AVANT COURIER,

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1873.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

We are quite pleased to see that the Helena papers are taking more interest in the Northern Pacific, and are now publishing all they can find favorable to it. For our part, we have lost no faith in its going right along, and believe that work will be prosecuted next season on both ends of it. That road has a host of rich and influential friends—men who mean to put it through. The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. could not very seriously affect the Company, as they only held bonds, and they do not come due for nearly thirty years. True, the interest has to be met, and we have the assurance of the officers that it will be promptly paid. On the first of January that interest has to be paid, and if that is done, it will show that they mean to prosecute the work. There appears to be no let up in the plans of the Company, as will be seen by a correspondence in to-day's paper between Cannon Bro., of Helena, M.T., and C.W. Mead, General Manager, wherein they propose to give through bills of lading for Montana freights next season. The officers of the Northern Pacific seem to be pursuing the even tenor of their way, without the slightest appearance of any interruption in their operations. We are aware that this road has many enemies and they seize upon every opportunity to prejudice the public mind against it. Since the failure of their financial agent, various newspapers in the interests of other schemes have systematically misrepresented both the road and the country through which it is to pass. One man, writing to a Philadelphia paper, asserted that he had been through this country, and that the towns of Helena, Virginia City, Bozeman, Deer Lodge, &c., only existed on maps, and had no real existence. Other equally fallacious statements were made about the productiveness of the country. Therefore, those who occasionally find discouraging accounts of the prospects of the Northern Pacific, need place no confidence in them, for the road will be built and completed in reasonable time. We feel assured that the Company intend to reach Central Montana at the earliest possible moment they can, and will use all their efforts and means to do so, for they know when they secure the traffic and travel of Montana, they will have a valuable and profitable feeder of their line, perhaps more remunerative to them than any of the branch lines which they have secured.

The Northern Pacific finished to the centre of business of this Territory will be a mine of wealth. It makes us. No question of this. Every interest will be promoted and new industries will spring up and population will pour in on us. There is no way of calculating the great benefits that will accrue to Montana when that road reaches us. We are indulging in no fancies when we say this. The road is indispensable to our prosperity and development, and the sooner it gets here the better it will be both for it and us. If we had the means it would be the best kind of an investment to aid the road, if it would come any sooner. At any rate all the moral aid in our power should be cheerfully extended to the enterprise. Montana needs the road and the road needs the trade and business of Montana. Both are to be largely benefitted, and we trust that Congress will render all the assistance needed to put it through from Bismarck to Tacoma. The Government would derive immense advantage and profit by giving it the same aid that the Union and Central Pacific received. It is due to the section through which it passes, and will add greatly to the commerce of the nation. It is a great national highway which, when completed, will add to the wealth and grandeur of this glorious country. It is a scheme worthy of the nation's aid and beneficence, and will swell the coffers of the treasury when facilities are afforded for the transportation of the minerals which abound all along its route. We are sanguine in our views in reference to the Northern Pacific, yet feel satisfied that the opinions entertained will find realization, and we desire to impress our readers with the same confidence and induce them to have faith in the prosecution of the work. Everything points to that conclusion. Nothing occurring recently has induced a belief on our part of an intended suspension of the work. It has been stated in positive terms that the contract for the 205 miles to the Yellowstone Crossing has been let, and this has not been contradicted. This looks like business, and the President of the road has given assurance that work on that portion will be commenced at the earliest moment next spring. It will then not be many months before all of these assurances will be tested, and if they go on with the work as promised, our people will be inspired with hope and confidence in the future of Montana.

YOUR COUNTY PAPER.

Whilst we have reason to be satisfied with the liberal subscription to the COURIER by the citizens of Bozeman and Gallatin county, we find that there are many of the wealthiest and most substantial men in our midst have never taken our paper, and at the same time they subscribe and pay for papers published elsewhere in the Territory. Whilst we think it very proper to take as many papers as one can afford, we think that every citizen who can afford it should take their county paper. It is THEIR sentinel on the watchtower to guard the interests of its own immediate locality—to defend when assailed by misrepresentation—to set forth its advantages and resources, and do all in its power to promote the prosperity of the county, and the people should reciprocate by giving it their patronage. The COURIER has always aimed to make itself interesting, and worth to its subscribers the money paid for it.

For the last two years we have had to struggle to establish the COURIER on a good basis, and have at no time been pressing in demands for what is due us. We have been desirous to accommodate all who have had dealings with us, and our rates have been as low, if not lower, than anywhere else in Montana. We have striven to advance the interests of every class. Our columns have been opened freely to all to present questions which in their nature were calculated to do the town and county good. We have stood firmly by this section of the Territory and battled for the right. This we conceived to be the duty of a county paper. We have never faltered in devotion to Bozeman and Gallatin county, and intend to be equally true in the future.

Wherever a people have stood faithfully by their county, they have been benefitted. The establishment of a newspaper at Bozeman has given it a growth and importance earlier than it would have come without it. Both town and county have been advertised by having an organ it. The COURIER is of good size—many towns with double the population of Bozeman have much smaller sheets, and these times, that many regard as tight, we are giving several columns more of reading matter than before when times were prosperous. On our part we mean to spare no effort to make the COURIER more valuable to subscribers than heretofore, and introduce improvements.

In view of all these considerations, we think that every citizen of Gallatin should have his name on our subscription books, and we hope by the beginning of the next year to have a considerable increase of names.

Let all stand by their county paper and give it a liberal support, and we promise in return a good paper, worth all the money paid for it. We trust our friends will exert themselves to induce those of their neighbors who do not take the COURIER to subscribe for it. We are fully identified with the interests of the town and county, and intend to stand by it for weal or woe, and shall do all that is in us to advance and promote the welfare of our people, and advocate all schemes that will bring wealth and population to our borders.

CONGRESS.

As the wires came down just as everybody wanted them to stay up, we have no news of what was done on Monday last in the organization of the House. In the Republican caucus James G. Blaine was re-nominated for Speaker unanimously, and all the old officers of the House retain their places except Postmaster. The Democrats in caucus agreed to run Fernando Wood, of New York, for Speaker. The contest was between S. S. Cox, the latter receiving a good vote. Of course the President's message did not reach Montana. If received in season we will give it in full in our next issue, as it will possess much interest just at this time, as the policy of the Government on the finances will be proclaimed.

Senator Ferry, United States Senator from Michigan, and a member of the committee on Finance, will propose a remedy for financial disturbances, as follows; Banking to be open and free to all; the maximum currency of the country, exclusive of fractional, to be eight hundred millions issued by the Government direct, and made the lawful money as greenbacks are; the immediate relief, through the use of forty-four millions reserve and fifty-six millions new currency, on the purchase of bonds, thus making up the eight hundred millions, and convertible into currency bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent interest, reconvertible into currency on demand; the bonds not to be taxable; national currency to be exchanged for the new national currency at the convenience of the Government, and within such practical periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; the fractional currency to be substited with silver, and the fractional currency, as fast as so redeemed, to destroyed.

The Crusade Against the Northern Pacific.

[From the Rock Island Daily Union.]

No recent railroad enterprise, since the successful completion of the Union and Central Pacific railways, has attracted more attention than the Northern Pacific. The very fact of its securing an enormous land grant just when public opinion was emphatically declaring itself opposed to such grants of the public domain, and State conventions of both parties were commencing to make the policy a part of their platforms—and now no State platform can be considered complete without such a plank in it—showed the Northern Pacific had great claims on public confidence, great national objects to achieve, and great prospects of success. Yet, since the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., the bond-selling agents of the company, there has been nothing but abuse and ridicule of this vast enterprise. A thousand things have been discovered to its discredit, before not dreamed of. It is unnecessary to say, that had not Jay Cooke & Co. suspended, and the road continued its progress, with no occasion for strictures or criticism of its management, as none had been made before this event, the same papers now denouncing the enterprise, and who have received material benefits from it, in the way of advertising, &c., would still be and remain its warm friends, and none so happy as they to congratulate the managers and Jay Cooke & Co. on the result.

Yet it is a singular fact, that way out in the far distant Territory of Montana they have received more official communications from the managers of this road, on the effect of Jay Cooke & Co.'s suspension, than we have in the East, and know at least more of their promises and speculations on the event than we do. We find in the Montanian, published at the capitol, and Bozeman AVANT COURIER, more information from first sources than has met our eye in Eastern papers. This arises from the fact that Montana is the present objective point of the road, and that it has a Governor who is enthusiastic for everything appertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the Territory, and who therefore has for a long period been in direct communication with the managers of the railroad promising so much for the Territory. Governor Potts has received assurances since Jay Cooke & Co.'s suspension, from the leading men connected with the road, that this suspension will not materially interfere with its progress. The papers publish columns on the subject. All these promises and speculations may prove fallacious, but the one fact cannot be doubted, that Montana is far better posted on the whole subject than we are, and till Eastern papers get as well posted, there might be no harm in stopping this newly formed crusade on the Northern Pacific railroad, more especially as those whom it will most injure are innocent bond holders.

THE Secretary of the Interior in his annual report advanees the following mode of slaughtering the Sioux Indians. He says: "The Sioux nation is almost completely surrounded by tribes that are really friendly to the Government, and at the same time bitterly hostile to the Sioux. If these friendly tribes could be liberally supplied with improved fire arms and ammunition, the present supremacy of the Sioux nation in a few years would be destroyed with but little aid from the army." As an easier and less cruel method of destroying the Sioux Indians, the Secretary should suggest to the Agents the efficacy of arsenic mixed with the Government provisions distributed at the different agencies.

BOUND FOR THE YELLOWSTONE.—The Peoria Transcript says; "A small Chicago built steamer passed this city a few days ago, bound ultimately for the Upper Yellowstone river. Three young men made up the crew, and they announced their intention to run to St. Louis and spend the winter on the Mississippi. When the spring freshets come they will take advantage of them and go up the Missouri and thence up the Yellowstone as far as their boat can run. They will stay in that far country as long as they can make trapping and mining pay."

THE Boston (Mass.) Journal says of the monetary situation: "It is worth while to keep clearly in mind the fact that the present panic rests upon no substantial foundation. Not a dollar of property has been lost or destroyed. The actual wealth of the country is untouched. Paper railways and speculative stocks had been given a fictitious value, and when they found their level again individals suffered. That is all. The real business interests of the country have not been weakened in the least. As soon as the temporary derangement is over all the channels of trade will be as clear as before. A large proportion of the suspensions already announced have been caused simply by the inability of the firms to turn their securities into money, and as soon as the regular supply of greenbacks is put again into circulation and the extraordinary pressure for money is relaxed, many of the now suspended firms will resume business.

FROM THE JUDITH BASIN.

CAMP ON TROUT CREEK,
JUDITH BASIN, M. T.,
November 17, 1873.

Editor Avant Courier:

DEAR SIR: According to my promise I will give you a few notes of the country we have travelled through from the Crow Agency to this place. You know that the object of this expedition is to examine the Basin and the route to it, and to find, if possible, an eligible site for the future Agency, to be erected next summer, if the Senate ratifies Mr. Brunot's treaty with the Mountain Crows.

We started from the Agency Thursday, November 4th. The exploring party proper consists of Capt. Cross, commander-in-chief; Mr. Countryman, engineer; Mich Bouyer, guide; a teamster and a cook. The writer and another man are simply camp-followers, without any recognized position.

The road passes by Dr. Hunter's springs, and runs within a few miles of the Yellowstone as far as the mouth of Big Timber creek. With the exception of a narrow bottom along the river, the country is broken, and tolerably well grassed. Big Timber is a stream of about the size of the East Gallatin at Fort Ellis; has a beautiful, well sheltered, but narrow valley, with fine groves of cottonwood on the banks of the creek. Following up this valley ten miles, we struck across a rolling prairie, traversed by numerous little streams, towards Sweet Grass. It is rather larger than Big Timber; has a wide valley, with considerable timber. Towards the east and north open, gently-rolling prairies stretch as far as the eye can reach. The soil is mostly gravelly and rocky, but is covered with a fine growth of bunch grass. Across this country, east of the Porcupine Butte, runs the road to the Muscleshell. Where we crossed this stream it is sparsely wooded, with a narrow valley. The same apparently boundless prairie stretches east on both sides of it. From this place we went up a gentle incline to the Judith Gap, a low depression between the Belt and the Big Snowy mountains. Entering the Basin we found it consisting of low, level table lands, separated by the different streams forming the Judith River. The soil is splendid; one may ride for miles without seeing a stone. A fine turf of short, curley buffalo grass covers the soil, with a good growth of short bunch grass. On the hills, nearer the surrounding mountains, the high, waving bunch grass indicates that the snow lies deep during the winter, while the greater portion of the valley is evidently free from snow most of the winter.

The great want of the country is sufficient water for irrigation. Many of the streams sink. But for all kinds of stock, and especially for sheep, no superior country could be found.

The boundaries of the Basin are well defined by mountains. On the south are the Snowies, connected by a low range of hills with the Buffalo Head mountains, forming the eastern boundary; together with the bad lands, running down to the Missouri. The Belt mountains, with their continuation in the Highwoody, shut the valley in on the west, while the Square Butte marks its northern limit, although the open country continues on that side to the Missouri.

The best location we have found for an Agency is on Trout Creek, where we are camped, just where it leaves the hills. It heads in the eastern part of the Snowies; carries nearly 2,000 inches of water, miners' measure; has a fine farming valley of considerable extent, with excellent pine timber, near and easily accessible in the foothills of the Snowy as well as the Buffalo Head mountains. It is a rapid stream; never freezes and appears to carry very nearly the same volume of water at all seasons of the year. It is the very paradise for the hunter. The waters abound in fine, large speckled trout. Geese, duck and chickens without number frequent its banks; numberless white tail deer have their home in the brush of the valley and the pine-knolls of the hills, while black tail, elk and mountain sheep are numerous in the mountains. Buffalo cover the valley at times, although they are all driven out now by the Indians, who have been camped on this stream until recently.

The distances from this point are, to the Crow Agency about 140 miles; to Bozeman about 155; to Helena 160; to Benton 80; to Camp Cook 40 and to Mouth of the Muscleshell 50 miles. These distances are all estimated, but tolerably correct.

If the Brunot treaty is ratified the Indians will here get a fine country, and if they are ever induced to give up their roving life and engage in farming and stock raising, no better portion of Montana could be set aside for them, while the boundaries of the new reservation are such that no white settlements can be formed near them.

Yours truly, P. K.

Thanksgiving at the Crow Agency

CROW AGENCY, Nov. 30, 1873.

Editor Courier:

Old hoary-headed winter is on us, and before he shuts us out from you altogether I will drop you a line, showing you how we spent Thanksgiving at the Agency. The evening of the 26th, besides bringing us plenty of snow, brought us a pleasant addition to our community, to assist us in a proper observance of Thanksgiving Day. Said addition consisted of Rev. T. C. Iliff and lady, Rev. W. W. Alderson, and Mr. P. A. Largey.

The 27th was a beautiful day for the time of year. A general order was given by the Agent that no work should be done, and for everyone to enjoy himself as best he could. At 12 m. the bell (alias triangle) sounded for Divine Service. We all gathered in the school house, and, after Dr. Wright's reading the Governer's proclamation, we were treated to an excellent sermon by Mr. Iliff. About 3 o'clock the bell was brought into requisition again—this time to call us to the dining room to partake of a dinner, the equal of which has never been seen on the Yellowstone. In fact, it was as near an old fashioned Thanksgiving dinner as it were possible to get at in this country. Although the proverbial turkey was not on hand, we had a good substitute—about two dozen grain fed prairie chickens, and the tables were replete with pumpkin and mince pies and other things too numerous to mention. In the evening we assembled again in the school house for evening service, which consisted of singing, prayers and short discourses from the reverend gentlemen present, closing with a neat little song by Mrs. Iliff, entitled "My Trundle Bed," which in fancy carried us back to our childhood home and the many Thanksgivings we had spent there.

The party from Bozeman remained with us till the 29th, when they left for home. I think I express the general sentiment here when I say, I hope we may see them often.

Yours, GEO.

BY TELEGRAPH

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, November 27.

The Secretary of the Interior in his annual report regards the situation in the Indian service as favorable, and as a vindication of the propriety and practicability of the humane policy which was inaugurated at the beginning of President Grant's executive term, and which governed the Department in the transaction of business matters pointing to the conduct of Indian affairs. Satisfactory progress towards the accomplishment of the ends sought to be obtained by this policy has already been made, fully justifying the hope that it will eventually achieve the end in view. The Secretary recommends that the system of cash annuities be abolished, and that payments to Indians be hereafter made in goods and supplies. He suggests that the monies due the prairie bands of Pottawatimies and Kansas Indians be invested in Government bonds and placed to the credit of said Indians respectively for the purpose of their civilization, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for that object both interest and principal, at such times and in such a manner as the President of the United States may direct. The Government should assist Indians desirous of securing permanent homes by donations of stock and farming implements. The first step toward the permanent settlement of the Indians in fixed homes is the establishment and rigid enforcement of regulations to keep them all upon their reservations. The Sioux nation, the Secretary said, is almost completely surrounded by tribes that are really friendly to the Government, and at the same time bitterly hostile to the Sioux. If these tribes could be liberally supplied with improved fire-arms and ammunition the present supremacy of the Sioux might in a few years be destroyed with but little aid from the army.

The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to the request from a colony of Mennonites, residing in Southern Russia, for a modification of the existing land laws in certain particulars, to enable them to settle upon upon our public domain in a compact colony. The entire area they will probably require will be about five hundred thousand acres. The Secretary notices the business of the Land, Pension and Education Bureaus, railways, geological surveys, the census and other subjects coming within range of his department.

It is stated, on what is believed to be good authority, that the Government has extended the time for a definite reply from Spain to our demands, and it comes from official sources that negotiations are still in progress, but the affairs are in such a condition that not even an intimation can be given of their character. There is reason for saying with certainty that the prospect is not so favorable for an adjustment of the difficulty as it was several days ago.

WASHINGTON, November 28.

There is great activity at the Navy Department to-day. The Secretary has returned and had conference with several heads of bureaus. A large number of officers are being ordered to duty.

There is a great unwillingness to give information at the present stage of the negotiations. Although it has been repeatedly denied that Gen. Sickles has left Madrid for Paris and that the Virginius has been scuttled, the reports are persistently circulated to-day and believed by many. The reluctance of the executive officers to converse on the subject is regarded as calculated to lessen the hope lately entertained of a peaceful solution of the difficulty, but at present nothing official has been made known to warrant a definite statement concerning it.

Death of Ex-Governor Yates.

CHICAGO, November 23.

Ex-Governor and ex-Senator Richard Yates of this State died suddenly last night at Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, where he had arrived on Sunday last from Fulton, Ark., where he had been as U. S. Commissioner to examine the Fulton Cairo and Arkansas railroad. He was ill when he reached St. Louis, and was confined to his bed until yesterday, when he appeated better, and was preparing to go to his home in Jacksonville, Illinois when he suddenly fell upon a bed and expired without a word. Governor Yates was 55 years old.

New York News.

NEW YORK, November 27.

Thanksgiving was observed here and thoughout the State to-day by a general suspension of business, the customary religious exercises, and the usual liberality towards the inmates of charitable institutions.

The greatest activity prevails in all the departments of the Brooklyn navy yard to-day.

The last iron plate was put upon the Spanish sloop of war Arapides this afternoon, but she cannot get her guns and ammunition aboard before the meeting of Congress.

Fearful Tragedy

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 28.

A fearful tragedy occurred at Harrodsburg, Ky., yesterday. The trial of a suit in which J. B. Thompson, sr., was principal on one side and Theo Davis, sr., on the other, was in progress and each principal was attended during the whole trial by his sons, fully armed. At the conclusion of the testimony, while the lawyers were preparing their testimony preparatory to the commencement of their arguments, a son of Thompson and a son of Davis moved toward the door, followed by all the others and in a moment firing commenced, by which party it is not known. Many shots were fired, Theodore Davis and his son Larry were instantly killed and Theodore Davis, jr., mortally wounded, and has since died. P. B. Thomas, sr., and his two sons P. B. and J. B. slightly wounded.

Spain Accedes to Our Demands.

NEW YORK, November 29.

A special dispatch from Washington received at a late hour last night, contains the important information that Spain has conceded to the demands arising out of the seizure of the Virginius. These demands were: The liberation of the passengers of the Virginius still living; the release of the vessel; a salute to the American flag, and provision for the families of the captives executed. The time for saluting the flag has been fixed for next Christmas. To provide for the contingency of Spain's not being able to enforce the promised concessions, the work of naval construction is not to be interrupted. Spain, it is asserted, also agrees to bring to trial and punishment the officers who caused the shooting of the captives.

Ingersoll and Farrington Sent to the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, November 28.

James H. Ingersoll, who was convicted Wednesday of forgery upon the county during the Ring rule, was sentenced to-day to five years in the State prison at hard labor. John Farrington, Jr., convicted at the same time of the same offense, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

From the Madisonian, Nov. 29th:

Thanksgiving day was generally observed by the denizens of the Capital.

Harry J. Norton is succeeding well in the way of subscriptions to his forthcoming work on Wonderland. He is now in Buffalo, New York.

Hon. Ben. Ezekiel, of Madison county, is favorably spoken of as the next Speaker of the Lower House.

A new school house and Masonic Temple are being erected at Twin Bridges.

Club parties are the rage in Virginia City.

James Fuller is improving the Hot Springs on the Stinkingwater, fifteen miles from Virginia City. He will erect bath rooms and buildings for hotel accommodations.

Geo. Lyon, of Madison valley, was kicked in the face a few days ago by a vicious horse and severely bruised.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Murray died at Adobetown on the 29th ult.

SILVER STAR ITEMS.

We are indebted to Mr. Samuel Wright, of Silver Star, for the following items:

Wiant & Delany are mining on the Iron Rod lode, they having purchased the interest of Messrs. Lehmer & Co. Mr. Lehmer is putting up an arastra in the Porter Bro's mill building on Hell's canyon, where he intends working either gold or silver ores. Dunstone & Ellis are working the Iron Clad. Same parties are at work on the Clipper.—Clark & Co. are mining on the Mountain Wave. Myers & Wilson are working the Dr. Everett. Ainsley & Tripp have just completed a run on the Dr. Wick and are now running on custom rock from the Bedford, for Bumby & Bartell. Capt. Eale is running a tunnel on the Victoria. Fullart & Seigherist are working several silver lodes. Mr. T. W. Davidson intends having his ditch from Cherry Creek completed early in the spring for mining on the hills and bars back of Silver Star. Taylor & Swan are running on sample ore.

New North-West, November 29:

Several prominent citizens of Deer Lodge City were sued for road taxes.

On Monday next the officers of the county and district will be sworn in. Judge A. E. Mayhew succeeds J. C. Robinson as District Attorney, Thos. Stark succeeds J. B. Wilcox at County Commissioner, and C. E. Irvine succeeds D. P. Newcomer as Probate Judge. The other officers are, we believe, their own successors.

W. H. Campbell, just up from Missoula, reports that Gash and brother, who shot Sheriff Marion and broke out of jail at Missoula a few days since, are said to be in the Bitter Root country, and their early capture is probable.

Court convenes next Monday. Among the important cases which are expected to come are those of Mr. Jones, late Agent at Jocko, and Mr. Eusign, late Agent at the Blackfoot Agency, indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury at the preceding term for frauds while serving in the capacity of Indian agents. Mr. Eusign is in the Territory, and U. S. Marshal Wheeler, some weeks since, went to Washington to arrest Mr. Jones.

The Sisters' Hospital is upheeted, weatherboarded and floored, and almost ready for the plasterers. The building is being well constructed and reflects credit on the builder Mr. Thomas Frazier.

The foundation of the Presbyterian Church is complete and work is progressing on the frame. A subscription is now in circulation to raise the remaining needed to complete the building entirely free of debt, and is being favorably received.

Peter Valiton has recently completed a 25x40 feet addition to the Deer Lodge Brewery, for the accommodation of power and machinery requisite in the business.

The mines about Yamhill all closed down this week except the Tradewater Bar Company. Granite Bar has developed wonderfully rich. Batterton & Irvine last Monday cleaned up $2,400 for the week, and John H. Rogers $2,050 for the week.

Independent, November 29:

A course of lectures for the benefit of the Deer Lodge Library Association will be one of the features of that city during the winter.

The mines of this county have been pretty generally closed for the winter. The past season has been one of the most prosperous the miners have ever enjoyed.

Messrs. Morris, Dedman and Uhl, of Yam Hill, have taken a contract to construct a 300-foot tunnel at the head of Squaw gulch, and have commenced work. The owners of the ground, Messrs. Steele, Irxine, Rogers, Clark and Larabie, intend to lay their flume through the tunnel as soon as completed.

Mr. Hugh Roseburg, of Helena, writes us that he has a machine which, with one horse power, will separate the gold from fifty bushels of ground quartz per hour, without the use of either water or quicksilver, and that said machine can be used with equal advantage for separating gold from gravel. He also adds that the machine can be made to suit the capacity of the largest quartz mill.

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

EXCHANGE DRAWN ON

HELENA, DEER LODGE, SALT LAKE CITY, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, VIRGINIA CITY, CORINNE, SAN FRANCISCO, SAINT LOUIS, OMAHA,

And on all the principal cities of Europe.

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

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

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

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

Associated Bank:

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, HELENA.

Rich, Willson & Bogert,

(SUCCESSORS TO WILLSON & RICH,)

DEALERS IN GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

AND FREIGHTERS,

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.

Coon & Ten Broeck Carriages and Buggies

(the only reliable carriage for the mountains,) as 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

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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, BOOTS & SHOES,
CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
STATIONERY, NOTIONS, etc., etc

the celebrated Main and Winchester

HARNESS, SADDLERY,

Saddlers' Hardware,

and American Whip Company's Whips and Lashes.

A full assortment of

CUTTING & CO'S CANNED GOODS,

the celebrated

ALDEN FRUITS & VEGETABLES,

and

California Dried Fruits.

OUR MOTTO:

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Believing that extended credit has ruined the prospects of many of our citizens and patrons, we advocate and shall strictly adhere to the "Cash System," or such exchange as we can readily convert into Cash.

CHARLES RICH, L. S. WILLSON
J. V. BOGERT.

P. W. McADOW & BRO.,

Proprietors of the

OLD RELIABLE STANDARD,

GALLATIN MILLS

BOZEMAN, MONTANA TERRITORY

Our brand of Flour always stands

At the Head of the Market.

We have all the

MODERN FACILITIES

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

An Experienced Miller

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.

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 wishing to lay 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,

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

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.