of school children, 196. Included in the list is Tom Heng, a youth of seventeen summers, who hails from the Flowery Kingdom.

The Corinne Reporter says that the large amount of freights now on hand has caused Montana rates to greatly advance. This is bad news for late shippers. Railroad freights having also advanced there will be some heavy freight bills to be paid this fall.

Recorder Clark informs us that Mr. Thos. Burden and S. D. Mills have discovered and recorded three ledges on the head of Divide Creek. The ore is very rich in sulphurets and Horn silver. These ledges are of good width and are accessible to an abundance of wood.

"What's to Hinder?" asks Miss Anna Dickinson. We answer, in Montana, nothing but lack of nerve. At the last election Mrs. Dennis Manton, of Beartown, was elected a constable and has qualified according to law. We understand that Marshal Wheeler and James Gilchrist went on her bonds and the Marshal presented her with a needle gun and bayonet attachment. Mrs. M. has returned home fully qualified, armed and equipped and determined to enforce the decrees of justice in the Beartown district. That she will do so we have not the slightest doubt, as she is remarkable for her firmness and presence of mind. Had a prophet arisen in Bear in 1867 and announced that this thing should come to pass in the short space of six years and the situation be accepted, he would have excited our "special wonder," and had he been seeking honor on the score of reliability, would not have found it in his own country. Mrs. M. has taken the initiative and should her example be followed by others of her sex we may look for a lively competition for other offices at the next election. If Mrs. M. can legally fill the office of Constable, there is nothing to "hinder" her or any other woman feom holding the office of Sheriff, member of the Legislature or any other office. Our announcement column is open to any of the fair aspirants at the usual rates.

New North-West, October 4:

Geo. Brown who was shot by his partner, William Merry at Bannack, September 22d, died a few days after. Beaverhead county is acquiring an unenviable notoriety for crimt-causes.

The Territorial and United States Grand Juries both completed their labors and were discharged this week. It is surmised their work was importan', which, if so, will develop in good time.

In the election of School Trustees on last Saturday, the old Board—Thomas H. Irvine, Sr., Thomas Aspling, and Granville Stuart, Trustees, and H. A. Clark, Clerk—were re-elected by some 20 majority.

The funeral of the late George J. Perkins was numerously attended on Tuesday. He had been very ill for some months, and was brought to this city for treatment several weeks ago, but all skill was unavailing.

The largest number of suits ever entered in Deer Lodge county in one month, thirty-four, were entered in September.

Mr. James Gilchrist a few days since purchased the interest of J. F. Loefler in five claims on the Gambetta lode, Butte, for $1,000.

Mr. A. J. Simmons, late agent at Ft. Peck, arrived in Fort Benton a few days ago, where he was engaged in transacting business, and expects to visit Helena and return thence to Fort Peck with his successor, Rev. W. W. Alderson, as soon as that gentleman is ready to take charge of the agency.

To Mr. John Williams we are indebted for the following particulars of the death of John H. James at Gold Canyon. The four partners had gone to work in the morning, W. W. Jones and David and Morgan Jones going into the shaft and the deceased remaining on top in charge of the hoist. Soon after they heard a fall in the shaft, and found him lying at the bottom, having fallen 30 feet and struck head first on rock and *debris* at the bottom. His check and jaw were mashed, and a severe blow was apparent on the right temple. He was a man of estimable qualities, highly regarded by all who knew him. He was a native of South Wales, aged 43 years, was married about eighteen months ago, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. He had been at Gold Canyon some four years. The remains were taken to Helena for burial.

THE Grand Lodge of Masons opened its annual session in Helena on Monday last. The Herald says: "Fifteen Lodges are represented—all excepting one new organized in Montana. The number of delegates in attendance is the largest that ever met in Grand Council in this Territory."

Joseph Holzman, Thos. R. Edwards and Thomas Lewis are in attendance from this place as delegates.

MR. R. O. BAILEY, of Madison county, returning from the Fair grounds to Helena last Saturday, collided with a wagon, and had one of his ribs broken.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA, COUNTY OF GALLATIN, } In the First Judicial District Court.

J. R. WATSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES DREW, JAMES JENNINGS and CHAS. N. DREW, Def'ts. } SUMMONS.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to Charles Drew, James Jennings and Charles N. Drew.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in said District Court, in and for Gallatin County aforesaid, and to answer the complaint filed herein within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, or if served out of this County but in this District, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of $821 78-100 with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from the 23d day of November, 1872, alleged to be due on your promissory note of that date, executed to plaintiff and to foreclose a certain mortgage, executed by you to plaintiff on the 25th day of November, 1872, to secure the payment of said promissory note, and to obtain a decree of the foreclosure and sale of the premises thereby mortgaged, to-wit: The W ½ of the S E ¼ and E ½ of the S W ¼ of S 8, T 1 S R 5 E, situate in Gallatin County, Montana Territory.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer to said complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $821 78-100 with interest as aforesaid, and that he will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

SEAL. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court on this 29th day of September, A. D., 1873.

S. B. BOWEN, Clerk.
By W. F. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk.
CHARLES W. TURNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA, COUNTY OF GALLATIN, } In the First Judicial District Court.

JOHN V. BOGERT,
vs.
CHARLES N. DREW, JAMES JENNINGS and J. R. WATSON, Def'ts. } SUMMONS.

The people of the Territory of Montana send their greeting to Charles Drew, James Jennings and J. R. Watson.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the said District Court in and for Gallatin County aforesaid and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served out of this County but in this District within twenty days, otherwise forty days, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by defendant, Charels Drew, to plaintiff to secure to him the payment of eight hundred and seventy-two dollars, due on said Charles Drew's note, given to plaintiff the 6th day of April, 1872, and with interest at three per cent from 9th day of July, 1872, and with interest at same rate upon the first installment of interest of $78 48-100, due on 15th of July, 1872, and upon a similar amount due every three months thereafter from time the same became due, and for counsel fee of ten per cent upon the whole amount and costs. That the mortgaged premises may be sold and proceeds applied to payment of principal and interest and for judgment and execution against Charles Drew and for deficiency, if any, and that all claim and equity of redemption in or to said premises be foreclosed, and for other relief.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take default against you and apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

SEAL. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court this 2d day of October, A. D., 1873.

S. B. BOWEN, Clerk.
By W. F. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk.
PAGE & COLEMAN Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA, COUNTY OF GALLATIN, } In the First Judicial District Court.

JOHN V. BOGERT, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES DREW and LOUISA DREW, Defendants. } SUMMONS.

The people of the Territory of Montana send Greeting to Charles Drew and Louisa Drew.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the said District Court in and for Gallatin County aforesaid and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons if served within this County, or if served out of this County but within this District, within twenty days, otherwise forty days, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by defendant, Charels Drew, to plaintiff to secure to him the payment of eight hundred and seventy-two dollars, due on said Charles Drew's note, given to plaintiff the 6th day of April, 1872, and with interest at three per cent from 9th day of July, 1872, and with interest at same rate upon the first installment of interest of $78 48-100, due on 15th of July, 1872, and upon a similar amount due every three months thereafter from time the same became due, and for counsel fee of ten per cent upon the whole amount and costs. That the mortgaged premises may be sold and proceeds applied to payment of principal and interest and for judgment and execution against Charles Drew and for deficiency, if any, and that all claim and equity of redemption in or to said premises be foreclosed, and for other relief.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take default against you and apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

SEAL. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court this 2d day of October, A. D., 1873.

S. B. BOWEN, Clerk.
By W. F. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk.
PAGE & COLEMAN Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

To the Tax Payers of Bozeman Road District No. 3.

TWO DAYS WORK is hereby called for, or in lieu thereof $6 00, from every man subject to the Road Tax as specified by law; work to commence on Monday, October 13th, 1873, and continue for 4 days. The bridge over Bozeman creek will be newly covered, and teams will be called for in the meantime to haul the bank.

John W. Gracis and W. F. Connell are hereby appointed Deputy Supervisors.

For the information of the people the following sections of the Road Law passed at the Extraordinary Session of the Legislature convened at Virginia City, April 14, 1873, are published.

W. Y. SMITH,
Supervisor Bozeman Road District No. 3.

AN ACT to define and provide for the working of Public Roads and Highways.

Be it enacted by it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana:

* * * * * *

SECTION 11. The County Commissioner, shall annually, at the February term thereof, appoint a Supervisor of Roads of each district in the county, and shall at any time fill any vacancy that may occur in such office, and the County Clerk of each county shall immediately notify all persons who have been appointed as Supervisors, and they shall qualify within twenty days after their appointment. And such Supervisors shall take an oath before entering upon the duties of their office for the faithful performance of their duties; that they will superintend the labor thereon, and see that the same is faithfully performed, and sue for and collect all moneys due his district. No Commissioner to be a Road Supervisor.

SEC. 12. If at any time during the year any public road shall become obstructed by falling timber or from any other cause; or any bridge shall be impaired, or become dangerous for the passage of teams or travelers, the Supervisor of the road district upon being notified thereof, shall forwith cause such obstructions to be removed, or bridges repaired, for which purpose he shall immediately order out such number of inhabitants of his district as may be necessary to remove such obstruction, or to repair such bridge, and all persons so ordered out shall, after having received one day's notice, be subject to the same restrictions and liable to the same penalties as if ordered out under section 19 of this chapter.

SEC. 13. In all cases where any person under the direction of the Supervisor of Roads perform more labor upon the public roads than may have been assessed upon him under the provisions of this act, the Supervisor shall give such person a certificate, specifying the amount of labor so performed, which certificate shall be received from the holder in satisfaction of labor on the roads in such road district in any subsequent year, for the amount of labor specified therein.

SEC. 14. All able bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty-five residing in any organized road district shall be liable for labor on the public roads under the superintendence of the Supervisor not less than two days nor more than four days each year. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor to give at least one day's notice to each person so required to work upon the public roads; and shall be the duty of the Supervisor to report to the Board of Commissioners at their regular meetings in December in each year, a statement of all moneys collected by them, and of the number of days work done in the district for each year.

* * * * * *

SEC. 16. Any person liable to labor on roads and highways, refusing to perform such labor when called on by the Supervisor, shall pay to such Supervisor the sum of three dollars per day for each day out, while there road is being worked, and all Supervisors under this act are hereby empowered and authorized to collect in his own name the same by law governing the collection of all other debts.

* * * * * *

Approved May 7th, 1873.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address, G. STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[No. 280.] APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., August 18, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that **George W. Monroe, Arch Graham, Albert W. Tanner, Lewis J. P. Morrill**, whose post office address is Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T., **George W. Mon, Thomas E. Rea, William A. Davis** and **Amos J. Davis**, whose post office address is Hizana, Madison county, M. T., have this day filed application for patent, under the Mining laws of Congress, for One Hundred and Fifty-four 75-100 (154 75-100) acres of mineral land bearing gold, designated as lot No. 37, and situate in no organized Mining District, Madison county, Montana Territory, in sections 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 33 and 34, township three (3) south Range two (2) east, which claim is recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said county in book X, page 553, and described as follows: Beginning at a sandstone corner No one (1), from which the quarter Section corner on the Township line, between Section 13, Township 3, south range 1 east, and Section 18, Township 3, south range 2 east, bears north 77¼ degrees, west 55.00 chains distant; thence south 48 deg east (variation 19¼ deg east) 28.50 chains; thence south 42½ deg, east 30.00 chains; thence north 88½ deg, east 6.00 chains; thence south 65 deg, east, 32.00 chains; thence south 56 deg. east, 8.60 chs; thence south 5 deg E 7.00 chs; thence S 19¾ deg, east 6.50 chains; thence south 5 deg, east 11.00 chains; thence south 24 deg, east 26.50 chains; thence south 4¼ deg, east 31.00 chains; thence south 19 deg, east 21.00 chains; thence south 30¼ degrees, east 12.50 chains; thence south 27 deg, east 12.00 chains; thence south 31 degrees, east 49.50 chains; thence south 54½ degrees, east 58.50 chains; thence south 28¼ degrees, east 19.50 chains; thence north 79 degrees, west 5.00 chains; thence north 23 deg, west 17.50 chains; thence north 57½ deg, west 56.50 chains; thence north 31¼ deg, west 74.65 chains; thence north 19 degrees, west 21.50 chains; thence north 4¼ degrees, west 31.00 chains; thence north 24 degrees, west 27.00 chains; thence north 9¼ deg, west 24.00 chains; thence north 67½ deg, west 47.50 chains; thence north 63 degrees, west 32.00 chains; thence north 54½ degrees, west 19.00 chains; thence north 44¼ deg, west 13.50 chains; thence north 42½ deg, east 4.50 chains, to place of beginning, embracing one hundred and fifty-four 75-100 acres, upon which a notice of said application was posted the 21st day of July, 1873. The nearest claimants to these premises are John J. Lown and Joel A. Stone, of the Red Bluff lode and mill site.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

sep5-60d

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., October 3, 1873.

Jarvis J Hammer, whose post office address is Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T., has filed in this office his application to enter as agricultural land the N. W ¼ of sec. 23, in township 3, south of range No. 4 east, which land is suspended from entry as agricultural land; notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 22d day of November 1873, to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before O. F. Mason, Clerk of District Court, at his office in Bozeman, in said county, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. on the 14th of November, 1873.

It is alleged there are no known miner, nor mining improvements or claims upon said land.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

L. B. LYMAN, Attorney for Applicant. oct10-5w

NOTICE TO MINERS

U. S. LAND OFFICE, HELENA, M. T., Sept. 6, 1873.

ANDREW H. MURRAY, whose post office address is Central Park, Gallatin county, M. T., has this day filed his application to enter as agricultural land, under the Pre-emption laws, the east half of southeast quarter of section 32, and the west half of southwest quarter of section 33, in township No. 1, north range No. 4 east, which land is suspended from entry. Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before Arch Graham, County Clerk, at Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T., on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is alleged there are no known miners, nor mining improvements or claims upon said land.

W. C. CHILD, Register.

sep19-5w

Road Notice.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Bozeman, M. T., Sept. 5th, 1873.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

TAKE NOTICE—That a petition of the citizens of Yellowstone Precinct was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Gallatin County, at their September Term, 1873, for a county road, commencing at the upper canyon on the Yellowstone river, and running down said river to the ferry on the road from Bozeman to the Crow Agency.

Also for one other county road from Bozeman through Rocky canyon to intersect the above described road on the Yellowstone valley.

Also, a petition of the citizens of Bozeman precinct for a county road commencing at the intersection of the road leading from the terminus of Church street to the mountains on the east side of Bozeman creek, with the line dividing section 30, township 2, south range 6 east; thence on said line to the centre of section 25, township 2, south range 5 east; thence south to the south line of said section 25; thence in a south west direction to the north east corner of section 1, township 3, south range 5 east; thence south with the east line of said section 10 to the north east corner of section 15, in township 3, south range 5 east; thence west to the north west corner of said section 15; thence the nearest and best route to Irvin Hunter's mill.

All persons objecting to the granting of any of said petitions are requested to appear at my office at the next regular meeting of said Board of Commissioners, to be begun and held at my office, on the first Monday in December next, and show cause if any they have or can why said petitions or any of them should not be granted.

ARCH GRAHAM, County Clerk.

CORD WOOD FOR SALE

Cottonwood, Red and White Pine, Dry and Green.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to furnish excellent quality of wood in any quantity desired, on the road six miles south of Bozeman in Middle Creek Canyon. Call and examine for yourselves.

Terms Cash or No Sale.

MOSES TEMPLE,
Fourth cabin in Middle Creek Canyon.

Strayed Horses!

$50 REWARD!

STRAYED from camp at Mammoth Hot Springs, September 7, 1873, one gray mare, medium size, stout build, short mane, light thin tail, faint S brand on left hip and shod all round; natural gait pacing. Also a young brown gelding, full mane and tail; an H brand on left shoulder; shod all round, and both dragging picket ropes when lost. Both were trailed toward the West Gallatin.

Twenty-five dollars each will be paid for their delivery to the undersigned at Deer Lodge City, or ten dollars each for information of their safe detention in adjacent country.

W. EGBERT SMITH,
Deer Lodge City, M. T.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF PETER GRUBERT.

To Whom it May Concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will make final settlement of the estate of Peter Grubert deceased, at the office of the Probate Judge of Gallatin county, M. T., on Monday, October 27, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day.

BRIGHAM REED,
Adm'r of the estate of Peter Grubert, dec'd

sep12 6w

Notice.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Bozeman, September 8th, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Gallatin county, Montana Territory, on the 1st day of September, 1873, upon the petition of the citizens of Yellowstone precinct, did establish and organize said precinct into a road district No. 11, embracing all the territory east of the dividing ridge between the Gallatin and Yellowstone valleys that lies in Gallatin county.

Attest: ARCH GRAHAM, Clerk.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between BROWN & CARPENTER has been dissolved by mutual consent. David H. Carpenter assumes all debts contracted by the firm prior to May 20th 1873, and is authorized to collect all debts due the said firm.

L. BROWN,
D. H. CARPENTER.

Bozeman, Sept. 16, 1873.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Paul Spengel,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION were granted to the undersigned on the 23d of August, 1873. Persons having claims against said estate will exhibit them to the undersigned at his residence within the six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from the benefit of said estate, and if not exhibited in one year they shall be for ever barred.

BALTEZAR NOLTE,
119 Beekman street, Brooklyn E. D., New York.

Rich, Willson & Bogert,

(SUCCESSORS TO WILLSON & RICH,)

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AND FREICHTERS,

Corner Main and Bozeman Streets,

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

AGENTS FOR

WELLS, FARGO & CO., GALEN'S Express and Stage Lines, | The DIAMOND R and CREIGHTON'S Forwarding Lines

AGENTS FOR THE

ALDEN EVAPORATED FRUITS and VEGETABLES.

Coan & Ten Broeck Carriages and Buggies (the only reliable carriage for the mountains,) and for

T. C. Power & Co's, Agricultural Implements.

WE have just received and are offering at Wholesale for Cash,

The Largest and Best Selected

STOCK OF GOODS

ever on Exhibition in this Market.

Our stock of

Staple & Fancy GROCERIES

is complete, and selling at lower rates than by any House in the Territory.

EV'RY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE

HARDWARE, FARMING UTENSILS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, LAMPS,
MINER'S TOOLS, RUBBER GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOO