AVANT COURIER.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor.

FRIDAY, : : : APRIL 17, 1874.

THE CURRENCY ISSUE.

Parties will unquestionably be formed on the issues growing out of the Currency question. It is the most important now dividing the country. All other interests are absorbed by it. It is a struggle between the moneyed interest and the people. The former are endeavoring to control the administration of public affairs to their own profit, at the expense of the labor and toil of the whole people. During the war and since bondholders have had matters all their own way, and the legislation of Congress has been controlled by the money power. Burdens have been laid on the shoulders of the toiler to fill the coffers of the rich. At last the country has been aroused [illegible] South are united to resist this continued oppression. Senators Logan, Morton, and Ferry have been the champions of an oppressed people, and they have been ably assisted by several prominent Southern Senators. The entire delegation from the East have fought for the capitalists. The gentlemen referred to have manfully contended for the real interest of all classes, and have triumphed. Logan and Morton are practical statesmen, embued with patriotic and generous sentiments. They have, on this question, disregarded the behests of party and stood by the whole people, and merit confidence and gratitude for their noble efforts. They knew and felt that the country was not prepared for resumption of specie payments and that there was not a sufficiency of currency to meet the demands of business. Senator Thurman of Ohio, hitherto regarded as a friend to the people, voted against an increase of currency, and with his old-fogle notions, insisted on hard money as strenuously as Col. Benton did thirty years ago. Some men never get out of the fogs of the past.

The increase of the volume of National Currency is demanded by every consideration of expediency. It will afford relief to all branches of business. It will give activity to trade and commerce, and tend to relieve the embarrassment now existing. It will enable debtors to dispose of their products and thereby pay their debts. Stagnation exists in all departments of industry. On account of a scarcity of currency in the West there is no cash market for what the farmer raises. If the contractionists were to have their own way, those indebted would be driven to bankruptcy, and their effects sold for a song to those who have hoarded their money.

The capitalists, through their organs in Congress, assert that there is no necessity for the expansion of the currency, and that there is enough now in circulation for the business of the country. Senator Logan met these declarations on the floor of the Senate with some facts that scattered the argument to the winds. We give an extract from one of his recent speeches on this point:

Mr. Logan quoted additional statistics to show that his former estimate of the amount of money in England, instead of being too great, was, in fact, too small. He charged the contractionists with relying wholly upon a theory not applicable to the state of things in our own country, and making no effort to contradict his facts and figures. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) and said that the arguments of that gentleman against an increase all consisted in ringing changes on the cry of speculation produced by a redundant currency. If the gentleman (Mr. Schurz) was correct, a redundant currency caused the panic; otherwise his whole argument had no force or application whatever. As England and France, according to wealth and population, have a larger amount of money than we have, then whatever prevents panics there ought to produce the same effect here. The failure of the panic and all the power of Wall street to affect the standing of our currency showed that the panic did not in any way result from the character of this currency. If there was an excess of currency at the time the panic came on, why did the price of gold fall, and why did New York bankers and merchants besiege the President and Secretary for more money? If they were overburdened with it, how did it happen that three Western cities absorbed $24,000,000 out of $25,000,000 issued in 1872? They moved Heaven and earth when they felt its wants, but now that the West is in want, they give her the cold shoulder and oppose her appeal, and the Senator from Missouri assisted them.

If there was such an abundance of money, how was it that twenty millions of certified checks were issued by the Bank Association during the panic to supply the place of money? Did not the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) know that during the year 1873 $33,972,773,062 of checks and certificates, based in great part upon faith, passed through the New York Clearing House, while the transactions of the London Clearing House for 1872 amounted to $30,000,000,000, nearly four billions less than at New York. If there is an abundance of money, why does interest range in the West from 12 to 24 per cent? Why are petitions from thousands in the West pouring into Congress asking an increase? Why are the papers in the West, including those whose interests the Senator from Missouri is supposed to represent, nearly all speaking out for an increase of currency in some form? Nine-tenths of all the people outside of the money lenders and large merchants desire and need an increase of the currency. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) took good care not to appeal to his own State for evidence. He says this currency has exerted a "pernicious influence" for the past eleven years. Has he been taking a Rip Van Winkle sleep during that time, that he has failed to mark our progress and prosperity? Is the wonderful increase in wealth and manufactured products of Missouri one of the "pernicious influences" he so much deplores and regrets? The manufactured products of St. Louis alone are four times as much as those of the entire State in 1860. The Senator from Missouri gave an entirely new principle in political economy—one of his own invention. He says that the increase in business, wealth and population does not require a corresponding increase in currency. This is certainly his own invention and the whole credit of it is due him.

He argued that there was a remarkable similarity between the arguments and illustrations of the Senator from Missouri and those of eastern capitalists. He referred to the quotation from Marco Polo made by the Senator (Mr. Schurz), and said that no similarity existed between the money there referred to and our money. He said that the arguments and sophisms of the Senator from Missouri might be considered simply as attempts to amuse, if it were not for the grand scheme which appears to lie at the bottom of this onslaught upon greenbacks and outcry for specie payments. Every plan they offer embraces the plan of retiring greenbacks which do not bear interest, and substituting interest bearing bonds, payable in gold, without the power of reconversion into greenbacks, so as keep them in circulation, thereby imposing upon the necks of the people an additional burden of $20,000,000 per annum; and for what purpose, and for whose benefit? To enable the Eastern money-holders to have a sure place to loan their surplus funds, and at the same time to get additional interest upon these bonds. They seem to want some way to drain the Treasury of its gold, and thus leave the whole monetary power of the Government in their hands and at the mercy of the Eastern money-holders. Is it any wonder, then, that the West and South, who understand this thing, should look upon it as movement to strengthen and perpetuate the money monopoly which the present legal restriction gives to the East? It may not surprise us that an Eastern Senator should advocate this policy, but what are we to think when we see Western Senators in the very front of this movement? Is the present movement among farmers, mechanics and workingmen without significance? Are we so silly as to suppose they will see their wages reduced to a mere pittance without a severe struggle? If there are labor strikes and a stoppage of business now, what may we expect if we undertake to decrease the currency so that wages will not purchase bread? He said we had no more money during the time when the whole South was shut out from its use than we have now, and yet a less amount must supply the wants of the whole country, with 11,000,000 more of people to be furnished with a circulating medium, to say nothing of the fact that 4,000,000 people formerly slaves are now free, and must be supplied with a medium of exchange.

THE following bill for the relief of settlers and others on ailroad lands has been agreed upon by the Delegates from Montana, Dakota, Idaho and Washington Territories:

A BILL for the relief of settlers and others on railroad lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That whenever, in the adjustment of a railroad grant, any of the lands granted shall be found in the possession of an actual settler, whose entry or filing has been allowed under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, and whose settlement has been made after the date of filing of the plat of the line of the road with the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and before the order of withdrawal and notice of the filing of such plat is received at the district land-office of the district in which such land is situated, the grantees, upon a proper relinquishment of the land so entered or filed for, shall be entitled to select an equal quantity of other lands in lieu thereof, from any of the public lands in the same State or Territory, including lands held at the double minimum price not otherwise appropriated at the date of selection, to which they shall receive title the same as though originally granted, and any such entries or filing thus relieved from confict may be perfected into complete title, as if such lands had not been granted.

SEC. 2. That where private entries or locations have been allowed upon any of the Government reserved sections within railroad limits, prior to the receipt of the order of withdrawal at the local district land-office, such entries or locations, if regular in other respects, shall be carried into patent.

THE passage of the bill to increase the issues of legal tenders to four hundred millions of dollars is giving new life to business in Chicago and Saint Louis. In fact, it is reviving business throughout the West.

MARYLAND is going into the immigration business in a peculiar way. She wants Scotchmen, and will pay sixty per cent. of their expenses on reaching her shores, provided they agree to stay in the State three years.

MINERAL RICHES OF THE MUSCLESHELL.

The opening of the Muscleshell route promises important benefits to Montana, not only as regards increased facilities to transportation and travel—important in themselves—but also in the opportunity which the road will give to the development of the mineral rescources of that scope of country. The Muscleshell district was prospected to some extent as far back as 1867–8, and with highly encouraging results. Numerous silver leads were discovered, ore specimens from which were procured and assayed, showing that mines of the precious metal, of no inconsiderable value, existed in that locality. Of greater significance even than the silver deposits were the copper discoveries, close adjoining or relatively in the same district of country. Immense ledges of ore producing this metal were found by the prospecting miners who ventured into Muscleshell district at an early day in our Territorial existence. These lodes were represented to be traceable for miles on the surface, from which thousands of tons of ore could be mined without penetrating below the surface. Supplies and money were furnished at the time by merchants and capitalists of Helena to prosecute investigations, but threatened dangers from Indians prevented that thorough examination which very many were then anxious to have made. Specimen chunks of ore, exceedingly rich in copper, were sent or brought by miners to town, followed afterward by wagon loads of equally high grade ore, which were transported at no small expense and trouble across the Belt Range to Helena. Several hundreds of pounds of this ore were subsequently shipped to St. Louis and New York, and awakened much interest among copper dealers in those cities. On the basis of ore exhibited and representations made as to its abundance, a New York firm advanced $10,000 to parties here for the delivery at the Missouri river of a given number of tons of copper ore, of the quality and grade submitted to their inspection. On the basis of this transaction the requisite amount and quality of ore was speedily mined and prepared for shipment, but here an obstacle, thought to be insuperable, arose. The hostile attitude of the "Lo" family deterred freighters from offering the means of transportation and no one of them felt willing to incur the risk of a trip to the Missouri in that direction, except at a high rate of remuneration. The undertaking, in consequence, fell through, and the ore destined to make the Muscleshell famous for its copper supplies was left on the dump piles, where it probably remains to day.

This state of affairs will shortly change, now that Eastern communication by way of the Muscleshell road is about to be opened, and the route made safe by an adequate protection of the military arm. If the half is true of all that is told of the wealth in copper of that portion of Montana, it will quickly attract the attention of miners and capitalists, and in a remarkably short time will take its place among the most noted copper districts of the world. We await with whatever patience we can the successful establishment of the Muscleshell road, and the announcement we shall soon be privileged to make of the arrival of trains over it from the Missouri. A new era, and a cheering one, will then have commenced to dawn upon the Muscleshell and the localities to which it is contiguous.—*Helena Herald.*

IN every department of trade and industry, an improvement is already observed. This all owing to the fact that Congress voted to give us an increase, though a slight one, of currency. In Chicago the effect was immediate. Grain advanced about 1c. per bushel, pork 10@15c. per barrel, and lard about 10c. per 100 pounds. Even opponents of expansion avowed in whispers to their confidential friends that they were glad they had been beaten, and seemed to be warmed by the sunshine of better business prospects. If the $44,000,000 bill could do all this, what would unrestricted circulation accomplish?

In our own city, the improvements in the general tone of business is decidedly marked. In real estate we hear of several transactions at enhanced figures; new buildings are to be erected in every quarter of the city, for confidence is measurably restored. What this settling of the vexed currency question has done for Chicago, St. Louis and St. Joseph, it will do for every village and hamlet, every farmer and laboring man in Missouri and the West.—*St. Jo. Herald.*

THEY are going to tear down the house in which Ben Butler was born. In youth it sheltered him, but the fellow who has got the mortgage on it doesn't seem to care a cent for sentiment.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE MUSCLESHELL.—A letter from Fort Shaw to a gentleman in this city, received last night, states that two more companies from the Seventh Infantry have been detailed for duty in the Muscleshell country. Company "F," Capt. Williams commanding will leave on the 15th inst., and will be stationed on Trout Creek, about sixty miles from Camp Baker. Company "I," Lieutenant Ammet commanding, will go down on the first boat to the Muscleshell, and will probably be stationed at or near the town of Carroll.—*Herald.*

STERLING, in the Hot Springs District, is looming up. Besides the increased operations in quartz this spring, placer diggings have been struck that, it is believed, will pay big. We have always had a good deal of faith in the richness of the ores in the Hot Springs District, and shall be highly pleased to know that the hardy miners over there are in a streak of luck at last.

BOZEMAN LAND OFFICE.

On the 23d of March, 1874, Hon. Martin Maginnis introduced the following

BILL, to create the Bozeman Land District in the Territory of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of that portion of the Territory of Montana lying east of the principal meridian and south of the first standard parallel north of the base-line, of the public land surveys of said Territory, shall be constituted a separate land district, to be known as the Bozeman Land District, the office of which shall be located at Bozeman, but may be changed from time to time, by the direction of the President of the United States, as the interests of the public service may require.

Sec. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a Register, and a Receiver of the public moneys of the United States for said district; and said officers shall reside in the place where the Land Office is located, and they shall have the same powers and perform the same duties and receive the same emoluments as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to land officers of the United States in other Territories.

YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

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

SIR—Since my last report no word has come from the Expedition.

Mr. Rouse, who was despatched with mail for the command, returned on Tuesday last without having reached it. He proceeded to a point some 30 miles beyond the scene of Colonel Baker's fight, and there meeting a party of Crows who informed him that the command was on its way back, and not feeling it wise or necessary to go farther, as he believed our men had passed by on the opposite side of the Big Horn and would reach Bozeman before him, he returned.

There can be no foundation for this Indian report, as the command could hardly have reached its destination, while, had disaster occurred to it a courier must surely have been able to reach us with the news. There is no occasion for alarm or anxiety, nor foundation for the reports in circulation in Helena.

As Mr. D. E. Rouse is due here from the Expedition, and may be expected now at any time, it is deemed advisable to delay a few days before sending out another courier.

As an illustration of the result to follow the success of the enterprize, letters from intending emigrants are being constantly received, and yesterday the Secretary received a letter from the agent of a party of 25 stock raisers, who desire to come here from Pennsylvania with capital to invest in their business.

Believing that we shall soon have word direct from the command,

I am, for the Committee,

J. V. BOGERT,
Secretary and Treasury.

BOZEMAN, April 16, 1874.

WE trust that the Delegates from Montana and Wyoming will not relax their efforts to have mail-service put on the route from Cheyenne and Bozeman by the first of July next. We especially call the attention of Major Maginnis to this important enterprise. We feel assured that he is willing to do all he can for his constituents, and if he will only succeed in opening up this eastern connection, he will be doing more for Montana than all of his predecessors.

SOME time since there was a disposition to induce farmers not to cultivate their lands to any great extent. Now, that it is ascertained there is a very small quanity of grain on hand, and that in the hands of a few, and the apprehension of injury to crops from grasshoppers, there will no doubt be a greater acreage put in than last year. We think it highly important to cultivate farms to their fullest extent to secure at least a supply. Prices are bound to be remunerative. This is our opinion from a careful survey of all the surroundings.

A WORTHY GIFT ENTERPRISE.—We publish in this issue the advertisement of a gift enterprise endorsed by Government and State officials and highly commended by the press of the country. The object of this enterprise is to secure the erection of a reform school for the reformation of lawless youth of that State, an institution which has long been needed. Mr. Simon Abeles, the manager, is a gentleman of very large means, and is actuated, in his desire to build a Juvenile Reform School for Kansas, through charitable motives, hence the drawing of prizes will be absolutely impartial, and all who invest may be morally certain they will secure the prizes their tickets draw.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$450,000 GIVEN AWAY!!

A Legal Grand Gift Concert,

Endorsed by Government and State Officials

DRAWING POSITIVE.

Thursday, April 30th, 1874.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL,

At LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

13	Prize Real Estate		$150,125
1	Cash Prize		20,000
2	Cash Prizes,	$10,000 each	20,000
4	" "	5,000 each	20,000
4	" "	2,500 each	10,000
20	" "	1,000 each	20,000
50	" "	500 each	25,000
100	" "	200 each	20,000
200	" "	100 each	20,000
300	" "	50 each	15,000
666	" "	20 each	13,980
1,000	" "	10 each	10,000
1,158	" "	5 each	5,790
36,650	" "	2.50 each	91,125
40,000			$450,000

Good, Reliable Agents wanted everywhere to whom liberal commissions will be allowed.

Single Tickets $2.50; Five Tickets $12; Eleven Tickets $25.00, and in each package of 11 a cash prize guaranteed.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letters, Post Office Order or Express, with the full address of the purchaser in plain writing. Order tickets at once and avoid the great rush which is certain to prevail at the close of the scheme.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor,

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Drug Store of W. W. Morris in Bozeman are hereby notified to come forward immediately and settle.

S. W. LANGHORNE.

Established in 1867.

J. ELLIS, *New York.* N. E. DAVIS, *Bozeman.*

ELLIS & DAVIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

GENT'S AND BOYS'

Clothing AND Furnishing Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES always on hand.

Hats and Caps, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters.

A complete assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

WINES & LIQUORS

of the best importation. A full assortment of HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, MINING and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and everything that is generally found in a first-class store.

☞ We buy County and Territorial Warrants at all times.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods.

ELLIS & DAVIS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And Liquor Dealers,

Main Street, - - HELENA, M. T.

Have always on hand the LARGEST STOCK and

Best Assortment in Montana

Clarke, Conrad & Curtin,

Nos. 52, 54 and 56 Main Street,

HELENA, MONTANA.

To the General Hardware Trade:

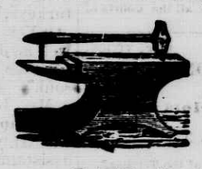
We would most respectfully say that our Stock of

Heavy Shelf and Building

Hardware,

Stoves, Nails,

Bar Iron,



PICK AND DRILL STEEL,

Horse and Mule Shoes,

NORTH-WESTERN HORSE NAILS,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, MIRRORS,

Wood and Willow Ware,

Tin, Japanned and Stamped Ware,

Is complete and on the market at BOTTOM RATES.

Respectfully,

Clarke, Conrad & Curtin.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HELENA.

Designated Depository of the United States

S. T. HAUSER.....President
S. M. HALL.....Vice President
D. C. CORBIN.....Cashier
T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT.....Ass't Cashier

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Paid up Capital	100,000
Permanent Surplus Fund	50,000
Profits, in excess of $50,000 Surplus	6,000
Dividend paid March 4, 1874	30,000
Surplus after paying dividend	56,000
Average Deposits preceding six months	485,000
Invested in U. S. Bonds	214,000

We transact a General Banking Business and buy at the highest rates

Gold Dust, Coin,

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION,

And LOCAL SECURITIES.

AND SELL

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers

available in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent.

Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly.

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PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF HELENA.

Paid in Capital, - $100,000
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WE DRAW EXCHANGE ON

Deer Lodge,
Virginia City,
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And all the Principal Cities of Europe.

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SETTLE UP!

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward immediately and settle and save costs.

H. ANNIS.

☞ JOB WORK executed neatly and promptly at this office.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or account are requested to call and settle immediately. Grain and produce will be taken at market prices.

Dec. 26, 1873. T. BRUNETT.

St. Louis Hotel,

Between Main and Jackson streets, front entrance on Main and rear entrance on Jackson street,

HELENA.....MONTANA.

Sam Schwab, Proprietor

WM. SIMS, JOHN WILLIS, } Clerks.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL is

First-Class in all its Appointments.

Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance with all the delicacies the market affords. Its clerks and employees are polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the hotel.

Daily Arrivals and Departures from this Hotel of Gilmer & Salisbury's and all U. S. Mail Coaches.

J. FELDBERG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Custom Made

CLOTHING

AND

Gent's Furnishing Good

HATS,

Caps, Boots,

ETC., ETC

Orders solicited and prompt attention given thereto.

HELENA, - - MONTANA

R. S. HALE,

No. 51 Main Street,.....HELENA, M. T.,

Dealer in

DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals,

FINE TOILET SOAPS,

Fancy Hair and Tooth Brushes

Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles,

TRUSSES & SHOULDER BRACES,

Grass and Garden Seeds,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye-Stuffs,

Letter-Paper,

PENS, INK, ENVELOPES, GLASS, Putty, Carbon Oil, Lamps and Chimneys.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

H. M. Parchen & Co.,

Successors to PARCHEN & PAYNTER,

HELENA, - - MONTANA.

Importers and Dealers in Fine

DRUGS,

Chemicals,

Medicines, Paints and Oils.

Also make a specialty of

STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS AND

FANCY GOODS,

all of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

A. M. Holter & Bro,

Have on hand a large stock of

Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

For sale at low prices. We keep a full stock of

Doors, Blinds & Glazed Window Sash,

which we ship to any part of the Territory securely packed.

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Wholesale and Retail

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Agents for

California Powder Works and Safety Fuse,

No. 75 Main Street,

HELENA, - - MONTANA.

FERDINAND ENGELFRIED,

Main Street, - BOZEANM, M. T.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles, &c

BUGGIES TRIMMED

In the Neatest and Best Style

Dissolution Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of

STORY & HOFFMAN,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent, having disposed of our stock and trade to ELIAS STORY, to whom all accounts due the late firm are payable, and who will pay all liabilities.

G. W. HOFFMAN,
NELSON STORY.

Bozeman, M. T., March 20, 1874-8w3