AVANT COURIER,

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1873.

THANKSGIVING.

We have received, too late for publication in this issue, a proclamation of Governor Potts, setting aside Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

Already there is discussion, in a quiet way, in regard to the election of a Delegate to Congress, which comes off at the general election on the first Monday in August, 1874. The field is full of aspirants. Two of the Judges of the District Court have been named. Several prominent attorneys, who have aspired to the office on various occasions, are named for the place by their friends. Major Maginnis, the present Delegate, we learn, will probably desire a re-election. "Granger," the Bozeman correspondent of the Montanian, says "no one to day known to political fame can be elected to Congress from this Territory. Demagoguery has about run its course here, and everywhere, and the spirit that is abroad knocking old election returns into a cocked hat, and presenting to the astonished gaze of the professional politicians figures of results they had never conjectured, is as rampant in Montana as it is in California. It is an under-current the party tricksters have not yet fathomed, and may-be some of them doubt its existence, but it is strong enough to, and certainly will engulf them." There is a good deal of force in the words of this correspondent, and we apprehend that in the election next year, both Democrats and Republicans will have great difficulty in rallying their forces to the support of their respective nominees. The people have found very little good growing out of the selections made in party conventions. Much murmuring and dissatisfaction has followed after they were over, and seemed to be satisfied, though they had swallowed the dose prepared for them. The fact cannot be disguised that the people of Montana, as in a great many other places, are getting tired of parties and politicians, and are taking matters into their own hands. This is particularly so with farmers and laborers, and the Grangers are now a power in the land. Their influence is extending party obligations. But, the people here have not had the same kind of difficulties to contend with that the farmers have in the States or in California. What they have to complain of is, that whilst other Territories have received large appropriations from Congress to improve their condition, Montana has scarcely ever gotten anything. Organized in 1864, nearly eight years ago, means to build a part of a Penitentiary is about all that has been obtained. Our citizens feel that the Territory has been neglected, and that the cause of this neglect has been owing to inefficient representation.—The kind of Delegate Montana needs is a practical business man, who will not spread himself on too many enterprises and fail in all. Let the Delegate go for one thing at a time, and get that through. No place in the Union has so many objects on which the Government might bestow appropriations, advantageous both to the people and the resources of the Treasury, than Montana, and we believe if the facts are plainly and earnestly presented, we would receive the needed aid. We intend, on some future occasion, to go into this question, and present some views in connection with it. We are well satisfied that a movement will be set on foot in the spring to organize independent of both parties, and select a candidate for Congress, who will not be under obligations to do the behest of a party, but devote himself to the material interest and welfare of the people. There is no question that there is a necessity for a change in the manner in which candidates have been nominated, for the people have scarcely ever been satisfied with the action of the conventions heretofore held in Montana. But, it is proper to give our present worthy Delegate a fair trial, and as we know he is devoted to our best interests, we hope he may do us a great deal of good. X.

THE Governor of the District of Columbia publishes an elaborate statement of the indebtedness of the District, showing the bonded debt to be $990,225,118, including a $4,000,000 and the indebtedness of the old corporation of Washington and Georgetown.

A BOSTON dispatch of the 4th says: "The Massachusetts State election is proceeding quietly to-day. Ex-Mayor Gaston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is receiving a handsome majority in Boston.

THE latest dispatches from New York state that the Tammany County ticket is ahead.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 21st ult. says that a bill has been prepared by Minnesota gentlemen, for presentation early the coming session, providing for the United States guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the Northern Pacific railway. It is claimed by them that they have secured the support of nearly the entire Minnesota and Wisconsin delegation to Congress. A draft of this bill was prepared before the failure of Jey Cooke & Co., and as long ago as July last. The parties engaged in the matter have spent the greater portion of the summer in perfecting their plans for pushing it through Congress.

This is a step in the right direction, and we think it will succeed. The Government favors this road, and as nearly all the 30 million of bonds are owned by our own citizens, it would be nothing but proper to aid this enterprise. It is purely e national highway, passing through millions of acres of rich land belonging to the Unithd States, which would be brought into market and be productive. The completion of this road will open up a immense body of cheap land to emigrants. The Government can save an immense sum each year in transportation, and in every aspect of this question, there are presented strong claims for aid, and Congress must come forward and extend a helping hand. In the mean time the company mean to prosecute the work next spring. The Philadelphia Press says that Gen. Cass has recently been over the line to Bismarck to see what is necessary for its winter business, and he stated that the work will be commenced west of the Missouri river as soon as possible next spring. No part of the programme of the Company has been changed for future operations by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. They mean to contract for bringing freight to Montana as advertised. The fleet of boats will be in readiness early in the season, and the Company will give bills of lading for delivery of freight to all the towns in the Territory, Work on the 205 miles to the Yellowstone crossing will be commenced as early next spring as can be, and that portion of the road will be completed with rapidity. Of this we have not a doubt, and the prospects of the road are very hopeful. We know that every officer of the road—every bondholder and all others connected with it in any manner, are using every effort to aid the work, and insure its early completion. They will bring all their influence to bear to prevent the Congress from making any land grants to other companies, for they know that such action would be ruinous to the interests of the Northern Pacific. They know that if Congress should make a land grant to any other company, it would be ruinous to the interests of the Northern Pacific, and they will do all in their power to prevent such action. They know that if they should stop now would destroy their interests and cause the loss of all the money they have invested in it, and their own salvation depends upon the completion of this great continental highway. The Government knows, also, that it has need of this line for cheap transportation of their supplies. It is clear now that the Northern Pacific is a great national necessity, and a powerful influence will be brought to bear on Congress to aid this laudable undertaking. We feel convinced that we shall have the road completed to Central Montana in two years, and that in twelve months from this day the cars will be running to Yellowstone crossing. When they get that far prosperous times will begin to be felt in Montana, and emigration will begin to pour in on us, and our people will find a market for all their surplus.

GEN. CASS' LETTER.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: I acknowledge myself indebted to you for a copy of the report of Commissioner Haas, of Berlin, to his principals in Europe, relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad. I never saw the report until you were so good as to allow me to read it, nor has it been seen by any officer or member of the Company's Board of Directors. The report was made by Mr. Haas to his principals after his return to Europe; and although, as I understand, a copy was asked for by some of the officers of this company, it was refused to them, notwithstanding the entire expenses of Mr. Haas in obtaining the material for his report were ultimately paid by this company. I had heard that the report was quite unfavorable. I am glad to find on reading it that it is much more favorable than could have been expected from an European, especially one from the continent, who had never been in the United States, and who was not familiar with its rapid development in railroad enterprises and the rapid settlement along railroad lines throughout the Western country. He was not aware of the fact that railroads had been built in the United States through regions where the voice of civilization had hardly been heard, and where the sound of the last stroke of the hammer in driving the last spike in the last rail had hardly ceased to reverberate before a large business was established upon the roads. This fact I, as well as every other person familiar with our Western States and Territories, have knowledge of.

I have heard it said that this report was suppressed by the officers of the company, or through its agency, in some way, and I now repeat that the report was never seen by any officer of the Northern Pacific until this day, nor were its contents known to us.—Therefore it was impossible that any anxiety should have arisen among our directors for its suppression. But the fact is, it never was suppressed, or attempted to be suppressed, by any officer or director of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, nor any one in their interest, so far as known.

But to the report itself. Any one who will read it carefully will find that it is on the whole a most favorable report for this great enterprise, and that if it establishes anything, it establishes:

1. That the estimated cost of the construction of the road is entirely reasonable, and that the Chief Engineer of the Company is a well-tried man of a reputation for honesty, experience and capacity beyond question.

2. That the lands are sufficient to redeem the entire issue of bonds at 10 per cent. premium, and leaving a handsome surplus of these at the minimum price, at which Mr. Pass estimates them, and that, as compared with existing land grant roads, the amount of sales may exceed by three or four times the issue of bonds. That is the second point he admits.

3. That the region of country thro' which the Northern Pacific railroad is building is one of the most fertile on the continent, and is in every respect suitable for colonization.

These three admissions establish, in the opinion of Mr. Haas, the Berlin Commissioner, the value of the Northern Pacific railroad beyond a controversy. His objections to the enterprise may be stated thus: That owing to the sparseness of the population and the slowness of emigration along the line of the road for a period of years not definitely stated, the earnings of the road would not be sufficient to protect the interest on the bonds. These objections have been advanced to every land grant road that has been built in this country, not only by foreigners, but by our own people, who might be supposed to know better. And yet, in the face of these fears and apprehensions, the business of all these roads is rapidly developing, the property greatly enhanced in value, and the interest on their bonds protected in every case. There is no good reason to suppose that the Northern Pacific is going to be an exception to similar land grant roads. On the contrary, the Northern Pacific railroad has far greater elements of undeveloped wealth and resources than the Illinois Central road had in the earlier stages of its existence.

I presume that Mr. Foltz and Mr. Dentex, associate commissioners with Mr. Haas, also prepared reports which may receive publication at this juncture. I have not seen either of these reports, nor do I know, even by rumor, their character; but I have no belief that they contain statements against the practicability of the Northern Pacific railroad enterprise, and reasonable promise of abundant success for the undertaking when completed which cannot be refuted with testimony that all unprejudiced men shall feel to be sufficient. GEO. W. CASS,

President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, September 27, 1873.

[illegible] news that Stokes had been sentenced to the Penitentiary at Sing Sing for four years, young Walworth, the parricide, wrote to the keeper of the Tombs, "Please inform Ned Stokes that we are going to get up a first-rate reception for him in this glorious institution as soon as he puts on the uniform and gets his hair cut in the fashion." This man Walworth was committed to the penitentiary for one of the most heinous crimes known to the law—the deliberate murder of his father. His sentence, which should have been death, was mollified on account of youth and supposed hereditary insanity. During his trial he exhibited the most depraved feelings, and this note in regard to Stokes is characteristic of the man. It would have been better for humanity if Walworh and Stokes had both hung from the gibbet.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

The remains of James Stuart, who died at Fort Peck recently, have arrived in Deer Lodge under funeral escort.

Miners are realizing from $6 to $7 per day in Bear Gulch.

At the late ball in Helena for the benefit of the Library Association the net receipts were $200.

Mrs. Laura Scott has re-opened the McBurney House in Deer Lodge.

District Court is in session at Helena, with a full docket to dispose of.

From the Gazette, Nov. 2d:

A matched trotting race has been made between Amos Townsend and Eagle, five mile dash, which is to come off on the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wing's Fashion Course for $250 aside. C. M. Travis enters Amos and Thomas Ireland enters Eagle.

At a shooting match at Schenzwer's garden yesterday afternoon, Marshal Wheeler, with a needle gun, off-hand, won two chickens out of four, his competitors shooting at rest with target guns. This was not one of the matches of the Association.

A. M. Essler came in from Ten Mile yesterday, and reports work progressing satisfactorily for his mill, the machinery for which is expected at the end of this week.

Judge W. B. Dance returned on Thursday, having purchased 2,000 head of sheep in Washington Territory and driven them to Horse Prairie, near Bannack, where they will be wintered. Judge looks rugged after the jaunt.

Independent, Nov. 1st:

The Montana Historical Society met in Deer Lodge on Saturday last. President W. F. Sanders was present, and in the absence of Granville Stuart, Secretary, Chas. S. Bagg was elected Secretary, *pro tem.* A constitution was adopted, ordinances passed, business transacted, when the Association adjourned.

The recent cold weather caused a temporary suspension of mining at Butte and Silver Bow, but the water has not been turned out of the ditches and miners expect to resume work again.

The laziest man in town—John O'Neil. He keeps chairs and sofas and lounges about all day.

LETTER FROM THE CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, Oct. 27, 1873.

Capt. Joseph Wright:

Thinking that the numerous admirers of our beloved Bishop Tuttle would be happy to receive intelligence of his valuable visitation throughout Idaho, I therefore send his letter with these words of mine for publication if you see fit, but especially the Bishop's letter, that the friends who feel interested in his welfare and also in the glorious Catholic, or reformed branch of the Roman Catholic Church, may know somewhat of the success of the Bishop's tour over our sister Terriories. Now, with regard to my whereabouts, etc., I commenced work at the Agency some three weeks since, and intend to remain here till next spring or summer. I found Dr. Wright and his right hand man, Cap. Cross, wide awake for the welfare of the Indians.—The Capt. is the right man in the right place—boss farmer—being a good, straight forward manager. Considering what I had heard in Bozeman from outsiders, I was happily disappointed on my arrival here in regard to the friendly feelings of the Indians towards their worthy agent, Dr. Wright. The Doctor is gentlemanly and kind to all concerned, and it is evident both whites and Indians will receive justice at his hands. If trouble is ahead between him and the Crow Indians, be assured it will be brought about by evil disposed whites. Though the Indians have not much gratitude, or do not well know what is best for their welfare, yet I trust through Dr. Wright's eminent ability, integrity and inherent kindness of heart, provided they exercises thimblefull of brains in the proper direction, there will be no particular trouble with them. They appear so far to be well satisfied with the liberal rations given them. The agent is making many improvements in building, indispensably necessary for the welfare of the institution. He has made a wise selection of skilful, industrious mechanics, and a very faithful set of laboring men, generally. Mr. Esler and wife are our excellent cooks, and a very worthy couple they are. Besides these, we have three or four interesting families of whites, the members of which are ladies and gentlemen in every sense of the word. Among them are four or five very promising little folks, who will go to make up a portion of our Sunday school.

The Rev. Mr. Iliff, of Bozeman, a few days since, preached to us Sunday morning and evening, which, I think, gave general satisfaction. Yours faithfully,

E. G. DIMMICK.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, Oct. 10, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Dimmick:

Your kind letter of the 29th ult., covering P. O. M. O. for Three Dollars, your gift for help in our Missionary work, is received, and I return to you my warm thanks.

I am here for a month's visitation of Idaho. Last Sunday we baptized four and confirmed three at Idaho City, 40 miles distant; the Sunday before I confirmed eleven here, and the Sunday before that, we baptized twelve at Silver City, 65 miles distant.

Next Sunday I am to consecrate St. Michael's Church here. Then on Nov. 13 or Dec. 11 (the exact time not yet fixed) we hope to consecrate St. Mark's, Salt Lake, as it is now out of debt.

So, steadily, though slowly, under the Lord's help and blessing our Church work goes on. I am still trying to secure a minister for Helena. I have to day sent forth the third urgent call to the third minister to come. Two others whom I have called since I was in Helena have declined.

I expect to return to Salt Lake on October 16th.

I fear that Jay Cooke's failure is going to retard greatly the building of the N. P. R.R. So am I exceedingly sorry for Montana's sake.

Praying God to guide and help and bless you in your loneliness, and in all your earnest efforts to live a life acceptable to Him for the Savior's sake.

Yours, Mr. Dimmick, ever affectionately,

DAN'L S. TUTTLE.

Important News to Settlers on Northern Pacific Lands.

Cancellation of Entries Postponed.

The following, which we clip from the St. Paul Press of the 7th ult., is from the Washington correspondence of that paper under date of 2d ult. The correspondence will explain itself:

"Those persons who settled upon land within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad grant, and were not aware that the rights of said road attached from the date of acceptance by the Department of the map of the general route, have been very much exercised to find that the rights of the road having been attached they were required to pay $2 50 per acre for their land instead of $1 25, the price at which, in many instances, they had consummated their entries.

Gen. Averill has been here some days urging their case before the Department, and has succeeded in having the cancellation of their entries deferred; and I have no doubt ample time will be given them in which to pay the additional $1 25 per acre required, as will appear by the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, WASHINGTON, September 23, 1873.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of Interior:

SIR—In reply to your oral inquiries of the 22d inst., concerning the action of this office touching the land within the limit of the N. P. Railroad grant, I would respectfully represent that under your opinion of March 22, 1873—to-wit: that the rights of the said road attached from the date of the acceptance by the Department of the map of the general route—it has been held that the price of the sections reserved to the United States and within the limits of said grant was increased at the date the right of said road so attached, and hence the claims of pre-emptors have been treated accordingly.

In very many instances entries had already been consummated at $1 25 per acre, and in such cases an additional payment of $1 25 has been required. The right of appeal within the usual period has been allowed, and in default of appeal ninety days from notice given for payment, and the parties notified that in default of payment within such period their entries would be cancelled. It having been represented, however, that the settlers, who appear to be a very worthy, frugal and industrious class of citizens, were misinformed of their rights and responsibilities in the premises through the district land offices, and were in many instances too poor to comply with the requirement of additional payments within the specified time, I have, under a sense of the equities involved, deferred cancelling entries as aforesaid, and they are now in the suspended files of this office, and no further action will be taken at present. I am very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.—Late news from Arizona indicate the probability of another Indian war in that section. A notoriously bad and troublesome Apache chief, named Del Che, recently left the Verde Reservation with one thousand of his followers. General Crook being notified, went at once to the Reservation and dispatched Lieut. Schuyler with his command, accompanied by the Indian scouts in search of the band of deserting Apaches. The soldiers encountered a part of them near the East Fork of the Verde and killed fourteen warriors, but they heard nothing of the whereabouts of Del Che. The troops under the command of Gen. Crook are not sufficient, in point of numbers, to carry on another Indian war; and unless reinforcements are promptly forwarded him, we may expect to hear of a general outbreak among the Indians in that section, and the wholesale murder of ranchmen and citizens in the outside, unprotected settlements. If the Administration will furnish Crook with a sufficient force, he will soon whip the refractory Indians into subjection, and if his troops are not taken away from him after doing so, he will keep them in subjection.—*Idaho World.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[November 1st.]

The body of J. C. Heenan arrived in New York to-day. He is to buried at Albany.

Stokes left for Sing Sing this morning.

The house of H. B. Claflin is freely spoken of this morning as being in trouble.

Stocks have fallen off and the Bank of England has fixed the disconnt rates at 8 per cent. At this time nobody seems to see the end.

The banks gained four millions in currency up to noon to-day. They now hold eighteen millions. The lowest ever held was five million eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The bricklayers of New York and Washington are on a strike.

Theodore Tilden has been expelled from Plymouth church.

The yellow fever has abated in Memphis.

The gold coinage at the Philadelphia mint during October was $11,010,000 in double eagles.

Thirteen new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday at Bainbridge, Georgia.

The Erie Railroad Company has reduced the force in different shops along the line of the road. The workmen retained will be put on three-quarter time, commencing yesterday.

Secretary Richardson last night emphatically denied the rumor that he has resigned, and says that he has recently taken a house in Washington and expects to make considerable of a stay.

A feather factory at Hoboken closed yesterday on account of the scarcity of money, throwing two hundred hands out of employment.

Four hundred men were discharged yesterday from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

Judge Merrill, of Grant Parish, Louisiana, writes to a friend in New Orleans that the Metropolitan police, sent to that parish by Lieutenant Governor Antone, are committing outrages of various kinds on the people there, and inciting the negroes to lawless acts. A highly respectable widow and her daughter, aged 17, were dragged from their house by the Metropolitans a few nights ago and terribly outraged.

Estimates for the Legislative branch of the Government show an increase over previous years. The estimates for the salaries of the Senators for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, are $555,000, and for the pay of officers and employes of the Senate, $146,000; for contingent expenses, $199,000. For salaries of members of the House, $1,220,000; salaries of officers and employes, $218,000; contingent expenses, $267,000.

TRAPPER CREEK AND VIPOND.—Judge Knowles informs us that the Bannack people entertain a high opinion of the new quartz district—at first called Willow Creek but now known as Trapper Creek District—lying about 50 miles north of Bannack in the direction the Deer Lodge Pass, and some 10 or 12 miles from the Vipond District. Many of the best quartz miners of Blue Wing District have visited the Trapper Creek District and their opinion, without dissent, is that it is a first-class quartz region. There are some 20 men men there prospecting and developing, and some fifteen tons of ore, having a working value of $400 to $500 to the ton, have been taken out for shipment. Access to the District by road is had from Brown's bridge—the old point of approach to Vipond.

At Divide (Wunderlich's) he saw some two or three tons of ore from Vipond leads, put up in 100 pound boxes, ready for shipment to California and the wagons were in the mountains bringing out more. It appears to be the general impression by good miners that these two districts will prove to be among the most valuable and important that have yet been found in Montana.—*New North-West.*

CROWS IN WASHINGTON.—Father Pease, with his delegation Crow Indians, had an interview with Secretary Delano on the 21st of October. The chiefs, it seems, were not altogether satisfied with Commissioner Bruno's proposition to swap their present reservation for the new one proposed to be set apart for them in the Indian country. One of the chiefs said: "I live in a place where I can't see much game; the place where I live is a place on which there is no wood, water or grass; nothing but rocks, and his people could not raise corn to eat. Another of the chiefs expressed anxiety to return home, as he had a great deal to do hunting buffalo, taking care of his children, and fighting Sioux. During the council the Secretary of the Interior said to the Crows that as they had kept the peace for many years and behaved so well, the government was disposed to do everything for their welfare, and in accordance with their request, he would take pleasure in presenting them to the President, their Great Father.—*Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TASTELESS MEDICINES!—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in **DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES.** No taste. No smell. Sold by all Druggists in this city. Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York.

Obstacles to Marriage

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

$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.

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BOZEMAN PLANING MILL.

THIS mill is now in my charge, and is in run order, prepared to do every description of

PLANING, MOULDING, SAWING, &c.

SASH AND DOORS

on hand and made to order. Oats, Wheat Flour, and Hay taken in exchange for work.

J. H. AYLESWORTH.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between BLUM & ENGESSER has been by mutual agreement this day dissolved. The business will be continued in the name of JOHN BLUM, who will collect debts due, and settle up the affairs of the old firm. Parties indebted to the same are earnestly requested to come forward and settle at once, otherwise collection will be forced by suit.

BLUM & ENGESSER.

October 18, 1873.

First National BANK of BOZEMAN

L. M. BLACK.....PRESIDENT
C. J. LYSTER.....VICE PRESIDENT
GEO. W. FOX.....CASHIER
D. A. McPHERSON.....ASSISTANT CASHIER

Paid in Capital.....$ 50,000
Authorized Capital.....100,000

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HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY,
DEER LODGE, CORINNE,
SALT LAKE CITY, SAN FRANCISCO,
NEW YORK, SAINT LOUIS,
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Keeps constanly on hand a good assortment of the most approved patents, of

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Also a great variety of

Manufactured Tinware,

for the Farmer, the Miner, and the Camper

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, adjoining Evans.

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,

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Cheap for Cash

His goods are new and choice, and families wishing to buy in supplies for immediate or future use would do well to give him a call before making their purchases.

He is determined to stand squarely by the motto,

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and requests a liberal share of the public patronage. He will offer to families and consumers every article usually kept by dealers in his line.

P. W. McADOW & BRO.,

Proprietors of the

OLD RELIABLE STANDARD,

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Our brand of Flour always stands

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We have all the

MODERN FACILITIES

For making good Flour, and our mills are under the supervision of

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We have also in operation two splendid

Steam Threshers,

The best in the valley, which have

Proved Highly Satisfactory

To those employing them.

1-1 P. W. McADOW & BRO.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

[No. 230.]

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. Rea, Thomas E. Rea, William A. Davis** and **Amos J. Davis**, whose post office address is Havana, 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 77½ degrees, west 55.00 chains distant; thence south 48 deg east (variation 19½ deg east) 28.50 chains; thence south 62½ deg, east 30.00 chains; thence north 88½ deg, east 6.60 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 15½ deg, east 6.50 chains; thence south 5 deg, east 11.00 chains; thence south 24 deg, east 26.50 chains; thence south 4½ deg, east 31.00 chains; thence south 19 deg, east 21.00 chains; thence south 36¾ 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 28¾ 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 58.50 chains; thence north 31¼ deg, west 74.65 chains; thence north 19 degrees, west 21.50 chains; thence north 4¾ degrees, west 31.00 chains; thence north 24 degrees, west 27.00 chains; thence north 9¾ deg, west 24.00 chains; thence north 67¼ deg, west 47.65 chains; thence north 63 degrees, west 32.00 chains; thence north 54½ degrees, west 19.00 chains; thence north 44¾ deg, west 13.50 chains; thence north 42¾ 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 22e 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 S. B. Bowen, Clerk of District Court, at his office in Bozeman, in said county, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 15th of November, 1873.

It is alleged there are no known miners 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., October 4, 1873.

ZACHARY T. ROOT, whose post office address is Bozeman, Gallatin County, M. T., has this day filed his application to enter as agricultural land, under the Preemption laws, the south half of southeast quarter, the northwest quarter of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest ¼ of Sec. 13, in township No. 2 south, of range No. 5 east, which land is suspended from entry as agricultural land. Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office on the 26th 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 his office in Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 22d day of November, A. D., 1873.

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

oct10-5w W. C. CHILD, Register.

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(SUCCESSORS TO WILLSON & RICH,)

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JOB

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