qualify themselves for the duties of citizenship. I believe it is the duty of the Territory to place education not only within the *reach of all* the people, but to compel them to avail themselves of its benefits. An elementary education should be considered as much a legal obligation as it is a necessity, and the Territory has the same power to enforce it that it has to enact any other law to promote the public welfare. All legislation designed to advance the public interests, "contribute to the general happiness of the people," give vitality and stability to the government; and promote virtue and intelligence, are proper subjects of legislation. The States of both Europe and America, where the law requiring compulsory education has been tested, crime has decreased, pauperism diminished and marriages largely augmented. The indigent in every country, as a rule, belong to the illiterate class; and the same rule will apply with almost equal force to the convicts confined in the prisons of the country.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction discloses the fact that but a little over one-half of the children of school age in the Territory attended school during the last year. I think this should induce the Legislative Assembly to provide by law for compulsory attendance of children between the ages of six and sixteen years, at least three months in the year, where their parents reside within two miles of a public school taught for that period.

The violation of the School Law by the Commissioners of Meagher county, in refusing to levy a tax of three mills on the dollar for school purposes, as required by law, demands of the Legislative Assembly the enactment of a law to punish county officers by fine and imprisonment for refusing to perform a plain legal duty. No officer is above the law, and when he takes an oath to enforce the law and violates it, he should be punished as a criminal and forfeit his office.

Authority should be granted the Superintendent of Public Instruction to enforce the provisions of the school law by suit; and you should provide for the expenses of the same. I commend the report to you as worthy of your careful consideration, and recommend the printing, at least, one thousand copies of the same.

In obedience to the requirement of law, I submit the Report of the Directors, Warden and Physician of the Montana Penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, showing the operations of the prison for the six month ending November 15th, 1873. The penitentiary building, with all the property connected therewith, was on the 15th of May last transferred by the United States to the Territorial authorities. The Directors appointed last May at once assumed the control and management of the prison, and in their report say: "The cost of guarding, clothing and maintaining the prisoners for the past six months, and for all repairs and improvements about the prison, is $6,751 17. During that time the prisoners have earned $460 70, leaving the actual cost $6,290 38.—These figures may seem to you large, but when we take into account that the building and fixtures were sadly out of repair and the supplies of all kinds nearly or wholly exhausted, and many of them had to be supplied in quantities which will run far into next year, necessarily increased our expenses; from personal observation we are safe in saying that the cost of repairs and maintaining the prisoners for the next six months cannot exceed one dollar and sixty cents against two dollars and three cents for the six months just ended."

The Directors recommend that an application be made to Congress for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, to complete the upper row of cells in the building now occupied, which I approve. The increasing demand for prison accommodations, both by the United States and the Territory, and comfort and security that the completion of the cells will add to the prison, clearly justifies the recommendation.

The expenditures of the prison are in excess of what was anticipated, and are, in my judgment, larger than they should have been had the late Warden practiced strict economy. The vouchers, which I hope you will carefully examine, will exhibit the purchase of many unnecessary articles, which common prudence would dictate should not have been purchased. The amount thus expended was not inconsiderable, and appeared to increase each month, although the attention of the late Warden was frequently called to it, without accomplishing the desired purpose.

On the 16th day of December last I requested him to resign the position of Warden, which he did, and Isaac N. Buck, Esq., of Deer Lodge county, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and he at once qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. From the character of the new Warden I think I can safely assure you that the affairs of the prison will be conducted with more economy hereafter than heretofore.

I have no changes to recommend in the present law. I believe its provisions are wise, and when strictly enforced will produce satisfactory results. The same system has been adopted in nearly all of the States, and years of experience have demonstrated its wisdom. The plan heretofore adopted by some of the States of leasing prisons and inmates for a number of years has been abandoned in every instance so far as my knowledge extends. The State of Illinois is one of the last States to abandon it. Under the law of Congress the Montana Penitentiary cannot be leased for a term of years, for the building and property connected therewith belong to the United States and have only been temporarily transfered to the Territory, reserving to the Attorney General of the United States the authority to take possession of it at any time. Good faith on the part of the Territory requires that the care and custody of the building and property should not pass from the control of the sworn officers of the Territory.

The report of the President of the Historical Society of Montana, showing the condition of the Library of said Society and the manner in which the Territorial appropriation for the same has been expended is submitted herewith. Also the report of the Justices of the Supreme Court, showing the condition of the Territorial Law Library and accounting for the sum of two hundred dollars appropriated to purchase books for said library, is submitted in pursuance of law.

Your attention is directed to the Road Law enacted last May. It does not appear to meet the wants of the people in any particular, and no law on the Statute Book appears so unpopular. Your constituents, I have no doubt have suggested to you the defects in the law. The popular demand for a new road law will, I trust, secure the passage of an act that will meet the wants of the people. Past experience clearly shows that the improvement of our roads is not commensurate with the amount of money expended. The amount of road tax that is assessed on property should, at the option of the tax payer, be worked out on the roads under the direction of the Supervisor of the district, and his receipt that so much labor has been performed on the roads, to the amount of the road tax assessed, should be accepted by the County Treasurer in lieu of the money for said tax.

In further prescribing the qualifications of the Legislative Assembly it is due to your constituents as well as to yourselves, that you should prohibit members from holding county offices, or acting as deputies to county officers, while their legislative term continues.

During almost every session some question arises touching the compensation of county officers, and it will be manifestly improper to have a county officer or a deputy on the floor of either House to pass upon questions in which they have a *personal interest*. It is due the dignity of a legislative body that its members should be, at least so far as the law can place them, above suspicion.

* * * * * * * *

I earnestly recommend that you memorialize Congress on the subject [of irrigation]; adopting, substantially, the recommendations of the Denver Convention.

The Indians, since the adjournment of your predecessors, have generally observed their treaty stipulations and maintained relations of amity with our people. The policy of the General Government toward the Indian tribes has met with eminent success in this Territory. The absence of Indian depredations or hostile incursions into our settlements is largely due to the wisdom of the policy, "that it is cheaper and more humane to feed the Indians than to fight them." Through the influence of this policy and the sagacity, ability and patience of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Indian Commission, the negotiations with the Crow Indians for the surrender of their reservation were entirely successful, and if ratified by the United States Senate, will open to settlement and cultivation the beautiful and fertile valley of the Yellowstone.

It is to be regretted that the Government has been unable to effect any arrangement with the hostile Sioux under "Sitting Bull," that gives any assurance of a temporary or permanent peace. The greatest detriment to the growth of our Territory, to-day, is the fact that "Sitting Bull" and his hostile band occupy the natural highway from Montana to the East, by the Yellowstone and Powder river route to Bismarck. This obstruction to our growth and prosperity you should ask the Government to at once remove. I think it is now evident that these Indians do not intend to accept the generous offers of the Government and cease their hostility to the whites, and therefore the policy enforced against the hostile Apaches in Arizona should be at once applied to the Sioux, that the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad west from Bismarck may not be retarded, and that our overland communication with Bismarck may be protected and rendered safe for travel.

The education and civilization of the Indians, which is the foundation stone of the present policy of the Government, can never approach success until the Indians are located upon reservations and required to remain and become owners and herders of stock and taught to till the ground. While they are permitted to leave their reservations and remain absent from their agency, the work of their education cannot be successfully prosecuted. That the American Indian can be civilized and educated, the experience of the past furnishes abundant evidence, but this gigantic work cannot be accomplished in a few years, but it is the work of a generation. I believe it the missionary policy of the Government toward the Indian continues to receive the support and encouragement of the earnest Christian men and women of the land, the time will soon arrive when their most sanguine hopes will be realized and the success of their self-sacrificing labors acknowledged by all.

Under the provisions of the law funding the public debt of the Territory, none of the bonds outstanding can be paid except at the option of the holder, until the first day of June next. The law provides that the Territorial bonds issued June 1st, 1872, are not payable at the option of the Territory until two years after the date of their issue. It appears from the report of the Territorial Treasurer, that $12,016 56 are now in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of the outstanding Territorial bonds. I recommend that the Treasurer be authorized to expend said money now in the Treasury and any that may come into the same before June 1st, next, applicable to the same purpose, in the purchase of any Territorial bonds outstanding, at not exceeding their par value. The adoption of this recommendation will save the interest on the bonds and remove the money from the Treasury into the channels of business.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence will be held in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876. A great International Exhibition of the products of the mines, soil, manufactures and the arts, will be a prominent feature of the Celebration. The President of the United States has appointed a Commissioner and an Alternate to represent this Territory at the Exhibition. I recommend that you provide a sufficient appropriation to enable our citizens to place on exhibition such products of the Territory as will properly represent the great riches of our mines and soil.

The Legislatures of many of the States have prescribed by law the form of instruments for the conveyance and incumbrance of real estate, shortening and simplifying the forms for deeds, mortgages, etc. I believe the adoption of such legislation in Montana as will shorten the verbose forms now in use will meet the approval of your constituents.

The great want of our Territory is people; and how we can best obtain them, should command your immediate and earnest attention. Montana should no longer remain a close corporation, by the Legislature refusing to make known to the world the untold riches she contains. We cannot expect immigration without we invite it. Many of the other Territories have organized Boards of Immigration, with agents in New York and other principal cities of the East, and their publications, containing a description of their resources, distributed throughout the different countries of Europe. These efforts are meeting with marked success, and thousands of honest, industrious and frugal people are finding homes in our sister Territories, because their Legislatures had the wisdom to provide for the publication and distribution of documents describing the resources of their respective Territories.

While Montana is not surpassed by any in the richness of her agricultural and mineral resources, her great water powers, her facilities for manufacturing and her healthy and invigorating climate, yet she is sitting supinely idle, while her energetic sisters around her are passing her in the race for wealth and greatness. The cry is the want of a market for the surplus products. Had an effort been heretofore made, population would have been obtained and a market provided. Provide for a Board of Immigration with wise regulations and ample means and population will come and the cry of "no market" cease.

Invoking the blessing of Divine Providence upon you and all the people within our borders, I close this communication with the assurance that you will receive my hearty co-operation in all your efforts to legislate for the public good.

B. F. POTTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Virginia City, January 5th, 1874.

THE London Times estimates that 74,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required to supply the European market until the crop of 1874 is harvested, and agents from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and other cities are now in Chicago and Milwaukee, purchasing wheat. At present prices, if the whole amount should be furnished here, and there is none to buy elsewhere, it would result in bringing about one hundred million dollars into the country.

AVANT COURIER.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor.

FRIDAY, : : JANUARY 9, 1874.

THE LEGISLATURE.

G. W. Stapleton was re-elected President of the Council and J. H. Rogers Speaker of the House and most of the old officers re-elected.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We publish to-day the Message of Governor Potts. It was received too late for us to discuss its merits. It is a very plain, sensible and clear exhibition of the affairs of the Territory, and will be well received by all who have the welfare of Montana at heart. It is an excellent document, and will repay an attentive perusal.

THE GRANGERS.

In our local columns will be found a list of officers of the Bozeman Grange. This Grange was very promptly formed. No published notice appeared of the time and place for a meeting, yet the court house was well filled on Monday evening. R. M. Sutherlin, Territorial Deputy of the National Grange, explained the objects of the Order, in a very clear and succinct address, after which the doors were opened for the admission of charter members, and there was a perfect rush to the stand with names and money, until the Grange was formed. The whole thing was a complete success, and we were gratified to see our farmers take so decided an interest. We believe the organization of Granges in Montana will work a great deal of advantage to the farming class, and particularly to the people of Gallatin county. Ours is the great wheat raising region and products of the farm are at such low figures that many are disposed to abandon the business. We believe that the Grange at Bozeman is in the hands of the most competent agriculturists in the Territory, and if any good can be done by the organization of Granges, that these gentlemen will accomplish it. We learn that Mr. Sutherlin proposes to organize Granges in various portions of Gallatin county and we trust he will have eminent success. From all we have been able to learn of the operations of the Patrons of Husbandry in the States, we are satisfied they have been instrumental in promoting the interests of their class, and been the means of producers receiving a fair recompense for their toil, and, if such should be the result in Montana, they will prove a blessing. So far as this paper is concerned the movement shall have all the aid we can give, and we should be pleased to receive reports of all the meetings held by the Granges, with the names of all officers elected. Also, we will publish with much pleasure any communications explanatory of the business of the Granges and anything else, deemed by its friends calculated to further the objects of the Order. We believe, if properly managed, this organization will be the means of advancing the material prosperity of all classes, working good to all and injury to none.

EXPEDITIONS TO YELLOWSTONE.

Just now there is a good deal of excitement among parties in regard to expeditions to the Yellowstone river, and which have for their object the development of the resources of that section. There is a strong belief that rich minerals abound there, and parties are now organized who mean to start in a few days in that direction. There is a pretty fair road to the mouth of Powder river, and the road will be traveled and marked out, and bridges will be built this spring wherever it may be necessary to bring freights that may come up the Yellowstone for Montana. Arrangements are being made with the Northern Pacific with a view to have them send boats up that river this season. The Company is anxious to use that stream on account of their work at Yellowstone Crossing.

The exploration of Eastern Montana this season is now a fixed fact, and we look for large and extensive settlements on Yellowstone river from the railroad crossing to its head. It is bound to be a flourishing region, filled with a teeming population. Those who are fortunate enough to get a foothold there early will be largely repaid for their enterprise.

THERE has been a very extraordinary rise in mining stocks recently in San Francisco, and many have realized great fortunes thereby. The bulk of mining property operated on in San Francisco is in Nevada. When we have railroad facilities there will be the same opportunities to realise fortunes here from mines.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Co. have on the Pacific division of their road, between Tacoma and Kalama, six locomotives and sixty-five cars, including coaches, mail, express, box and flat cars.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

The probability is that the present Legislature will be the most important in its results of any that has ever assembled in Montana. In every county in the Territory the people appear to be interested in what it is likely to do. We are anxious for something to be done, and shall with pleasure sustain that body in all measures they may adopt to promote the general welfare. That the Legislature can inaugurate measures that will be of great advantage to the public interest we believe, and they should not hesitate to do what they think will aid in developing resources. All feasible plans by which the quartz—in which the Territory abounds—can be reduced and made into money should receive the aid and encouragement of our law-makers so far as they have power. There are other interests that should be fostered, and we have a good deal of confidence in the present Legislature, believing they have the intelligence and willingness to do all they can to better the condition of the Territory. That they may be successful in a high degree is our fervent wish. There will be a much larger number of the citizens of the Territory in attendance at the Capital this year than has ever been there before during a session of the Legislature.

THE FINAL CEREMONIES.

[From the Tacoma Tribune, December 19.]

The last spike, in the completion of the Pacific Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was driven at 3 o'clock this afternoon by Gen. M. M. McCarver, of this city, at the depot in the upper or new town. The locomotives "Gen. Cass" and "Otter Tail," drawing passenger and freight trains, were upon the ground, the steamers "Addie" and "Black Diamond" close by, and a concourse of citizens and workmen there as spectators. A deafening shout went up from the assembled hundreds as the last blows of the hammer resounded, which was taken up and continued by the whistles of the locomotives and steamer Black Diamond.

The first passenger to come over the entire road was W. B. Blackwell, and his hotel goods the first freight. The first passengers to go from Tacoma were Gen. Sprague, Mr. Theodore Hosmer and wife, and Harry Cooke; and the first freight to go was a shipment of 250 pounds of Tacoma Bay fish, made by Shorts & Ludwig of the city market here.

GENERAL AMNESTY.—The General Amnesty Act passed by the House of Representatives—if adopted by the Senate—will remove every disability of the late Confederate leaders. Even Jefferson Davis will be ellgible to office under National Government. Alexander H. Stephens, who was Vice-President of the Confederacy, already occupies a seat in the lower House of Congress, and if Mr. Davis has home popularity, there will be nothing—in the event above suggested—to prevent him from becoming a Senator again. The very decided vote—141 to 29—by which the Amnesty Act went through the House is an indication that it will pass the Senate without much opposition.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH.—A strange juxtaposition of marriage and death lately occurred near Lynchburg, Virginia. There was a wedding at a country house, and the guests flocked in by twos and threes. Mr. William Carter came with his wife and a child eight months old. Mrs. Carter placed her sleeping child on a bed in one of the rooms, and covered it up with her shawl. Other ladies came and, seeing the shawl and no baby, dropped their shawls on the bed until there was quite a pile of shawls, and when they were removed a dead baby was found under them. The marriage feast was suddenly turned into a scene of mourning. The mother of the child was a sister of the bride.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company sold during the month of October last 19,351 acres of land, at an average price of $5.68 per acre, amounting to $109,740. Sales averaged 134 acres to each purchaser. Total sales to November 1st, 1873, 819,100 acres, at an average price of $4.52 per acre, amounting to $3,705,201.

GERALD MASSEY is lecturing in various cities of the country, his theme being, "Why does not God kill the Devil?" Gerald is probably not the only man whose mind is exercised on this subject. A great many of us would feel easier if the "old gentleman" was out of the way.

"THE evidence shows that he sot up with her night after night, and they squoze hands and talked soft, and I think she ought to have about $23 damages," was the charge of a Kansas Judge to a jury in a breach of promise case.

IT is estimated that Texas cattle dealers have taken $8,000,000 into their State from cattle transactions in Kansas last year.

GENERAL SULLY, so well known to Montanians and frontiersmen, is now at Baton Rouge, La., on sick leave of absence.

IT is said that the people who went down in the ill-fated steamer Ville du Havre were worth $20,000,000.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The public debt increased $8,453,272 during December.

There are no new developments in regard to the Chief Justiceship, although the preponderence of opinion now is that the nomination of Williams will be confirmed.

Another revolution has occurred in Spain. In the Cortes on the 3d of January the Deputies, on two votes gave a majority of twenty against President Castelar. As soon as the result was announced, General Pavis sent an order to the Chamber with a letter demanding the dissolution of the Cortes. Salmeron and others urged that Castelar be continued in power, but their prayer was refused, whereupon a company of the municipal guard entered the palace of the Cortes and expelled the Deputies. General Pavia with his staff held a position outside with a cannon pointed at the building. On the 4th a new Ministry was formed, as follows: President, Serano; Minister Foreign Affairs, Sagosta; War, Savola; Justice, Figuerola; Agriculture, Becerro; Finance, Rehogarray; Interior, Garcia Ruiz; Marine, Topete. All the strategetic points to the city were occupied by the militia. The chief civil and military authorities of nearly all the provinces in communication with Madrid have telegraphed to General Pavia their approval of his conduct. No disturbance is reported in any quarter.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, has introduced a resolution in the Senate to make a reduction of 10 per cent. of the compensation of all officers of the Government whose salaries exceed $4,000.

The Legislature of Ohio met on Monday January 5th. The Democratic officers were all elected in the House. After the organization, a resolution asking Congress to repeal the salary bill, was offered and referred to a select committee, with instructions to amend so as to censure the President for signing the bill, and to report to-morrow.

The President sent into the Senate the name of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain.

Libel Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.

Warren Hussey, President of the First National Bank of Salt Lake, to-day filed a bill in the Superior Court in a suit for libel against the Indianapolis Journal Co., claiming damages of $100,000. The alleged libel is set forth in the bill in the following editorial published in the Journal of October 8th last:

"Mr. Warren Hussey, President of the First National Bank of Salt Lake City, issues a manifesto asserting the solvency of that institution. A man of that name was arrested and tried here in 1856 or 1857 on the charge of counterfeiting and embezzlement in the management of a 'wild-cat' concern in Boone county. He was shrewdly defended by Robert Walpole, since deceased, and escaped by a technicality of going to the penitentiary. This may not be the same man, but the identity of names in such cases is very remarkable, especially when it happens to be so uncommon a name as Warren Hussey!"

All of which Hussey denies in toto, asserting that no such thing happened in Boone or in any county in this State.

CLEARING OUT A NEST OF ROBBERS.

Sidney, Nebraska, has for a year past borne the bad reputation for being the headquarters of a band of gamblers, pick-pockets and highway robbers, who have infested the emigrant trains and robbed the passengers. All the efforts of the law-abiding people of the town have been of no avail, it being reported that even the sheriff and treasurer of Cheyenne county, residing in Sidney, were in collusion with thieves. Finallly, as complaints had been frequently made to the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, the latter sent out a keen detective with instructions to investigate. This officer went to Sidney and joined the gang, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary evidence to convict the criminals in the courts. On Thursday last he communicated with the officers of the law at Omaha, and the following day a police force was sent to Sidney. On Friday evening the whole gang was arrested, including Sheriff Ellis and County Treasurer Kane, and all were taken to Omaha for trial. We trust this energetic action of the rail road authorities will free the stations along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad from the bad characters who have infested the emigrant trains during the past year.—*Chegenne Leader, December 22.*

A HOUSE OF YOUR OWN.—Next to being married to the right person, there is nothing so important in one's life as to live under one's roof. There is something more than a poetical charm in the expression of the wife: "We have our cosy house; it is thrice dear to us because it is our own. We have bought it with the savings of our earnings. Many were the soda fountains, the confectionery saloons, and the necessities of the market we had to pass; many a time my noble husband denied himself the comfort of tobacco, the refreshing draught of beer, wore his old clothes, and even patched up boots; and I, oh, me! made my old bonnet do, wore the plainest clothes, did the plainest cooking, saving was the order of our house, and to have a house of our own had been our united aim. Now we have it; there is no landlord troubling us with raising the rent, and exacting this and that. There is no fear harbored in our bosom that in sickness or old age we will be thrown out of house and home, and the money we have saved which would otherwise have gone to pay rent, is sufficient to keep us in comfort in the Winter days of life."

THERE are one hundred and twenty-two Granges in California.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Miller, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Gallatin county, Territory of Montana on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1873. The creditors of, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for allowance within one year from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of granting said letters, they shall be forever barred.

Dated Gallatin City, M. T., December 23, 1873.

STEPHEN ALLEN,
Public Administrator.

HORSE COURTSHIP.

Mr. G. Gerard, now of Philadelphia, but formerly American Consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, communicates to the press of the former city the following amusing reminiscence of his African Consular experience:—"There is a very singular custom among the farmers—how to get a wife. If you desire to get married you should first make inquiry whether the lady you love has a horse; if so, you must ask her whether she has a horse for sale. If she says 'No,' then you had better quit the house at once. But if, on contrary, she says 'Yes,' it is a good sign, but she will ask you a very high price. If the amount named is paid on the spot, the engagement is concluded as fully as if the marriage was consummated by the parson.

"On my arrival at the Cape, I did not know of this custom. I wanted to purchase a horse, and I was informed by an old Dutch resident that widow ——— had one to sell. I followed the address given and soon arrived at the door of the widow (who by the way, was not bad-looking). I asked her whether she had a horse to sell. She looked at me very sharp; then asked me whether I had some letters of introduction. I said that I was the American Consul, and would pay cash for her horse. 'In that case,' said she, 'letters are not necessary.' I paid down the sum demanded; then, after taking a cup of coffee, she sent her horse by her groom, and both accompanied me home. On the road the groom asked me a thousand questions, 'Master,' said he, 'will my mistress go live with you in town, or will you come live with us? You will love my mistress, for she was very kind to my old master (laughing). Where will the wedding be?' (looking at me and laughing). 'Truly,' I thought the poor fellow has drunk too much or he is an imbecile. I felt sorry him. When I arrived home I found many people at my door congratulating me, not for the horse, but for the acquaintance of the widow. 'Truly,' said one, 'you have been very successful.' 'She is very rich, said another. I really did not know what it meant, and I began to be very uneasy, when, to my very great surprise, a lady alighted on my steps, and I at once recognized the widow! She very coolly asked me when I desired to have the ceremony of the wedding performed. Then, indeed, I fully perceived the scrape in which I was, and told her frankly that it was a horse I wanted, and not a wife. 'What,' said she, 'do you mean to act thus to a lady like me? If so, I shall send back for my horse, and will repay you the money.' In a few hours her groom was at my door with the money. I gladly gave back the horse, thankful to have thus escaped. A few weeks after, however, the widow was married; a more ambitious man had bought her horse."

THE President has nominated John L. Pennington, of Alabama, Governor of Dakota, and Oscar Whitney Secretary of Dakota.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS who have not made settlements according to law—the first settlement being required one year from the date of letters, and subsequent settlements every six months thereafter—are hereby notified that if they do not appear and adjust their accounts on or before the first Monday in February, 1874, they will be proceeded against according to law.

H. N. MAGUIRE, Probate Judge.

Jan2-3w

Taken Up.

BY the undersigned, on the head of Bear gulch, December 27, 1873, a Kiyus HORSE. He is of a dark iron gray color; black mane and tail; three white streaks around the root of his tail; right fore foot white to the fetlock joint; a white stripe from the center of his forehead to the nose three inches wide; height 14 hands. The owner is requested to come forward, prove the horse, pay charges and take him. The horse was with some other wild horses when captured, but proved well broken.

BOTELER & BRO.,
Emigrant P. O., M. T.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of execution issued out of and by the Probate Court of Gallatin county, Montana Territory, in favor of Nelson Story and against Wm. J. Beall, I have levied upon and will

On the 21th Day of January,

A. D 1874, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the Sheriff's office, in the city of Bozeman, county and Territory aforesaid, sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west fifty-one acres of the north half of the north east quarter of section twelve in township 2, south of range 5 east, and the north half of the north west quarter of section 7 in township 2, south of range 6 east, containing one hundred and fifty-three acres, more or less, except the west one acre now occupied as a slaughter house and yard. Also north one half of lots 12, 13 and 14, west side of Bozeman street, in Block E in the town of Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T., together with all the improvements thereon, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satify said execution.

Witness my hand, this the 30th day of December, A. D. 1873.

C. L. CLARK,
Sheriff of Gallatin county, M. T.

The St. Louis Farm Pump,

Patent Metal Lined.

These Pumps are not excelled in finish or workmanship, and the objections to the common Wood Pump caused by the gradual wearing of the bore is in this pump obviated by a metallic spring lining.

For Description and Prices, address

Semple, Birge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SPECIALTIES IN HARDWARE,
13 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Please state in what paper you read this.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
HELENA, M. T., November 17, 1873.

SILAS RALSTON, whose post office address is Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T., has filed in this office his application to enter as agricultural land under the pre-emption laws, the southeast quarter of section 1 quarter of section 12 in township 2 south, of range 4 east, and the west half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 7 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 at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 2d day of January, 1874, 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, Co. Clerk, at his office in Bozeman, Gallatin County, M. T., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 29th day of December, 1873.

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

(Signed,) W. C. CHILD, Register.

Nov23-3w

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

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, 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.

G. J. BATCHELDER

Successor to Guy & Lund,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

STOVES,

Sheet Ironware,

HARDWARE,

TINWARE, Etc., Etc.

Keeps constanly on hand a good assortment of the most approved patents, of

COOK & HEATING STOVES

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, opposite the KIYUS.

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

And on all the principal cities of Europe.

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

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

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

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

Associated Bank:

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, HELENA