AVANT COURIER.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor.

FRIDAY, : : : MARCH 13, 1874.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The discussions in Congress over the bill to appropriate three millions of dollars to aid the Centennial Celebration on the 4th of July, 1876, have been very instructive and interesting. The citizens of Philadelphia have done a great deal to make it a grand affair, worthy of the event, but have mixed their patriotism with much of the gain to be derived by having it at that place. They prefer an International celebration by which people from all parts of the world will be induced to attend, thus destroying the national character of the celebration. Congress does not agree with Philadelphia and will make the appropriation for an *American* celebration of the hundred years of their Independence. It is an event in *our own* history, and the glory of it should belong to our own citizens. We hail that anniversary as exclusively national, to be celebrated by American citizens, native and adopted. We want to shout its glory—to proclaim that free institutions have survived one hundred years in the United States of America; to announce that we have grown to be forty millions of freemen under the folds of the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. We want no foreign officers connected with this centennial celebration, as at Vienna and other places. We do not want so great an event in our history tarnished by even the appearance of an Exhibition. Let the American people assemble at Philadelphia and CELEBRATE—sing in one grand chorus "Hail Columbia! Happy Land;" the "Star Spangled Banner," visit Independence Hall, see the old cracked bell that announced that Independence was declared—look at the [illegible] on the walls, and then return home. On such an occasion as this nothing else should be permitted to distract attention from the contemplation of the great events connected with the Declaration of Independence, from which so many countless blessings have followed us as a free people. Let it be an occasion of rejoicing to the descendants of the men who fought, bled, and died for freedom's cause. We put ourselves on the record for a NATIONAL Centennial Celebration on the 4th of July, 1876, at Philadelphia.

"GALLATIN VALLEY."

Last week we gave publicity to an article headed as above, contrary to our convictions of the duty we owe to the people of this Valley as their representative journal; but we have always conceded the right to all parties to be heard, although they should fearfully distort the truth in "saying their piece." Acting upon this impulse, and having, as "Valley Farmer" says, reflected in previous issues in a derogatory manner upon that class of persons, characterized as croakers, who have infested every community in the Territory since its inhabitancy, and whose plaintive notes of imaginary distress are now resounding to the tune of "Hard Times," in discordant strains nauseating to the more energetic and hopeful portion of our community—having, as before stated, alluded to those public nuisances in a manner *they* considered unjustifiable, we extended the courtesy last week of a hearing thro' our columns to one of the number, and our readers have the result in the communication headed, "Gallatin Valley," and signed, "Valley Farmer."

We will not here question the right of the author of the communication to identify himself with the farmers of this Valley, but it is our purpose to refute the statements made in the article, and correct the false impression it is liable to create abroad to the injury of this section.

The writer says that we have not only sung the "syren's song" (?) to the farmers of this Valley—by means of which they have accumulated stock and have full granaries (possibly to the detriment of "Valley Farmer")—but published articles from which "people at a distance would be led to believe that the people of Montana were now as they were a few years ago, prosperous, thrifty and contented." We have not only endeavored to create *that* impression, BUT MORE—that the people of Montana have steadily and rapidly progressed in all the elements of christian civilization, and are, to day, enjoying a degree of general prosperity they never did before. From the prosperous, thrifty days, "a few years ago," of hurdy-gurdyism and faro banks, when "road agents" were rampant and vigilance committees administered justice, our Territory has emerged into the light of judicial tribunals, churches, Sunday schools, and a public school system that cannot be excelled. Instead of a reckless, migratory population, vibrating between a few mining camps, we have one of permanence and solidity, composed of industrious, intelligent farmers, miners and mechanics, who have settled down to their respective avocations, sorrounded by the refining influences, and they are quietly and industriously working out the predestined fate of Montana—that of a proud position in the galaxy of States. And, at the same time, a "*very, very* large majority" of them have and are daily bettering their condition, and are surrounded by circumstances of a more prosperous character generally than can be found in any other Territory or State.

The "thrifty, prosperous and *contented*" days referred to, by our correspondent were confined to a few mining camps in the Territory, when thousands of dollars were taken out by the day and squandered in a night, the gold finding its way into the lockers of itinerent, temporary tradesmen, and the wealth thus taken from the bowels of our Territory was sent out of the country. The only benefit derived from it by the discoverers, was to supply their immediate wants at prices that would make an honest man blush to hear named. Those who were the most 'prosperous and *contented*' in those days of flitting fortune are now roaming through the mountains on the prospect for a new strike, whilst the millions they unearthed are now enjoyed by people living outside of Montana.

In referring to the property of our citizens, "Valley Farmer" says:

"And as to the ranches and town lots which have perhaps cost thousands, what can be realized out of them?"

We answer—probably nothing like their *real* value, at this time; but our people are not forced to sell *now*, and, possessing all the natural resources and advantages they ever did, with the fruition of prospective advantages nearer at hand than ever, the intrinsic value of property is greater to-day than it ever was before. We also disagree with our correspondent as to the cost of these ranches, town lots and improvements thereon. The pre emptions and homesteads cost $1 25 per acre, and there are few ranches in the county with improvements to the extent $1,000 on them, and the improvements generally have cost nothing but the time and labor put upon them by settlers. The history of the settlement of Bozeman does not date back but a few years, and lots have been taken up within the last three years, located almost in the heart of town, at $14 a piece. And we venture the assertion that very few improvements have been made upon town lots, where rented, but what have paid for themselves.

"On many of the town lots there are also good buildings, and the glass in the windows of many of them are now marks for the boys to throw stones through to hear it rattle."

Our readers will be surprised to know that one pretending to have the good of our town and community at heart could misrepresent the condition of the place to such an extent as the above sentence does. A person at a distance would infer from the above that Bozeman was comparatively depopulated; but to give such persons an idea as to the *true* state of affairs, we will mention the fact that a good family was recently prevented from removing to Bozeman on account of not being able to rent a suitable house to live in. As to vacant business houses, we know of but two or three.

"It is no use to try to disguise the fact, it is plainly to be seen, that those who have had, or who have acquired, anything are gradually eking it out, and their substance is wasting away."

Intelligent persons, who know anything about our available resources, are not liable to believe the above extract. We know of no legimate investments but that have paid in Montana.

[NOTE.—For want of space this week we have curtailed the above article, and omitted to notice several misstatements made by "Valley Farmer," but shall refer to them hereafter. We shall give the experience of our ranchmen in the matter of farming.]

AMONG matters of N. P. R. R. Company business, we hear that Colonel Wheat, of the Land Department at Kalama, last week consummated a sale of $40,000 worth of Company lands to a single purchaser.

YOUNG women are now received into the California University on the same terms with young men, and have an equal share in all the advantages of the University.

THE election for Delegate to Congress, a portion of the Councilmen and all of the members of the House of Representatives in Montana, takes place on the first Monday in August, 1874.

ELECTIONS for members of the 46th Congress occur in nearly all the States this year. We anticipate strange results in the selection of members. Both of the old parties will be sufferers.

JOB PRINTING.—During the past week we have been printing the Auditor's blanks, and we venture to say that a better job of the kind has never been done in the Territory.—*Herald.*

Neighbor, would it not have been better to have left the question open for debate, and had some one else pass the compliment, if deserved. You should remember the old adage, that "self-praise is half scandal."

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE died at his residence on the 8th inst. The cause of his death was paralysis.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

A Well Equipped Column Moving Toward Powder River.

[From the Cheyenne Leader, February 28.]

A strong post, most of Infantry, will be established near Red Cloud Agency and a well equipped column will then move northward towards Powder river.

Gen. Sheridan and staff will return to this city this afternoon, and take the train for the east to-moraow, Thursday. The case of his sudden departure from the front is problematical.

We hear it reported that General Sheridan returns east to put into the field against the Sioux all available forces in the military division of the Missouri.

General Forsythe, of General Sheridan's staff, remains at Fort Laramie to accompany the expedition, which will probably march early next week. General Forsythe has had great experience in Indian campaigns and will render valuable assistance to Gen. Smith.

Col. E. M. Baker left here yesterday with four campanies of the 2nd Cavalry for Fort Laramie.

Major Brown, of Gen. Ord's staff, remains at Fort Russell to execute any orders that may come from the General for a few days.

All the horses that can be spared at Fort Russell and the Quartermaster's depot have been ordered to Fort Laramie.

A column of cavalry will leave Fort Laramie soon for the Red Cloud Agency.

Col. E. Baker, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, arrived here Sunday afternoon. He is to command a column of six companies of cavalry in the expedition against the Sioux.

Gen. John E. Smith, commanding at Fort Laramie, will have the immediate command of the troops now about to take the field, and Lieutenant W. W. McCammon, 14th Infantry, will be his Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Gen. Ord has directed the continuance of the weekly stage between here and Fort Laramie, which has grown to be a military necessity, besides a great convenience, and will be a still greater advantage in view of operations now pending.

A battallion of infantry will leave Fort Russell for Fort Laramie to-day, and a battallion of cavalry about Monday, as Colonel Baker is expected from Camp Brown to-morrow.

Lieutenant Colonel Albert G. Bracket, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned to the temporary command of Fort Sanders.

Captain Monahan, with his company of the 3d Cavalry, has reported at Fort Laramie.

General Sheridan has ordered the purchase of three hundred mules for this department for immediate use.

General Sheridan has recommended an appropriation for a substantial bridge across the Platte near Fort Laramie.

A letter from Red Cloud Agency says "we are corralled here, and the Indians are threatening to cover the ground with blood."

Mr. Bossler arrived at Fort Laramie Monday evening and reports that a war party of Indians had left the Agency. Also, that 36 horses had been stolen from near Red Cloud. The situation seems decidedly threatening.

The two citizen trappers who were missed from the Cottonwood just at the time Lieut. Robinson was killed, have not been seen or heard from since, and there is scarcely a doubt but that they also were murdered. We learn that a considerable body of citizens, well armed, left Fort Laramie on Friday last to hunt for them.

Agent Saville, at Red Cloud, writes that the situation there is very threatening, and there is no safety of life or property, notwithstanding the report that Red Cloud is standing guard over the Agency. Mr. Saville has asked that the troops be hurried forward to the Agency as rapidly as possible, as fears are entertained that every employee and white man there may be murdered before assistance can arrive. This news may possibly change Gen. Sheridan's plan of campaign.

IN the Senate, January 20, Senator Ramsey reported an amendment to the Post Road bill establishing a mail route "from Cheyenne via Fort Fetterman to Bozeman, Montana," and it was so inserted. We hope to see this route established, and eastern Montana re-opened to travel. The population of Montana has diminished ever since that road was closed, and the closing of it was a considerable cause. Some of the finest lands in the Territory lie on the proposed route—magnificent agricultural lands bearing the most luxurious grasses we have ever seen—and even if no great gold fields are discovered, the country will attract a dense population. That there is gold there is evidenced in the fact that on every considerable stream debouch from the mountains between Powder river and Bozeman, colors can be obtained in panning out the gravel along the bed of the stream. The Indians tell of finding nuggets on the head of some of those waters, and it is fair to infer that valuable deposits exist somewhere there and will be discovered when miners are permitted to look for them.—*New North-West.*

WE are in receipt of a letter from a prominent citizen of Colorado inquiring as to the prospects of Montana and the inducements for immigrants. He says there are many old miners in Colorado now awaiting anxiously reports from the Yellowstone expedition, and will strike out for Montana on the first reliable news that diggings have been found. Great faith is entertained that the richest mines on the continent exist some on or near the Yellowstone. Excitement is rife and a stampede equal in extent to that to Salmon river in '62 will follow the first reliable news that diggings have been found. He says every one he has met in Colorado from Montana speak in the highest terms of this Territory, and say the mines are fully equal to the Colorado mines, and many contemplate immigration to Montana in the spring.—*Montanian.*

☞ Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Louisville, Kentucky, has given three years to the building up of a Public Library in Louisville, which he intends shall be the best in the country. He is doing it by a series of Gift Concerts, the profits of which go to the library. The third drawing distributed $200,000, and the fourth, which takes place March 31st, distributes $1,300,000. The drawing will certainly occur on the day named, and the 12,000 gifts distributed as set forth in advertisements.

Gold on Tongue and Big Horn Rivers.

LETTER FROM A RELIABLE MAN WHO PROSPECTED THOSE STREAMS.

WHAT HE FOUND.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FOR THE EXPEDITION.

BOULDER VALLEY, M. T., March 1st, 1874.

EDITOR AVANT COURIER:

I have been much interested in, and pleased at, the success of the Yellowstone Expedition that recently left your enterprising town, and I should certainly have made one of the party had not pressing matters prevented.

In 1866 I passed through the country the present expedition is destined for, in company with Messrs. Cowan and Lewis. We crossed Powder river at Fort Reno thence via Ft. Phil Kearney to Tongue river. While encamped on Tongue river, at noon, I prospected three pans of gravel from a bank of about twenty feet in depth that had been cut away by the river, each pan yielding from 15 to 20 colors of round gold, that could be easily saved in sluicing. I was the only miner in the outfit, having mined the two previous years in Montana, and I thought the prospects very encouraging. From thence we crossed the country to the Big Horn river, crossing it where Fort C. F. Smith now stands. Here we encountered a large body of hostile Indians supposed at the time to be between three and five hundred. The day before we reached the river they stole and run off the stock of Beers and Robinson.

We had to keep double guard here over the stock and trains while crossing, but notwithstanding, I found an opportunity to prospect a few pans of the river wash and I got as high as two or three cents to the pan. The gold was scale gold and light but quite bright, and to the inexperienced men that were with me there seemed to be much more and it created quite an excitement in camp. I think there are men now living in Galatin county that were with me at the time I made these prospects, and can vouch for the truth of my statements.

If the Yellowstone expedition is not prevented by the Indians from prospecting the Big Horn and Tongue rivers and their tributaries, I have no dozbt they will find good paying mines.

Thinking the above might be of interest to your readers, now that the attion of so many is directed toward the Yellowstone, I send it to you for publication. Very respectfully,

W. C. DAVIS

(Messrs. Editors:—I have been acquainted with Judge Davis four or five years and think that he is a man of truth and veracity.

Respectfully yours,
CAPT. H. COOK.)

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

To Hon. John P. Bruce, Permanent Chairman Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition:

SIR—Since my last report no direct word has been received from the command. Rumors of the Indian troubles below has fortunately reached the men and has had the effect of adding to the vigilance of all concerned. The prophecy that the Expedition would fall to pieces at the Mission, or somewhere in a safe country, having failed, it is unreasonable to fear any such disaster now that a dangerous end of the route is at last reached.

A rumor that a body of Sioux had gone after the command is being investigated by the Committee, and if, foundation to it be found, proper steps will be taken to obtain assistance.

Much excitement existed here on Wednesday regarding a telegram received by the Governor from Washington, and rumored to be an order to bring back the Expedition. The Governor has replied by telegram, to the effect that the command is out of reach, and is on public land and not trespassing upon any Reservation.

It may be here said, that, though the Governor anticipates no immediate raids into the Gallatin valley, he yet urges our people to prepare, as circumstances strongly indicate Indian trouble during the spring and summer.

Committees should be appointed in all exposed sections, empowered to secure ammunition and guns and proper ammunition from Virginia City for guns already issued by the Governor; to see their people armed, and some concert of action agreed upon.

On the 24 instant I prepared a petition, which, in connection with affidavits attached, was circulated for signature, and sent to the Governor, for additional troops. The Governor, with his customary energy, immediately telegraphed the petition to the Interior Department, and applied for troops to open the route from Bozeman via Yellowstone and Powder rivers. He has also communicated the objects and needs of our Expedition to General Cass, and asked the assistance of the N. P. R. R. in this effort to lighten our means of distress.

Hoping to be in receipt of news direct from the Expedition within a few days,

I am, for the Committee,

J. V. BOGERT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOZEMAN, March 12, 1874.

WE want every citizen of Gallatin county to become a subscriber to the COURIER. Any one not now taking it, will please come forward and have his or her name placed on our subscription books. Stand by your county paper and it will champion your interests. Give us adequate support and we will be able to give an improved paper. Bear this in mind.

The Grangers' Column.

☞ Our Granger friends are respectfully invited to contribute to this department.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

BOZEMAN GRANGE.

P. W. McAdow, Master; W. Y. Smith, Secretary. Regular meetings first Tuesday in each month, at the old Court Room.

ELK GROVE GRANGE.

Silas Ralston, Master; C. Edwards, Secretary.

KEYSTONE GRANGE.

W. O. P. Hays, Master; Thos. P. Street, Secretary. Regular meetings first Wednesday night in each month.

EAST GALLATIN GRANGE.

John House, Master; Rufus Thompson, Secretary.

☞ P. O. address of above—Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T.

FARMINGTON GRANGE,

Central Park, Gallatin county—C. L. Weaver, Master; L. P. Cowan, Secretary. Regular meetings held at the Weaver School House, on Monday night of or preceding first full moon in each month.

JEFFERSONIAN GRANGE, NO. 9.

Willow Creek, M. T.—G. L. Duke, Master; W. B. Reeves, Secretary.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

A Non-Political Organization.

On the 11th ult. the following platform of principles were adopted by the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry at St. Louis:

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, who hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

First—United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mentally resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

Second—We heartily indorse the motto, "in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Third—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

A developed and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To advance the comforts and attractions of our homes and to strengthen our attachment to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To maintain inviolable our laws, and to stimulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming.

To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate.

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on the hoof and in the fleece.

To systemize our work, and calculate intelligently on improbabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will, and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual.

We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, sectional, and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, and all selfish ambition.

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

Fourth—For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle-men, not that more unfriendly to them, but do not need them. Their surplus and their extortions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all others interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact.

Hence, we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, and that their interests are intimately connected with our interests; and harmonious action is mutually advantageous.

Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness depends upon the general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country.

"We adopted it as our fixed purpose to open our channels in the nature's great arteries, that the lifeblood of commerce may flow freely.—We are not the enemies of railroads, nor of navigable or irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any of the laboring classes.

"In our noble order there is no communism, no aggrarianism.

"We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation of enterprise as tends to oppress the people, and rob them of their just profits.

"We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the 19th century.

"We are opposed to excessive salaries, to high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade.—They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all other arts which adorn the home, be taught in their course of study.

"Fifth—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange, national, State, or subordinate, is not a political organization.—No grange, if true to its obligations, nor nominate candidates, nor even discan discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, cuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country; for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

"But we must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Grange member, gives up that right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is a right for every one to take an interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principles which should always charterize every grange member, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

"We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in fact, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence; and to advocate to the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

"We cherish the belief that sectionalism is and of right should be dead and be buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future.

"In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.—It is reserved by every patron, as the right of freemen, to affiliate with any party that willl best carry out his principles.

Sixth—Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we can not admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

"Seventh—It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood, by any means at our command.

"Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers."

$250,000 for $5o!!

FOURTH Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Public Library of Kentucky.

ON MARCH 31st, NEXT!

60,600 Tickets; 12,000 Gifts!

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift			$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift			100,000
One Grand Cash Gift			50,000
One Grand Cash Gift			25,000
One Grand Cash Gift			17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000	each,	100,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000	each,	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000	each,	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500	each,	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400	each,	40,000
130 Cash Gifts,	300	each,	45,000
230 Cash Gifts,	200	each,	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100	each,	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50	each,	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, Amounting to $1,500,000

The Concert and distribution of gifts will positively and unconditionally take place on the day now fixed, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts will be paid in proportion to the number of tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Tenths, or each coupon, $1; Eleven Whole Tickets for $100; Twenty for $1,000; 113 Whole tickets for $1,000; 565 Whole Tickets for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of Tickets.

GEO. S. DRANEFIELD,

Agent Public Library Association, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dissolution Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of RICH, WILLSON & BOGERT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Rich & Willson continue the business at the old stand, to whom all accounts due the late firm are payable, and who will pay all liabilities.

CHARLES RICH,
LESTER S. WILLSON,
JNO. V. BOGERT.

BOZEMAN, March 3, 1874.

Rich & Willson,

Successors to Rich, Willson & Bogert,

DEALERS IN GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

AND FREICHTERS,

Corner Main and Bozeman Streets,

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

AGENTS FOR

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

AGENTS FOR THE

ALDEN EVAPORATED FRUITS and VEGETABLES.

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

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

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

The Largest and Best Selected

STOCK OF GOODS

ever on Exhibition in this Market.

Our stock of

Staple & Fancy

GROCERIES

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

EVERY 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.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Helena, M. T., March 4, 1874.

JOHN T. MATTHEWS, whose post office address is Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T., has this day filed his application to enter as agricultural land, under the pre-emption laws, the south half of the southwest quarter of section 5, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 17, in township No. 1, south of range No. 6 east, which land is suspended from entry. Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be held at this office on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., to determine as to mineral or non-mineral character of said land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before H. N. Maguire, Probate Judge, at his office in Bozeman, M. T., on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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

W. C. CHILD, Register.

H. N. MAGUIRE, for Applicant. m6-

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
HELENA, M. T., February 24, 1874.

BEN TOWNSLEY, whose post office address is Radersburg, Jefferson county, M. T., has filed in this office his application to enter as agricultural land, under the Homestead laws, the north east quarter of section 36 in Township No. 5 north of range No. 1 east, which land is suspended from entry as agricultural land. Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be held at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of April, 1874, to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land, testimony to be taken before the Clerk of the District Court at his office in Radersburg, Jefferson county, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 7th day of April, 1874.

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. m6-3m

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
HELENA, M. T., February 17, 1874.

CATHARINE BOYLE, whose post office address is Bozeman, Gallatin county, M. T., has this day filed her application to enter as agricultural land, under the Homestead laws, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12 in township No. 2 south, range No. 4 east, which land is suspended from entry.

Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be held at this office on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1874, 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 H. N. Maguire, Probate Judge, at his office in Bozeman City, Gallatin county, M. T., on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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

(Signed) W. C. CHILD, Register.

H. N. MAGUIRE for applicant. feb26-m

NOTICE TO MINERS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Helena, M. T., February 14, 1874.

WILLIAM BANKINSON, whose post office address is Willow Creek, Gallatin county, M. T., has filed in this office his application to enter as agricultural land, under the pre-emption laws, the south half of the northwest quarter and of the north half of the southwest quarter of sec. 6 in township No. 1, north of range No. 1 east, which land is suspended from entry as agricultural land; notice is hereby given that a hearing will be held at this office at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of March, 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 Michael Hanley, a Notary Public, at his office whose post office is Willow Creek, Gallatin county, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of March, 1874.

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. feb26-3m

$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.